

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 6, 1938  
Volume 15 (New Series): No. 733  
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

6d. Weekly. 30s. Yearly, post free  
AIF Mail Edition: 1s. Weekly, post free  
to British East, Central and South Africa

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

DEEP ANXIETY unquestionably exists as a result of the Prime Minister's statement that, after the Four-Power agreement in regard to Czechoslovakia had been signed in Munich last week, Herr Hitler told him that the "awkward question"

**Germany asks** of Germany's former Colonies was the only other territorial claim which the Reich would raise, though the

Fuehrer intimated that "that is not a matter for war." Beyond those few words in the official announcement the Empire knows nothing, except that in the House of Commons on Monday night Mr. Chamberlain, defending himself against criticism of his conversation with the Nazi leader, said: "I entered into no pact; I made no new commitments; there is no secret understanding."

If words have any meaning, the inference must be that Herr Hitler, seizing his opportunity, mentioned the demand for Colonies as essential to Anglo-German concord, and that the Prime Minister either replied that it was a subject which he could not discuss or that he could at any rate not commit himself. For that measure

**The Danger.** of reassurance there will be a general welcome, most of all in British African circles, which are profoundly convinced of the danger of presenting Nazi Germany with aerial, submarine and military, to say nothing of cultural, bases in Africa. If German policy had not for generations been based on force and the threat of force, British African opinion would be less rigid in this matter, in which no sudden change can be expected simply because the most violent statesman

in Germany's whole history has, in the moment of his triumphant employment of his military machine, spoken smooth words. Everyone will hope that the future will not belie them, but meantime, to quote the Prime Minister again: "We must remain on guard; we must be ready to defend ourselves and make our diplomacy effective."

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British Africa, which must be on guard not only against renewed German representations for the return of her former possessions in that continent, but against weak capitulation by the Imperial Government, would do well to declare

**Why the Nazis** promptly that it is not to be made the pawn of European

**Want Tanganyika.** power politics, and to set forth again and again for the information of world opinion the overwhelming objections to the granting of the German claim. Action should be swift and all possible forces mustered in its support, for unless it be made crystal clear that the British Dominion of South Africa and the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia are also determined to oppose any such surrender, the protests of the territories administered by the Colonial Office will be immensely weakened. Germany's keenest desire is to regain Tanganyika Territory, and thus split asunder the British East and Central African Dominion which the future must otherwise forge; meantime she could create air and naval establishments from which to threaten the whole of British East, Central and South Africa and from which to dominate the Indian Ocean.

It would not be surprising if the ever-active German publicists in Great Britain were now to launch another campaign on behalf of Berlin and Berchtesgaden, and the man in the street, whose memory is short, cannot be expected to have a very real appreciation of the British African point of view unless it is unequivocally and authoritatively enunciated and sufficiently reiterated. There exist in both Kenya and Tanganyika tentative arrangements for the expression of public opinion, which, we believe, ought to be voiced immediately throughout the length and breadth of those and the adjacent Dependencies. Moreover, not a day should be lost in invoking the co-operation of the Rhodesias and the Union of South Africa, which are at one with East Africa in this vital matter. The immediate and firmest expression of resistance to German aims and claims is manifestly desirable. All other Eastern African problems fade into momentary insignificance in the light of this threat, which will evaporate if British African opposition is wisely revealed, but which would be reinforced by apathy or defeatism in the territories which have most to lose from its consummation.

In Great Britain likewise there is urgent need for the consolidation of those bodies and individuals who have given proof of their readiness and competence to reveal the truth about Germany's claims to Colonies.

In the House of Lords and the House of Commons are men who will resist surrender at any cost to their political career; a few influential contributors to the Press can be counted upon; and many Empire organisations, political and commercial, have committed themselves to inflexible opposition. Un-co-ordinated effort, however assiduous the unrelated units may be, cannot produce anything like the results to be obtained from unified action, and we therefore plead for a closing of the ranks. There could assuredly be no better leader than Mr. Amery, who has done yeoman service in this respect for years, is already President of a private Parliamentary Committee formed to combat the menace, and did his utmost while Secretary of State for the Colonies to secure the unification of Tanganyika with Kenya and Uganda and so to lay for ever the ghost of German reappearance. If Lord Harlech, another honoured ex-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is equally adamant on this subject, would associate himself with the active leadership of such a movement, who can doubt that it would succeed? Certainly not *East Africa and Rhodesia*, which has the unshakable faith that betrayal of British Eastern Africa can be made impossible by the actions of East Africans and their friends.

**G**OVERNORS' ADDRESSES to Legislative Councils are of two broad types—the mechanical, which record unemotionally and usually briefly the routine work of the different departments, and the arresting, which take human factors into account and prove that the Government in question realises that it exists to serve its public, and that that public was not provided by Providence to justify the maintenance and expansion of the Administration. The recent address of Sir Harold Kittermaster to the Legislature of Nyasaland falls very definitely into the second category, and since, on account of his intended retirement in May next, it was the last session of Council which he could expect to open, His Excellency quite justifiably glanced hurriedly, backwards over his period of service in the territory, especially in connexion with the Native Welfare Committee which he established three years ago, and which has now won for itself an important place in the machinery of Government.

The address is notable for its candour, a quality which Governors cannot exercise in public as frequently as might be wished. For instance, there is the frank admission that "I have always condemned Zomba as the administrative capital," and the blunt but warranted reproof that not one of the bodies affiliated to the Convention of Associations of Nyasaland put forward a single constructive alternative proposal for the control of alien labour entering the country, though all condemned the scheme formulated by the Government and submitted to them. Purely destructive criticism gets nowhere, and the Government had a clear right to expect that public bodies, when invited to comment upon proposed legislation, would furnish reasons for their objections, and not merely denounce official intentions without explaining their own standpoint. It has to be remembered, on the other hand, that during his Governorship Sir Harold has never had to use the official majority vote in Council to carry a Bill against the wishes of the non-official members—a record on which he and they may well pride themselves.

A scheme of secondary education for Africans is projected; agricultural co-operation by Natives is expanding, two notable enterprises being the hulling of rice in Kota-Kota and the establishment of a ghee industry in the Mzimba area; in three different localities Native authorities staged most successful agricultural shows entirely on their own initiative.

A nutritional survey is on the point of starting; and, on the instructions of the Secretary of State, an educational survey is to be made—as in each other Dependency in Eastern Africa—for the purpose of elucidating the educational aims of each country in order to co-ordinate policy inter-territorially. Sir Harold announced that the tobacco auction floor at Lilongwe will be closed, that all tobacco sales will be held at Limbe next season, and that he intends to



appoint a Commission to inquire into the desirability of compelling tenants on private estates to sell their tobacco by auction; he revealed that more than three thousand acres of tung trees have already been established; and gave the good news that the internal air mail service twice weekly to Lilongwe and Fort Jameson has worked so far without loss. Altogether it was a heartening review of the affairs of a country which has many burdens to bear—some of which may, it is hoped, be lifted as a result of the financial and economic inquiry recently undertaken by Sir Robert Bell, publication of whose report is imminent.

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**UNCHARITABLENESS** towards East Africa and Rhodesia, especially towards the two territories with the largest European populations, Southern Rhodesia and Kenya, has become almost traditional in certain political and journalistic quarters, which delight to seize upon **A Slander on Kenya**, any fact or fancy capable of presentation as another instance of the blindness or iniquity of the Government or of the settlers, or, better still, of both. A leading religious organ might, however, be expected to eschew hasty judgment and condemnation of the Administration of a British Colony, and it is therefore surprising and disappointing that *The Church Times*, in an editorial note on the subject of the Kamba de-stocking controversy, flung itself to describe the Government of Kenya as "an alien Government not conspicuous for its regard for the Natives"—a charge which we unhesitatingly refute as a complete misstatement of fact, as our contemporary can readily establish for itself if it cares, as it should, to make inquiries in appropriate quarters. It has doubtless been misled by the exaggerations of one or two very vocal but very well-balanced missionaries, whose allegations have not infrequently been contradicted by their own colleagues and officially by the Government.

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The recent exhibition at the Imperial Institute of photographs of Native welfare work in Kenya provided evidence of conspicuous concern for the Africans of Kenya, as do many Government reports,

**A Challenge To "The Church Times"** and if our contemporary were to write to say twenty or fifty of the most possible missionaries in that country and at the same time to twenty or fifty laymen prominently identified with the work of the Church in Kenya, it would, we are convinced, receive overwhelming evidence that it has misjudged the country and maligned its Government. Its uninformed statement will doubtless have done considerable harm to the name of Kenya in Church circles in England, and, in order that the editor may satisfy himself of his error, and rectify it as promptly and amply as possible, we sincerely trust that he will adopt the proposal we make. There are, of course, many trustworthy witnesses in England whose testimony would explode the statement of *The Church Times*, but we suggest only that the inquiry should be made among men in holy orders in Kenya and among laymen, whether in Government service, commerce or agri-

culture, whose judgment is most likely to be acceptable to the critic. The question put to them might be in the following, very simple form: "*The Church Times* has stated editorially that the Government of Kenya is not conspicuous for its regard for the Natives, and the veracity of that charge has been challenged. Do you regard this judgment as just or unjust?"

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**L**EPROSY is so dreadful and refractory a disease that its final elimination from our African Dependencies must necessarily be slow; but in spite of modern research and the devoted skill of doctors and nurses in leper colonies—and **The Problem of Leprosy** what more devoted service is there in the territories than work among lepers?—some disappointment must be confessed at the results so far achieved. "Cures" are reported; but are they really cures? A report from the C.M.S. leper colony in Kigezi, Uganda, says: "The medical staff are convinced that little improvement is to be hoped for from drug treatment alone. Better diet and hygiene are essential." Correspondence in *The Times* has suggested that malnutrition is the basic factor in leper infection; yet cases could be quoted by residents in tropical Colonies of white children, well fed and cared for in comfortable circumstances, falling victims to the terrible disease. In Tanganyika one mission lady, at least, has contracted leprosy, and malnutrition can hardly be advanced as a condition precedent to her attack.

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Assuming that the "leprosy" so frequently and authoritatively mentioned in the Scriptures was in all cases what is meant by leprosy to-day, and that the term does not include virulent skin diseases which would be diagnosed as such

**Yet Leprosy Does Disappear** by modern physicians, malnutrition certainly did not play an essential part in Biblical days. Yet the curious and encouraging fact remains that leprosy has disappeared from Western Europe, where in mediaeval times it was rampant. Iceland is a case in point, and England is possibly the best example. All the leprosy cases in England today can be traced to an outside infection; yet the existence in many really old English churches of apertures—"squin holes"—traditionally said to be intended for lepers to see the Mass from outside the building, supports the reports of the prevalence of the disease in olden days. It was then the custom of stone-masons to carve grotesque heads as decorations inside churches, and in one church in Bedfordshire such a head, supporting a corbel, was almost certainly modelled from a leper. To-day leprosy has gone from England. But why? What were the factors that determined its so fortunate disappearance? Improved diet and better hygiene? Hardly alone, for those improvements are too recent. The knowledge that it has so disappeared must support leprosy investigators in their painful and self-sacrificing task; weary it may be, and is, for hope deferred does make the heart sick; but one day leprosy will be conquered, as typhus and the plague, twin terrors in the mediaeval world, have been mastered by modern medical research.

# The Swastika in Tanganyika

## Nazi Party Control Tightened Up

*Somewhere in Tanganyika Territory.*

**NAZI ACTIVITY IN TANGANYIKA**, of which East Africa and Rhodesia has frequently published exclusive detailed reports, was declared recently in Stuttgart by a Nazi emissary from the Territory to the annual congress of Germans from abroad to be facing considerable difficulties, but to be maintained despite all obstacles. It was doubtless a boast made entirely for internal consumption, but, fortunately, was promptly exported by an alert British newspaper representative.

Now recent manifestations of Nazi Party discipline in Tanganyika are not without significance—or, for that matter, the movement of a battalion of the King's African Rifles from Tabora to Moshi and the transfer of a company to Iringa. Permanent lines are to be built at both places, and in Iringa, where the K.A.R. arrived a few weeks ago, the troops are under canvas pending the completion of their new quarters.

Outside the neighbourhood of Dar es Salaam and Tanga, it is estimated that there are in Tanganyika Territory at least one thousand Germans of military age living in districts scattered along the line of the Great North Road: Moshi, Arusha and Oldeani are the favoured localities in the north, while in the Iringa, Dabaga and Mufindi areas in the south German numbers are in the proportion of ten to one. Still further south there are Teuton communities at Tukuyu and Mbeya and on the Lupatogoldfield, while in the Mbozi region, between Mbeya and the border of Northern Rhodesia, there is alleged to be a German population approaching two hundred living on a small number of coffee estates, not many of which are generally regarded as profitable farming propositions.

### Subsidised by German Government

More important than the disposition of Germans on the land, however, is their status as paid agents of the Nazi Party—paid only so long as they are useful and unquestioning servants. It must also not be forgotten that practically every incoming German settler is a Nazi protégé from the time he sets foot in Tanganyika, when his immigration deposit is paid, directly or indirectly, by the German authorities. He is shepherded up-country on to a farm—or, perhaps to a German business—and financed to remain there. To take just one instance, there can be no doubt that without the monthly subsidy from the German Government a high percentage of the farmers would be destitute; experienced planters are agreed that in one locality not more than one German in ten has a really self-supporting estate.

In short, whatever may be their real personal sympathies or inclinations, German settlers in Tanganyika have, practically without exception, to be subservient to the Nazi Party, and most of them are dependent upon its various kinds of "dole," which can take the form of a contribution in hard cash, or payment for the produce of a German estate at above the market value, or a "recommendation"—which means an order—to other Germans to patronise a business, or to withhold their custom if the proprietor or merchant is not satisfactorily obsequious. The fear of retaliation upon relatives in Germany—or now in Austria also—is another potent weapon.

There have even been cases in the more inaccessible parts of the Territory of Germans being placed

surreptitiously on the land without registering themselves, and of their existence, becoming known to the authorities only at a considerably later date, they having, of course, meantime evaded land rent and other Government dues. In fairness to the officials it must be remarked that it is by no means easy for a Government officer to keep accurate trace of Europeans in districts which may be thousands of square miles in extent, and which have a very small administrative staff.

### Movements of K.A.R.

It may be argued that the recent movements of the K.A.R. warmly welcomed though they have been by all but the Germans, since they were immediately recognised as some sort of prophylactic against an outbreak of Nazism, are no more than tantamount to trying to swat a cobra with a hob-nailed boot. There is a good deal of force in that contention, but the Government, having been so astonishingly tolerant for so many years—of course, on instructions from Downing Street—could scarcely be expected to take the logical step of deporting local Nazi executives out of hand, coupling such action with an inquiry into the whole network of party activity, much of which has been thinly disguised as commerce.

The hollowness of that pretence is universally recognised. True commerce cannot be one-sided, and so open, even notorious, is the one-sidedness of some of the German trade in the Territory that a careful calculation suggests that in one area of the country alone, in which there is a largish German element on the land, a company with an available cash capital of less than £300,000 would have become bankrupt in the last few years, for the activities in land schemes, financed settlement and so on—in other words, in maintaining a Nazi grip on available useful land—of a local German enterprise have in the past five years involved direct losses conservatively estimated at £250,000. Every German in the locality realises that the funds, however their origin be disguised, really come from German official sources, and more than a few of them have privately discussed that aspect of the matter with Englishmen whom they trust—and quite a number trust Englishmen more than they do their fellow Germans!

### Now South Africa Acted

To return to the idea of ridding the country of the most active Nazi propagandists and terrorists it will be recalled that the Government of the Union of South Africa was, despite long-suffering tolerance, driven to deal with the Nazi menace in South-West Africa by deporting party leaders and proscribing party activities. Why that equally deserved and equally simple solution has been so long ignored in East Africa is beyond the understanding of the ordinary individual—including the average German, who has anticipated such a measure of retaliation by the British authorities.

The period of fraternising decreed by Berlin three or four years ago now seems to be at an end as a result of commands from the same quarters, and the most casual observer in the parts of Tanganyika settled by Germans is to-day able to watch the Nazi Party, true to its inexorable tradition, tightening its grip on every German in the Territory; and the grip, being of a personal and financial nature, is not to be escaped.



Not long ago, for example, the local manager of an important German company operating in this country was superseded by a keen young Nazi sent out from Berlin and with no previous knowledge of East Africa. Imagine the manager of a British enterprise here or in Kenya being dispossessed by a politically-minded youngster knowing nothing of Africa—probably little about business! The German predecessor, it was said by other Germans, was summarily recalled to Germany for the "moral turpitude" of being too friendly. This benign character might have at least been warned; it were better to be a teetotalitarian entirely than face the prospect of a concentration camp at the age of seventy.

#### The German Missions

The more alarmist whispers heard just now must, of course, be discounted, for they savour too much of the fantastic German spy scares of 1914. Yet there is evidence of the diligence of certain German missions in turning their mansions of Higher Thought into something akin to mass production plants for Swastika slogans and notions. What religious scruple! What sweet ingenuousness of Aryan culture! That a surprising number of the cheerful young German missionaries who have come

into the country in increasing numbers in the past couple of years are remarkably good mechanics is well enough known, but that most of the German missions in Tanganyika are cunningly contrived and extravagantly stocked arms depots—the weapons of war being imported as "church furniture" I shall believe only when I am faced by a bearded bishop glaring at me from the less dangerous end of a sub-machine gun.

However that may be, when an Englishman in this country sees what has been happening since the ban on German immigration was lifted in 1926, and knows that every German drawing Nazi pay is a good neighbour and a bad Nazi just as long as he is headless of the dulcet tones of Goebbels's broadcasting machine and the local Nazi Party leader, when he realises that there is even now a complete skeleton organisation in Tanganyika, with a Native following more or less effective, ready to take over the administration of the country at very short notice, and that every subsidised settler must be a Nazi first, a farmer afterwards, and a free man not at all, he must be forgiven for wondering what a Government that has presumably been watching these things for 10 years is going to do.

"TWIGA."

## Germany and Colonies.

### Hitler's Suggestion to Mr. Chamberlain

HERR HITLER'S remark to Mr. Chamberlain was, one awkward question remaining—the former German Colonies—has been interpreted in many quarters as meaning that the problem will be raised by the Fuehrer in the near future. Though Mr. Chamberlain did not refer to it in his speech in the House of Commons on Monday, the matter was referred to by several speakers.

Mr. Duff Cooper, in his speech following his resignation as First Lord of the Admiralty, said:—

"Herr Hitler said that though he has got to have some settlement about Colonies, it would never be a question of war. The Prime Minister attaches considerable importance to those words, but what do they mean? Do they mean that Herr Hitler will take 'No.' for an answer? He has never taken it yet. Or do they mean that he believes that he will get away with this, as he has got away with everything else, without fighting, by well-timed bluff, bluster and blackmail? Otherwise it means very little."

#### Mr. Attlee's Comment

Mr. C. R. Attlee, leader of the Opposition, said in the course of the debate following Mr. Chamberlain's speech:—

"What is to happen next? What reason have we to think that Herr Hitler will stop now? Suppose he does not, what will happen? Suppose he now says that he wants Colonies, what will the Prime Minister say when he asks the people of this country for them? But suppose he does not ask for British Colonies at all; suppose he only asks for the Belgian Congo, or supposing he asks from Holland Sumatra or Java, what is the position? If there were any doubt about our ability to stand against these armed forces in the past, there is far less now."

Mr. Bellenger asked if we could place any reliance on the document which Mr. Chamberlain brought back from Munich. "I cannot do so. I spoke some months ago on the Colonial settlement for Germany, but what I said was not received too favourably. I suggested that we should make a

Colonial settlement with the Germans. Yet to-day even members on the Government benches are compelled to listen to these demands. Why? They are prepared to do so merely because the demands are made at the point of the cannon. It is too late to consider rectification of frontiers, appeasement, self-determination, and Colonial Settlement on those terms. If we are to consider them at all there can be one basis only, that of justice."

#### Lord Lloyd's View

Lord Lloyd, writing to *The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post*, said:—

"Speaking as a close student of German affairs over the last 30 years, I am certain that Prussian policy has not changed, and that this victory over the two Western democracies will be remorselessly followed up with little respite. It will first be sought to disarm us under cover of a Disarmament Agreement—an agreement which we shall keep but, if history is to be any guide, the Germans will not immediately before or immediately after that, the demand will come for our Colonies. Of these two designs we have already had warning."

"If we fail to satisfy either demand it is open to Germany to turn on France and ourselves, her rear secured and reinforced by her newly won bastions in Bohemia, our powers of blockade nullified by her possession of unlimited supplies of man power, food and oil from Central and Eastern Europe. It will not then be a reputation for fidelity to our friends which will bring allies in our hour of need."

#### Major Cavendish-Bentick's Appeal

Major Cavendish-Bentick has issued a widespread appeal in East Africa for membership of the rehabilitated Tanganyika League, the main purpose of which is to retain Tanganyika within the Empire. He says that the present is an opportune moment for a firm declaration, so framed that Germany would understand that it did not constitute an unfriendly pronouncement, but an attempt to remove, once and for all, possible causes of friction. The German pronouncement that shortly they will be demanding Colonies, he says, raises a problem which in no circumstances should Great Britain alone consider herself entitled to come to a decision merely on the basis of the exigencies of the European situation.



# Problems of Employing Native Labour

## Further Points from Major Orde Browne's Report

SOME OF THE MAIN POINTS from Major G. St. J. Orde Browne's report on "Labour Conditions in Northern Rhodesia" (Colonial No. 150, H.M. Stationery Office, 2s.) were given in our last issue, in which the report was also discussed editorially.

Here follow a number of passages likely to prove of widespread public interest throughout the Rhodesias and East Africa, not merely of the one territory of which the investigator wrote:—

"The requirements of the Native community in the towns are not exhausted by the provision of material needs such as housing and sanitation; there are various social and administrative problems to be considered if the increasing numbers of detribalised residents in or near townships are not to become a menace.

"A disquieting feature of compounds of all kinds is the large juvenile population without occupation or control. Children and adolescents of all ages throng the vicinity, finding amusement as they can and devoid of teaching or training. In Native villages this would not be the case, since almost all tribes have very definite arrangements for training the young people according to their ideas. The authority of the elders and the weight of tribal tradition form guiding influences which serve an introduction to adult life.

### Children in Native Compounds

"In the compound or in the Native quarter of a town this element is absent; old people are rare, the tribal tradition is non-existent, and the father is probably away at work for the greater part of the day. The risk of the young people growing up vicious and uncontrollable is therefore considerable. A recent estimate of the numbers of children on the four main mining compounds gave: Broken Hill, 1,330, Luanshya, 3,400, Nkana, 2,300, Mufulira, 1,400. The numbers of those living in and around the townships are not obtainable.

"The following description is by a careful observer: "One finds children of school age running loose over the location and the neighbouring town, picking up an odd penny by caddyng on the golf course or ganging together in minor devilment to get some fun out of a barren and unnatural life, while the parent blithely side-steps responsibility by saying: "I can't make my children attend school. They do as they like!"

"The provision of teaching facilities for all children in the vicinity of the main employment centres appears to me to be essential. After school age arrangements might be made for a system of apprenticeship, with instruction in trades for boys and domestic training for girls. Such a scheme would be of immense benefit to the children themselves, and it would secure the gradual production of useful and capable Natives to fill numerous posts which would be open to them.

"Another feature noticeable in the various compounds is the lack of occupation for the women. In tribal life the wife has numerous duties, not only in the household, but also in cultivating, fetching fuel and water, and similar tasks. In the compound she has only the hut to keep clean, her children to attend to, and the cooking to do; there is no garden to be weeded, water is available from a tap, and much of the daily routine of the village is eliminated. Consequently time is apt to hang heavy on the hands,

and, with husbands away for long hours, occasions for domestic trouble easily arise.

"The presence of these large numbers of women provides an excellent opportunity for instruction and improvement. Instruction for the women in such matters as cooking, household management, sewing and similar crafts would be of real benefit to the Native woman, both as a source of occupation while in the compound and as a real contribution to the improvement of Native methods of living.

### The Beer-Hall System

"Beer-halls or canteens are highly popular and seem to supply Native requirements very satisfactorily. The alcoholic content of the liquor is supposed to be 2.5%, though owing to difficulty of control and measurement it occasionally rises a little above this. Sound materials and hygienic conditions in the manufacture are ensured by the manager's supervision. Regular hours are observed, and such occasional disorders as may occur are apparently controlled with little difficulty.

"The beer-hall has been criticised on the grounds that it is the only place where a man can obtain a drink and that he is thus compelled to walk a considerable distance, with the result that he then indulges; that it acts as a centre for drunkenness and immorality; that it absorbs an undue share of wages; and that the prices charged are unfairly high.

"While these strictures may have some foundation, there can be no doubt that the system is in every way preferable to the existence of various private licensees, whose behaviour and products are always difficult to supervise; in the case of the latter the attempt to attract custom by higher potency or illicit additions is frequent, while the company to be found on the premises is often most undesirable. The beer-hall system is open to criticism, but it certainly admits of steady improvement, and thus seems to furnish the best attempt at a solution of the problem.

### How Labour Officers Could Help

"On the land there is room for a marked rise in the Native's standard of work. At present hours are short and the amount accomplished is limited; still worse is the extreme irregularity of attendance. This may all be broadly expressed as inefficiency due to lack of discipline, with a general tendency for even the existing standard to deteriorate. Such a state of affairs must obviously be bad both for employer and worker. Labour conditions of this nature can only be demoralising. The planter is not in the position to effect much improvement; if he attempts to increase performance, he runs the risk of gaining a bad name and thus losing the poor labour supply that he has. The problem is one rather of education and the introduction of a different attitude towards employment on the part of the employee.

"Here I believe that the services of a Labour Officer might be of great value. Visiting all plantations as frequently as possible, he would be speedily recognised both by employers and by Natives as a practical expression of the interest taken by the Government in labour matters. A rare appearance before a distant magistrate in an office, with a small fine as the result, can have little effect on the standard of the local labour force; but an explanation given in the field or in a compound, and emphasis on the need for performance of a fair day's

work for the agreed wage, will produce a far better impression than resort to the penal clauses of the law. The official position of the Labour Officer would ensure attention to his remarks, and the infliction of any punishment for breach of contract should be rarely necessary; nevertheless, the salutary possibility would exist.

On such lines a standard of performance could gradually be introduced, to the benefit of all concerned; the planter would be relieved of the risk of unpopularity, since the action would be official and general. Simultaneously the Labour Officer could work for improved treatment and more attractive conditions. Some such action is essential to break the vicious circle of low wages and poor rations on one side, and inefficiency and unreliability on the other.

#### High Tribute to the Copperbelt Mines

As regards Native welfare, the conditions on the mines in Northern Rhodesia may be described as generally excellent; certain criticisms are naturally possible, but in the main a high standard is maintained. A ration scale is required by law, but in practice the mines will be found to improve upon this; furthermore, they are constantly experimenting with changes or additions in diet with a view to securing the most beneficial results.

An important experiment in modification of the existing diet scale, in the form of increased meat rations in place of the meal element, is now being carried out by the Rhokana Company. Final results are not yet available, but the indications suggest health and increasing efficiency. Scientific accuracy in the diet is possible owing to the large medical staff maintained and to the detailed records of every employee which are kept up; these deal not only with patients but also with the whole labour force of the mine, each man being weighed and examined monthly.

The hospitals are modern, adequate, and conspicuously well-equipped with the latest apparatus; the arrangements can fairly challenge comparison with those in any part of the world. Housing is sound and suitable; the compounds are at present ugly and unattractive, chiefly owing to their recent construction; tree-planting and renewal on improved lines will reduce dust and glare and render them more agreeable. Sanitation is as good as can be attained in local circumstances, and provision for bathing and washing is ample; swimming baths are established wherever possible.

#### When There Are No Labour Officers

So far duties, in connexion with labour have formed part of the normal work of the Administration. This means that an officer can in no way specialise on the subject, and he almost always lacks any intimate knowledge of the problems involved. Furthermore, there is the question of transfer; shortage of staff has entailed numerous moves to comply with urgent requirements, and in consequence there has been a series of changes which has precluded any real familiarity with the affairs of the compounds.

Again, there is a natural tendency to press for the retention of a valued officer at a certain station where he has proved successful in his relations with the mines; he is, however, probably senior in his grade, and selected for promotion. There is thus the possibility that his very success in his post may militate against his professional future, by tying him to this specialised work.

There is also an absence of any machinery for maintaining contact with the labour market generally. Events in the distant villages may have most

important repercussions in the compounds; an alteration in methods of collecting tax, or medical steps to deal with an outbreak of disease, may be distorted and misrepresented to men in employment in such a manner that they are very seriously upset. This actually occurred in the riots of 1935, when an unexplained change in tax was largely responsible for the trouble; the inquiry emphasised the unfortunate lack of contact between the Administration and the workers which might have eliminated the misconceptions. The steady collection and dissemination of such information is thus very necessary.

## Books Briefly Reviewed

"Overseas Trade and Export Practice," by G. T. MacEwan, D. Litt. With a Foreword by Lord Stamp (Macdonald & Evans, 12s. 6d.).—This skilfully arranged and well-balanced book comprises in its 384 pages all the specialised and technical knowledge bearing on every aspect of modern export trade. The chapters on "Primary Products in World Commerce," with its insistence on remunerative prices for primary products as vital to world prosperity and on the need for grading, and on "Government and Other Services to Overseas Trade," will appeal especially to East Africa and the Rhodesias. But the whole volume is replete with information, brought up to date, and in helpful detail.

"The Bantu Tribes of South Africa," Vol. III, Section III, "The Zulu" (Deighton, Bell, 25s.).—The Zulu, probably the finest Bantu tribe in Africa, are so closely related to the Ngoni of Nyasaland and the Matabele of Rhodesia that any work describing them is of wider interest than merely to South Africa. This publication contains 40 plates of Mr. A. M. Duggan-Cronin's splendid photographs of Zulu personalities, kraals, life and manners, and an able article on the tribe by Mr. D. McK. Malcolm, Chief Inspector of Native Education in Natal. Controverting the opinion that the Zulu are bloodthirsty and cruel, he writes: "They are brave fighters, but they are nevertheless peace-loving, law-abiding, and certainly the most interesting of the South African tribes." A people that so provides for its old folk that there is no need for almshouses, and so cares for all its children that there is no necessity for an orphanage, is much less cruel and less indifferent to the sufferings of others than some so-called 'civilised' nations.

"The Royal Engineers in Egypt and the Sudan," by Lt. Col. E. W. C. Sandes, D.S.O., M.C. (published by the Institution of Royal Engineers, 18s.).—A splendid volume, dedicated to the memory of Gordon and Kitchener, which recounts the achievements of the Royal Engineers from March, 1800, when Captain Thomas Lacy, R.E., struggled into Bilbeis camp, to the death of Kitchener on June 5, 1916. It is handsomely illustrated by 52 full-page plates, 33 plans and sketch maps, and two general maps, one of Egypt and one of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Special interest attaches to the great work done in civil administration by Kitchener and his young men in building up the Sudan after the defeat and death of the Khalifa. Junior officers became makers of railways and railway managers, planning irrigation works and constructing harbours, surveying a mapless country and spreading a civilisation that has grown in strength and beneficence during the years, firmly based on the foundation they laid. The book is a fine monument to a fine corps.



# NOTES BY THE WAY

## Ancient Swahili Insults

MR. HICHENS, whose letters to *East Africa and Rhodesia* display an erudition and facility in the Swahili language, are to be envied, recently transliterated and translated from the Swahili script, and published with notes: "A Chronicle of Lamu," written by an author, rejoicing in the name of Shaibu Faraji bin Hamed al-Bakariy al-Lamuy—which seems to indicate titles as long as those of a Spanish hidalgo. It is a scholarly production, interesting as history, illuminating as to the customs, habits and tricks of folk long since dead, and amusing as supplying students of Swahili with insults, and epithets that even to-day have probably not lost their sting. Thus *tafi*, meaning the "spinefoot fish," which makes poor eating, is not only an insult in itself, but has a subtle suggestion of gluttony, for a man who will devour *tafi* is capable of eating anything, "sea-bat" is another, and *mwanamizi*, "hermit-crab," is applied to a feckless, futile and helpless person. It might be interesting to try the reactions of the Swahili house-boy of to-day to these recondite temper-ticklers of past ages.

## A Tale for Pacifists

A story of the fighting between the people of Weyuni and Hedabu is so *à propos* at present and conveys such a message to pacifists that it is worth quoting. The Weyuni, satiated with the quarrel, longed for peace, as indeed did the Hedabu warriors, but by a trick (they were a tricky lot) they sent a message to their enemies, saying: "We want war to the end." "When they brought this letter the Weyuni warriors were not able to do more. The men of Weyuni wanted peace. So they agreed and said: 'On the day of your coming to our place to make peace, let no man carry arms.' There was an old man of Weyuni, and he told them: 'Do not discard your weapons, because the day of peace, indeed, is the day of war.' And they looked on that old man as having jested, and so they did not carry weapons. But those men of Hedabu carried daggers; and when they saw that they had no weapons, they smote the people of Weyuni and utterly routed them until there was no man left; and so they defeated them. Then they set in order every matter which they desired, that they (of Weyuni) should not build defences, nor make war, and that they should wash the bodies of the dead." Human nature has not altered much since the seventh century. The British Empire has just escaped a similar trap by a hairsbreadth.

## A Banker's Mosquito Yarn

WHITHER SHOULD ONE TURN for a veracious mosquito story but to a book written by bankers about banking, to wit, the fine Centenary Volume of Barclays Bank (Dominions, Colonial and Overseas). Mosquitoes, like snakes and fish, seem to have a deplorably stimulating effect upon the imagination, and to lead to pullings of the long bow of which Baron Munchausen himself might have been ashamed. Thus in one somewhat swampy district in Eastern Africa the inhabitants solemnly assure travellers that the telephone connexion is constantly being broken by the mosquitoes "stopping" their beaks on the wires—just as in another salubrious spot men are alleged to have seen snakes

in a hurry taking their tails in their mouths, getting up "on edge," and careering downhill like a motor-car wheel cast off at speed. But to the Bank story. One of its officials was sent to open a branch "somewhere" in East Central Africa—probably Uganda, reading between the lines. He declares that, while staying at an hotel on his way, the mosquitoes had to be heard to be believed, and that asking his wife if she heard them, she replied, "No! I thought that noise was the engine generating the electric light!"

## "The Jungled Colonies"

"JUNGLED" seems hardly the right descriptive word to use of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, for it means, according to the Oxford Dictionary, "overgrown with underwood or tangled vegetation." But perhaps that is the conception of those territories which rules the mind of a paragraphist in a certain widely-circulated weekly journal published in London. He may be surprised to know that it appears hardly complimentary to people connected with those Dependencies, and that it is certainly not exhaustive, there being one or two such "unjungled" spots as Salisbury, Bulawayo, Livingstone and Zomba, not to mention Lusaka, Blantyre and other towns. Nothing daunted, the writer dives boldly into Rhodesian politics, especially in connexion with amalgamation, and, out of the depth of his secret knowledge, asserts that Sir Leopold Moore, at first a bitter opponent of amalgamation, changed his views when he realised that the alternative was that Southern Rhodesia would be handed over to Germany! A good many wild and woolly statements about Eastern Africa and the Rhodesias are published in the British Press each week, but this little bit of alleged history is the craziest of recent weeks.

## Italians and Ethiopians

BY ORDER of the Governor of Addis Ababa, public motor vehicles driven by Natives must carry Native passengers only, Italians and other non-Natives being prohibited (strong word that) from riding in them, however pressing their necessity. Though the order smacks of the colour-bar, it is officially treated as a matter of hygiene. Natives, the Governor declares bluntly, if not very diplomatically, are often far from clean and carry with them a serious risk of contagion of the kind of contagion not being specified, but left to non-Native imagination. Now Italians must come into pretty close contact with Natives while inspecting huts, compounds, and markets, and it will scarcely conduce to social harmony if proud and susceptible Amharics note that Italian officials withdraw, as it were, the hem of their garments in passing them. And does the order cut both ways? Are Natives forbidden to ride in conveyances not driven by a Native; such as the railway? If so, things must have altered considerably since Mr. John Boyes visited Ethiopia; in his book "The Company of Adventurers," he records his amazement at the mixture of races that journeyed all together and more or less happily (he was one of the unhappy ones) in the train from Jibuti. And may not an Italian employ a Native chauffeur in Italian East Africa?



## East African Coffee

### Mr. Norton's Talk in Glasgow

"EAST AFRICAN COFFEE is shipped to nearly 30 different consuming countries, but the bulk of the finest coffee comes to London," said Mr. Roger Norton, Deputy Chairman of the Coffee Board of Kenya, in an address last week at the Glasgow Empire Exhibition. He continued:—



After the United Kingdom, the U.S.A., Canada and South Africa are the most prominent importers of East African coffee, these four countries accounting for considerably more than half of the East African crop.

"Development of our trade with those countries has been one of the most pleasing features of the industry's progress in recent years, and it has been materially assisted by the opening of coffee exchanges in Nairobi and Mombasa under the joint control of a producer-trader organisation."

#### Tasting and Inspecting

"East African coffee arrives in London in bags of 187 lbs. each, but to conform with general practice it is expected that this will soon be changed to bags of 132 lbs. Brokers receive the coffee from agents acting on behalf of the planters, samples for tasting and inspection being placed in their showrooms.

"The appearance of the bean both in the raw and first compared with a sample of known value for that particular kind, and this is followed by the cup test. Identical quantities of various coffees are brewed and the taster takes a sip from each cup. A valuation is put on the coffee, and it is offered for auction in Mincing Lane.

"The wholesaler who purchases the coffee pays the duty—in the case of Empire coffee it is 4s. 8d. per cwt.—and then sells it to his own retailer customers.

But the coffee is seldom sold by the wholesaler in the same form as when it was bought. He may find it desirable to blend several coffees together—perhaps two different Kenyas or maybe a Kenya and a Mysore. In this connexion it is of interest to note that of the three East African coffees, Kenya is the only one which may be regarded as a straight self-drinking coffee. Its liquor is such that no other variety has to be added to give the drink additional quality.

#### Great Britain's Consumption

"The United Kingdom is not a coffee-drinking country. Her consumption is equal to about 1 cup per head per month, whereas in Europe the consumption is equal to about half a cup per head per day. If Great Britain's consumption rose to this average the annual requirements would be well over a million cwt., against a present consumption of approximately 340,000 cwt.

"Publicity efforts in the past, notably by Brazil, have not proved very successful in increasing this figure. It seems as if the nations of the world are sharply divided into coffee drinkers and tea drinkers. Though, of course, we should like to see an increase in the total consumption figures, as Empire producers we are more actively concerned in trying to secure a greater share of the 15,000 tons consumed over here.

"At present the Empire percentage of this consumption is about 55%, having gradually increased

(Concluded at foot of next column.)

## Jewish Refugees and Kenya

### Protest from an Indian Source

"The memorandum on the immigration of Jewish refugees into Kenya, submitted by the East African Indian National Congress to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, states, *inter alia*:—

"The Refugees Settlement Committee has announced its intention of settling a large number of Jewish refugees from Europe in various parts of the British Empire. Such a scheme has been suggested for Rhodesia as well as Kenya. The protest of the former has been so vigorous that it will not be forced on Rhodesia. The European settlers in Kenya seem to be approving of the scheme, not out of love for the destitute Jew, but mainly to swell the number of white settlers to such an extent as to justify and bring about a statutory reservation of the highlands to be able to exploit more vigorously the natural resources of the land.

"The Indian community in Kenya has a great deal of sympathy with the plight of the Jews. As a subject race, Indians all over the world are in a better and more sincere position to offer their sympathy to an oppressed race. This is why in India itself there is no opposition or restriction to the immigration of Jews. A very large number of Jews have been settling down in India since the advent of Herr Hitler to power.

"While having a sincere sympathy for the Jewish refugees, the Indian community in Kenya cannot but oppose any scheme for settlement of Jews in Kenya. A large part of the best lands in Kenya are in fact, and partially by law, reserved for Europeans of any nationality as against non-Europeans, including the Indians and the Africans. Indians in Kenya have protested most energetically against this unjustifiable discrimination against non-European British subjects in favour of even those Europeans who own no allegiance to the British crown. This discrimination is at present justified by the Colonial Office on the flimsy ground of administrative convenience.

"Those who support the immigration of Jewish refugees into Kenya out of sympathy for their misfortune are guilty of introducing worse misfortunes on 3,000,000 Natives in Kenya. The free consent of the Natives of Kenya should be obtained, as their interests are bound to be adversely affected."

(Concluded from previous column.)

from 51.9% in 1928. Of that 55%, or approximately 8,500 tons, Kenya supplies between 5,000 and 6,000 tons. But we want a much bigger proportion of the Home market, at the expense of the foreign coffees.

#### Helping the Retailer

"We find the best way of bringing our coffee to the notice of the public is by helping those who sell it, and with this object in view we have a considerable amount of advertising material, dioramas and other forms of sales propaganda, which are lent to retailers for display in their windows.

"But when all is said and done, the best advertisement for an article is its own intrinsic value. We know that we can produce one of the finest coffees in the world, and we hope that its merits, coupled with the fact that it is a product of the British Empire, will persuade you to buy our coffee in preference to that of a foreign country."

After the talk the Kenya Coffee Board's colour film of the Kenya coffee industry was shown, Mr. Norton providing a running commentary on the various scenes.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**African Hospitality****Travel in East Africa and Rhodesia**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR, In reviewing the new Kenya Handbook you extracted a passage regarding hospitality to visitors, in which occurred the words: "You go to a farm and you will be welcome, though you have never met the farmer and his wife or family before."

As a man who has more than once visited the different territories in East Africa, and also Southern Rhodesia, both before the War and recently, I should like most heartily to endorse that claim—which, in fact, seems to me an understatement, though I agree that it is better for the Handbook to err on the side of reticence than risk apparent exaggeration.

The motor-car is to blame, not for the disappearance of the traditional East African hospitality, but for its reduction. Before the War, when we travelled on our flat feet with a caravan of carriers—to sit round the camp fire with whom at night was one of the most attractive features of *safari* life—no one passed a homestead in the blue without a courtesy call, which, if it occurred in the afternoon or often in the morning, might very likely result in compulsion—nothing less—to spend a night or two, or even a week or two, with the planter or farmer, whom one had never met before, whose name one had not even heard, but who did as much for his unknown guest as if he had been a friend of many years. No questions were asked. You were to be either you were an impetuous prospector, a cattle-trader down on his luck, or a man of money and leisure glad for a time to be away from the conventionalities of England.

Now, with the coming of the motor-car and relatively good roads, those courtesy calls have, I fear, become things of the past, or largely so. Then to have passed a farm without a call was almost an insult, now any settler anywhere is still delighted to see a motorist who stops, and to help him in any difficulty, but he does not regard the sight of a car on the road in the distance as a guarantee of a visit.

If, however, anyone going out from England with any idea of settling in East Africa does not stop at the different farms, he will be much the poorer as a result. Only a few weeks ago a friend of mine came back from Kenya. Having gone out with the idea of settling in one of three districts, he hired a car, travelled about by himself, called upon almost all the residents in those areas, invited their frank advice about conditions and prospects, was received with almost overwhelming hospitality, and in more than a few cases was literally forced to stay for days so that he could see for himself all the operations of the farm, hear local gossip, meet neighbours, and satisfy himself that his host had good cause for his enthusiasms.

Kenya must be seen to be believed and that applies to the other territories also. Therefore the encouragement of tourist traffic is of the greatest importance, for a proportion of tourists become settlers or send others to settle, and almost all return to speak well of the great work which is being done in those most attractive lands under the British flag in East and Central Africa.

Yours faithfully,

P. R. G. WOOD.

Tintagel.

## Education in Tanganyika

### Government Criticised for Lack of Interest

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—Considerable interest is being shown in Tanganyika over the fact that the proportion of the Territory's revenue spent on education has dropped from 8.09% in 1931-32 to 3.99% in 1937. It can readily be agreed that economies were necessary in all departments during the lean years of diminished revenue, but figures show that when revenue was lowest, i.e. in 1931-32, the proportion spent on education reached its peak; and there has been a steady decrease in the percentage spent on education during the past six years, while revenue has been increasing. The only inference is that education no longer occupies the important place in Government policy which it had in 1932, and also that education is not keeping pace with development of the country.

Under the Mandate the Government of Tanganyika is pledged to do its utmost for the social welfare and advancement of the Native inhabitants of the Territory. Education, one would think, is one of the most obvious means of realising this aim, and without a scheme of widespread practical education it is difficult to see how much progress can be made. It is true that in the past 10 years missionary societies in the Territory have greatly extended their educational work, mainly because of the system of Government grants to approved mission schools.

But the grants-in-aid have not proved to be the help that was at first hoped. Very few of the already meagre grants are paid in full, so that missions, if co-operating with Government in educational work, have to carry a big financial burden, which increases with the normal development of the work they have begun. At the recent meeting in Dodoma of the Tanganyika Missionary Council, it was shown that in several missions from 60 to 90% of internal revenue is being spent on direct educational work, a position which almost amounts to a tax on the Native Christians for the maintenance of mission schools. At the same meeting it was shown that, because of the inadequacy of Government assistance, missions are being faced with the necessity of closing important school work. Yet Command Paper No. 2374 of March, 1925, referring to the system of grants-in-aid to approved schools of voluntary agencies, states (p. 5): "Provided that the required standard of educational efficiency is reached, aided schools should be regarded as filling a place in the scheme of education as important as the schools conducted by Government itself."

There is such a parity in the figures for the past few years that it would appear to be Government's present policy to relegate education to a comparatively insignificant place in the development of the Territory. This is a surprising position; the more so because, quite apart from any Mandate or Command Paper, it is quite obvious that unless the matter is taken up far more seriously than at present, Tanganyika must remain the Cinderella of the East African Dependencies, importing most of her highly trained Africans from Nyasaland and elsewhere.

Is it that Government considers African education in Tanganyika scarcely worth while? Or is it that co-operation with missions has made these economies possible? Why is it that only 3.99% of revenue was spent on education in 1937, as against 8.09% in 1932?

Dodoma,

Tanganyika Territory. N. LANGFORD SMITH.

[The Rev. N. Langford Smith is headmaster of the Church Missionary Society's boys' school at Dodoma. Ed., "E.A. & R."]

**MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON**

No. 107.

October 6, 1938



## Can This Be Paralleled?

### A Challenge to Rhodesian Pioneers

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR.—Your review of "The Story of the East African Mounted Rifles" must have proved of extreme interest to the service men, whether they have served in Africa or not.

That the E.A.M.R. should, owing to shortage of men, have been compelled on one occasion to mount a night picket consisting of the commanding officer, the adjutant, the medical officer, and the veterinary officer is astonishing, and probably an incident without parallel; no wonder the author of the book—who, I take it, was the medical officer of the picket—reflects that "the spectacle of the C.O. having his rifle and equipment inspected by the cold, critical eye of the regimental sergeant-major was amusing." It must also have been embarrassing to the R.S.M., unless he possessed a goodly share of the saving sense of humour.

I wonder if some reader can recall a picket of anything like so unusual a nature from the early days of the occupation of Southern Rhodesia. Some very strange things must have happened in those days, and, fortunately, some of the old pioneers are still alive and in possession of good memories. Can any of them recollect an incident worthy to be bracketed with that to which Dr. Wilson has alluded?

Yours faithfully,

\*Shatterbury

GORDON GRAHAM.

## Defects of Colonial Service

### Impartiality of "East Africa & Rhodesia"

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR.—The excellent article of yours entitled "Defects of the Colonial Service" in your issue of August 18 constitutes an unusually strong case, and, I believe, a real public service.

It ought to be read by every member of the staff of the Colonial Office, from the Secretary of State downwards, by every Governor and other senior official in the Dependencies, and also by the non-official members of the different Legislatures, who, if they recognise the truth of some of the main points you make so well—as assuredly they must—ought to be prepared to insist upon the necessary modification of existing practices so far as their own territories are concerned.

In your concluding paragraph you wrote: "Whereas unification is acclaimed for its widening of horizons, it appears from this volume to narrow the Colonial Empire to a pathway to success for a relatively small number of individuals." Could there be a more damaging charge against the Colonial Office? Anyone who has read your paper consistently, as I have done since it was founded, knows that you frequently paid warm tribute to the work of Mr. Amery and Mr. Ormsby Gore during their terms of office as Secretary of State for the Colonies and that you are not anti-Government on principle, though your comments from time to time have made evident the great scope which exists for further improvement in the machinery for the government of the Colonial Empire.

One of the things about *East Africa and Rhodesia* which I have noticed is that it appears to be equally

appreciated by officials and non-officials in and from East Africa, from the most senior to the most junior; for it is well recognised that all causes receive fair play at your hands, and that your commendations and criticisms are dictated by honesty of purpose.

It would be absurd for any official to suggest that this last piece of criticism indicates that your journal is anti-Government, for often enough you have sided with a Government against non-official clamour; indeed, in the very same issue, you criticised severely the petition of Europeans in the Musoma area of Tanganyika for the transfer of their district to Kenya, showing why the Imperial Government could not possibly accept the suggestion; and in another leading article in the issue you wrote of the good work done in Kenya to improve the lot of the African.

I have always remembered a quotation which you cited a long time ago, though I have forgotten what the controversy was which made it necessary for you to use it. The words were: "Faithful are the wounds of a friend." A high proportion of your regular readers must value the paper largely because they recognise it to be a faithful friend of the territories it covers, and that, because of that faithful friendship, it is prepared when necessary to wound without fear or favour—but equally willing to defend, acclaim, and encourage.

Nairobi,

Kenya Colony.

Yours faithfully,

READER SINCE NO. 1.

## Rescued from a Living Grave

### Cases of Cannibalism Among Snakes

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR.—From time to time you have recorded "cannibal" habits even among East African snakes, and I see that an episode of that nature among specimens at the London Zoo may possibly account for such an occurrence and exonerate some snakes, at least, from any intentional ophiophagy.

Two young constrictors happened to seize the same dead mouse, at opposite ends; and as the teeth of those snakes are recurved, the process of deglutition must go on until the whole morsel gripped is completely swallowed. So the larger of the snakes engulfed the smaller, and the fault was Nature's, not the snake's.

Still more remarkable was a previous case. A seven-foot snake swallowed a six-foot relative, also unintentionally; but the keepers, with amazing skill and courage, managed by opening the big snake's mouth and manipulating its bulging body, to extract its meal—still alive. And what is more, the rescued snake, after a bath, ate a couple of dead rats and went on as if nothing unusual had happened! How's that for vitality?

Yours faithfully,

F. X. PETTIGREW.

King's Norton.

### Our Correspondence Columns

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



## Tributes To Prime Minister

THE Governor of Southern Rhodesia, in a telegram to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, expresses the request of his Ministers: that the deeply felt gratitude of the Government and people of Southern Rhodesia may be conveyed to Mr. Chamberlain and those who assisted him in his actions resulting in the maintenance of peace.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has received messages from East African Governments expressing appreciation of the Prime Minister's services in the cause of peace and heartfelt gratitude at the successful result of his efforts.

The Empire Societies in London, including the Royal Empire Society, the British Empire League, the Royal African Society, the Victoria League, and the School Empire Tour Committee, sent a letter to the Prime Minister last week stating: "In the name of the many thousands of Fellows and members of the Empire organisations in all parts of the world, we pledge their support and co-operation to those on whom rests the responsibility for the welfare of our Empire at this critical hour." The Prime Minister expressed his warm appreciation of such an encouraging message.

Sir Francis Joseph, who visited the Rhodesias a few years ago, has offered the President of the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary £1,000 to endow a bed in the name of Mr. Chamberlain as a thank offering for the blessing of peace.

### Emergency Measures

The Zoological Society of London announced last week that in the event of war being declared all poisonous spiders would be immediately killed, and that if large animals escaped as a result of damage to their cages they would be shot by men specially detailed for that eventuality.

When the Nairobi Rotary Club met last week the members began their luncheon meeting with prayer and thanks for peace. Air Chief Marshal Brooke-Popham, the Governor, was present. A telegram was sent to the Prime Minister expressing gratitude for his efforts.

The formation of a Kenya Women's Emergency Organisation was announced in a wireless appeal for volunteers last week by Lady Brooke-Popham. The organisation was intended to record and direct the service of women volunteers in the Colony in the event of war.

During the emergency period early last week the s.s. "Windsor Castle" was among the vessels placed at the disposal of the authorities in Southampton. Work proceeded day and night preparing the ship for her new work.

It was decided last week, in view of the international situation, to postpone the proposed non-stop flight of the Imperial Airways seaplane "Mercury."

### Forthcoming Engagements

A list of forthcoming engagements will be found on page 136.

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

## Strychnine For Hyenas

ON August 18 we published an account of many attacks by hyenas upon cattle in Southern Rhodesia, especially in the Sinoa district. A correspondent with exceptionally wide experience in Kenya has now written:—

"Strychnine, I am convinced, is the most effective poison for hyenas; indeed, with it I estimate 90% success at least, the exceptions occurring when an excessive amount is taken and vomiting results, but even after some vomiting it does not necessarily follow that sufficient may not be retained to cause death.

"Complete success, even to 100% can be guaranteed if strychnine of approximately the amount which a threepenny bit would hold is placed inside pieces of animal gut and the ends then tied. By the time the digestive juices have dissolved through the covering organ the poison is definitely too far away for it to be ejected by the hyena.

"I suggest that whenever Mr. Ford loses an ox to hyenas he should treat all the entrails in the way mentioned: then drag the carcass around for several miles with a team of bullocks; hoist it up on the branch of a convenient tree out of reach of hyenas; and distribute the treated entrails on the ground around the tree, 50 yards or so apart. If the dragging process does not attract the hyenas, they will pretty soon locate the carcass when it gets "high," remain in the vicinity after eating the entrails, and be found dead.

"If pieces of meat are used instead of entrails they should not be large (2 to 1 lb. is about the right size) and these should have a small hole bored from one side to about the centre and the suggested amount of strychnine inserted.

### Details of the Method

"Before the carcass is hoisted up the tree (a block and tackle is useful here), ten or a dozen incisions from head to tail should be made in it and approximately the same quantity of strychnine as advised inserted in each incision.

"Should he find the poisoned entrails or chunks of meat eaten, then others should be scattered around on subsequent nights, until finally the carcass itself is lowered down and left to do its work. If the strychnine is inserted when the carcass is freshly killed, the whole of the meat tends to become permeated by the poison.

"Game having been killed off in Mr. Ford's area the hyenas are naturally hungry, and it is on that account that they have become bold and aggressive. Nevertheless, I have seen cases of the children of *askari* being taken out of tents and badly mauled before rescue was effected, when game was superabundant, but this was accounted for by the appallingly large number of hyenas in that particular neighbourhood. It must be remembered that they cannot catch any game except the young, being much too slow in action; relays of them will, however, chase a mother and young in circles, some doing the chasing whilst others lie down. When the chasers get tired and stop, others take it up.

"As to your note about the painful and distressing character of strychnine poisoning, it certainly is distressing to an observer, but highly controversial as to the pain caused to the victim—in which connexion see the report of Mr. F. H. Clark, Acting Game Warden of Kenya, in, I think, the Department's annual report for 1936, concerning two of his Natives who ate some strychnine entrails. When he had with difficulty succeeded in getting them to vomit, he questioned them closely as to whether they had felt any pain and they assured him that they had felt none whatever!"

## Statements Worth Noting

"My help cometh from the Lord, Which made heaven and earth."—*Psalms lxxi. 2 (R.V.)*.

"In Uganda there are over a million plots of cotton."—*Sir Frank Skdale, speaking in Glasgow.*

"Native ideas of time are vague."—*Mr. M. Roberts, F.R.C.S.(Ire.) in "The East African Medical Journal."*

"Nyasaland Natives have shown themselves in many campaigns to be the finest soldiers Africa can produce."—*Sir Harold Kiffmaster, Governor of Nyasaland.*

"Practically one-fifth of the imports of beeswax into the United Kingdom are obtained from Tanganyika Territory."—*Agricultural Report, Tanganyika, 1937.*

"There are now 550 Native farms of 100 to 500 acres in Southern Rhodesia, each owner possessing freehold title to his property."—*The Rev. Frank Noble, speaking in London.*

"In 1914 there were 6,000 acres under coffee cultivation in Kenya; to-day the average is in the neighbourhood of 100,000 acres."—*Mr. Roger Norton, speaking in Glasgow.*

"There was no shortage of applicants for work in the Police Force, but it would seem that, in many cases, their mental development was in inverse ratio to their physical."—*Uganda Police Report for 1937.*

"The Native labour problem is important enough to warrant the creation of a new Government Department, with its head a member of the Cabinet."—*Major L. M. Hastings, M.P., speaking in Bulawayo.*

"It is unusual to kill an elephant of any size which has not got one or more suppurating bullet wounds."—*Captain R. W. M. Langham, elephant control officer, Northern Rhodesia, in the "Bulawayo Chronicle."*

"In the Belgian Congo, labour conditions have long been excellent; employment is almost entirely in the mines, and these maintain a very high standard."—*Major Orde Browne, in his Report on "Labour Conditions in Northern Rhodesia."*

"Afrikaner cattle are a fine breed for trek purposes, but even for the most improved stock of this breed it cannot be claimed that it meets the requirements of Smithfield."—*An Agricultural Correspondent of "The Rhodesia Herald."*

"The skeletal measurements indicate that grading up local long-tailed sheep with black-headed Persians in Tanganyika is not likely to improve the conformation and mutton capabilities."—*Mr. M. H. French, in "The Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture."*

"In cassava-producing areas there is rarely, if ever, any lack of food. Cassava will bear in the most inferior soils, is unharmed by locusts, and never fails unless washed away or eaten by such depredators as wild pig."—*Medical Report of Nyasaland for 1937.*

"The best headquarters for the permanent supervision of the red locust are Abercorn (N. Rhodesia), with a British officer in charge with three assistants, one from Belgium, one from South Africa and one from Portugal. They would locate and destroy swarms."—*Sir Guy Marshall, at the International Locust Conference, Brussels.*

## WHO'S WHO

### 422.—Mr. John Medlicott Ellis, O.B.E.



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Mr. J. M. Ellis had left Haileybury and had gone up to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, as a Classical Scholar in 1914, but was commissioned in the Royal Warwickshire Regiment soon after the outbreak of the War, throughout which he served, first at Gallipoli, where he lost his left hand, and afterwards on the Western Front.

After demobilisation in 1919, he was appointed an Assistant Secretary in Cyprus, where, after qualifying in modern Greek and Turkish, he was promoted Chief Assistant Secretary and acted as Colonial Secretary for considerable periods. Transferred to the Falkland Islands in 1927 as Colonial Secretary, he remained for seven years in that distant Dependency, of which he acted as Governor on several occasions. Then he was promoted Colonial Secretary of Grenada, of which island he was also Administrator, but in the following year, upon the reorganisation of the establishment, he went as Assistant Chief Secretary to Nyasaland, where he has also acted as Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province, as Chief Secretary, and as the Governor's Deputy.

He has been a member of the Nyasaland Native Welfare Committee, Chairman of the Zomba Garden Club, Chairman of the Nyasaland Aero Club, and is known for his enthusiasm in regard to flying and in observing bird and animal life.



**Opinions Epitomised.**—"Trust Germany and keep your powder dry."—*Mr. C. T. Culverwell, M.P.*

"No military action could have saved Czechoslovakia."—*Lord Chatfield.*

"We may have cause for thankfulness but none for pride."—*Mr. C. G. Ammon, M.P.*

"In 1934 President Benesh coined the term 'collective security'."—*Sir Arnold Wilson.*

"This is the greatest day of my life."—*Herr Hitler, to his Ministers, entering Sudetenland.*

"The diplomacy of any nation can only be commensurate with its strength."—*Lord Halifax.*

"We have not achieved peace for a generation; we have achieved it only for six months."—*Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P.*

"The Czechs have shown themselves to be the most Christian people in the world to-day."—*Mr. George Lansbury, M.P.*

"If we take Herr Hitler at his word when he offers to join in disarmament we can have lasting peace with Germany."—*Lord Brocket.*

"Is the German Government going to contribute nothing to Czechoslovakia? Are they to get their share?"—*Lord Snell.*

"Never has the power of prayer been more obviously and gloriously vindicated before our eyes."—*Dr. de Labilliere, Dean of Westminster.*

"This nation cannot prudently afford to purchase present ease at the expense of future trouble."—*The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post.*

"The tone and procedure of the Godsberg ultimatum were mitigated in favour of the Czechs to an extent that had seemed beyond reach."—*Mr. J. L. Garvin.*

"In 1919 there were many who gravely doubted the expediency of including the Sudeten Deutsch population in Czechoslovakia."—*The Marquess of Creve.*

"None, least of all the Germans, will question that Britain's Premier deserves the Nobel Peace prize for his *Pax Germanica*."—*Svenska Dagbladet, Sweden.*

"The forces of resistance to German aggression are weakened both by the disappearance of Czechoslovakia as a factor in the military situation and by the great increase in German power and prestige which must result from Herr Hitler's successful intimidation of the British and French Governments."—*Sir Archibald Sinclair, M.P.*

# Background

## Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

"Mr. Chamberlain spoke of 'peace with honour in our time.' But how long is 'our time'? How long will the bully remain satisfied?"—*New York Herald Tribune.*

"The best precaution against the threat of war is for Britain to demonstrate that a democracy can rival the organisation of any dictatorship against emergency."—*The Evening Standard.*

"The Government responsible for crimes against Jews, pacifists and others must have lost all sense of shame in bringing charges of oppression against Czechoslovakia."—*Viscount Cecil.*

"The impression that to negotiate with Herr Hitler is to negotiate with a man emancipated from all ordinary obligations of honour, decency or even sanity is abundantly confirmed."—*The Spectator.*

"An enormous number of people in this country regard the Nazi rule of Germany as being the most ruthless, the most cruel, the most inhuman tyranny the world has ever known."—*Mr. R. K. Law, M.P.*

"Is this really to be peace, or is it; as William Channing said, an occasion when peace becomes a truce, a feverish repose, a respite in which to sharpen the sword and to prepare for further struggles."—*Lord Snell.*

"Justice is greater than peace. Peace is a spiritual, not a physical, thing, and there can be no peace in the hearts of Englishmen who soberly reflect upon the events of the past two weeks."—*Lord Lloyd.*

"It is clearly laid down in *Mein Kampf* that the purpose of German diplomacy under Nazi rule is to neutralise England in order that Germany may the better wreak her will upon others."—*Mr. A. Dalton, M.P.*

"The historic importance of Munich is that Hitler's perseverance and Mussolini's vision have finally succeeded in excluding the Soviet Union from the councils of the European Great Powers."—*Hamburger Fremdenblatt.*

"There will be no disguising the fact that the Munich meeting has completely changed the bases upon which the foreign policy of this country has been conducted since the Armistice."—*The Paris correspondent of The Times.*

"We shall have to consider whether the peace that has been won has been altogether a triumph for reason and settlement by conciliation, or a barely veiled acceptance of the victory of fear and naked force."—*Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P.*

"Unless Germany changes her present policy, it is difficult to see how permanent peace can be maintained. The real test of Hitler's good faith will be his response to a reasonable approach for general appeasement."—*Times of India.*

"President Benesh, a great patriot, has been assailed by the German Press and the German leader in most disgraceful language, but he has never stooped to reply. His bearing throughout has shown the difference between a civilised man and a gangster."—*Mr. C. R. Atlee, M.P.*

"We cannot, we dare not, doubt that his sudden uplifting of the cloud which for the last week has darkened and oppressed our life is an answer to the great volume of prayer which with a most impressive unity and reality has been rising to God."—*The Archbishop of Canterbury.*

"The provision of a National Service Register would at least make us all feel that our country had need of us, whatever be our circumstances or social status, and would thus enhance that internal solidarity which is so essential to national strength, and incidentally to international influence and effectiveness."—*Lord Bledisloe.*

"Hitler had relied, not on his experts or his generals, but upon Herr von Ribbentrop, the former German Ambassador in London. Herr von Ribbentrop had been told over and over again by influential people in this country that in no circumstances would Great Britain fight either for Austria or Czechoslovakia."—*Miss E. Wilkinson, M.P.*

"The price paid has been heavy. I say nothing as to the terms the Czechs have been forced to accept. What is more serious is an appearance of friendliness which seems to condone the brutality, oppression, and tyranny on which Fascism and Nazism have been built up. Yet no other way but that of goodwill was possible."—*Dr. Barnes, Bishop of Birmingham.*

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



# to the News

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

"The turning point in the world's history will be reached if, as we hope, the Munich agreement means a halt to the mad race in arms and a new start in building a partnership of all peoples."—*Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada.*

"It was noticeable at Munich that Mr. Chamberlain was received with far more enthusiasm by the crowd than was the German Foreign Minister. I have never seen a German crowd accord such a welcome to anybody other than their own Fuehrer. They cheered him at the airport and all the way along to the conference room."—*Mr. Ossian Goulding in "The Evening Standard."*

"Herr Hitler never makes a speech save under the influence of considerable irritation, and the addition of a further insult would not, I should have thought, have made a great difference. The German Government, having got their man down, were not to be deprived of the pleasure of kicking him, and just as the German was not to be deprived of that pleasure so the Army was not to be robbed of its loot."—*Mr. Dan Cooper, M.P.*

"No man who is honest will attempt to pretend to himself that a high price has not been paid. It is a price which enables a dictator who would willingly destroy the last vestige of democracy in Europe to claim with justice that he scored over the democracies of Europe the greatest diplomatic triumph of modern times; that he accomplished by a mere ultimatum what Bismarck failed to accomplish with armies."—*New York "Sun."*

"Mr. Neville Chamberlain is almost at the end of the road, and what he is going through now will in all probability shorten the little time he has left. The young men of the war generation were bitter against the old men, who they felt had sent them to the slaughter. Here is an old man who, with fine dignity, has put away pride and humbled himself to save the young men of the present generation. Are they going to stand by and let him be knifed? And old men, are they not going to speak out their pride in this man of three score years and ten who has taken the helm of a world drifting blindly towards chaos?"—*New York "Sun."*

"Foreign affairs cannot indefinitely be continued on the basis of 'Stand and deliver.' Successive surrenders only bring successive humiliation and in their turn more humiliating demands. Menacing dangers must confront us for some time to come. They cannot be conjured with by words of good will; they cannot even be met by negotiations, however sincerely meant and well pursued. If they are to be met and overcome, it can only be by a revival of our national spirit, by a determined effort to conduct a foreign policy upon which the nation can unite and by a national effort in the sphere of defence much greater than anything which has been attempted hitherto. If there ever was a time for a call for a united effort by a united nation that time is now."—*Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P.*

"Let no one think that because we have signed this agreement with Germany that we can afford to relax our efforts in regard to our rearmament programme at this moment. Disarmament on the part of this country can never be unilateral. We have tried that once, and we very nearly brought ourselves to disaster. If disarmament is to come it must come by steps, and by the agreement of other countries. Until we know we have obtained that co-operation, and until we have agreed on the actual steps to be taken, we must remain on guard. We must renew our determination to fill up the deficiencies that yet remain in our armaments and our defence precautions, so that we may be ready to defend ourselves, and make our diplomacy effective. I see fresh opportunities of approaching this subject of disarmament opening before us, and I believe they are at least as hopeful as they have been at any previous time. It is to such tasks, the winning back of confidence, the gradual removal of hostility between nations, that I would wish to devote what energy and time may be left to me before I hand over my office to younger men."—*The Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., Prime Minister.*

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

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

	£	s.	d.
Consols 2½%	74	5	0
Kenya 5%	109	10	0
Kenya 3½%	103	0	0
N. Rhodesia 3½%	102	2	6
Nyasaland 3%	97	10	0
N. land Rlys. 5% A. debts.	94	0	0
Rhod. Rlys. 4½% debts.	87	10	0
S. Rhodesia 3½%	102	0	0
Sudan 5½%	107	10	0
Tanganyika 4½%	109	10	0

### Industrials

Brit.-Amer. Tob. (£1)	5	4	6
Brit. Oxygen (£1)	3	13	9
Brit. Ropes (2s. 6d.)	6	7	½
Courtaulds (£1)	1	10	0
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	1	3	9
General Electric (£1)	3	18	0
Imp. Chem. Ind. (£1)	1	11	7½
Imp. Tobacco (£1)	7	1	3
Int. Nickel Canada	52		
Prov. Cinematograph	18		
Turner and Newall (£1)	3	18	1½
U.S. Steels	59		
Utd. Steel (£1)	1	4	6
Unilever (£1)	1	17	6
United Tobacco of S.A.	8	12	6
Vickers (10s.)	1	0	6
Woolworth (5s.)	3	4	0

### Minerals and Oils

Anacanda (\$50)	7	5	0
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	2	13	9
Anglo-Amer. Inv.	1	7	6
Anglo-Iranian	5	7	6
Burmah Oil	4	13	0
Cons. Goldfields	3	15	6
Crown Mines (10s.)	16	7	6
De Beers Df. (50s.)	9	0	0
E. Rand Con. (5s.)	6	7	½
E. Rand Prop. (10s.)	2	15	0
Gold Coast Sel. (5s.)	1	4	4
Johannesburg Cons.	2	11	10
Mexican Eagle	4	3	
Rand Mines (5s.)	9	12	6
Randfontein	2	1	3
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	38	15	0
Shell	4	11	3
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	12	1	3
West Wits. (10s.)	7	7	6

### Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	2	1	3
Brit. India 5½% prefs.	95	15	0
Clan	4	17	6
E.D. Realisation	8	6	
Gt. Western	37	0	0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bk.	88	10	0
L.M.S.	13	15	0
Nat. Bank of India	36	10	0
Southern Rly. def. ord.	12	10	0
Standard Bank of S.A.	15	12	6
Union-Castle 6% prefs.	1	0	0

### Plantations

Anglo-Dutch (£1)	1	8	7½
Linggi (£1)	16	6	
Lond. Asiatic (2s.)	3	8	½
Malayalam Pl. (£1)	1	11	0
Rubber Trust (£1)	1	9	7½

## PERSONALIA

Mr. B. T. Duckworth left England last week for Uganda.

Commander and Mrs. Bingham have arrived home from Molo.

Lord Chesham has returned home by air from Tanganyika.

Major W. R. Barker, Game Warden in the Sudan, has arrived in London.

Archdeacon W. P. Low and Mrs. Low have left England on their return to Kenya.

Sir Stewart Symes, Governor-General of the Sudan, arrived in Khartoum last week.

The Maharao of Kutch, who has more than once visited East Africa, is staying in London.

Mr. W. M. Buchanan has been appointed a non-official member of the Zanzibar Town Board.

Mr. J. E. Tracy Philipps has left London for Rome to attend the Conference on Colonial Questions.

Mr. H. H. Trafford, the former Kenya official, is now settled in the Naivasha district of the Colony.

Mr. E. G. Morris, Director of Education in Kenya, has been appointed Director of Education in Nigeria.

Dr. W. Barnatson, of the Uganda Medical Service, is on his way home on leave from Mubende.

A Horticultural Society has been formed in Livingstone under the chairmanship of Mr. A. Williams.

Mr. G. V. Braimbridge, F.R.C.S., and Mrs. Braimbridge left England last week on their return to Nairobi.

Mr. H. W. Claxton, Treasurer in Somaliland, who served in Tanganyika from 1925 to 1929, has arrived home on leave.

Mr. H. Fotheringham won the three principal trophies at the recent annual meeting of the Queen Rifle Club.

Sir Llewellyn Dalton, Chief Justice of Tanganyika Territory, and Lady Dalton are outward-bound for Dar es Salaam.

Mr. G. F. Webster, Senior Provincial Commissioner in Tanganyika, leaves Marseilles to-morrow on his return from leave.

Dr. Eugen Spitzer, who took his M.D. degree in Vienna in 1924, has been registered as a private practitioner in Tanganyika Territory.

Archdeacon W. E. Owen is to speak at a lunch hour meeting in Friends' House, Euston Road, on October 11 on "The Native in East Africa."

Mr. N. F. Allison, former Chief Mechanical Engineer on the Tanganyika Railways, is now in Southern Rhodesia in the course of a world tour.

Dr. C. M. Vernon and Messrs. A. F. M. Crisp, L. Collins, C. V. White and V. A. C. Ross have been nominated members of the Municipal Board of Mombasa.

Mr. John Sykes has been elected President of the Uganda Society in Kampala, with Captain R. S. Pitman as Vice-President. Mr. R. W. A. Cooper is hon. secretary.

Dr. Sultan Baksh Malik is acting as a substitute member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council during the absence from the Territory of the Hon. A. A. Adamjee.

Mr. D. K. S. Bajwa has been appointed an unofficial member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council during the temporary absence from the Territory of Dr. K. S. Bajwa.

The East African Old Colleague's Dinner will be held at the Sports Club, St. James's Square, to-morrow evening, under the chairmanship of Mr. C. W. Hobley.

Mr. R. Parker, Mr. H. Schulman, Mr. J. T. Madeley, Mr. T. W. S. Shaw and Archdeacon A. H. Smith have been appointed Justices of the Peace in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. W. R. R. Crossé-Crosse, District Officer in Uganda, is booked to leave Marseilles to-morrow on his return to the Protectorate, where he has served for the past 14 years.

Mr. D. H. Shaylor, who has been appointed Registrar of Titles in the Uganda Lands and Survey Department, has for some years assisted Mr. George Ishmael, the Kampala advocaté, in his legal practice.

Canon G. F. George, who until his retirement owing to ill-health was for many years a U.M.C.A. missionary in Nyasaland, has been appointed Chaplain-General of the Guild of St. Barnabas for Nurses.

Mr. G. K. Whitlamsmith, who was one of the Tanganyika representatives to appear before the Permanent Mandates Commission in Geneva, leaves England on his return to Dar es Salaam at the end of this month.

Sir Daniel Hall and Sir John Orr, both of whom have visited Eastern Africa, are to be the nutrition and agricultural experts on the Scientific Advisory Committee appointed by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress.

Mr. A. G. H. Sargent, the former Treasurer of the U.M.C.A. in Nyasaland, who died in July, left estate in England of the gross value of £7,575, with net personalty £7,496. He left £300, subject to a life interest, to the U.M.C.A.

Canon A. C. Kibble, who has been rector of St. John's Church, Umtali, for the past seven years, has been succeeded by the Rev. E. D. K. Wood, who for the past six years has been in charge of St. Patrick's Mission in Gwelo.



Mr. Arthur Loveridge, one of the best-known snake experts in the world, is outward-bound for East Africa on a further expedition on behalf of the Institute of Comparative Zoology in America. He is accompanied by Mrs. Loveridge.

The next meeting of the East African Group of the Over-Seas League will be held at Over-Seas House, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.1, on October 20, will be addressed by Lady Eleanor Cole, who will take as her subject "Kenya To-day."

Mr. A. G. Cowling has been elected Chairman of the Salisbury (Southern Rhodesia) Eisteddfod Society for the ensuing year, with Mr. H. D. Sutherns as Vice-Chairman, Mr. J. F. Watmough treasurer, and Mr. G. H. Stone secretary.

Mr. F. Harold Crowther, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Crowther, of Bulawayo, is to enter the British Consular Service. Educated at Plumtree School and Capetown, he later came to Christ Church, Oxford, as a Rhodes Scholar, and graduated B.A.

The Hon. J. W. Downie has presented a Downie Cup for annual competition among the Rhodesian Railways ambulance divisions, to include tests of a nature and scope different from those normally covered by the Birchenough Shield competition.

The Hon. S. M. Lanigan O'Keeffe, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, is to be the guest of honour at the next meeting of the Rhodesian Group of the Over-Seas League, to be held at Over-Seas House, Park Place, St. James's, on October 13.

Mr. J. A. P. Charles, of Sotik, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles, of Vales Copse, Tunbridge Wells, and Miss N. H. C. Gethin, only daughter of Colonel Sir Richard Gethin, Bt., and Lady Gethin, of Fairlawn, Eltham, were married in Woolwich last week.

Brigadier-General A. C. Lewin, who, just a year ago, was marooned in the Southern Sudan for 10 days while flying to Kenya, is to fly out again next month in a new machine which he has purchased. Mrs. Lewin and he have recently taken up gliding.

Viscountess Swinton was fined 50s., ordered to pay 52s. 6d. costs, and had her licence endorsed at Bridlington last week for driving a car without due care and attention. It was stated that she had held a licence for 14 years and this was the first time she had been at fault.

Mr. A. Rattray, at one time farm manager at the Gatooma cotton station, having now taken his degree at Cambridge University, has been appointed a technical assistant in the Southern Rhodesian Department of Agriculture, and will devote himself to the selection and breeding of pasture grasses.

Passengers in the s.s. "Llandoverly Castle," which left England last week for East Africa, include Captain and Mrs. J. B. Belfrage, Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Brumage, with their son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Radford-Potts, Mr. H. Rogers, Mr. N. D. Spranger, and Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Wray.

Mr. George Spence, who has been appointed secretary of the East African Publicity Association, left England last week to take up his duties in Nairobi. He has had considerable experience in connexion with Dominion and Colonial publicity work in England, which knowledge should stand him in good stead in his new position. Mrs. Spence will join him in Kenya at a later date.

Thanks to the initiative of Mr. J. P. Richardson, Mrs. C. E. Fripp, Mr. W. H. Stead and Mr. J. M. C. Davies, a "Stanley Society," with Mrs. Fripp as Chairman, has been formed in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, to study Native history and traditions. It has the support of the Governor and the Prime Minister. Captain C. R. de C. Peele is Vice-Chairman; and Miss E. I. K. Gordon-Cumming, secretary and treasurer.

Lord Harlech is to give a broadcast talk in the Empire programme early in November on "The Significance of the Colonial Empire to Great Britain and the Dominions." It will be given in Transmission 4, designed primarily for reception in Africa, on November 1, at 7 p.m. G.M.T. Recordings of the talk will be repeated in Transmission 1 on November 2 at 7.30 a.m., in Transmission 2 on November 6 at 11.45 a.m., and in Transmission 5 on November 3 at 11.20 p.m. G.M.T.

Heavily clothed, Mr. J. Waterworth, of the Bulawayo Light Plane Club, and Mr. J. Finnis, the acting instructor of the Club, flew in a D.H. Tiger Moth machine to a height of 19,000 ft. above sea-level; or 16,000 ft. above the aerodrome, an altitude record for light planes in Rhodesia, and, it is believed, in Southern Africa also. The ascent took 84 minutes and the descent seven minutes. At 10,000 ft. the temperature fell to freezing point, and at peak altitude 16 degrees of frost were registered.

The Hon. G. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has been re-elected President of the United Party. Proposing his re-election at the party congress in Bulawayo, Mr. W. H. Eastwood said the Colony and the party was fortunate in having a leader of Mr. Huggins's calibre, under whose leadership the Colony had progressed. Sir Percy Fynn and Captain F. E. Harris were re-elected Vice-Presidents, and Mr. H. H. Phillips and Mr. George Fleming Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively.

# NYASALAND

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## A Romance of Empire

### Mr. Borup's Great Service to Uganda

MR. K. E. BORUP, whose death is reported from British Columbia, rendered an enormous service to Uganda when he initiated cotton growing on a commercial scale by the Natives of the Protectorate. Indeed, it is to his enterprise that has been one of the romances of Empire development.

It was in 1902 that Mr. Borup, then an industrial missionary of the Church Missionary Society, and later the first general manager of the Uganda Company, founded to take over the industrial side of the work of the Mission, decided to discuss the possibilities of Native cotton growing with the Native Ministers of Buganda. Shortly afterwards, while still in the service of the Mission, he imported, mainly at his own expense, 62 bags of cotton seed, which were supplied to him by the British Cotton-Growing Association. The consignment consisted of five varieties, Egyptian, Mitafi, American Upland, American Long Staple Upland, Black Peruvian, and Peruvian Sea Island.

#### Seed Distributed to Natives

When the consignment arrived in Uganda a small quantity of each variety was distributed to Natives who wished to cultivate the new crop, each grower being instructed to place in the centre of the plot the label showing the variety of seed sown. The crop showed American Upland to be the most suitable seed, and that the long staple variety gave the best results. The first outturn of cotton was purchased by the Uganda Company at one penny per pound.

Three years later, the experiment having proved successful meantime, the Government obtained a ton of seed of American Black Rattler and distributed it to growers in Buganda, Busoga, Bunyoro and Ankole, but it was not so successful as American Upland, which became recognised as the only economic type for the Protectorate.

Thus began an industry which has since brought millions of pounds sterling to the Natives in Uganda, has benefited commerce enormously, has contributed greatly to the revenue of the railway system, and has made possible the development of medical, educational, agricultural, veterinary and other services.

#### The Journey to Kampala

Mr. Borup was born in Denmark, and trained there as an engineer, in which capacity he went to Canada at an early age. While in that Dominion he became interested in missionary work, and so came to England and joined the C.M.S. for service in Uganda. He landed in Mombasa in 1897, travelled as far as Voi in a construction train, and completing on foot the rest of the three months' journey to Mengo (as Kampala was then called), reached his destination in February, 1898.

Some time was spent in different mission stations before he was asked to take charge of the C.M.S. industrial work, which included training the Baganda in building, carpentry, printing, and book-binding. He played a leading part in the building of Namirembe Cathedral, Kampala, which work was carried out by relays of thousands of Native peasants with the assistance of the chiefs. It was, indeed, appreciation of the willing assistance rendered by the Natives which led Mr. Borup to think of doing something of a permanent nature in return for their energy and self-sacrifice. Thus he conceived the idea of establishing commercial cotton growing.

After retirement from active work he continued to live in Uganda near Bombo, where he owned two freehold estates, which were acquired by the Govern-

ment some four years ago when he decided to quit Africa. At that time the Uganda Government offered him an annual pension of £240, a proposal which aroused strong criticism from residents in the Protectorate, who felt that such a sum was grossly inadequate considering the immense prosperity which he had been the means of bringing to the country. Before he left Kampala a public dinner was given in his honour.

He came to England and stayed with friends near London for a while, but then settled in British Columbia.

#### Other Obituaries

His many friends in Dar es Salaam will learn with regret of the death, in the Tanganyika capital, of Mr. J. C. Kidd, of Stewart's Stores.

The death is announced from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, of Mr. Basil Burnett, who went to South Africa in 1882, and through the Boer War, and had farmed in Southern Rhodesia since 1921. He was 61 years of age.

#### Clandestine Migration of Natives

Mr. C. Bullock, Secretary for Native Affairs in Southern Rhodesia, points out the misleading nature of certain reports which have been published regarding the conference held in Capetown on the question of clandestine migration of Natives into the Union of South Africa. The fact is that the conference threw full light on the situation and enabled a report to be placed before the Governments concerned, including those of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and that the Union Government wishes the proposals to be submitted to the Farm Labour Committee before finally considering them.

#### The Laity in African Missions

The requirements of the laity in African missions are set out in the monthly journal of the U.M.C.A. by the late Mr. Alfred Sargent, who wrote:—

The Native looks upon the clergy as a class apart and demands a high standard; it is the duty of the laity to set an equally high standard and to show that it is not merely for the priest, but that it demands that all who profess and call themselves Christians prove themselves of good report and wisdom. To summarise briefly, the requirements include a business knowledge, a gift of organisation, the gift of tongues, an ability to apply common sense to the thousand and one details of work which arise, tact, sympathy, love and wisdom, and if you can bring it, the gift of humour, which will prove a tower of strength.

#### Fishing in Lake Nyasa

Two fishing beaches have been established under European management at the southern end of Lake Nyasa. Fish from the beaches, packed in ice, is conveyed to Salisbury by lorry, arriving 18 hours after being taken out of the Lake. Referring to the subject in his opening address to the Nyasaland Legislative Council, Sir Harold Kittermaster said that in the sale of smoke and dried fish there were great possibilities of development, not only for the mines of Southern Rhodesia, but in the supply for estates to supplement the food of Native labourers. The hauls made with modern nets and appliances were reported to be incredibly large; in one case the haul was said to be 4,000 dozen of fish, though that figure, said the Governor, must be taken with reserve. As these modern methods might have a disastrous effect on the fish supply of the Lake, Sir Harold felt that a scientific survey of its waters should be made.



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## News Items in Brief

The Beit Trustees have given £50 to the Marandellas Library for the purchase of new books.

Convict labour in 1937 saved Government departments in Tanganyika, £12,183, compared with £13,018 in 1936.

A garden seat made from Rhodesia teak is to be presented to the Rhodes Birthplace Museum in Bishop's Stortford by the Salisbury City Council.

A college has been opened in Sunningdale, Berkshire, by the Congregation of the Sons of the Sacred Heart, for the missions of Central Africa, north Uganda and the Sudan.

The proposal of the Medical Director, Dr. A. P. Martin, for a Native hospital in the residential area of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, is being strongly opposed by the City Council.

The names approved by the Admiralty for ships of the 1938 new construction programme include a cruiser H.M.S. "Uganda," and two river gunboats named "Locust" and "Mosquito."

A film entitled "Opening the Book to Africa" will be shown at the annual youth meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, to be held in Kingsway Hall, London, on October 19, at 7 p.m.

A superannuation fund to be established by the Kenya and Uganda Railways will eventually replace the existing provident fund so far as European and Asian employees of the Administration are concerned.

A new Women's Institute hall has been opened in Gatoojia by Lady Stanley.

Beit scholarships of £27 per annum for boarders and £13.10s. for day pupils, tenable for three years, have been awarded to 46 Rhodesian children as a result of the examination held on August 16 last.

The Sabena air line expects to inaugurate a weekly air service between Stanleyville and Usumbura, via Irumu and Costermansville, early in the New Year. Lake Kivu will then be within four and a half days of Brussels.

The R.M.M.V. "Carnarvon Castle" last week broke the record for the voyage from Southampton to Capetown by covering the distance in 12 days 18 hours 38 minutes. The previous record, held by the "Stirling Castle," was 13 days 5 hours 20 minutes.

Out of 9,652 persons sentenced to imprisonment in Tanganyika in 1937, eight were Europeans, an increase of four over 1936, 69 were other non-Natives, a decrease of 12, and 9,652 were Natives, a decrease of 759. Females numbered only 128, and 21 were civil debtors.

An artesian supply of 2,400 gallons of water per hour at the surface from a well bored last year by the Geological Survey of Tanganyika is the greatest completely artesian supply from a bore-hole in the Territory. The static level of the water proved to be six feet above the ground.

Three pioneer and early settler organisations in Mashonaland have amalgamated. They are the Pioneer Corps Association, the 1890 B.S.A. Police Society, and the Rhodesia 1896-1897 Society. The combined organisation will be called the Federated Pioneer Society of Mashonaland.

When the Azania Cinema was opened in Dar es Salaam, many of the leading residents, headed by Sir Mark Young, the Governor, and Lady Young, were present. The proceeds on the opening night (which totalled over £26) were given to the Tanganyika Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and to the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

Three Natives were each sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment with hard labour and corporal punishment of 12 lashes on a charge of robbing with violence an elderly European woman living about five miles from Mazabuka. Each of the accused was also sentenced to eight years' imprisonment for wounding with intent, the sentences to run concurrently.

Addressing a meeting in London last week, the Rev. Frank Noble, formerly of Southern Rhodesia, said that the Methodist Missionary Society owned some 50,000 acres in that Colony. The work of the Society had grown considerably since the historic meeting which took place between Isaac Shimmin and Cecil Rhodes, a meeting which marked the beginning of mission work in what is now Southern Rhodesia.

More than 117,000 cups of Kenya coffee have been sold at the East African Pavilion in the Glasgow Empire Exhibition, and some 30,000 quarter-pound cartons of freshly roasted and ground Kenya coffee. The organisation of this side of East Africa's exhibit has been in the hands of the Kenya Coffee Board, which prepared a special booklet listing recommended Kenya coffee retailers throughout Scotland. Traders have co-operated with the Board by arranging window displays, and increased business has resulted.

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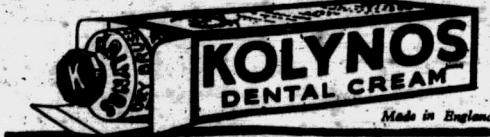


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## Education in the Sudan

THE Director of Education in the Sudan recently submitted proposals, which have now been approved in principle, for educational expansion and reform in the Condominium, the programme being based primarily upon the recommendations contained in the reports of Lord Buxton and Sir W. A. Warr's Commission. Capital expenditure of approximately £500,000 by 1946 is envisaged, and the total recurrent expenditure on education, which was £150,000 in 1936, will approximate £300,000 within eight years. The main aims of the plan are stated to be:—

(1) An accelerated expansion of boys' elementary schooling, together with continued improvement in the education given; (2) an accelerated expansion of girls' elementary education, together with the inauguration of Government intermediate education for girls; (3) the improvement and extension of intermediate education, together with establishment of vocational junior secondary schools for those who will not be proceeding to a full secondary course; (4) the improvement and gradual expansion of secondary schooling; (5) recognition that a university in Khartoum is the ultimate goal of higher educational policy and the immediate making of those beginnings out of which a university will presently develop, including the provision of a central building for the future university college by the transfer of the secondary school from Gordon College.

In the higher grades of education initial effort will lay particular emphasis on the improvement of quality and the provision of technical and vocational training for all fit boys either to strike out on their own or to join the Government service as expert agriculturists, doctors, *kadis*, veterinary surgeons, or engineers.

## Police Work in Uganda

The Uganda police dealt with 8,999 crimes and offences in 1937, or 784 more than in 1936; offences against property increased by 326, but against the person declined by 109; those against the traffic laws increased by 918; 400 more accidents were reported; killed and wounded on the roads increased by 17 and 356, respectively, possibly owing to there being nearly 600 more motor vehicles licensed and on the roads; and crimes due to drunkenness decreased by 85.

## British "Sisalkraft"

With the completion of the factory at Rochester, Kent, production of British "Sisalkraft" is about to begin, this article having hitherto been imported from the U.S.A. Java sisal, which has been used in America, will in the English product be replaced by East African sisal. The company was registered last year with a nominal capital of £45,100 in 42,000 6% Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each and 42,000 Ordinary shares and 20,000 Founders shares of 1s. each.

## Successful Native Show

Natives in the Seke Reserve of Southern Rhodesia have earned congratulations for the successful agricultural show which they organised at St. Mary's Mission. The Governor, Sir Herbert Stanley, was prevented by illness from opening the show, and the the Archdeacon of Mashonaland, the Venerable S. J. Christelow, deputised for him. He said he was impressed with the growing power of organisation demonstrated by the show, and by the great advance in the quality of the exhibits; such a show, he declared, should teach the Natives pride of race and help them to see possibilities in themselves.

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**LATEST MINING NEWS**

**Musoma Then and Now**

THOUGH recognising that miners in the Musoma district of Tanganyika, at present easily the largest producer of reef gold in the Territory, have grounds for complaining that the Government has been dilatory in providing the services which have been necessary for a considerable period, we have criticised their petition asking that the district should be transferred to Kenya because it has been neglected by the present Administration. Mr. J. E. Taylor, one of the first of the British miners in the locality, has now written to *The Tanganyika Standard* :—

"Miners always have a grouse. We have; but it might be worse. Seven years ago things up here were rough. The first woman to join her husband on a mine had to be carried over Native paths for four days. The second to arrive came by dhow to the nearest point on the Lake shore and then footed it to the mine. Now every mine and prospect can be reached from Musoma by car, at an average speed of 35 m.p.h.

Seven years ago when we wanted to get machinery ashore we had to drop it in the Lake and haul it ashore with boys. We had no hospital or doctor; there was neither a hotel nor a club; we had not a map of the area to find anything about the mineral possibilities.

"Now two and three-ton loads are loaded direct from the steamer to a lorry or trailer, and they can get to any mine. We have a Native and a European hospital with a European and Indian doctor. There is a map of the area in Musoma. And the whole area has been geographically mapped, so that a newcomer can see at a glance where he has a hope of striking gold."

**E.A. Chamber of Mines**

MR. HUGH SANDYS, Chairman of the East African Chamber of Mines, presiding at the first annual meeting of the organisation held in Kisumu recently, pointed out that the Chamber now had a cash balance of £420. He said that the first annual meeting had been postponed owing to the time required in obtaining incorporation of the Chamber as a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital.

Referring to the remission of gold royalties by the Kenya Government, Mr. Sandys said that in September next, unless the Kenya Government felt that income tax was sufficient for mining to bear, there must be, in addition to that tax, a Government toll levied on mining, and in his view it should take the form of a tax on profits. If so, he felt it would be necessary for a Commission of Inquiry to be appointed on which the Chamber should be represented.

In Uganda and Tanganyika a royalty of 5% was levied, whether the mine was paying its way or not, and he hoped that, if some alteration could not be effected before, the Governments of those countries would replace royalties by a tax on profits, thus bringing the whole of East Africa into line, should Kenya adopt that method. Each of the territories should also have identical Mining Ordinances.

Mr. Sandys emphasised the benefits obtained for small-owners as well as large companies by reductions obtained by the Chamber in rail-freights on mining equipment, and appealed for more co-operation from the small-workers.

Major Struan Robertson asked if steps could not be taken to reduce the quantity of foreign goods being purchased by the mines, and also the number of foreigners being employed in the East African mining industry. These matters, said the Chairman, would be investigated by the Executive Committee. Further investigation was also promised on the suggestion of Mr. Gamlen that the Government assay office should be transferred from Nairobi to Kisumu.

**Latest London Share Prices**

	Last week	This week
Bushtick Mines (10s.) ... ..	4s. 6d.	5s. 0d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.) ... ..	50s. 0d.	55s. 0d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.) ... ..	25s. 0d.	27s. 6d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.) ... ..	7s. 6d.	9s. 6d.
Kagera Mines, Ltd. (5s.) ... ..	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.) ... ..	1s. 6d.	1s. 11d.
Kenton (10s.) ... ..	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.) ... ..	3d.	3d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.) ... ..	5s. 6d.	5s. 9d.
Kimiringi (10s.) ... ..	3d.	3d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.) ... ..	5s. 6d.	4s. 9d.
Lüri Gold Areas (5s.) ... ..	1s. 6d.	2s. 0d.
Mashaba Asbestos (1s.) ... ..	6d.	9d.
Rezende (1s.) ... ..	10s. 6d.	11s. 9d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.) ... ..	3s. 9d.	4s. 6d.
Rhodesian Anglo American (10s.) ... ..	19s. 0d.	2s. 9d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.) ... ..	2s. 6d.	3s. 3d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.) ... ..	13s. 6d.	15s. 4 1/2d.
Rhokana (£1) ... ..	£9 17s. 6d.	£11 0s. 0d.
Roan Antelope (5s.) ... ..	15s. 0d.	17s. 4 1/2d.
Rosterman (5s.) ... ..	2s. 0d.	2s. 6d.
Sherwood Starr (5s.) ... ..	5s. 6d.	6s. 0d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.) ... ..	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Tanganyika Concessions (£1) ... ..	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Thistle-Etna (5s.) ... ..	4s. 6d.	6s. 3d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.) ... ..	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.) ... ..	10s. 0d.	17s. 6d.
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Central Line Sisal (£1) ... ..	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Consolidated Sisal (£1) ... ..	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
East African Sisal Plantations (10s.) ... ..	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.) ... ..	3s. 9d.	4s. 0d.
Port of Beira (1s.) ... ..	10s. 6d.	13s. 4 1/2d.
Sisal Estates (5s.) ... ..	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
.. (6% Pref. 21s.) ... ..	15s. 0d.	15s. 0d.

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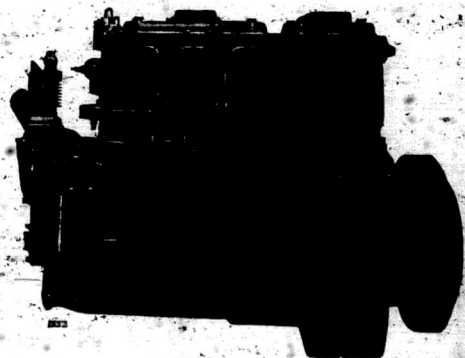
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## Share Losses of £176,850 Company Progress Reports

### Union and Rhodesian Annual Report

A NET profit of £14,175 for the 15 months ended December 31 last is revealed by the annual report of Union and Rhodesian Mining and Finance Company, Ltd.

The profit and loss account shows a loss on farming and ranching operations of £7,514, depreciation at £11,463, loss on mining operations abandoned totalling £13,998, and losses on share dealings at the high figure of £176,850. Fortunately dividends from investments totalled £176,514, and underwriting commissions reached £45,523; interest brought in £250; the net revenue from property and hoardings was £2,177; royalties and sundry revenues aggregated £4,571; and the profit on sale of sundry assets was £8,149. The profit and loss appropriation account shows income tax liability at £3,920, livestock reserve at £1,500, and a net profit of £14,175.

The issued capital is £1,500,000; and the balance sheet gives creditors at £1,507,012, including £125,499 advanced by the Chairman, Sir Abe Bailey, with whom stocks and shares, to a market value of £91,018 were lodged; loans at call amounted to £203,703, taxation reserve to £60,000 and property and land reserve to £107,371. There were contingent liabilities for further expenditure on township and mining ventures.

The assets side of the balance sheet gives a valuation of £519,880 under farming and ranching; £36,008 for livestock; £3,959 for crops unsold; £9,001 in stores; and £8,003 expenditure relative to 1938. Town properties appear at £141,899; joint interest in township property at cost, plus development expenditure, at £17,204; mining claims and ventures, at £26,407; stocks and shares, at cost or market price on December 31, 1937, whichever was lower, at £2,591,651; debtors, at £49,705; payments in advance, at £1,000; and cash in hand, at £3,105.

### Mining Operations

In regard to the mining side of the company's operations, the report states that the de-watering of the old Jumbo mine was completed and exploratory and development work carried out. As the results did not warrant the company erecting a reduction plant, work was discontinued and the mine leased on tribute. The claim holdings on December 31 consisted of 1,202 gold reef and 30 chrome claims in Southern Rhodesia, and interests in certain mining areas in South Africa.

Active share dealing operations were continued during the period under review, but owing to the general slump in the share market, and the heavy drop in share prices from September 30, 1936, to December 31, 1937, losses amounting altogether to £176,850 were incurred.

Land sales during the 15 months under review totalled 7,187 acres, leaving the land owned by the company in Southern Rhodesia at 1,664,538 acres, in addition, 24 stands and two plots in Salisbury were sold, and a block of flats in that town completed and let.

On the agricultural side the company has now 467 acres under tobacco, 5,649 acres under maize, 457 acres under groundnuts, and 1,000 acres under sunbump. Heat is generated at the three ranches owned by the company totalled 8,179 head at the end of the year, including 436 pedigree stock.

The annual meeting is to be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on October 14.

### Sherwood Starr Report

The annual report of the Sherwood Starr Gold Mining Company, Ltd., for the year ended June 30, 1938, states that revenue during the year amounted to £115,975 and expenditure to £92,756. After deducting £12,500 for depreciation, there is a net profit of £9,819, making, with £2,945 at credit of appropriation account, a credit balance of £12,764. From this sum £40,000 has been transferred to general reserve, leaving £2,764 to be carried forward.

The consulting engineers' report states that ore reserves on June 30 were computed at 569,600 tons, with an average value of 4 dwt. per ton. During the year, 100,300 tons were milled, showing an increase of 2,800 tons on the previous year's tonnage.

**Lonely Reef.**—During September 15,000 tons were crushed for a yield of 1,391 oz. fine gold. Estimated profit: £516.


**Rhomines.**—August output from Flowing Bowl mine: 953 tons crushed for recovery of 228 oz. from mill and cyanide. Value: £1,580. (July: £1,538).

**Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate.**—August return: 1,842 tons milled, yielding 366 oz. fine gold and 49 oz. silver; 950 tons sands cyanided, yielding 41 oz. fine gold and 6 oz. silver. Total: 407 oz. fine gold, 55 oz. silver.

**Thistle-Etna Gold.**—The progress report for September states that 3,050 tons of ore were treated for a recovery of 758 oz. fine gold. Total development: 930 ft. Total footage sampled, 650; pay footage, 159; average width, 31 in.; average value, 9.6 dwt.

**Sherwood Starr.**—During September 8,400 tons were milled, yielding 1,203 oz. fine gold. Estimated value: £8,613. Total working costs, £7,416, including development redemption; estimated profit at mine, £1,197; less Government royalty, £432; estimated profit at mine, £765; add sundry revenue, £237. Estimated total net profit, £1,002. Capital expenditure, £540. Footage development, 184 ft. 4-inch internal circular shaft, 24 ft. No. 3 level: No. 1 rise, 36 ft. risen to 143 ft., av. 8 dwt. over 51 in. throughout; jasperlite reef not fully exposed. No. 22 level: No. 1 E. drive 85 ft. driven, of which 21 ft. assayed 5.8 dwt. over 45 in. jasperlite reef not fully exposed.

**Rezende.**—The report for September states that 8,000 tons of ore were crushed for a recovery of 1,843 oz. fine gold; estimated revenue, £13,281; total working costs, £9,225, including development redemption, £2,400; estimated profit, £4,056. Total profit at mine, £4,506. Capital expenditure for month, £5,643. Footage development, 1,162 ft.; Rezende circular shaft 20 ft. Rezende: No. 17 level, winze No. 2 E. 43 ft. sunk, av. 2.6 dwt. over 54 in. Liverpool: No. 5 level, main E. drive, 11-ft. driven, av. 11.3 dwt. over 15 in. Penhalonga: No. 10 level, crosscut N. 122 ft. down;



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winze No. 2 W. exposed, 10 ft. reef, av. 6 dwt. gold, 16 dwt. silver. Old West: No. 5 level, E. drive, 51 ft. driven, av. 7 dwt. over 71 in.; reef not fully exposed. No. 6 level, No. 7 crosscut W. exposed 48 ft. reef, av. 4.3 dwt. No. 1 rise W. 11 ft. risen, av. 7.5 dwt. over 48 in.

**Cam and Motor.**—The results for September were: Tons milled, 25,600; yielding 8,273 oz. fine gold. Estimated value, £56,961; total working costs, £23,120, including development redemption. Estimated profit at mine, £35,841; less estimated Government royalty, £2,948. Estimated net profit at mine, £32,893; estimated total net profit, £33,008. Capital expenditure, £18,719. Footage: sub-vertical shaft 21 ft.; sub-circular shaft, nil; development, 1,706 ft. Cam: No. 33 level S. stope drive 310 ft. W. co-ordinate 17 ft. driven, av. 31.4 dwt. over 32 in. Cam Spur: No. 35 level N. drive 450 ft. W. co-ordinate 78 ft. driven, av. 5.6 dwt. over 52 in. Motor: No. 19 level rise at 585 ft. W. co-ordinate, 7 ft. risen, av. 5.9 dwt. over 27 in. S. stope drive 585 ft. W. co-ordinate 54 ft. driven, av. 9.2 dwt. over 27 in. No. 35 level main drive footwall "A" reef 655 ft. W. co-ordinate 85 ft. driven, av. 3.2 dwt. over 24 in. N. drive centre reef 835 ft. W. co-ordinate 41 ft. driven, av. 5.3 dwt. over 27 in.

#### Territorial Output

Mineral output from Northern Rhodesia during August was: Copper, 15,952 tons; zinc, 1,045 tons; manganese ore, 664 tons; vanadium, 72,390 lb.; cobalt, 311,831 lb.; and silver, 3,246 oz.

#### Kili Moto Production

Gold production by the Kili Moto company in the Belgian Congo during the first eight months of this year totalled 5,450 kilos, compared with 5,143 kilos during the corresponding period last year.

#### London and African Mining Trust

The annual meeting of the London and African Mining Trust, Ltd., was held in London last week. At an extraordinary general meeting which followed resolutions were passed which had the effect of consolidating every five 1s. shares into one share of 5s.

## Forthcoming Engagements

- October 5.—Mr. W. 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 11.—Archdeacon Owen to speak on "The Native in East Africa," Friends House, Euston Road, London, 1.20 p.m.  
 October 13.—Rhodesian Group, Over-Seas League. Guest of honour: The Hon. S. M. Lanigan O'Keefe, high Commissioner in London, 5.30 p.m.  
 October 20.—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.—Mayor of Gloucester to cut First Sod on the site of Makerere College, Uganda.  
 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.  
*[Secretaries of organisations are invited to notify arrangements as far in advance as possible.]*

#### Death of Mr. L. E. B. Homan

We regret to learn of the death in Mitcham, Surrey, of Mr. L. E. B. Homan, who was associated with many mining enterprises in East Africa and the Rhodesias. He was Chairman of the Cam and Motor Gold Mining Company (1919), Ltd., of Watende, Ltd. and other companies, a director of Eileen Alannah Gold Mining Company, and on the London Committee of Rezende Mines, Ltd., Sherwood Starr Gold Mining Company, Ltd., Union and Rhodesian Mining and Finance Company, Ltd. and Welgedacht Exploration Company, Ltd.

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"ROSACOMETTA" machinery is patented and known throughout the whole world.



## Mini Mini (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate, Ltd.

Another Good Year

The 15th annual general meeting of Mini Mini (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate, Ltd. was held in London last week.

Sir Francis M. Vories, C.B.E., the Chairman, said: "Before proceeding with the business of the meeting, I feel it my duty to refer to the great thankfulness we must all feel to learn from the news this morning that the very critical European situation of the past few weeks has passed. I am sure you will agree with me that we owe our heartfelt gratitude to our Prime Minister, Mr. Chamberlain, and I venture to suggest that he will go down in history as the peacemaker of the world." (Applause.)

Mr. A. R. Scott, C.A., representing the secretaries (Messrs. Dickson, Anderson and Co., Ltd.) then read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The Chairman continued: "Gentlemen, it is my very sad duty to inform you of the death of our valued manager, Mr. Hugh Shinn. His conscientious devotion to his work for the 14 years he has been in the company's services has, no doubt to a very large extent, resulted in the success and prosperity of this company. I feel sure it is your wish to record our heartfelt sympathy with his wife and child and with his father.

"Generally the season can be taken as a fairly normal one for the tea industry. The output for the year 1937-38 was 1,140,000 lb., which shows an increase of 57,000 lb. over that of the previous year. The average yield per acre is 1,140 lb., which I think you will agree with me is very encouraging, especially as the youngest field of 524 acres planted with first-class Indian tea seed is not yet in full bearing.

### Satisfactory Condition of Property

"The general condition of the property is reported to be satisfactory, and we look forward with confidence to another good year. The directors have maintained the standard of cultivation which has proved so effective in the past, and also due attention is being given to improving housing and health conditions of the labour force.

"The market for Nyasaland teas has continued on a fair plane throughout the season, though prices were never quite up to the high levels of the 1936-37 season. At the same time, it is encouraging to see the strength of the market at the present moment, and we trust this will be fully maintained, if not improved.

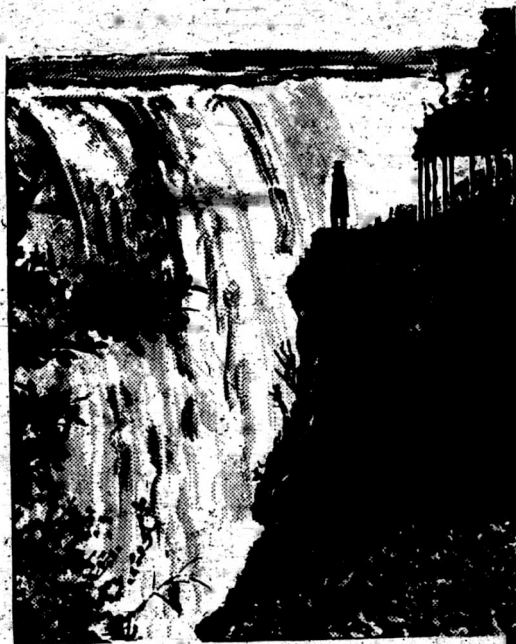
"Turning to the accounts, you will note that we have set aside out of profits £3,576 to meet taxation, and our reserve in the balance sheet now stands at the round figure of £4,500. This reserve covers income tax on the profits earned to June 30, 1938, together with the amount of N.D.C. we shall pay.

"The general reserve stands at £5,000 as at June 30, 1938, and the directors propose to add a further £1,000 to this reserve. Generally speaking, our balance sheet shows increased strength, and it is with great pleasure that the directors are able to submit to you at this time such a satisfactory statement and to recommend the payment of a final dividend of 20%, which, with the interim already paid, makes a total of 30% for the year.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted and the meeting terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the board and staff, both in London and Nyasaland.

## "TOWERS OF DESCENDING FOAM

... an imperishable memory!"



"The Victoria Falls appeared to me to excel in grandeur any spectacle of the same kind in the world," wrote the late Lord Curzon, in 1909. Southern Rhodesia has many other thrills for Tourists old and young: the mystery of the Zimbabwe ruins; Rhodes' grave in the Matopo Hills; scenery unequalled; many species of big game. Coupled with civilised comfort in travel and hotels, these attractions make it a perfect holiday land—5 days by air, 16 by sea, from London. Southern Rhodesia also offers the grandest home-life imaginable—healthy climate, low living costs, good prospects, no Income Tax on married incomes under £800.

Write for Booklets on Touring and Settlement to Dept. E.A., Rhodesia Travel Bureau, 219, Regent Street, London, W.1.

SOUTHERN  RHODESIA

## Coffee Board of Kenya

SINCE the annual report of the Coffee Board of Kenya is distributed to all coffee growers in that Colony, and since many of the facts contained therein have also been published in the Board's monthly bulletin, which has a considerable circulation outside the country, it is unnecessary to attempt in this column a detailed review of the report. Suffice it to say that it is fully up to the high standard of former years; indeed, if memory can be trusted, it is the best of the series so far.

Any planter who doubts whether a properly constituted and efficiently officered co-operative organisation can serve an agricultural industry faithfully and economically should procure and analyse this document. Though not written in terms of self-praise, it cannot avoid showing the work done for coffee growers, not merely in Kenya, but in East and Central Africa generally; there are, for instance, three most interesting pages on the marketing in Nairobi of coffee from the Belgian Congo, a procedure which is shown to be beneficial to Kenya, and a good deal of what is said about the Board's scientific, liquoring, marketing and other services is obviously applicable in greater or lesser degree to the other territories. A good case is presented for maintenance of the free liquoring service for planters.

A definite and encouraging increase in the consumption of Kenya coffee in the United Kingdom is recorded, and growers are reminded that the foundation of the Board's direct consumer publicity is still the original "snowball campaign" begun in 1935. The suggestion of *East Africa and Rhodesia*, which is not unnaturally pleased, to note that 35,000 personal introductions have resulted, and that the Board can write that the campaign "has certainly been responsible for encouraging a lot of the increased support we are now receiving."

### Tobacco in S. Rhodesia

Reviewing the tobacco industry of Southern Rhodesia during the past season, Mr. W. J. Field, Vice-President of the Tobacco Association, stressed at the annual general meeting the sound position of the industry, congratulated the auction floors on their efficiency and on becoming public utility companies allowing growers to participate in the profits, and stated that 45,000 acres had produced 555 lb. of tobacco per acre, which was slightly above the average yield for the past five years.

## African Lakes Corporation

THE report of the African Lakes Corporation, Ltd. for the year ended January 31, 1938, states that after providing for depreciation, the accounts show a trading profit of £20,926, to which is added £6,667 brought forward. The directors have allocated £2,000 to the reserve fund, which now totals £47,000, and have written off £2,000 from the £5,000 paid for trading rights to the British Central Africa Company, Ltd. and Kubula Stores. It is now proposed to pay a dividend of 6%, less tax, to shareholders registered on September 30 in respect of 250,000 "A" and "B" shares, and on 40,000 (new) "A" shares for three months, absorbing £15,000, and leaving £7,993 to be carried forward.

Sales of trade goods during the year under review were satisfactory in volume and in profit-yield, and business is being well maintained. The provisional agreement with the B.C.A. Company and Kubula Stores, Ltd. having been approved by shareholders of the Corporation in October of last year, it was duly implemented, and buildings and stocks of general trade goods were taken over by the Corporation in Africa on November 1, 1937. All expenses incurred in carrying through the agreement have been debited against the profit of the year under review, and the directors are satisfied with the trading results which have so far attended the deal.

The report states that the tea crop included in the accounts was fully 5% greater than that of the previous season, and was sold at good prices. Although rubber production exceeded the output of the preceding season, the fall in market prices lessened the profit to some extent. Recently demand has strengthened and prices are gradually recovering.

The annual meeting is to be held in Glasgow on October 12.

### Sisal at Empire Exhibition

In his monthly report on progress at the East African Pavilion of the Empire Exhibition, in Glasgow, Mr. A. B. Cameron, the Commissioner, records that a Glasgow manufacturer who uses large quantities of string and twine in his packing and despatch departments visited the Pavilion a short while ago, and after seeing string made from East African sisal made inquiries at the office as to the type of product they were using. Finding it was of Dutch origin, he gave instructions for a comparison to be made with the East African product, with the result that they are now using the latter exclusively. Mr. Cameron records that interest continues to be shown in sisal bags of East African manufacture.

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## Market Prices and Notes

- Beans.**—Manchurian afloat nominally, £8 2s. 6d. September, 1s. 3d. higher, usual Continental ports. (1937: £9 15s.)
- Tea.**—Market has been active, Nyasaland, 10-75d., Kenya, 12-12d. per lb. (1937: Nyasaland, 14-60d., Kenya, 14-78d.; 1936: Nyasaland, 10-75d., Kenya, 12d.) Nyasaland exported 85,104 lb. of tea, valued at £3,901, during August.
- Tin.**—Standard for cash firmer at £196 12s. 6d., and three months £1 higher. (1937: £249 12s. 6d.)
- Tobacco.**—Nyasaland's exports during August were: Leaf, dark-fired, 1,409,674 lb., valued at £41,115; flue-cured, 226,982 lb., valued at £6,620; air-cured, 187,504 lb., valued at £5,469; Strips, dark-fired, 612,588 lb., valued at £17,867; flue-cured, 94,960 lb., valued at £2,770; air-cured, 127,734 lb., valued at £2,726.
- Wheat.**—Unchanged. Kenya Governor, 24s. and Equator, 23s. per qr. (1937: Governor, 43s., Equator, 45s.)
- Butter.**—Kotra nominally 112s., New Zealand first grade 114s. per ton. (1937: Kenya, 126s., New Zealand, 127s.)
- Castor Seed.**—Bombay to Hull slow at £10 17s. 6d. per ton for Oct.-Nov. (1937: £13 8s.; 1936: £11 17s. 6d.)
- Cloves.**—Quiet. Zanzibar spot, 83½d. c.i.f., 8½d.; Madagascar spot, 7½d. c.i.f., 65½d. per lb. (1937: Zanzibar, 83½d., Madagascar, 8d.)
- Coffee.**—Tanganyika new crop met with strong demand, all offerings selling at very firm prices, although Kenyas were slow.
- Kenya "A," 67s. per cwt. Tanganyika (Mbeya) new crop, London cleaned, first sizes, 63s. to 83s. 6d.; seconds, 59s. to 62s.; thirds, 48s. to 49s. 6d.; peaberry, 76s. to 78s. per cwt.
- London stock of East African: 33,961 cwt. (1937: 52,935 cwt.)
- Copper.**—Standard for cash easier at £42 8s. 9d., and three months 2s. 6d. higher. (1937: £50 1s. 10½d.; 1936: £39 15s.)
- Copra.**—East African f.m.s. nominally unchanged at £9 17s. 6d. per ton, c.i.f. (1937: £15 5s.; 1936: £14 10s.)
- Cotton.**—Good to fair Uganda firmer at 5-27d., and f.g.f. Sakellaridis steady at 8-09d. (1937: 4-89d.; 1936: 7d.)
- Cotton Seed.**—Egyptian black to Hull slow at £6 3s. 9d. for October, and 26-1s. 3d. for November and December. (1937: £4 15s.; 1936: £5 7s. 6d.)
- Gold.**—144s. 8½d. per ounce. (1937: 140s. 6½d.; 1936: 141s. 0½d.)
- Groundnuts.**—Coromandel nominally £10 10s. per ton for Oct.-Dec. (1937: £14; 1936: £14 10s.)
- Hides.**—Mombasa 70-80% have improved and 12 lb. and up are 6½d., 8/12 lb. 63½d., 4/8 lb. 7d., and 0/4 lb. 7½d.
- Maize.**—East African No. 2 nominally 23s. 6d. per qr. (1937: 27s.)
- Pyrethrum.**—Kenya flowers, £125 per ton, Japanese best quality easier at £87 10s. per ton. (1937: Kenya, £91; Japanese, £63 5s.; 1936: Kenya, £49; Japanese, £37.)
- Simsim.**—East African white for Sept.-Oct., £13 5s. mixed, £12 5s. per ton, ex ship. (1937: £15 15s.)
- Sisal.**—As a result of the crisis there was a good deal of buying of afloat and spot, values moving up sharply, and large premiums being asked for spot. Late shipment positions are very firm. Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, sellers of Oct.-Dec. at £17 per ton; Nov.-Jan. at £17 5s.; and Jan.-March at £17 10s. No. 2, sellers of Oct.-Dec. at £15 15s., and No. 3, at £15; c.i.f. optional ports. (1937: No. 1, £26 10s.; No. 2, £24 10s.; No. 3, £24; 1936: No. 1, £26 10s.; No. 2, £25 15s.; No. 3, £25.)
- Dwa Plantations announce that the output of sisal and tow from the Dwa and Kedai estates during August amounted to 15,000 tons.

## 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 21).—Eldama, 1.07 inches; Eldoret, 0.70; Fort Ternan, 0.41; Gilgil, 0.26; Hoey's Bridge, 1.44; Kabete, 0.07; Kaimosi, 0.82; Kapabete, 1.17; Kericho, 1.23; Kiambu, 0.18; Kijabe, 0.35; Kinangop, 0.20; Kipkarren, 0.82; Kisumu, 1.23; Kitale, 2.36; Koru, 0.68; Lamu, 0.43; Limuru, 0.15; Lumbwa, 0.82; Makuyu, 0.05; Menengai, 1.00; Miwani, 0.86; Moiben, 2.39; Mombasa, 0.10; Muhoroni, 0.07; Nairobi, 0.09; Naivasha, 0.06; Nakuru, 0.29; Nandi, 1.35; Nanyuki, 0.36; Nyeri, 0.22; Ol'Kalou, 0.52; Rongai, 0.30; Ruiru, 0.85; Rumuruti, 0.76; Sagana, 0.05; Songhor, 1.25; Sotik, 0.20; Soy, 1.09; Thika, 0.05; Thomson's Falls, 0.87; Timboroa, 0.60; and Turbo Valley, 1.16 inches.

Uganda (week ended September 18).—Butiaba, 0.36 inch; Entebbe, 0.51; Fort Portal, 0.70; Hoima, 0.68; Jinja, 2.02; Kabale, 1.66; Kololo, 0.57; Masaka, 0.71; Masindi, 1.54; Mbale, 0.84; Mbarara, 0.33; Mubende, 1.36; Namasagali, 2.71; Soroti, 2.56; and Tororo, 0.15 inch.

Tanganyika (week ended September 19).—Amani, 0.26 inch; Bagamoyo, 0.28; Biharamulo, 0.62; Bukoba, 0.65; Dar es Salaam, 0.28; Kigoma, 0.43; Lushoto, 0.13; Lyamungu, 0.04; Musoma, 0.13; Mwanza, 0.54; Ngomeni, 0.21; and Tanga, 0.24 inch.

## Air Mail Passengers

Passengers who arrived on September 28 included Sir Hugh Williams and Mr. R. O. Wootton, from Beira.

Outward passengers yesterday included Mr. W. D. Campbell, for Nairobi; and Mr. R. Chadwick, for Mombasa.

Passengers leaving to-morrow are Mr. J. H. Dick, for Wadi Halfa; Captain J. K. Maurice, for Khartoum; Captain and Mrs. G. A. Heath, for Nairobi; and Mr. T. B. Priestley, for Port Bell.

Among those leaving on Saturday are Mrs. Flint and Lady Lead for Kisumu; Mr. V. G. Glendas, and Mr. Shapley, for Nairobi; and Miss Sheila Kautze, for Port Bell.

## After the Picking — what?

Does your coffee sell as first quality berry—or do the brokers report of it that "some low grades were retired"?

Preparation can make a great difference to the market value of any product—and by no means least to coffee.

See that your coffee is correctly treated after picking.

## Passengers for East Africa

THE s.s. "Llandovery Castle" which left London on September 29 for East Africa, carries the following passengers to:—

**Mombasa**  
 Akker, Mrs.  
 Atkins, Miss M. F.  
 Aubrey, Mr. W. B.  
 Aubrey, Miss P. M.  
 Ballans, Mr. H. N. N. B.  
 Bannister, Mr. J. O.  
 Beakbane, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Belfrage, Capt. & Mrs.  
 Bird, Mrs. E. H.  
 Blacklaws, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Brainbridge, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Brown, Mr. W. S. R.  
 Brumage, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Budge, Mr. V. L.  
 Campbell, Mrs. J.  
 Chapman, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Chapman, Miss I. I.  
 Clark, Mr. C.  
 Clark, Mr. C. A.  
 Cockeedge, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Cramb, Major F. R.  
 Cramb, Mrs.  
 Crawford, Dr. T.  
 Crosse-Crosse, Mr.  
 Crow, Mr. & Mrs. C. F.  
 Derby, Mr. & Mrs. T. N.  
 Duckworth, Mr. B. T.  
 Douglas, Mr. & Mrs. T.  
 Duncair, Mr.  
 Eglar, Miss C. M.  
 Evans, Miss E. M.  
 Evans, Mr. & Mrs. J. A.  
 Farquharson, Miss A.  
 Feast, Mrs. E. L.  
 Freeman, Mrs. E. M.  
 Garnham, Dr. & Mrs. P. C. C.  
 Gibson, Rev. G.  
 Gollop, Mrs. M. M.  
 Gradwell, Miss J. M.  
 Gradwell, Mr. P. K.  
 Green, Mr. & Mrs. B. J.  
 Hall, Mr. & Mrs. E. J.  
 Hall, Mrs. G.  
 Halstead, Mr. R. V.  
 Harrison, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Helbrigh, Rev. J.  
 Heywood, Rt. Rev. Bishop R. S.  
 Heywood, Mrs.  
 Hobden, Mrs. M.  
 Hornby, Mr.  
 Hynes, Mrs. M. D.  
 Jenks, Mrs. J. C. A.  
 Jenks, Miss V. J.  
 Jones, Miss D. A.  
 Jones, Rev. R.  
 Juffermans, Rev. G.  
 Keegan, Rev. J. L. G.  
 Kelly, Mr. & Mrs. R. W.  
 Kennedy, Mr. & Mrs.  
 King, Mr. & Mrs. K. A.  
 Kinnear, Mr.  
 Leslie, Mr. E. J. A.  
 Leveson, Miss D.  
 Lewis, Dr. E. A.  
 Lewis, Mrs. E. A.  
 Loveridge, Mr. & Mrs. A.  
 Loveridge, Mr. B. A.  
 Low, Archdeacon, W. P.

Low, Mrs.  
 Low, Mr. G. M.  
 Mair, Rev. J. L.  
 Magdon, Mrs. A. E.  
 Martin, Mrs. V.  
 McBrierly, Mr. J. P.  
 McCartney, Mrs. M.  
 McConnell, Mr. & Mrs. A. Y.  
 Measures, Mr. H. T.  
 Minns, Mr. P. C.  
 Mowbray, Mr. & Mrs. P. C.  
 Nicholson, Mr. & Mrs. G. E. L.  
 Nimmo, Mr. J.  
 North, Mr. M. E. W.  
 Patterson, Mrs. N.  
 Pollard, Mr. B. B.  
 Poole, Mr. & Mrs. S. E.  
 Porter, Mr. & Mrs. C. H.  
 Radford-Potts, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Reade, Mr. & Mrs. C.  
 Renshaw, Miss C.  
 Rice, Mr. & Mrs. A. K.  
 Robertson, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Robson, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Rodgers, Miss M. A.  
 Rogers, Miss M.  
 Rogers, Mr. F. H.  
 Schofield, Mr. H.  
 Shacklock, Mrs. & Miss  
 Soulsby, Miss M. A.  
 Soulsby, Miss N.  
 Southorn, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Spence, Mr. N. D.  
 Spranger, Mr. G.  
 Stanning, Miss J.  
 Stenmark, Mr. & Mrs. L.  
 Stephens, Miss E. W.  
 Stephens, Mr. F. D.  
 Stephenson, Mr. P. R.  
 Stobbs, Mr. & Mrs. A. E.  
 Tabor, Miss M. H.  
 Tait, Mr. W. O.  
 Tair, Mrs.  
 Traynor, Rev. B. J.  
 Trelawney, Miss B.  
 Twohey, Mr. & Mrs. A. E.  
 Vaughan, Mr. M.  
 Verheij, Rev. B.  
 Waldie, Miss  
 Watson, Miss B. J. I.  
 Watson, Mr. & Mrs. J. C.  
 Whittaker, Mrs. C.  
 Wiedenhofer, Rev. F.  
 Williams, Mr. E.  
 Williams, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Wilson, Capt. N. F. J.

Wilton, Mr. & Mrs. R. C.  
 Wimbhurst, Miss L. E.  
 Wood, Mr. K. F.  
 Wood, Mr. T. E.  
 Wood, Mr. J. B.  
 Wood, Mr. & Mrs. W.  
 Wray, Mr. & Mrs. M. O.  
 Wytenburg, Rev. A.  
**Tanga**  
 Collins, Mr. A. E.  
 Doughty, Mr. & Mrs. L. R.  
 Greenway, Mrs. M. E.  
 Rogers, Mr. & Mrs. F. M.  
 Skinner, Mr. & Mrs. T. M.  
 Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. W. P.

**Zanzibar**  
 Campbell, Dr. & Mrs. A. H.

**Dar es Salaam**  
 Baldwin, Mr. & Mrs. R. R.  
 Brunnen, Mr. J. E.  
 Bullock, Mr. & Mrs. F.  
 Clark, Mr. J.  
 Côtis, Mr. V.  
 Dalton, Sir Llewelyn  
 Dalton, Lady  
 Dargan, Miss V. I.  
 Duthie, Mr. J. E.  
 Gill, Mr. & Mrs. C.  
 Jamieson, Mr. W. J.  
 Mackenzie, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. E.  
 Martin, Mr. L. V.  
 Mollard, Mr. P. W.  
 Pemberton, Capt. J. B.  
 Roden, Mr. E. E.  
 Rosch, Mrs. L.  
 Skan, Dr. & Mrs. D. A.  
 Waring, Mr. D. A.  
 Webster, Mr. G. F.  
 Wyatt, Mr. & Mrs. A. W.

**Beira**  
 Allsop, Mr. & Mrs. F.  
 Ball, Mr. G. W.  
 Ball, Miss D. J.  
 Barnes, Mr. & Mrs. J. W.  
 Carson, Miss D.  
 Edwards, Miss D. M.  
 Edwards, Mr. J. M.  
 Imes, Mr. J.  
 Lineham, Mr. & Mrs. A. F. G.  
 Rogers, Mr. & Mrs. M. E.  
 Roll, Lady D.  
 Watson-Smith, Mr. & Mrs. H.

Passengers marked \* embark at Marseilles, † Genoa, ‡ Tangier.

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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 13, 1938

Volume 15 (New Series): No. 734

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

6d. Weekly. 30s. Yearly, post free

Air Mail Edition: 1s. Weekly, post free  
to British East, Central and South Africa

Founder and Editor:

F. S. Joelson

Editorial and Publishing Offices:

97, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

Telephone: Museum 7170 & 7370.

Cables: Limitable, London

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**HITLER AND HIS PROPAGANDA** for the return of the former German territories in Africa can be successfully withstood only if outspoken opposition in Africa is reinforced by nation-wide

**Resistance to German Colonial Claims Must Be Wisely Organised.**

resistance in this country, and that can be achieved only by big men operating a big machine specially created for the purpose. The first necessity at this end, as we suggested last week, is the prompt creation under first-class leadership of an efficient organisation devoted solely to educating the British public in regard to the great issues involved, and so arousing a force which no Government dare disregard. It is a self-evident and vital truth that resistance must be organised, and that nothing less than the best type of organisation will serve the needs of the critical period ahead. Not for a moment do we suggest replying in kind to the outpourings of the controlled German Press, the whole of which merely reflects the day-to-day orders of Dr. Goebbels and his entourage: objective truth is the last quality to be expected from such a quarter, which is concerned not to clarify the public mind by disseminating the fundamental facts, but to compel the regimented Reich to manifest that travesty of solidarity on which Nazism sets such great store, but which completely fails to impress the rest of the world.

\* \* \*

British opinion needs no drugging or dragooning, but it does sadly need to be informed on this question of Germany's Colonial aims and claims, concerning which the average man in the street knows next

**British Public Ignorant of the Real Issues.**

to nothing, and about which an astonishing proportion of men in responsible positions in public business and educational life is equally ignorant. Unfortunately, what little they think they know is largely erroneous, the misconceptions which are general being due either to the tolerant thoughtlessness which, ignoring other factors, asks "Why should not Hitler be given Colonies?", or to the pro-Nazi propaganda which certain British publicists and newspapers have been conducting for years past. But if it has to be admitted that the vast body of the nation knows nothing of the real issues at stake, it is heartening to be able to record that almost everyone who, knowing his subject, has addressed audiences in different parts of the country on this topic, has found that, however hostile they may have been at the outset, men and women of all classes and callings have quickly appreciated that their views had been formed in ignorance and have shown alacrity to discard them when the true facts were set forth.

\* \* \*

For well over a decade this journal has urged successive Prime Ministers to give a categorical reassurance in regard to Tanganyika Territory, pointing out that in his book, *Mein Kampf*, Herr Hitler showed himself unfavourably disposed to the re-establishment of Germany in Africa, and that a firm declaration by the Imperial Government would therefore have caused him to silence the then little clique of Colonial propagandists within the National

Socialist Party. Unhappily, despite the strenuous efforts of successive Secretaries of State for the Colonies, twenty years have been allowed to pass without bringing the amalgamation of Tanganyika Territory with the neighbouring British territories which would have closed the question for ever, or even a binding pronouncement in the House of Commons by the first ~~of the Crown~~—though our readers are well aware of the many important undertakings given by other members of this and previous Cabinets, and though in this issue we can recall an unequivocal statement made to us for publication by Mr. Neville Chamberlain on his return from East Africa some years ago. In present political circumstances there is, in our view, little likelihood that the Imperial Government will commit itself anew, as British Africa naturally desires. It is therefore essential to arouse the country as a whole, so that the Government, and in particular the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, may be made aware of a dogged national determination not to surrender to Nazism the lives of millions of Africans and vital Imperial interests, moral and material, strategic and economic.

\* \* \*

The task of enlightening millions of people cannot, we are convinced, be discharged by the purely East African bodies in England, which, however useful to East Africa, are completely unknown to the general public. It demands **East African Bodies in England Should Leave the Work to a New Organisation.** the leadership of those who are universally recognised as having rendered great services to the State, of men known and admired by the mass of the people. Then, and only then, will there be an upwelling of national consciousness to the dangers of a Colonial ~~sunder~~. Closely associated as we have been, are, and hope in the future to be with those bodies in Great Britain which represent the interests of East Africa and Rhodesia politically, commercially, and socially, and believing that, on the whole, they have rendered a good account of themselves, we nevertheless urge with all the force at our command that their duty in present circumstances is to retire into the background—in which they can still do valuable work—after lending all the support of which they are capable to the creation of a powerful new organisation which will be wholly devoted, as they cannot possibly be, to the one purpose of frustrating Germany's Colonial claims.

\* \* \*

A very strong team of men well-known to the public is the *sine qua non* of success in this vital task. Indeed, in the emergency which may have to be faced at an early date nothing but the best leadership can be considered good enough.

**Leadership by Men Well-Known Throughout the Country and Empire.**

We have definite ideas in that connexion which it would be premature to disclose in detail: suffice it to say that the Executive Committee (which we should like to see restricted to real workers, a dozen or so at the most) must be most carefully selected to cover as wide a field as possible, being confined, if at all possible, to men whose names are

household words throughout the country and the Empire. The corollary is that purely East African organisations must be satisfied with very small direct representation, even with token representation, realising that the views of the territories will be voiced indirectly and much more effectively from the general standpoint by the members selected from other considerations, most of whom may be expected to have personal knowledge of Eastern Africa, even though they are not actively associated with the recognised African bodies in London. Perhaps the ideal would be to have on the Executive Council of the new organisation merely one nominee representing all those bodies jointly, since to grant each a representative would inevitably reduce drastically the weight of the names of the Executive which could otherwise be formed. Moreover, a first-class Executive will obtain the funds necessary for its work with far greater readiness than a Committee of whom only half or two-thirds are of outstanding prominence in British affairs; it may be no exaggeration to say that the ideal Executive could raise, ten or fifty times as much money in a week or two as could be collected over a period of months by a body whose authority had been reduced as a result of clamour for membership of the Committee by existing organisations and by pushful individuals of no particular importance. These considerations will avail with all but the self-seeking—and when crucial issues are in the balance there must be no concession to selfishness and small-mindedness.

\* \* \*

During the course of the past week dozens of readers have bewailed to us their sense of despondency that the Prime Minister is not solidly opposed to surrender to German Colonial claims. It is true

that, since he succeeded Mr. Baldwin, he has refrained from committing himself and the Government, but, as we show on another page, it is not the fact, as Lord Francis Scott and most other people appear to think, that Mr. Chamberlain has always sat on the fence, or even shown a spirit of defeatism in this matter. On the contrary, on his return from East Africa he stated in the course of a special interview with this journal: "I am not one of those who fear for the permanence of the British Mandate in Tanganyika." Surely that is a clear definition of his attitude. The right course, we suggest, is to adopt towards the Prime Minister that which he himself has chosen *vis-à-vis* Herr Hitler—namely, to take him at his word, but at the same time to press on with defensive measures. In other words, while counting upon Mr. Chamberlain to keep faith—and it would ill become a son of Joseph Chamberlain to betray the Overseas Empire—it is manifestly necessary for every one of the British Eastern African Dependencies, supported as they certainly will be by Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa, to declare, reiterate, and have widely published their unflinching resistance to the German claim, and it is equally necessary for there to be established in this country a powerful organisation for the mobilisation and canalisation of public opinion, so that the Imperial Government may be left in no doubt that capitulation to German clamour dare in no circumstances be contemplated.



THAT DRASTIC MEASURES are needed for the improvement of the Native quarters in and around many of the towns and townships of Eastern Africa and the Rhodesias will be denied by nobody, and there will therefore be

**Housing Natives in African Towns.** general satisfaction that in his report on "Labour Conditions in Northern Rhodesia"—the relevant portions of which are summarised in this issue—Major Orde Browne has dealt with the problem not only as it concerns that Protectorate; but with a wider vision which ranges over the whole of Africa controlled by the white races. Salisbury and Bulawayo, Livingstone and Lusaka, Tabora and Nairobi, to say nothing of Capetown and Johannesburg, have slums inhabited by Natives, and often by Indians, the conditions constituting a danger to health, a breeding-ground of the waster, the prostitute and the criminal, and a nursery of juvenile delinquency. The Governments and the municipal authorities are aware of the problem of the Native quarter and the complexities of it; the evasion of repudiation of responsibility in the past is now producing its bitter fruits, but retrospective recrimination will avail nothing. What is necessary is finance on a large scale.

A Capetown scheme alone involves an outlay of six millions sterling for the building of twelve thousand dwellings to house fifty thousand people. Lusaka

**The Cost of Improvement.** has spent some eight thousand pounds on a "personal servants' compound," which is only one of six sections of its Native quarter, which ranges from a "Governor's village," to lines for messengers; and it is cheaper to build anew than to uproot and rebuild squalid and insanitary compounds too large to be destroyed by fire, as rat-ridden dwellings may be during a plague epidemic. Proper sanitation and a good water supply must be installed in any projected Native quarter, but it is disheartening to read Major Orde Browne's references to the rapid deterioration so soon to be seen when these amenities have been provided, the feckless and primitive habits of the Native inhabitants being the cause. To effect radical reform great sums of money will be required; and Major Orde Browne, after a careful investigation of the problem, sees no help for it but loans on easy terms. Rents for Natives living in the towns are already far too high in many cases, and the conclusion of the Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies is that they cannot afford more for the necessary new houses with better amenities.

On the human, as opposed to the material side, he is insistent upon education—education of the children, now running wild in the towns, out of parental control, and leading wasted and unnatural lives; education for the women,

**Learning from Belgium and France.** disastrously freed from the tasks they would have to perform by tribal custom in a Native village: opportunities for education and rational entertainment for the men. The reporter has had personal experience of the methods adopted

by the French in their African Colonies and by the Belgians in the Congo, and he is clearly impressed with the efficiency of their systems. True, in the Belgian Congo the Native compounds are almost entirely attached to mines, which do not lack money; and it is pleasant to record that British mines, in a like fortunate position, are cited as exceptions in Major Orde Browne's general condemnation of Native quarters. It is in the towns that conditions are too often bad, and in some cases frankly shocking; there the problem presses. Major Orde Browne's report cannot be ignored; it should force itself upon the attention of all the authorities concerned.

**AIR TRAVEL.** say some East Africans and Rhodesians, is too expensive; yet the gold mines of the Rand are seriously considering the transport of Native labour from Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia to and from Johannesburg! It is only within the past decade that there has been universal realisation of the need for **by Air!** thorough organisation of the transport of Africans from their homes to the plantations and mines on which they are to work, and back from those places to their tribal areas, and, although a great deal has been done by Governments and industries in co-operation, much still remains to be achieved in the provision of rest-houses and of properly balanced rations at the stopping places on journeys which often run into many hundreds of miles, and sometimes into thousands of miles. That the extremely efficient labour organisation which caters for the needs of the Rand gold mines contemplates the use of aircraft is a striking sign of the times, not only from the standpoint of consideration for Native welfare, but from that of the expansion of air-mindedness throughout East, Central and South Africa.

If thousands of Africans make long trips by air each year at the expense of their employers, a growing number of chiefs and others who can afford to pay their own fares will wish to avail themselves of the regular air services, and once such

**A Possible Development.** a movement starts, it should soon attain considerable proportions. None would have thought that the number of Native owners of motor-cars, motor-cycles and good cameras would have increased so rapidly, especially in Uganda, as it has done in recent years. As in that matter all expectations have been surpassed, so it would not be surprising if there is a rapid development of an African desire to travel by air.

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

# Resist Germany's Colonial Claims

## East and South Africa Oppose Any Surrender of Tanganyika

FROM BRITISH EAST, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AFRICA comes prompt evidence of determination to resist implicitly the renewed German claim to her former colonies.

It is realised, of course, that the first and urgent necessity is to impress the Imperial Government with the unshakeable opposition of the East African Dependencies, the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia and the Dominion of South Africa to any surrender to the Reich on this question, and, quite naturally, therefore, the opening shot in the campaign was the dispatch by the British Mandates Committee formed in Tanganyika Territory two years ago of a cabled request for an immediate reassurance from His Majesty's Government. That Committee therefore telegraphed to the Joint East African Board in London:—

"All British Europeans, Indians, and Natives, loyal subjects of His Majesty in Tanganyika, are seriously perturbed by the prospect of the early development of Germany's Colonial claims. In view of the repeated pledges that Tanganyika is essentially part of the British Empire, they request you to approach the Secretary of State and obtain an immediate reassurance."

South Africans and Indians in East Africa have appealed telegraphically to the Government of India and the Government of the Union of South Africa to inform the Imperial authorities of their opposition to the German Mandate for Tanganyika.

### The Tanganyika Mandates Committee

The Tanganyika British Mandates Committee, the headquarters of which are P.O. Box 449, Dar es Salaam, issued two years ago "An Appeal from the Peoples of Tanganyika," under the signature of all the non-official members of the Legislative Council, British and Indian, who were in the country at the time. The President and Honorary Secretary of the Indian Association, the President of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, one British and two Indian ex-members of the Legislative Council, the leading professional and business men of various nationalities, and missionaries of the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches. The text of that appeal, which took the form of a firm and well-reasoned case against surrender of the British Mandate, was published in our issue of July 9, 1936.

In Kenya Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, who took an active part in the formation of the Tanganyika Mandates Committee, has lost no time in arousing public interest anew and, in calling for a united front to resist the re-appearance of the German flag in East Africa. He has been invited to address meetings throughout the territories, and telegrams and letters of support for the movement are stated to have poured into the Nairobi office.

Lord Francis Scott, leader of the elected members in the Legislative Council of Kenya, has written to the *East African Standard*, of Nairobi:—

"The situation to-day is far more critical than in the past, and I appeal to all people of all races in East Africa to band themselves together in adamant opposition to any suggestion of ceding Tanganyika to Hitler.

"The absolute necessity of retaining Tanganyika in the British Empire is too obvious to require explanation. It is a vital factor in the future of the Empire throughout Africa.

"Unfortunately, many of our fellow-countrymen in Britain neither realise nor want to realise this fact.

But what is much more serious is that Mr. Chamberlain, His Majesty's Prime Minister in the United Kingdom, has never been willing to commit himself definitely on this subject. With his present policy of determination to be friends with Hitler at all costs there is a danger that he might propose the sacrifice of us East Africans, however incredible it may seem, unless sufficiently strong opposition is voiced in good time.

"With this fear in my mind I have already written personally to leading politicians in England representing all parties; in the hope that a sufficient body of M.P.s of all parties may join in opposing any such possible proposals.

"This question is just as vital to Asians and Africans as to Europeans, and I trust that resolutions will be passed by their representative bodies. We cannot possibly acquiesce in millions of Natives being used as mere pawns in a political wangle."

### South African Opposition to Surrender

*The Cape Times*, criticising the proposal of Dr. E. Macmillan, a former Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in South Africa, that the Union should transfer to Germany the Mandate for South-West Africa, asked a series of questions last week which, though framed with special reference to that particular territory, apply equally to the idea of re-establishing Germany in Tanganyika Territory. These were the questions:—

"Why should Dr. Macmillan be willing to transfer to the Southern Hemisphere a most critical problem which would immediately bring South Africa into juxtaposition with a great European Power which in the past two generations has not been notably distinguished for its peace-loving methods? "Why should South Africa voluntarily hand over territory on its borders from which an aggressive enemy could subject every important city in the Southern Hemisphere to perils of air bombardment?"

"Why should South Africa make a concession which would compel the immediate establishment of military, air, and naval precautions on a very large and expensive scale?"

"Why should South Africa help to establish on her borders a political regime wholly in conflict with our democratic system?"

"Why should we establish, again on our borders, a Power which might deal with Native problems on lines completely different from those South Africa has accepted?"

The sacrifice, concluded the newspaper, would probably mean giving a hostage not for peace, but for war.

### General Smuts's View

General Smuts said on Tuesday: "We have 20,000 South Africans in South-West Africa. Are we going to betray them? I may be stupid, but in our interest, and considering what we would have to face afterwards, I do not see how we can say that we have nothing to do with it. If we took such an attitude we would get what was coming to us."

In Durban endeavours are being made to obtain 10,000 signatures to a petition to the Mayor to call a meeting of citizens to protest against any transfer of Tanganyika and South-West Africa. Mr. Duncan Burnside, a Socialist M.P., and Colonel G. Molyneux, a prominent Natal member of the United Party, are taking active parts in the movement, which is designed to show that the feeling against the return of African territories is unanimous.

Major G. B. van Zyl, Capetown leader of the United Party and Deputy Speaker of the Assembly,



has written: "I unhesitatingly say that, as far as the Union is concerned, it would be fatal to return either Tanganyika or South-West Africa."

In Great Britain wide publicity has been given by London and Provincial newspapers to these protests from East and South Africa, and to the assertion that the firm attitude of the Government of the Union of South Africa should be expressed personally by Mr. Pirow, the Minister of Defence, who is due in London in less than a fortnight to discuss defence measures in particular.

The Johannesburg correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph* and *Morning Post* telegraphs that he is "authoritatively informed that the Union Government has not departed in the slightest degree from its view that Tanganyika Territory and South-West Africa must not be returned to Germany, though it would not be unwilling to participate in a general agreement satisfying Germany's claims in some other way." Mr. Pirow, he says, has no mandate to discuss Colonies during his visit to London, though it is realised that he may be consulted on South Africa's attitude to Germany's claims.

#### Germany's Motives are Strategic

Mr. W. F. Gordon Scott writes to *The Scotsman*: "The German Colonies were taken from Germany in much the same way—by force—as Germany took Hanover in 1866 or Austria and the Sudeten areas this year. Now she wants them back for prestige and as bases for military offensives when she is ready. But in the meantime they are more valuable as an alleged grievance. Hitler believes in making his people believe in the hope, hitherto always realised, that people will give him what he wants."

At the annual meeting of the Africa Society of Hamburg, the Chairman, Herr Lothar von Bohlen, emphasised the necessity "of a speedy territorial solution of the Colonial problem." German trade with Africa had, he said, been hampered in recent months through Japanese competition. The imports of products from German plantations in former German Colonies was increased in 1937 by 60% to 10,000,000 marks; German exports were only half that amount. Germany needed a base for her trade in Africa, particularly in the Belgian Congo, whence Germany imported nine times as much as she exported.

The Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* has denied a report that Herr Hitler would claim Portuguese and Belgian Colonies as well as the former German Colonies. "Everyone in the world knows the most unambiguous attitude of the Fuehrer towards the German Colonial demand; everyone knows that the Reich merely claims what has been taken away from it," declared the newspaper.

According to *La Stampa della Sera*, of Rome, the German Ambassador to the Argentine has stated in an interview that Herr Hitler will demand from Great Britain the return of Germany's former African Colonies as soon as non-Germans have been evacuated from the Sudetenland.

The Ethiopian World Federation has sent from New York the following cablegram to the *Manchester Guardian*:—

"The Ethiopian World Federation in a mass meeting views with grave apprehension and distrust the circumstances surrounding the recent Munich Agreement. They are deeply concerned over the purport of the rapprochement of Britain with the European dictators for the future of Ethiopia and of Africans as possible subjects of the third German Reich, and for the future of black peoples everywhere as the ultimate and most helpless victims of the spread of the Nazi and Fascist theories of government and racial doctrines."

## What is the Prime Minister's View?

Only on one occasion has Mr. Chamberlain committed himself to a public statement in regard to the German claim to Tanganyika Territory, formerly German East Africa. It was in an interview with this journal. He said on that occasion, after his return from East Africa:—

"I am not one of those who fear for the permanence of the British Mandate in Tanganyika."

Since assuming the above words Mr. Chamberlain has become Prime Minister, and now has it in his power to assure the permanence of British administration in Tanganyika.

#### The Question in Parliament

Surprisingly little attention was devoted to the reiterated German Colonial claim in the debate in the House of Commons following the Munich Agreement. In addition to the references quoted in our last issue, Mr. W. Gallacher, the Communist M.P., said:—

"As to the Nazi organisation among the Boers in Africa, the poor Boers are being told that they belong to the Aryan race and that they are being ruined and robbed. General Smuts only a month ago drew attention to the situation which exists in South Africa, and we have been told of red stars on maps of different parts of Africa which the Germans are to claim next. How can anyone dare to say that by pursuing a policy which strengthens enormously the military power of Germany and weakens the democratic powers in Europe we are making for peace? It is a new conquest in a war that is going on for the destruction and enslavement of Europe."

"Does Germany want territory from this country? The answer is Yes. Therefore the paper which Mr. Chamberlain brought back from Munich means that in future the demands of Germany for territory from Britain will be dealt with by negotiations on the lines of Munich. And in a short time the demand will come. The Prime Minister tells us that when he was speaking to his friend Hitler the Chancellor said it was his last territorial ambition in Europe, but then added: 'There is the question of Colonies. He will want Colonies in Africa. The Nazi propaganda amongst the Boers has been very active. There is deep and bitter discontent amongst the Boers, great poverty among the Boer farmers, and many of the younger men have been forced to find labour in the towns. Look at their propaganda, their leaflets—just as in Czechoslovakia.'"

An official commentator in Berlin said of Mr. Attlee's speech (reported in our last issue): "Germany's standpoint is that the Colonies which were taken away from her must one day be returned. They were taken away on the false view that we had proved that we were incapable of managing Colonies. That attitude cannot be maintained. There has, however, never been a question of delivering an ultimatum on this question. We will arrange everything by peaceful negotiations."

# Problems of Native Town-Dwellers

## Further Points from the Report of Major Orde Browne

THE PROBLEMS of Native town-dwellers are common not only to all the Eastern African Dependencies and the Rhodesias, but to the Union of South Africa (where they are acute), and to the French, Belgian and Portuguese territories in Africa, for where Europeans establish a township Natives are bound to congregate, some dependent on the immigrants by reason of domestic or commercial service, others doing casual work or picking up a parasitic living as best they can. A Native quarter inevitably develops, with all its problems, perplexities, and possibilities.

These are considered by Major G. St. J. Orde Browne in his report on "Labour Conditions in Northern Rhodesia" (Colonial No. 150, H.M. Stationery Office, 2s.). Though recognising the vast dimensions of the problem of the urbanised Native, he records that in Northern Rhodesia it is still on a small scale. He writes:—

"A European community which springs up in Africa automatically collects a number of dependants whose services are essential. These are supplemented by less necessary but still useful subsidiary employees, and in addition a varying proportion of work-seekers, loafers or criminals. These classes, as found in Northern Rhodesia, include Government or municipal employees, entitled by law to food and accommodation; Natives in the service of a private employer, also entitled to food and accommodation; independent tradesmen, such as carpenters, shoemakers, small shopkeepers, curio makers and sellers, transport drivers, and many others, who can look to no one to provide their food or houses; the work-seeker, either local or on his way elsewhere, or the equivalent man returning home after discharge; and a development of the latter in the shape of beggars, loafers, criminals, prostitutes and similar undesirable.

### Unsatisfactory Municipal Compounds

Personal servants and essential employees must obviously be accommodated close to the houses of their employers; to drive other Natives far away is no solution of the problem. The evolution of a Native quarter is unavoidable, and it is to neglect of it in the early stages that its objectionable features must be attributed.

The municipal compounds of Livingstone and Lusaka are far from satisfactory, suffering from the following shortcomings: lack of suitable sites, permanently allotted; indecision as to appropriate huts and the materials for their construction; variations in sanitary instalments; and a tendency to experiment with suitable types; inadequate or unwholesome water supply; and untidy high rentals. Where numbers to be accommodated are fewer, as in Ndola, Lunashya, Broken Hill and elsewhere, conditions are much better.

Major Orde Browne willingly admits that municipalities and administrative officers are alive to these shortcomings, and are most anxious to see matters improved; the trouble lies in the absence of efficient machinery to deal with the primary problems. There has never been any definition of responsibility in doubtful cases; the Government, Municipalities and private employers alike endeavour to avoid expense for which they are not demonstrably liable. The very great expense is the prime difficulty to-day.

Major Orde Browne sees no way to provide sufficient money except by a loan on very easy terms to enable a low rent to be charged, sufficient to cover services and a small contribution to capital charge.

That granted, he proposes that the more or less permanent Native residents, such as domestics, should occupy a town compound within the municipal area, controlled by the township authority and subject to the various requirements as to sanitation, mosquito control, disposal of rubbish, and so on.

Other classes of Native resident could be accommodated in an area beyond the township boundaries, where the standard of sanitation and cleanliness would not have to be so high, and conditions might be those of a well-kept Native village. Plot rent would be small—at present in some Native quarters tenants pay as much as 25 to 30% of their wages in rent—as services would be limited, a good water supply being the most appreciated. In the neighbourhood of this extra-mural quarter the compounds for travelling Natives might also be situated.

### The Serious Problem of the Children

"The requirements of the Native community in the towns," continues the reporter, "are not exhausted by the provision of material needs such as housing and sanitation; there are various social and administrative problems to be considered if the increasing numbers of detribalised residents in or near townships are not to become a menace."

Among the most pressing and serious of these problems is that of the children in Native quarters, free from the tribal authority their parents would exert in a Native village, playing aimlessly in the streets, or forming gangs delighting in mischief and leading to juvenile delinquency. In Livingstone jail Major Orde Browne found criminals, lunatics and juveniles all in the same building. The number of juvenile offenders committed to prison in the townships on the railway in 1937 was 122; reformatory measures for these youths are obviously impossible in the existing prisons; and in the majority of cases they need entirely different treatment. At present there is no reformatory in Northern Rhodesia, though plans for one are maturing, and the Director of Native Education has a scheme for a rural approved school which seems promising.

In contrast, in the Belgian Congo teaching is in the hands of Catholic missionaries, who have a large and well-trained staff for the purpose; as the young people grow up, the boys are apprenticed to various trades, while girls are trained in domestic work and home industries. In the French Colonies education is regarded as one of the main responsibilities of the State, and it is not permitted to fall under the control of any religious or private body; good free teaching, with ample prospect for advancement, is available, with maintenance if necessary, for any child in the neighbourhood of a European town.

### Instruction and Entertainment Essential

So Major Orde Browne comes to the conclusion that the provision of teaching facilities for all children in the vicinity of the main employment centres, which will obviously include the towns, is essential. The existing Government schools are beginning to cope with the requirements, but are far short of the stage at which compulsory attendance could be introduced. After school age he suggests a system of apprenticeship in trades for boys and domestic training for girls.

The Trade School in Lusaka has for five years been doing good work, though handicapped by the low standard of education of its pupils, who at entry have reached only Standard IV, instead of Standard VI. The desirability of replacing at least a section of the



existing male domestic servants by women is stressed, though this will hardly be possible until good practical training at school can be ensured. "In any case," we read, "the elevation of the Native population from primitive dirt and disease will not begin until the woman as well as the man has some education."

Increased use of pictures and posters in schools is recommended, and also the cinema, at present virtually non-existent for Natives in Northern Rhodesia; again Major Orde Browne writes of French enterprise, which in Algiers has created a large library of films of all classes, circulated by post to the numerous small installations existing at mission centres, schools, towns, and almost every Native village of any size.

#### Welfare Work and Beer-Halls

For the Native women, who in tribal conditions would have very definite and exacting duties to perform, but who in the towns find time hang heavy on their hands with consequent domestic trouble, Major Orde Browne points out that in the Belgian Congo regular classes for pre- and post-natal supervision are held, with others for infant welfare; milk is provided, babies are weighed and fed, and a general improvement in the whole standard of child-management is introduced.

Something similar should be possible, not only in Northern Rhodesia but in all Eastern African and Rhodesian towns, by means of welfare-workers who would undertake such teaching, together with simple cooking, sewing and other domestic accomplishments. A welfare nurse is already provided by the Government, and, in addition, each mine maintains one for the compound.

Native, or "Kaffir," beer, made from fermented grain, and of low alcoholic content (about the same as "ginger-beer") is described as having food value and being an anti-scorbutic, highly popular with all tribes, and occupying an important place in Native society, not merely as a means of conviviality but as part of the ritual of various ceremonies. Carefully supervised and retailed in properly licensed bars, it fills a want in Native town life; indeed, total prohibition of it in the Union of South Africa has completely failed.

The profits of the beer-halls can be impressive (that in Luanshya expected a profit of £6,000 in 1937), and the best way of disposing of these sums presents a problem. The money is allocated for "amenities," but the term requires definition. Presumably recreation rooms, sports-grounds, libraries, swimming-baths and similar attractions will be provided, and the establishment of suitable cinemas is, in the reporter's opinion, an appropriate object. He suggests a small Committee of Trustees as part of the Native Development Board, to sanction proposed schemes as permissible objects for outlay.

#### North Charterland: A Protag

Discussing the Fort Jameson area, Major Orde Brown wrote in his report:

"The land shortage is mainly due to the concession over a quarter of a century ago of some 10,000 square miles, now owned by the North Charterland Company. This was unfortunately followed by the eviction of numbers of Natives, even though the land was then not wanted, and indeed, has never yet been utilised for white settlement. Wide stretches thus lie waste, where from the air can be discerned the traces of former cultivation. That the Natives deeply regret this lost country is certain; inquiries must be cautious, to avoid arousing ill-founded hope, but there is a noticeable response to any reference to 'the silent lands,' as the tribesmen terms them. The reserves are consequently over-

crowded, other available land outside the concession being mostly inferior, such as the 10-mile strip along the Luangwa Valley, an unhealthy, tsetse-infested area, which must contrast very poorly with the fertile uplands."

Mr. H. B. Spiller, who was Chairman of the North Charterland Company for years until its recent reconstruction, comments as follows:—

"The Eastern Province of Northern Rhodesia comprises an area of approximately 100,000 square miles, with a Native population of 245,000. In 1895 the North Charterland Company purchased for £700,000 an area of 10,000 square miles, having a Native population of approximately 10,000. It has since that date increased by immigration to 152,000, i.e., to more than half the population of the whole of the Eastern Province; thus it will be seen that there have been no evictions by the North Charterland Company, but, on the contrary, there has been an influx of immigrants into the company's concession to the tune of 142,000. As no development has taken place in the other 90,000 square miles of the Eastern Province, save in a comparatively small area in the extreme north, it is not unreasonable to assume that if any evictions took place the Natives were evicted from this particular area, and obviously forced to go into the North Charterland concession. For these Natives, and for those already in the concession, the Government expropriated, without compensation, good land belonging to the North Charterland Company to the extent of 149 acres per head (approximately 2½ million acres). The company has spent hundreds of thousands of pounds in opening up the territory, and there is a considerable white population and a large number of planters distributed over the concession; this contradicts the assertion that the concession has not been used for white settlement."

## Sir Robert Bell's Report.

### On the Affairs of Nyasaland

SIR Robert Bell's "Report on the Financial Position and Further Development of Nyasaland" (Colonial No. 152, H.M. Stationery Office, 10s.) has been published as we go to press, and only the briefest note is therefore possible this week.

Proposals are made for the prompt conversion of the existing 6% first mortgage debentures of the Railway Company into 3½% guaranteed debentures redeemable by a 1% sinking fund, which operation would approximately halve the existing annual cost, bringing it to some £44,000 per annum, which Sir Robert considers to be within the capacity of the Railway to meet.

He finds little prospect of reducing ordinary Government expenditure, though reorganisation of certain departments would show an annual saving of £7,000. The only specific recommendation for a new taxation is an Excise duty on locally manufactured tobaccos, but the reduction of certain Customs duties is suggested to improve trade with the United Kingdom and to encourage consumption in Nyasaland.

For the development of the Protectorate he proposes the establishment of a Land Bank, the introduction of secondary education for Africans, construction of a new road from Karonga to Fort Hill, and the provision of a wireless station at Chileka airport. The Financial Commissioner also considers that there is great scope for the extension of social services.

[The report, which runs to 348 pages and is accompanied by five coloured maps, will be reviewed in our next issue.]

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Germany and The Colonies

### Opinion Must Be Mobilised

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR.—It is clear that opposition to German Colonial ambitions must be promptly and effectively mobilised, and there will consequently be a warm welcome in British African circles for your leading article of October 6.

No paper has stood so staunchly against German designs in Africa, especially in respect to Tanganyika Territory, or, I imagine, has provided so much useful and reliable information for writers, speakers and ordinary members of the public who have sought and are seeking to make their fellows understand the vital character of this threat to British Africa.

At this moment it might be opportune to quote something written a little while ago in *The Empire Review* by Mr. N. P. Macdonald after a very extensive tour of Germany, where he had exceptional opportunities of talking with Cabinet Ministers and other leading officials of the Nazi Party. His conclusion was thus expressed:—

"Those who oppose the restoration of her former Colonies to Germany seriously under-estimate the popular support which the demand of the Nazi leaders for such a restoration commands in Germany. By no means does every German acknowledge that the present régime is the best for his Fatherland or for him; but what discontent exists regarding internal matters in the Third Reich, and it is not negligible, is forgotten when such a matter as the future of Germany's former Colonies, in which national prestige is so vitally concerned, is publicly discussed.

Dr. Goebbels has not varied the arguments which, since 1919, have been advanced in favour of Germany having back her quondam Colonies; rather has he made it his business to ensure that no corner of the country is left untouched by a campaign than which there could be no better example of the efficiency and all-embracing scope of the Nazi propaganda system. Every camp of the compulsory Labour Service is provided with well-produced books containing exhaustive accounts of Germany's past Colonial record and her ambitions for the future. Special camps for the study of Colonial matters are organised during the summer months, and are attended by Nazis of both sexes. A school devoted to this purpose has recently been opened near Berlin. Literature on Italian Colonial policy is especially favoured by official circles as giving to German youth the pattern by which German expansion might be brought about.

"Italy Marches into Abyssinia" was the title of a film widely distributed in Germany some months ago. I asked a Nazi official whether Germany would try to march into her former Colonies. "Italy has shown us how to do it" was his reply—which in fairness to Germany, it should be said, was an extreme view.

Through the length and breadth of the Third Reich Nazi speakers have been preaching the Colonial gospel; these speeches are supported by photographic exhibitions; bands parading in uniforms worn by the former German Colonial troops, and even cigarette cards in an effort to make the nation "Colony-conscious".

This propaganda in favour of Colonies for Germany carefully overlooks certain vital points. There is no mention of the greatly decreased turnover, compared with pre-War days, of trade between Germany and her former overseas possessions. In

1934 this amounted to £750,000 for the whole year; the following year the figures showed some improvement, but even a turnover of £500,000 for the first six months of 1935 was nothing compared to that of 1913 which amounted to £29,000,000, out of a total German trade turnover in that year of £1,030,380,000.

If Germany regained possession of her pre-War Colonies she would be called upon to find large sums of money for various purposes; all capital spent in exploiting the Colonies since the War would have to be refunded; compensation would have to be paid to those inhabitants of the territories who did not wish to remain under German rule; the cost of exploitation in the future would be considerable, and out of proportion to the value of the Colonies, even as it was in pre-War times, when Germany had already been in possession for 30 years.

Such were the impressions of a trained observer, who, so far as I know, has no African connexions.

That Dr. Goebbels is mentioned as the fount of the Colonial propaganda which has long deluged Germany is not without its significance. It was he, of course, who planned the disgusting attacks by the whole German Press on Dr. Schuschnigg and Dr. Benesh prior to the occupation of Austria and of the Sudeten areas of Czechoslovakia, and there seems no room for doubt that he kept urging his leader to these two pieces of brigandage, against both of which solemn pledges had quite recently been given.

Now the Propaganda Minister may utilise his subservient Press for a sustained, unrestrained and tendentious campaign in regard to Colonies. It might start at any moment or be withheld a little in the belief that Mr. Chamberlain must not be too abruptly attacked. There is, therefore, no time to be lost in following your suggestion that steps should be taken to secure the co-operation of all leaders of public opinion in this country and in Africa in a great educative effort to let the Empire know what is really at stake.

Yours faithfully,  
THOMAS REDBOURNE

Brighton.

## Evidence Given in Geneva

### Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy Challenged

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR.—In your issue of September 22 you published certain extracts from the Minutes of the 34th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, from which I note that the Chairman of the Mandates Commission drew the attention of Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy, Chief Secretary to the Tanganyika Government, to certain criticisms which appeared in a letter published in your issue of January 6, 1938. As the letter in question was one written by me, I feel that I cannot allow Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy's replies to the Chairman of the Mandates Commission to pass without comment.

Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy thought that the correspondent could not have had very recent personal experience with the Lupa. I would point out that my criticisms of the conditions on the Lupa as I saw them were applicable to the first five months of 1937, and I do not agree that they can be dismissed as Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy wished them to be; further, they come within the period of time covered by the Tanganyika Government's report to the Mandates Commission for the year 1937. Could the contents of that report be said to be other than recent?



With regard to my remarks concerning the insanitary conditions in and around Chunya, I stand by all I wrote in my letter of January 6 last. I would go further in saying that when the District Officer's attention was called by the Lupa Diggers' Association to the most insanitary conditions prevailing among the large numbers of unemployed Natives who were squabbling on the outskirts of Chunya, that Association received a most unsatisfactory reply, which forced them to take the matter up with the higher authorities before some sort of action was taken.

In referring to a part of my letter which read, "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," Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy said the writer was really suggesting that the Administration should gamble with public revenue to assist persons who had nothing but prospects. My remarks suggested nothing of the sort, and such an interpretation cannot fairly be read into them. The Chief Secretary should surely know the difference between "good propositions" and "prospects."

In view of his reply, why did the Administration put up certain proposals in September, 1937, to assist reef miners with loans for plant, machinery, etc., where conditions merited such assistance? Was their proposal then to gamble with "public revenue"? I see no difference in my observations on this subject and the Administration's proposals for assisting reef miners—except possibly that the Administration is sensitive to criticism!

My criticisms of the inefficiency of the Mines Department in Chunya at the time to which my remarks applied, and I do not agree with Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy when he says that "the Mines Department was most efficient, and was acknowledged by the mining community." I have no doubt that there are others who would also differ with him.

"It was natural," Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy happily conceded, "that the Commission should form impressions that had to be corrected from such letters, which on a basis of truth gave rather a distorted picture of the situation." As my letter was founded on facts, no distorted picture of the situation could arise. Therefore no need for correction is necessary.

Your faithfully,

London, W.C. 2.

J. R. CRESSWELL GEORGE.

(Concluded from next column.)

reasonably well throughout the year, a pruning cycle of about four to five years is carried out, the pruning in this case being done into rather heavier wood, though severe cutting is not permitted unless it is found in very old tea that frames must be built up again and old knotty and useless wood removed. Under the four-year pruning cycle bushes are again in foliage in about two to three months.

As regards Native labour, Mr. Lee said he had recently read a most sweeping and unjust reflection on employers of juvenile labour in the Kericho district of Kenya. "We do not exploit the young African," he retorted. "We give him a very fair deal. The housing on the large estates is excellent, medical attendance and hospitals are provided, wages and food are good, and the children are encouraged to attend schools in their leisure hours, free of all cost to themselves. They have a healthy, happy life, equal to, if not considerably better than, conditions in Native reserves."

## Mr. Lee on Tea Growing

### Address at Glasgow Empire Exhibition

MR. W. A. LEE, one of the pioneers of large-scale tea cultivation in Kenya Colony, and until recently general manager in Kericho of the African Highlands Produce Company, gave a most interesting survey of all phases of tea production when speaking last week at the Glasgow Empire Exhibition.

A tea seed, he said, is about the size of a marble and is collected from strong, healthy bushes which have been previously marked out as seed-bearers and allowed to grow into trees. The seed is allowed to ripen on the tree, and, when mature, is collected from the ground.

In deciding to open new land, one of the first steps is to secure tea seed and lay it down in carefully prepared seed beds, the seed beds being about 3 feet to 3½ feet wide. In undulating land the beds are best prepared across the face of the sloping land, so as to prevent erosion during heavy storms.

A good method of laying down seed is to use a "tea seed board," a timber plank about 3 feet long by 18 to 24 inches wide, into which holes have been drilled 4 inches apart. This plank is laid across the seed bed, a peg with a "stop" being used to ensure a proper depth of soil, into which the seed is placed. The spacing of the seed in this way facilitates the removal of the young seedlings with a ball of earth on the roots. Protection against the sun being almost always necessary, a light overhead shade should be erected, preferably just before the seed is put out. The young seedlings should be of a suitable size for planting, out about six months later.

#### Crucial Considerations

The chief points to consider when selecting areas for tea growing are rainfall, soil, possible labour supply, distance from rail head, and altitude.

The land selected has to be cleared, blocked out into fields, and roads and paths cut. Small pegs, spaced about 4 feet by 4 feet apart, are placed in the ground as a guide to labour in cutting pits for the young seedlings. Plants per acre, allowing for roads and paths, works out at about 2,500, the planter's object being to secure, when bushes become mature, what can best be described as a sheet of tea. Steps are taken to prevent erosion by laying terraces, growing preferential weed and cutting catchment drains. Suitable trees are planted as wind-breaks on main ridges.

About two years after planting out the young plants receive special treatment in pruning. Leggy plants are cut well back, but those with pretension to spread are more lightly pruned. When the plants reach 18 inches to 2 feet in height the young shoots are lightly plucked to encourage spread of frame. Generally speaking, bushes of from three to four years of age should show a fair cover, giving a small return in crop.

In plucking, only the young soft leaves are taken—two leaves and a bud. A plucking round, that is gathering leaf from the same field, varies from seven to 15 days. In mature tea bushes are best kept at a height of from 3 to 4 feet, or harvesting of the leaf is rendered difficult and slow, and for juvenile labour, whose fingers are usually more expert at the work, it becomes almost impossible.

The system of pruning is governed by the behaviour of the bush. In Northern India a light-prune is done annually; in Southern India and Ceylon, and in countries where the bush crops

(Concluded at foot of previous column.)

## How to Control Malaria

### Sir Malcolm Watson's Valuable Advice

**V**ALUABLE ADVICE on modern methods of controlling malaria were given by Sir Malcolm Watson, Director of the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene, in an address to the Royal Empire Society last week. He said:

"As a result of research we are now able to say whether a site will be malarial or non-malarial; this knowledge enables us to choose a healthy site for houses, and thus avoid both the disease and the cost of preventing the disease.

"The control of malaria is largely a question of controlling the dangerous species of anopheles. The species differ from one country to another, but fortunately it is rare for a country to have more than one or two dangerous species operating in a place at once.

"We have to acquire knowledge of the habits of the dangerous species and then adapt our methods to make its breeding places un congenial to the insect. Thus if a mosquito likes sunshine, we give it shade; if it likes to live in a quiet pool, we create a current.

"Perhaps the most fertile lands on the face of the earth are the alluvial plains on which are concentrated all the finest particles of alluvium, carried down by the streams to the flat land and even into the bed of the sea. Such flat lands and reclaimed sea lands, when drained and sweetened by the rain, are of unequalled value to agriculture. Without drainage the land is a useless swamp.

#### Drainage the First Step in Malaria Prevention

"Drainage is therefore essential to make the land fertile; and drainage is the first step in the prevention of malaria in these lands. In some countries to prevent malaria it is not necessary to keep the drains free from weeds, but in others it is essential. To keep drains efficient as drains it is essential to keep them free from weeds, and the same step will keep them free from dangerous anopheles.

"Subsidiary drainage of a special type is another way to prevent malaria. The pipes are the same as those used in England in agriculture, but when used to drain valleys special measures have to be taken to prevent the pipes being scoured out by tropical rain-storms.

"In some places we control mosquitoes by spraying the streams with oil. It is one of the aims of the Ross Institute to see that every tropical country has anti-malarial mixture of oils of even composition and guaranteed efficiency, in which connexion I should like to express thanks to the Shell Company for their assistance and co-operation.

"Where dangerous species of mosquitoes insist on sunshine, we can grow a hedge over the drain, and so produce a condition un congenial to the mosquito. Where the hedge does not produce a sufficient shade, a creeper may be grown over the shade to intensify the darkness.

"One of the latest methods used is flushing by means of various pieces of apparatus. A small continuous stream is converted into an intermittent torrent, which causes devastation to mosquito life. The actual form of apparatus varies considerably, the most expensive costing up to £6, though simple types can be made locally for a few pence.

"Each year we learn more and more of how Nature limits the distribution and prevalence of the various species of anopheles. Nature so often does it quietly, automatically and without cost. We are learning to imitate her, and so year by year we are lowering the cost of anti-malarial work.

"It is by these natural methods that we hope to reduce malaria even in areas of land occupied by the most primitive peoples. We must teach them where to build their houses and what sites to avoid. We must warn them against digging holes and creating dangerous breeding-places at their very doors. We must tell them when it is safe to cut down forests and when it is dangerous.

#### Much Can be Done at Little Cost

"There are people who say that all the money in the world could not eradicate malaria from a single country. Let me remind you that you do not require all the money in the world to make a start. To begin the prevention of malaria, and in many places to carry it on for years, may cost little or even nothing.

"Some people argue that it is better not to interfere with the malaria of the local inhabitant because he has acquired a certain degree of immunity, and if you remove the malaria he will lose this immunity and become susceptible to the disease, especially if he moves from one place to another.

"There are serious objections to this policy. These people are, in fact, suffering more than is generally realised. True, the picture of malaria among new arrivals to a region of endemic malaria differs from that of the disease among the original inhabitants. Among new arrivals, the disease is severe; adults as well as children suffer from high fever and the death-rate is high. Pregnant women in particular suffer, and they often miscarry, so the numbers of the new arrivals diminish.

"Among people long established in a malarial area the picture is different. The adults do not suffer much; indeed, they will tell you a place is very healthy when it is very malarial. The birth-rate may not be low, as shown by Schuffner and Soesilo in the Dutch East Indies. An immunity is set up and pregnancy takes its normal course in the majority of women.

"There are other reasons still why we should control malaria in the tropics. People who have acquired a local immunity to malaria are not safe. If many new arrivals come into the village, they begin to suffer from malaria, which may spread to the original inhabitants in their turn and destroy them.

#### Improvement in Health and Efficiency

"Although I have spoken of people of some places having acquired an immunity to their malaria, anyone who has seen the improvement in health and efficiency that comes from the care of an indigenous labour force when it has been freed from disease will realise that economically it is not a sound policy to leave them uncared for.

"We would not listen for a single moment if the argument were applied to ourselves in England. A community can tolerate a great deal of typhoid fever and can build up a considerable degree of immunity, but that is no argument for neglecting our drainage and water supply.

"Another aspect is that unhealthy labourers and their children are a reservoir of disease, which spreads to their European employers, and takes a heavy toll from these Europeans and their families. Disease is striking at the directing force of the undertaking when it attacks the manager, and every part of the undertaking must suffer if the manager is not fit.

"If our tropical Empire is to be developed, and if there is ever to be a growth of healthy, prosperous, and happy population with expanding opportunities for leading a fuller life, a necessary prelude is the prevention of malaria."



## Statements Worth Noting

"Watch ye at every season, making supplication."—*Luke xxi. 36. (R.V.)*

"Cheap labour is often expensive."—*Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Uganda.*

"The African peasant is conservative in his dietary."—*Tanganyika Agricultural Report for 1937.*

"It is one thing to prove a crop suitable; it is another to introduce it into general cultivation amongst backward Native tribes."—*Mr. N. Humphrey, in "The East African Agricultural Journal."*

"In the absence of a fence and turnstile system, it is quite impossible to restrain the African if he wishes to travel."—*Major Orde Browne, in his Report on "Labour Conditions in Northern Rhodesia."*

"Without the Native policemen the B.S.A.P. cannot make much headway; they are the eyes and ears of the Force."—*Major R. Hamilton, at the B.S.A.P. Regimental Association annual gathering in Bulawayo.*

"We are hoping that in the not distant future Rhodesia will be one vast Colony stretching within the southern latitudes of 8° and 23°."—*Mr. J. H. Bailey, Honorary Secretary of the Rhodesia-Bechuanaland Association.*

"Link up with Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and keep it British, and a good few loyal British will be only too happy to come and live up there."—*"British South African," in a letter to the "Bulawayo Chronicle."*

"It is a fallacy to say that a rhino's sight is hopelessly bad. I have known them to spot me 70 yards away, and once spotted, they do not readily lose sight of you."—*Colonel Marcuswell Maxwell, in his last article in "The Field."*

"Further investigation was made of the new occurrence of massive garnet north-east of Milindi; the garnet occurs in considerable quantity, but is too high in lime and too low in alumina for use under present conditions."—*The Nyasaland Geological Survey Report, 1937.*

"Although only one case was reported to the Uganda police in 1937, it must not be supposed that witchcraft is on the decrease. It still flourishes and is believed in by most Africans. It is fear of the consequences that stops the victim from reporting to the police."—*Uganda Police Report for 1937.*

"There are still large areas of forest unsurveyed and unprotected, and exact knowledge of the extent and nature of Kenya Colony's timber resources is still lacking. These deficiencies should certainly be made good before the forests are expected to produce a surplus."—*Kenya Forest Report for 1937.*

"There is no doubt that this vital question of soil erosion is now receiving more than lip service, judging by the numerous Native authorities who have issued orders for adoption of anti-erosion measures, and by the frequent prosecutions in Native courts of breaches of such orders."—*Tanganyika Forest Report for 1937.*

"At the beginning of the Great War the Germans issued a map of Africa. The whole of the country was coloured with their colour with the exception of a tiny little piece in Central Africa which was labelled 'football place for the English'."—*The Rt. Rev. Hugh M. Hardern, Bishop of Lewes, speaking in Brighton.*

## WHO'S WHO

### 423.—Mr. Cherry Kearton



Copyright.

East and Central Africa owe a great debt to Mr. Cherry Kearton, the world pioneer of nature photography, first man to illustrate a natural history book throughout with photographs, the first to make an expedition to Kenya to take still and moving pictures of big game, and the only man to film President Theodore Roosevelt on his expedition in East Africa. Since 1909, when he first visited East Africa, Mr. Kearton has returned again and again, and has since traversed the continent from north to south and from east to west.

He took the first moving pictures over London from Spencer's dirigible in 1908, and the only films of the fall of Antwerp in 1914. Then, after the first bombardment of Ypres, he joined the 25th Royal Fusiliers, with which Regiment he spent three years in East Africa, one of which was with the R.N.A.S. at the end of which period he was the only one of the original officers still in the field. He returned to England, and was gazetted to the 5th Battalion Royal Fusiliers.

An artist, a gifted public speaker, and a great raconteur, he is known throughout East and Central Africa, as a lover of wild life, and as a man who has done good publicity work for the territories during his travels elsewhere in the English-speaking world.

**Hitler's Fruits.**—"Hitler to-day bestrides Europe as no man has done since Waterloo. . . . If next spring still finds us disunited and unprepared, then, whether war or a shameful peace ensues, there can be only one result of the Munich visit—the spread of the ideals of Fascism over Eastern and Western Europe, even over this island. . . . Hitler has captivated several foreign visitors, as well as the vast majority of his eighty million fellow citizens. That he honestly believes in his creed and mission, no student of Nazi Germany could possibly doubt. What concerns us in connexion with that creed and mission is not their sincerity but their scope. . . . Mr. Chamberlain would like to make this country a party to a Four-Power Pact, but the Prime Minister of a democracy is not free, like the ruler of an autocracy, to make such friends among other nations as the tactics of the moment dictate; he can make friends only with States genuinely liked by his people. To make the Four-Power Pact acceptable to the British people there will be a great deal of whitewashing of Herr Hitler in the Press. Before we join in the chorus of approval, let us see what the fruits of Hitler's creed have been. They are the concentration camps at Dachau and Buchenwald, the incarceration of Niemöller, the persecution of the Jews, the suicides of Vienna. If we accept Hitler as a good man, we accept these his fruits as good fruits. We become Nazis."—*"Time and Tide."*

**Hillside Shelters.**—"Places of refuge, invulnerable to air attack, can be found. The great hillsides of the North and South Downs, the Chilterns, the Mendips, the Cotswolds, the Peak, etc., could be tunnelled to accommodate hosts of refugees in absolute safety. Cantonments built of timber, each limited to 1,000 persons, would form habitations in proximity to hillside retreats. Transit from the cantonment to the tunnels, made impervious to high explosives or gas, would be effected in a few minutes. The cantonments would serve as holiday centres in peace, and every citizen evacuated in emergency would be certain of a place of safety and of being decently housed."—*Professor A. E. Richardson, in "The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post."*

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

# Background

## Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

**Palestine.**—"Palestine, where we are fast losing all prestige, where devoted public servants and other innocent beings are daily being murdered, where the sacking of Government offices, police and railway stations and banks has become almost a nightly occurrence, will never be peaceful or an administrative possibility until the strongest man of our time takes one of the following decisions: to employ ruthless force against the Arab revolutionaries, to conquer these rebellious people by force of arms, and to deal with any recrudescence with inexorable severity, thus allowing the Jews to pursue their peaceful settlement and to build up that country into an economical and flourishing State; or to say to the Jews: 'We are sorry the Balfour Declaration as you interpret it is an impossibility. We have given it a fair, prolonged, and bitter trial but cannot go on. This feeling of the Arabs is deep-seated, national and justified. Their grievance is shared by the rest of the Moslem world. It is not the present but the future that they fear, that is, their eventual domination and extinction, with the loss of the land in which they have lived and buried their dead for some hundreds of years. You must abandon any further expansion of your Zionist dreams. What you have you may hold, but it must stop there, both in regard to immigration and to land. The problem of persecuted Jewry must be dealt with outside Palestine.' Many will say 'impossible, unthinkable,' to both those alternatives, but I am confident that in the choice of one of them lies the only possibility of peace in the Holy Land."—*Mr. R. G. B. Spence, former Inspector-General of Police in Palestine.*

**Czechoslovakia's Losses.**—"The important brown coal industry goes almost completely with the loss of Sudetenland; output of 16,000,000 tons has been cut down overnight to 2,600,000 tons, and 13,000,000 tons of hard coal a year are also lost to Czechoslovakia. Of the metal industries she will keep 60%, of the glass industries just over one-third, of the textile industries 51%, and of the leather and shoe industries 70%."—*"The Times" Prague correspondent.*

**Opinions Epitomised.**—"Could there be a worthier recipient of the next Nobel Peace Award than President Benesh?"—*Mr. H. G. Wells.*

"In time of emergency there should be no age limit."—*Major H. Oliver (P.A., ret'd.).*

"The Prime Minister has not saved peace; he has merely saved Hitler."—*Mr. Gallacher, M.P.*

"The Munich agreement is a case of vivisection without an anaesthetic."—*Lady Gladstone.*

"The real fact underlying the crisis was the universal terror of the aeroplane."—*Mr. D. S. Cowley.*

"It is cheaper to arm before events than to lie unarmed at the mercy of events and then pay out to foreign countries."—*Herr Hitler.*

"I informed the Foreign Secretary in the very early days of August of the whole German plan, worked out to an actual date."—*Lord Lloyd.*

"I have seen men of repute and substance who saw rioting and heard and saw shooting in some towns in Germany during the crisis."—*Lord Strabolgi.*

"The most encouraging event of all these recent weeks is the warmth of the reception accorded in Germany to the British Prime Minister."—*Mr. L. Burgin, M.P.*

"The Prime Minister, by his extraordinary courage, energy, foresight, and imagination, managed to keep this country out of war and to do it with complete honour."—*Lord Maugham.*

"I am more and more convinced, now that my life has been unfortunately prolonged into this wretched time, that nothing except the religion of Christ can save the world."—*D. W. R. Inge.*

"The democracies cannot be on equal terms again unless, while always solicitous and strenuous to meet reason by reason, they are no less able to meet force by force."—*Mr. J. L. Garvin.*

"The first and most urgent measure needed is some scheme of national registration and national service that will permit of our manpower as well as our material resources being properly organised for our safety."—*Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P.*



# to the News

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

"The Munich Settlement was neither just or impartial, but was dictated by the threat of force against a country which, alone and unaided, was powerless to withstand it."—*Lord Davies.*

"The culture of our nation will become stronger. The top of the tree is cut off, but the trunk remains. Let us descend to the roots. Some time the tree will put forth new leaves."—*President Benesh.*

"Men who fought to put Hitler in office and made sacrifices for years he foully murdered. Is that the kind of man one could convert in one interview at Berchtesgaden as a basis of peace in Europe?"—*Mrs. A. V. Alexander, M.P.*

"Once we allow Europe to come not only under the military control but the economic control of Germany we are risking the freedom of this continent as if we were entering a new war."—*Colonel Josiah Wedgwood, M.P.*

"When the invitation from Hitler to attend the conference in Munich arrived it was just as though the finger of God had drawn a rainbow across the sky and had ratified again His covenant with the children of men."—*Mr. Baldwin.*

"The four most influential positions in England are those of the Prime Minister, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Governor of the Bank of England, and the editor of *The Times*."—*Dr. Thomas Jones, former Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet.*

"There can be no greater iniquity in the world than to force a general election on this country at this moment. What would be the advantage? At the expense of much dishonour we have gained a temporary respite of peace. In the name of all that is decent let us use that for rearmament."—*Sir Samuel Herbert, M.P.*

"The charge against Mr. Chamberlain is not, as *The Times* perversely asserts, that he ought to have offered blind resistance to Nazi Germany, right or wrong. It is that he ought to have, and could confidently have, resisted Nazi Germany wrong—for not even Mr. Chamberlain pretended that she was right last week."—*The New Statesman and Nation.*

"Herr Hitler expressed no gratitude to England and France for helping him take over the Sudeten area. He is now beginning to tell the British what sort of Government they must have to meet with his approval."—*New York Times.*

"Was it surprising that the advisers of the German Chancellor concluded that they could leave England out of account, and that our policy was one of peace at any price? It was only when the British Fleet was mobilised that their eyes were opened."—*Viscount Cranborne, M.P.*

"Is it foolish to assume, in view of the intensification of war-dealing instruments, that another war would last double the four and half years of the last war, and that 50,000,000 lives would be lost? Is there anything in life for which it is worth facing that?"—*Mr. J. Mazion, M.P.*

"Until the scourge of economic nationalism, which has forced trade barriers to extreme heights throughout the world, is overcome, the political struggle will continue, accompanied by political suspicion and hostility."—*Mr. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State in the United States of America.*

"Every town, village and hamlet in the British Isles should be classified into categories according to the estimated degree of danger from aerial attack. Each category should then be allotted a definite state of preparedness in all sections of the A.R.P. scheme."—*Vice Admiral E. J. Hardman-Jones.*

"Herr Hitler, in his speech on Sunday, rather ominously informed the British that continued freedom of speech about Germany is now out of order, and comes startlingly near to hinting that they must not replace Mr. Chamberlain with the Churchill faction on pain of war."—*New York Herald-Tribune.*

"The tragedy of Czechoslovakia, where, according to eye-witnesses, the regular Nazi mechanism of victimisation, proscription and persecution is already in operation, is carried one step further by the resignation of President Benesh—the one man who could have held the remainder of Czechoslovakia together."—*The Spectator.*

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

Consols 2½%	73 12 6
Kenya 5%	109 10 0
Kenya 3½%	103 0 0
N. Rhodesia 3½%	102 2 6
Nyasaland 3%	97 10 0
N. land Rlys. 5% A. Debs.	94 0 0
Rhod. Rlys. 4½% Debs.	89 10 0
S. Rhodesia 3½%	102 0 0
Sudan 5½%	107 10 0
Tanganyika 4½%	109 10 0

### Industrials

Brit. Amer. Tob. (£1)	5 5 0
Brit. Oxygen (£1)	3 11 3
Brit. Ropes (2s. 6d.)	6 6
Courtaulds (£1)	1 9 4½
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	1 3 0
General Electric (£1)	3 17 6
Imp. Chem. Ind. (£1)	1 10 10½
Imp. Tobacco (£1)	7 0 0
Int. Nickel Canada	\$56
Prov. Cinematograph	18 0
Turner and Newall (£1)	3 17 6
U.S. Steels	\$63
Utd. Steel (£1)	1 4 4½
Unilever (£1)	1 17 5
United Tobacco of S.A.	8 10 0
Vickers (10s.)	1 1 6
Woolworth (5s.)	3 1 6

### Miner and Oils

Anaconda (\$50)	8 0 0
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	2 15 0
Anglo-Amer. Inv.	1 8 9
Anglo-Iranian	5 3 9
Burmah Oil	4 11 10½
Cons. Goldfields	3 16 9
Crown Mines (10s.)	17 15 0
De Beers Df. (50s.)	9 7 6
E. Rand Con. (5s.)	6 10½
E. Rand Prop. (10s.)	2 15 0
Gold Coast Sel. (5s.)	1 5 0
Johannesburg Cons.	2 14 4½
Mexican Eagle	4 0
Rand Mines (5s.)	9 10 0
Randfontein	2 0 0
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	39 5 0
Shell	4 9 3
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	12 0 0
West Wits. (10s.)	7 12 6

### Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	2 2 6
Brit. India 5½% prefs.	98 15 0
Clan	4 15 0
E.D. Realisation	8 6
Gt. Western	33 10 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bk.	88 0 0
L.M.S.	12 10 0
Nat. Bank of India	37 0 0
Southern Rly. def. ord.	11 15 0
Standard Bank of S.A.	15 10 0
Union-Castle 6% prefs.	1 0 0

### Plantations

Anglo-Dutch (£1)	1 10 0
Linggi (£1)	17 3
Lond. Asiatic (2s.)	3 9
Malayan Pl. (£1)	1 11 0
Rubber Trust (£1)	1 10 0

## PERSONALIA

Lady Boardillon has left England to return to Nigeria.

Mr. G. C. Ishmatel is taking the cure at Bad Kissingen.

Mr. Justice C. C. Francis left England last week on his way back to Kenya.

Lady (Cecil) Roll, with her daughter and son, have left England to visit Northern Rhodesia.

Miss Meredith Chapman, daughter of Sir Henry and Lady Chapman, has arrived in England.

Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, is spending a holiday in South Africa.

Mrs. Ernest Walker, wife of Captain Walker, of Thika, has left England on her return to Kenya.

The Duchess of Aosta, wife of the Italian Viceroy of Ethiopia, is spending a holiday in Addis Ababa.

Sir Harold and Lady Kittermaster have returned to Zomba after spending a fortnight in residence in Blantyre.

Dr. T. Fielden, who has been conducting musical examinations in Southern Rhodesia, has arrived back in England.

Lady Eleanor Cole will address the East African Group of the Over-Seas League on October 20 on "Kenya To-day."

Lord Verulam, who has extensive interests in the Rhodesias, has been appointed Chairman of the British Equitable Assurance Company.

Sir Ronald Storrs is on a lecturing tour through Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Roumania, conducted under the auspices of the British Council.

The Hon. B. L. Bathurst, son of Viscount Bledisloe, and Mrs. Bathurst arrived in England last week in the R.M.M.V. "Athlone Castle."

Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, M.P., Chairman of the Joint East African Board, is expected to arrive back in England towards the end of this month.

Colonel C. L. Carbutt has been elected President of the Matabeleland Farmers' Union, with Mr. T. E. Preston and Mr. P. E. N. Nicolle as Vice-Presidents.

Vice-Admiral Sir Noel Laurence, who has been appointed Admiral Commanding Reserves, was at one time Flag Captain in the East Indies Squadron.

General Smuts will give a broadcast address from South Africa during the week-end before Armistice Day. It will be re-broadcast by the B.B.C. from London.

Major C. C. B. Morris, former chief of the London Fire Brigade, who is now in East Africa, is expected to arrive in England during the latter part of November.

Cavaliere Filippo de Filippi, Hon. K.C.I.E., who died in Florence last week, was a famous mountaineer, who in the latter part of last century climbed Mount Ruwenzori.

The Rev. H. M. Grace, who served for some time in Uganda, and is now Principal of Achimota College, Gold Coast, is returning to West Africa from leave in this country.

Major L. J. Woodhouse, who has served with the Northern Brigade of the King's African Rifles since 1936, has been appointed D.A.Q.M.G. on the staff of the 7th Division of the Army.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Cyril Newall, who commanded the Middle East Division, R.A.F., from 1931 to 1934, and who is now Chief of the Air Staff, led a R.A.F. mission to France on Sunday.

Mr. Edward Kemp, District Commissioner of Jerusalem, at whose car four bombs were thrown on Tuesday, served in the Sudan for three years and is the author of a book on the Darfur Province.

Major and Mrs. Fred Starnes, who were both actively concerned in the early discoveries of gold in Kakamega, left England last week on their return to Kenya. They are travelling *via* the Cape.

Major Tom Loxton, who has died in Johannesburg at the age of 72, will be remembered by many of our readers who served in the East African Campaign as Brigade Transport Officer under General Van Deventer.

Sir Hubert Young, former Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and now Governor of Trinidad, who recently had a serious heart attack, and has been confined to bed for some weeks, is now making better progress.

Sir Donald Cameron delivered the inaugural address at the African Conference of the Royal Academy of Italy in Rome last week, and Sir John Maffey laid a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Warrior there.

Mr. W. J. Fitzgerald, who formerly served in Northern Rhodesia, and is now Attorney-General in Palestine, acted as High Commissioner of Palestine for a few days last week after the departure of Sir Harold MacMichael for London.

Mr. R. Mellway, K.C. (Chairman), Mr. S. Mangan, Mr. A. C. Jennings and Mr. G. A. Davenport have been appointed a Commission to inquire into the deterioration and waste of the natural resources of Southern Rhodesia.

General Sir Edmund Ironside, who served in East Africa some years ago, and who was provisionally appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Middle East during the latter part of last month, is to assume the Governorship of Gibraltar on October 26.

Mr. Zoltan Korda, the film producer, left England last week for the Sudan to film scenes for "The Four Feathers." He will make his headquarters about 40 miles from Khartoum. It is stated that several hundred British troops will appear in the film.



Sir Harold MacMichael, former Governor of Tanganyika, and now High Commissioner for Palestine, has been in continued conference with Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Colonies, since his arrival from Jerusalem by air a week ago.

Two Northamptonshire professional cricketers, Ben Bellamy and Ken James, reached Southern Rhodesia last week. They are coaches to schools and clubs in the Colony for the next five months. The expenses of the scheme are being paid by the Sweepstake Trustees.

Umtali, writes a correspondent, will sadly miss Canon Kibble, who has thrown his heart and soul into his work, which was in no sense confined to purely Church affairs, but embraced every kind of useful activity. A more popular rector it would be difficult to find in any Rhodesian town.

The engagement is announced between Mr. J. D. Rankine, only son of Sir Richard and Lady Rankine, of Laneswood, Mortimer West End, Berks, and an administrative officer in Uganda, and Miss Janet Grace Austin, only daughter of Major R. L. Austin and the late Mrs. Austin, of Rodney Place, Clifton, Bristol.

Dame Alice Godman laid the foundation stone of the new St. Joseph's House, for Destitute Boys in Salisbury in the presence of a large assembly, which included the Prime Minister of the Colony, the Mayor of its capital, and many visiting bishops and clergy. The Bishop of Southern Rhodesia officiated.

Sir William Lead left Rome on Sunday morning by air for Tanganyika after spending a few days in Germany. Lady Lead left England towards the latter part of last week in the flying-boat which Sir William joined in Italy. Mrs. W. Fielder Flint, Lady Lead's sister, is flying out with them, and will stay until the middle of December on their estate, on which her son is employed.

The Earl of Clarendon, former Governor-General of South Africa, and Lord MacGowan are to be the chief guests at a dinner of the Royal African Society at Grosvenor House on October 24. The Earl of Athlone will preside. Applications for tickets (15s. for members and their guests or 20s. for non-members) should be made to the Society at the Imperial Institute, London, S.W. 7, not later than October 19.

Several Members of Parliament who take a close interest in East African and Rhodesian affairs abstained from voting at the end of the four-day debate in the House of Commons last week on the Munich agreement. They included Mr. Winston Churchill, Lord Cranborne, Mr. Harold Nicolson, General A. L. Spears, Mr. Harold Macmillan, Mr. Duncan Sandys, and Mr. Vyvyan Adams.

Mr. Oswald Pirow, Minister of Defence in South Africa, who visited East Africa last year, and who is coming to London by air to discuss defence measures, is to spend a short time in Portugal *en route* to exchange views on matters of mutual interest with the Portuguese Government. On his way through Kenya some of the settler leaders will discuss with him the question of Tanganyika Territory.

We regret to learn of the death in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, at the age of 80, of Major Robert Long, who had lived in the Colony since 1926. For many years he took an active part in the work of the Conservative Association in this country, and after his arrival in Southern Rhodesia was actively interested in public life there, once standing as a candidate for the Legislative Assembly. For some time past, however, he had lived in retirement.

A garden party in honour of the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester was held at Government House, Nairobi, last Thursday, and a State dinner was given on the following evening. On Sunday the Duke was present at the British Legion's peace demonstration in the capital of Kenya, and on Monday Their Royal Highnesses attended Nairobi races, when a new event, "The Duke of Gloucester's Plate," was run. The Duke and Duchess will fly to Cairo at the beginning of November, cross to Marseilles in the "Viceroy of India," and then fly to London, arriving on November 10 or 11.

## Old Colleagues Dinner

The East Africa "Old Colleagues" Dinner was held last week at the Sports Club. Those present included:—

Mr. Percy Barry, Sir Jacob Barth, Commander E. C. Bosanquet, Sir Charles Bowring, Mr. B. L. Bremmer, Dr. F. Charlesworth, Dr. C. L. Chevallier, Brigadier-General A. S. Cooper, Mr. Sydney Couper, Mr. E. H. Denne, Commander G. F. Dugdale, Mr. C. W. Guy Eden, Mr. John A. Eliot, Mr. S. N. Faulkner, Mr. S. H. Fazan, Mr. L. A. Feild-Jones, Mr. G. A. Fuller-Maitland, Dr. J. L. Gilks, Sir Peter Grain, Mr. H. W. Gray, Commander F. M. Greenwood, Mr. O. Grogan, Mr. E. B. Haddon, Mr. Campbell Hausburg, Mr. C. W. Hobley, Commander F. M. Jenkins, Dr. N. P. Jewell, Mr. N. A. Kenyon-Slaney, Mr. E. H. Lawrence, Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Llewellyn, Mr. C. S. Long-Innes, Major N. MacMahon, Captain A. F. Marsh, Major V. M. Newland, Mr. G. H. Osborne, Colonel G. F. Phillips, Mr. R. W. Playfair, Mr. J. R. P. Postlethwaite, Mr. E. C. Crewe Read, Captain F. M. Reynolds, Dr. H. C. Ridgway, Mr. C. H. Salmon, Mr. H. L. Sikes, Mr. W. A. M. Sim, Sir Rivers Smith, Mr. H. J. H. Stedman, Colonel R. J. Sturdy, Mr. H. A. Swan, Mr. J. J. Swanson, Mr. W. H. Tanner, Mr. M. R. R. Vidal, Major J. Corbet Ward, Mr. A. E. Weatherhead, Mr. H. E. Welby, Mr. T. A. White, and Mr. W. M. Younger.

**EVERYBODY'S  
STRONG  
ON  
BOVRIL**

## Captain P. B. Williams

### Discoverer of the Saragura Goldfield

WITH DEEP REGRET we report the death in Shoreham from tuberculosis on Thursday last at the age of 50 of Captain Percy Bryson Williams, M.C., widely known as "Bill" Williams or as "P. B." in East Africa and Southern Rhodesia, of his life in which he left a very human and humorous record in his book "In Lightest Africa and Darkest Europe."

As the joint discoverer with his friend and partner, Mr. A. G. Doyle, of the great Saragura goldfield to the west of Mwanza, "P. B."—to use the designation of those who thus distinguished him from other "Bill" Williamses—deserves a permanent place in the gratitude of Tanganyika, for had he been less pertinacious in prospecting an area in which he had spent a considerable time without result, the great property which now belongs to Kenton Gold Areas, Ltd., and its associated companies might have remained unknown for a very long time to come. The Germans had prospected that part of the country before the War, and many men of many nationalities had gone over the ground at different times after the Territory passed under British administration, but no significant strike had been made, so that many people wondered why two men of the experience of Doyle and "P. B." should "waste their time in a hopeless area" when they might have been better employed elsewhere. But the faith of the two friends was richly rewarded when they were able to sell their discovery to the Sir Robert Williams group.

#### The War and After

Before the War he had served in Southern Rhodesia with the British South Africa Police, on retirement from which he engaged in mining in that Colony. During the War he was on the Western Front, first with the original Rhodesian Platoon of the 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, and afterwards with the Hampshire Carabiniers and the Balloon Section of the R.A.F., being promoted to a captaincy, awarded the Military Cross and mentioned in dispatches.

Going from the Belgian Congo to Tanganyika Territory in 1920, he took a hand in many things, including railway contracting, trading, mining, hotel management and the secretaryship of the Convention of Associations. He was always an outspoken critic of public affairs, and during Sir Donald Cameron's term of office as Governor he came into conflict with him on more than one occasion; for "P. B." would not compromise with the truth as he saw it. Indeed, so ready was he to fight for what struck him as the public good that he and two other friends of similar character and calibre, Mr. H. H. Beamish, now an M.P. in Southern Rhodesia, and Mr. de la Mothe, of Moshi, became known as "The Three Musketeers."

His keen sense of humour prevented "P. B." from losing his balance in the struggles in which he delighted, and which he shared with a few of his friends through his hobby of writing, in delightfully humorous vein, of happenings from day to day, and then short-circuiting his correspondence by sending the typewritten story to one man, with a list of the others to whom it was to be passed in turn. It was the privilege of the writer of this tribute to be among the recipients, and very faithfully did those higher up the list fulfil their obligation to post on the story promptly. Those who know what poor correspondents East Africans often are might have thought that such a system would break down, but "P. B." knew his men; and that none would deprive the next

on the list of the pleasure of reading his comments, casual or caustic, and his truthful home-thrusts and rollicking extravagancies.

This journal had more than once urged him to share his jests and his experiences with a wider public, but his reticence was not to be penetrated until "Mrs. Bill," who had shared so many of his adventures and misadventures, and two friends, Mr. A. B. Massey, a non-official member of the Legislative Council, and Dr. J. O. Shircore, for many years Director of Medical Services in the Territory, joined forces to insist upon his capitulation. It was characteristic of him that the resultant book, which *East Africa and Rhodesia* had the pleasure of publishing, should have such a title as "In Lightest Africa and Darkest Europe," and that the foreword should begin thus:—

"These yarns were written without any idea of publication. They were composed as a counter-irritant to the tsetse during uninteresting tramps through the bush and committed to paper when opportunity offered, principally on wet days and evenings when the only reading matter the camp contained was the label on the Worcester sauce bottle, which, as the initiated know, informs the world that it is indebted to a nobleman of that county for the condiment."

"P. B.," who travelled steerage to Southern Rhodesia at the age of 18, came back to England 30 years later with the equivalent in his pocket of the title deeds to one of East Africa's most promising goldfields. The transformation in his fortunes was no mere stroke of luck, but the reward of immense grit in a man who in the interval had travelled widely in East, Central, West and South Africa; acquiring a great deal of experience in varied capacities, developing an innate talent for business, whom setbacks (of which he had his full share) could not discourage and whom success could not spoil. He was the soul of modesty and most generous-hearted, ever ready to help anyone who had fallen on bad times. He will be sadly missed by a wide circle of friends.

To Mrs. Williams will go out the deepest sympathy of the many East Africans who know her, and who are aware of the strong bond that bound "P. B." to her.

## Canon Gore of Yambio

THE Southern Sudan has suffered a severe loss by the death in Bristol last week at the age of 51 of Canon E. C. Gore, who for 25 years had devoted his life to work in the Yambio district in the far south-west of the Condominium.

An Australian by birth, he was asked by the Church Missionary Society to open up his mission station in Yambio in 1913. It was a Herculean task, for he had to learn and commit the language to writing, study the customs of the local tribes, about which next to nothing was known, and generally deal with a very primitive type of Native. His success was undoubted, and he won large numbers of converts for the Church. Since 1919 he had been assisted by his wife, who was for four years before their marriage in that year a missionary in the Belgian Congo; his sister, Miss L. S. Gore, also helped him from 1927 until a year or so ago. Canon Gore was invalided home earlier this year and went to stay near Bristol.

Sir Stewart Symes, Governor-General of the Sudan, who sent a wreath to the funeral, cabled his condolences on the loss of Canon Gore, "whose life and work in the Southern Sudan will be long remembered."



## E. A. Service Appointments

The following appointments are announced by the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

Mr. H. T. Meaurio, to be Agricultural Officer, Kenya.

Mr. J. O. Creighton, I.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., to be Medical Officer, Nyasaland.

Miss W. N. Hills, M.B., Ch.B., to be Medical Officer, Zanzibar.

Mr. D. Luke, M.V., V.S., to be Veterinary Officer, Uganda.

Miss E. M. Evans and Miss L. McKeown, to be Nursing Sisters, Uganda.

Messrs. G. F. Robertson, E. Ryles, A. C. Thackray, and F. E. Wood, to be Postal Clerks and Telegraphists, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory Postal Service.

Recent promotions and transfers include the following:—

Major C. E. V. Buxton, M.C., District Officer, Kenya, to be District Administrator, Palestine.

Mr. G. J. Partridge, O.B.E., First Assistant Chief Secretary, to be Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. G. Gulliver, Examining Officer, Customs Department, Kenya, to be Collector of Customs, Gold Coast.

Mr. A. H. M. Dryden, Chief Inspector, to be Superintendent of Police, Zanzibar.

Mr. D. M. Stephens, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kenya, to be Deputy District Superintendent of Police, Palestine.

Mr. H. E. Hornby, O.B.E., Director of Veterinary Services, to be Director of Tsetse Research, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. J. W. Burton, Supervisor, to be Senior Supervisor, Native Tobacco Board, Nyasaland.

Mr. A. Dalton, Assistant Superintendent of the Line, to be Superintendent of the Line, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.

Mr. M. Milner, 2nd Sergeant, British Section, Palestine Police, to be Assistant Inspector of Police, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. H. H. Robertson, Superintendent of Prisons, to be Commissioner of Prisons, Uganda.

Mr. H. Sherburn, Tug Engineer, Port Department, to be 2nd Engineer, Lake Marine Department, Kenya.

Mr. J. W. Terrington, District Traffic Superintendent, Class II, to be Assistant Superintendent, Class I, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.

## Forthcoming Engagements

October 13.—Rhodesian Group, Over-Seas League. Guest of honour: The Hon. S. M. Langan O'Keefe, High Commissioner in London, 5.30 p.m.

October 14.—Education Circle, Royal Empire Society. Supper, 7 p.m.

October 18.—Convention of Associations meets in Nairobi.

October 19 and 20.—Conference on British export trade by Association of British Chambers of Commerce, Victoria Hotel, London.

October 20.—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.

October 27.—Rhokana Corporation annual meeting.

November 1.—Over-Seas League Luncheon. Mr. F. S. Joelson to speak on "German Colonial Claims in Africa." Over-Seas House, 1 p.m.

November 3.—Duke of Gloucester to cut First Sod on the site of Makerere College, Uganda.

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

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SOUTHERN  RHODESIA

## Early Days in Kisumu

### Progress in the Nyanza Province

EDMUND MEYSEY BROUGHTON-KNIGHT, an assistant collector in the service of the British East Africa Protectorate, now Kenya Colony, died 24 years ago at the age of 29 of black-water fever in Karungu, a small post on the eastern shore of Lake Victoria. On February 1, 1904, his body was buried in Kisumu cemetery. His parents applied to the Foreign Office for a piece of land in Kisumu, on which a memorial church might be erected, and for this purpose 124 acres in Kisumu township were eventually granted. The memorial church was sent out from England (a remarkable and illuminating fact), assembled on the site, and in 1907 dedicated by the then Bishop of Uganda, in whose diocese it was; and he and his successors in office held the parcel of land in fee simple, until in 1927 it was transferred to the Mombasa Diocese trustees.

For more than three decades that little church has served Kisumu, the capital of the Nyanza Province, but now the time has come for its rebuilding. To provide the necessary funds for this, as well as for Church activities in Kisumu and the Province generally, the Church Committee has now published (at 2s.) a brochure entitled "Nyanza Province," which takes the form of a symposium by local residents setting forth the progress and development of the whole area.

#### Kisumu, The Place of The Dead

Kisumu, or "the place of the dead," was the burial ground of the Luo tribe; and the bad omen long associated with it as the terminus of the Uganda Railway, which reached the Lake in 1901, the township proved notoriously unhealthy; while it was being built, four officials died of blackwater fever, and its mosquitoes became proverbial for number and ferocity. To-day malaria has been reduced to negligible proportions, and the plague, sleeping-sickness and yaws which devastated the locality in the early days have been mastered. "The change in circumstances from those at the beginning of the century," writes Dr. P. C. C. Garnham, "can only be paralleled by the condition of Europe in the Middle Ages and its condition to-day"—a striking comparison.

Transport, to-day the life of Kisumu, began in 1895 with the attempted launch of the first steamboat on Victoria Nyanza, "Kenya No. 1," which had been brought up from the coast in sections on porters' heads. The little ship was wrecked on the slipways, but better fortune attended "Kenya No. 2," the first steamer to ply on the 27,000 square miles of the Lake, the second largest sheet of fresh water in the world. Mr. Abdul Wahid introduced the first motor-car—dubbed the "flying bedstead"—in 1911, and Mr. Lawa reached Mumias in 1918 in a 2-ton lorry, only to be imprisoned and heavily fined by the District Commissioner for using the roads without a P.W.D. permit!

To-day, in addition to the regular bi-weekly trains of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, Kisumu has 24 regular arrivals and departures by air-liner, some 40 omnibuses make the town their terminus, and there are modern steamers on the Lake and six-wheeler lorries on the roads. Kisumu's first contact with aeroplanes is said to have been that with the machine in which Sir Chalmers Mitchell attempted his Cairo-Cape journey in 1920, a flight which had a tragic end at Tabora.

Long before the railway came to Kisumu, Indian traders were busy all over the Province selling

goods to the Kavirondo tribes, convinced nudists, who demanded iron and brass wire, beads and cowrie shells, hoes and blankets, but not *amerikani* or cotton piece goods for clothing. To-day those same tribes grow and export great quantities of simsim, ground-nuts, cotton, maize and good ghee, while they are keen customers for imported clothing and other articles. Many readers will be surprised to find them described as the biggest stock-holders in Kenya, owning over a million head of cattle.

Europeans now own some 350,000 acres of land in Nyanza Province, with nearly 43,000 acres under crops, chiefly tea, coffee, sugar-cane and cereals; Indians have about 23,400 acres, with 2,000 acres under sugar, maize and legumes. Thanks to an increase in meat-eating among the Natives, there is an excellent market awaiting the European stock-owner who is prepared to sell slaughter bullocks at from £4 to £6 a head.

Residents in the several districts of the Province have contributed accounts of their own home areas. Kambosi, writes one, which borders on Mount Elgon (14,000 ft.) has an annual rainfall of 90 inches, the soil being a rich forest loam, in which coffee and tropical and temperate fruits, flowers and vegetables flourish exceedingly. In Songhor a sea of grass has been transformed into farms, which, if hard hit by the War and the depression, are now regaining prosperity.

#### Prosperous Kericho

Kericho, thanks to its tea, is probably the most lucrative district to the Kenya Government from its taxes and customs duties; Sotik, with its rich natural pastures, good climate and well-watered valleys, will always be a stock-raising and dairying district; and, after a turbulent start, South Kavirondo—in which, in Karungu, Mr. Boughton-Knight opened in 1903 the first headquarters, and Sir Geoffry Northcote, now Governor of Hong Kong, was speared by a Kisii woman—has every prospect of a bright future.

"Nyanza Province" is a capital little publication, full of interest, which deserves a large sale for a worthy purpose. The young official who, in time of peace, died at so early an age on the field of honour in the service of his country, cannot have visualised the immense developments which would take place with such rapidity, the establishment of a church as the result of his short sojourn in Africa, or that his memory would be kept green more than a generation after his death. Who shall attempt to gauge the extent of the influence which has been exercised through the succeeding years by the memorial erected to him?

#### Union-Castle Departures

Beginning with the sailing of the R.M.M.V. "Athlone Castle" on December 22, the vessels engaged in the Union-Castle Company's weekly mail service to South Africa and Madeira will leave Southampton on Thursdays instead of Fridays. With this sailing, the fully accelerated mail service between England and South Africa, whereby the voyage between Southampton and Capetown is accomplished in 13½ days, will be in complete operation by all vessels in the company's mail fleet.

To enable the whole of the mail fleet to undertake this accelerated schedule, three new motorships, the R.M.M.V. "Stirling Castle" (25,350 tons), R.M.M.V. "Athlone Castle" (25,564 tons) and R.M.M.V. "Capetown Castle" (27,000 tons) have been placed in service since 1936, and five other mail vessels are being altered and re-engined. Of these, the R.M.S. "Arundel Castle" (19,118 tons), R.M.S. "Windsor Castle" (19,131 tons) and R.M.M.V. "Carnarvon Castle" (20,122 tons) are back in service, whilst the R.M.M.V. "Winchester Castle" (20,109 tons) and R.M.M.V. "Warwick Castle" (20,445 tons) are in the builders' hands and will return to service shortly.



**"Mercury's" Record**

Imperial Airways' seaplane "Mercury," which last week made the non-stop flight from Dundee to the mouth of the Orange River, is coming home by the ordinary air mail route. It is expected that the pilot, Captain D. C. T. Bennett, will call at Dar es Salaam and Kisumu, but his itinerary will depend on circumstances during the flight. The outward flight created a seaplane record by flying 6,045 miles non-stop in 22 hours 6 minutes, but shortage of fuel caused by headwinds over a long distance prevented the machine reaching Capetown, as she had hoped to do. Besides carrying petrol in the wings, each float of the seaplane was loaded with 475 gallons of fuel.

**Rhodesia's Active Help**

There is good reason to state that active measures had been concerted by the Government of Southern Rhodesia for the thorough organisation within the Colony of every means of assisting the Imperial Government if war with Germany had broken out. Apart from the steps which would have been announced if the tension had not been eased at the last minute, the British Empire Service League began the compilation of a register of ex-Servicemen and women, doctors and qualified nurses were invited to register, and a joint council of the Red Cross and the St. John Ambulance Brigade was formed.

**Salisbury Cathedral**

The Cathedral of St. Mary and All Saints, Salisbury, was recently dedicated and consecrated by the Bishop of Natal, Dean of the Province of Natal, in the presence of many of the leading

public men in Southern Rhodesia, including the Governor and Lady Stanley, the Prime Minister and other representatives of Parliament, the Mayors of Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Umtali and Que Que, 11 Bishops, a delegation of Freemasons, and representatives of agriculture, commerce, industry and transport undertakings. A message was received from H.M. the King, whose brother, the Duke of Kent, laid the foundation stone of the transept and nave in 1934.

**Tourism in the Congo**

An informative brochure setting out the attractions of tourist travel in the Belgian Congo has been prepared by the Office National du Tourisme de Belgique, of Place de Brouckere 48, Brussels. In addition to including a list of hotels and rest houses throughout the Congo and in Ruanda Urundi, the brochure gives details of hunting and fishing costs, extracts from regulations of the Parc National Albert and many other items useful to tourists. There is also a most useful road and rail map. Copies of the brochure may be obtained on application to the office in Brussels or to the London Office at 99, Regent Street, London, W.1.

**Jewish Settlement in Ethiopia**

Announcing the new Italian racial policy in Rome last week, the Fascist Grand Council stated that it "did not exclude the possibility of conceding a controlled immigration of European Jews into some zone of Ethiopia." This eventuality, and other conditions laid down for the Jews, may, however, be cancelled or rendered more severe in accordance with the attitude which Judaism adopts with regard to Fascist Italy.

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## News Items in Brief

The incorporation of the Tati territory in Southern Rhodesia is henceforth to be a point in the policy of the United Party in the Colony.

A coffee liquoring pot and a coffee set have been presented to the Imperial Institute to complete the exhibit showing coffee from seed to cup.

A silver replica of an African hoe-blade, with which the Duke of Gloucester will cut the first sod on the site of the new Makerere College in Uganda, has been sent by air to Entebbe. It was made in London of hand-forged silver.

The Aberdeen-Angus bull, Esecudero of Selby, bred and owned by Mr. Duncan Black, won the Thousand Guinea Trophy for the champion bull at the recent Bulawayo Agricultural Show. It was adjudged champion at the Salisbury Show, and has had many previous successes.

A memorial window to the late Lord Strathcarron, former Chairman of the Tobacco Federation of the British Empire, was unveiled yesterday in Crown Court Church (Church of Scotland), Covent Garden, London. The window bears the inscription: "James Ian Macpherson, Lord Strathcarron. Born 1880. Died 1937. 'Caraid Fiaehail'."

Salisbury, with 434 points, won the Downie Cup in the annual competition of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, held for the first time in nine years in Salisbury, Bulawayo being second with 433 points, and Umtali third with 354 points. The Bulawayo Railway team won the Birchenough Shield (509), Umtali Railway being second (569), and Bulawayo Police third (579).

Going out one night with a lamp to shoot game quite illegally, a well-known headman of the Livingstone district, one, Imusho, fired at what he thought was a buck, but he hit and killed another Native and wounded a second. Pleading guilty to manslaughter, Imusho was sentenced to a fine of £30 or four months' imprisonment; £20 of the fine to be paid within one month, and to go to the relatives of the dead man as compensation.

When opening the Bulawayo Agricultural Show, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, the Hon. G. M. Huggins, expressed disappointment at the slow progress made with the proposed Fairbridge Farm School in the Colony. The Government, he said, had offered to do practically everything except select the children, but no final arrangement had yet been made with the Home Committee, and he was beginning to despair of the Home Committee ever doing anything.

The new session of the Education Circle of the Royal Empire Society is to be opened with a supper to-morrow at 7 p.m. at the headquarters of the Society, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2. The committee of the Circle feels that future discussions should deal more with the Colonial than with the technically educational side of subjects, and hopes members will attend the supper and express their views. Tickets (price, 3s. 6d.) may be obtained from the hon. secretary, Mr. H. S. Keigwin.

Two wireless talks dealing with his survey of Africa will be given in the B.B.C. Empire programmes during November by Lord Hailey, Director of the African Research Survey. The first will take place in Transmission 4 (designed for reception in Eastern Africa) at 10.20 p.m. on November 7 and 6.20 p.m. on November 8, while recordings of the talk will be radiated in Transmission 1 at 8 a.m. on November 9, in Transmission 2 at 10.45 a.m. on November 8, in Transmission 3 at 3 p.m. on November 8, and in Transmission 6 at 2.20 a.m. on November 9.

## Of Commercial Concern

Beira's transit commerce in 1937 was valued at £20,000,000.

Gwelo is to have a water-borne sewage scheme costing £48,000.

It is stated that there are 177 grocers' shops in Nairobi, of which 47 deal with non-Native trade alone.

The export of motor lorries and foodstuffs to Ethiopia *via* Jibuti has been forbidden by the French Government.

Egyptian seed is being used by Italy in a cotton growing experiment in Ethiopia. An order for plant has been placed with a Lancashire firm of textile machine makers.

Southern Rhodesia's imports during the first seven months of this year showed an increase of £1,278,282, or 28% more than in the corresponding period of last year.

Lewa Rubber Estates, Ltd., which company has sisal interests in Tanganyika Territory, will pay a dividend of 13½% on the Participating Preference shares and 3½% on the Ordinary shares.

During July this year, 4,469 visitors entered Southern Rhodesia, or 1,304 more than in July, 1937, the total for the first seven months being 15,884, an increase of 3,446 on the same period last year.

British Overseas Stores, Ltd., a company with interests in the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa, announce payment of a dividend of 5% on the Ordinary shares. The capital of the company was re-organised last year.

On a site in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, bought for £9,000 by the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd., it is proposed to erect a five-story building costing £40,000 to £45,000. There will be four large shops on the ground floor, 32 offices and 24 flats.

Export trade and the present difficulties confronting exporters will be discussed at a special meeting of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce to be held at the Hotel Victoria, London, on October 19 and 20, under the chairmanship of Sir Granville Gibson, M.P.

Southampton Docks, which have been such an important link in the economic development of the Rhodesias and this country, celebrated their centenary yesterday, when Mr. R. Holland Martin, Chairman of the Southern Railway Company, unveiled a commemorative column.

Bulawayo's N'Cema River water scheme is estimated to cost £433,650, of which £160,000 is for the dam and £175,000 for the pipe line; the Town Council is applying for authority to borrow £450,000 to cover the cost. It is hoped that the new supply will be available at the end of next year.

The Southern Rhodesian Government is discussing a scheme whereby the Government will buy all Native-grown maize in the Colony. Speaking in Bulawayo, the Prime Minister, said that such a scheme would take away the fear that by increasing Native production they were undermining the livelihood of Europeans.

The following have been appointed by the Resident of Zanzibar to form a Select Committee on the Clove Bill: the Attorney-General (Chairman), the Financial Secretary, Mr. R. W. H. Miller, Sheikh Said bin Ali el-Mugheiri, Mr. T. H. A. Karimjee, Sheikh Seif bin Suleiman el-Busaidi, Mr. G. M. N. Jindani, Sheikh Ali bin Ameir el-Marhubi, and Mr. J. Macleod.



## LATEST MINING NEWS

**Copper Quota Increased**

The copper producing companies operating under the restriction scheme have agreed to increase production from 93 to 105% of the agreed basic tonnages as from October 1st. The next step will increase world copper production by about 5,000 tons monthly. Following the announcement, the recent rally in copper prices was accelerated, the standard price promptly spurring 25s. to £45 10s. per ton. Owing to the tightness of the statistical position outside the United States, the announcement did not come as a surplus to the market. Stocks outside America totalled only 179,000 short tons at the end of August, or less than six weeks' supply at the present rate of consumption. In America the domestic price has been raised to 10½ cents per lb.

**Roan Antelope Results****Year's Net Profit Exceeds £1,575,000**

A NET profit of £1,575,068 for the year ended June 30 is disclosed in the annual report of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd. The operating profit totalled £1,796,038, compared with £2,063,461 during the preceding 12 months, the reduction being due to the fall in the price of copper, revenue per ton averaging £45 47, against £51 02 in 1937. A saving of £72,638 on debenture service has been utilised to make appropriations, £200,000 (against £200,000) to replacement and obsolescence reserve and £250,000 (against £200,000) to general reserve.

From the balance of £1,018,933 an interim dividend absorbed £361,853, leaving on June 30 last the sum of £657,079, from which the directors propose to pay a final dividend of 6d. per unit of stock or share, less tax, requiring a net sum of £395,235. There remains £261,844 to be carried forward.

Production for the year was 75,253 long tons of blister copper with 69,560 long tons in the previous year. The revenue from copper sales account amounted to an average of £45 469 per long ton, while the total costs, including reserve for replacements and obsolescence, but excluding taxation, worked out at £24 809 per long ton.

The summary of operations gives an impressive idea of the large-scale programme of development work which is being financed out of revenue. Of the expenditure on properties amounting last year to £787,000, only £200,000 was added to the book value of the fixed assets, the balance of £587,000 being charged to replacements and obsolescence reserve. It is estimated that another £750,000 of expenditure will be required during the current year to complete the western extension programme and various plant enlargements, and to enable the production capacity to reach 10,000 short tons of copper per month.

Ore reserves on June 30 were estimated at 87,498,099 tons, containing 3.43% total copper and 0.14% oxide copper. Comparison with the property of Rhokana Corporation must take into account the fact that revenues of that Corporation are considerably augmented by its production of cobalt, whereas Roan Antelope is dependent entirely upon copper. Tribute is paid in the report to the work of Mr. Frank Ayer, the general manager, to Mr. R. M. Peterson, the assistant general manager, and to the mine staff and employees.

The annual meeting will be held at noon on October 18 at 20 Aldermanbury, E.C.

**Rhokana Corporation**

A final dividend of 37½% on the Ordinary and "A" shares of Rhokana Corporation, making 62½% for the year ended June 30, is announced. Tax to be deducted from the final dividend will be 2s. 103d. in the £. The annual meeting of the Corporation will be held on October 27.

**Tanganyika Concessions**  
**Company's Interests in Saragura Goldfield**

THE accounts of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., for the seven months ended July 31 show a total income for that period of £194,427, after crediting £190,649 received from Union Minière du Haut Katanga in respect of dividend and royalty for 1937, against £186,055 for the preceding 12 months, including a profit of £65,808 on sale of shares and redemption of debentures.

Net profit for the seven months, after charging £16,020 for interest on the new 2% Notes issued to provide for the company's liability in respect of its guarantee of the debentures of the African Railway Finance Company, amounted to £163,458, against £161,093 for 1937. A dividend at the rate of 4% per annum is to be paid for the seven months on the Preference stock, leaving £111,772 to be carried forward.

Cash and gilts and gilts-edged investments amounted at the date of the balance sheet to £416,088, and at present stand at £326,237. Shares and debentures of subsidiary companies, which are represented almost entirely by shares and debentures of the Benguela Railway Company, are entered at £2,176,373, after crediting an amount of £73,884 received on account of redemption of debentures of that company since March 15, 1938. Shares and debentures of other companies appear at £4,420,922, market value of quoted shares at July 31, 1938, exceeding the book value by £283,245.

Reporting on the progress of the companies in which Tanganyika Concessions hold interests, Mr. G. C. Hutchinson, the managing director, records that "Tanks" hold a 17% interest in Kentan Gold Areas, Ltd., which holds 580,000 shares in the Geita Gold Mining Company, Ltd., which company has an authorised capital of £700,000 in 10s. shares, of which only 780,002 have been issued. Apart from two signatory shares, the remainder of the issued shares are held by the Saragura Development Company, Ltd., in which the Kentan company has a 90% interest. The Geita Gold Mining Company has also created and issued £460,000 8½% Redeemable Debenture stock, of which £421,000 has already been taken up in equal proportions by Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., and the Zambia Exploring Company, Ltd. Kentan Gold Areas also hold 1,468,912 shares of 5s. each in the Saragura Development Company, Ltd., or a 90% interest, 339,730 shares of 10s. each in Kimingini Gold Mining Company, and 50,925 shares of £1 each in East African Concessions, Ltd.

The Geita Gold Mining Company, in addition to the 10 square mile mining lease covering the Geita mine and several other undeveloped deposits showing promising indications, owns the valuable Ridge 8 and Mawe Meru mines outside the lease area, and is erecting a 250-ton mill at the Geita mine to treat ore from these three mines. The mill is expected to be in operation early in 1939. The first stage of development at Geita, Ridge 8 and Mawe Meru has been completed, and ore reserves developed to date are well ahead of requirements. The general manager, Mr. R. J. Morgan, states that results for the period under review confirm the opinion previously expressed that the properties in Tanganyika show good promise of developing into a big gold undertaking.

As regards the Saragura Development Company, which holds 200,000 shares in the Geita Gold Mining Company and prospecting rights over areas adjacent to Geita and Ridge 8, Mr. Morgan reports that the field work is being continued; following the same policy of eliminating areas of no economic importance and marking out favourable areas for more intensive prospecting, a further 83 square miles has been abandoned, leaving about 72 square miles under concession. Prospect No. 2 is receiving a more detailed investigation, and some rich pockets have been uncovered at or near the surface. Surface ore from this source is being treated at the small test mill at Geita, and it is estimated that some 1,500 oz. of fine gold will be recovered. The area surrounding Selous (Prospect 15) holds out encouraging prospects of new discoveries.

Development work on the Kimingini and Musgrave mines in Kenya has ceased. Calculated ore reserves on June 30 were 11,540 tons, averaging 8.1 dwt. It is hoped to be able to carry on milling until the end of this year.

# Rhodesian Anglo American Latest London Share Prices

A FINAL dividend of 9 3/4% in respect of the year ended June 30 is to be paid by Rhodesian Anglo American Ltd., making a total of 15% or 1s. 6d. per share, for the year. The rate of tax to be deducted from the proposed final dividend will be 2s. 11-12d. in the £, being the standard rate of 5s. 6d. in the £, less 2s. 6-88d. in the £ in respect of Dominion income tax (4s. 6d. in the £). The final dividend will be payable on or about November 1st.

The probable further acceleration of rearmament demands, improvement in American business, and the rising price of copper incline market authorities to believe that the prospects of the company in the near future are good. In addition to the large holding which Rhodesian Anglo American has in the Rhokana Corporation—from which it derives most of its revenue—the company has an important interest in Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines.

## Company Progress Reports

**Rhodesia Broken Hill.**—September output: Zinc, 1,000 tons; fused vanadium, 57 tons.

**Wankie Colliery.**—Return for September: Coal sales, 76,084 tons (August: 74,365 tons).

**Tati Goldfields.**—During September 2,615 tons were milled. Estimated mine profit, £1,251.

**Gabait Gold.**—Treated in September, 975 tons of ore and 1,520 tons of accumulated tailings, yielding 608 oz. fine gold.

**Wanderer.**—September results: Tons crushed, 28,000; yield, 4,259 oz. fine gold; value, £30,599; profit, £4,577. Working costs, £5,660.

**Rosterman.**—During September 2,540 tons of ore were crushed from reef and 160 tons from development. Gold production, 1,279 fl. Development: Total footage, 279 ft.

**Kimिंगini.**—Results for September: Ore milled, 2,511 tons; milling time, 542 hours; average heads, 5-54 dwt.; fine gold extracts, 668 oz.; gold extraction, 96%; approximate revenue, £4,850.

**Rhodesian Corporation.**—During September 3,600 tons of ore were milled at the Fred mine. Working profit: £100. Profit will be low until the new machinery is installed and connexion made with the Electricity Supply Commission.

**Globe and Phoenix.**—Output during September: 6,100 tons crushed for a recovery of 4,509 oz. fine gold. Profit: £20,180. Development: 5th level sunk 63 ft., av. 7 dwt.; 5th level sunk 14 ft., av. 5 dwt.; 11th level driven 34 ft., av. 16 dwt.; 12th level driven 67 ft., av. 5 dwt.; 12th level raised 81 ft., av. 6 dwt.; 19th level driven 57 ft., av. 5 dwt.; 39th level driven 80 ft., av. 2 dwt.

**Bushtick.**—During September 12,506 tons of ore were milled, yielding 1,528 oz. fine gold. Working revenue: £11,026; working costs, including 2s. 6d. per ton for development redemption, £8,370. Government royalty, £380. Estimated profit, £2,276. In addition, 2,394 tons from the Eveline and Woolwinder mines were crushed at an estimated profit to Bushtick of £1,260, making a total tonnage milled of 14,900 tons, and the estimated total profit £3,526.

	Last week	This week
Carn & Motor (12s. 6d.)	55s. 0d.	55s. 0d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	3d.	14d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	27s. 6d.	27s. 0d.
Goldfields Rhodesian (10s.)	9s. 6d.	9s. 0d.
Kimingsini (10s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Kavango Gold Mines (10s.)	1s. 11d.	9d.
Kenton (10s.)	4s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	3d.	3d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
Kimingsini (10s.)	3d.	3d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Luiiri Gold Areas (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 14d.
Maghaba Asbestos (1s.)	9d.	9d.
Rezende (1s.)	11s. 9d.	11s. 9d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	4s. 6d.	5s. 4d.
Rhodesia Katanga (41)	1s. 9d.	2s. 6d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	9d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesian Anglo American (10s.)	23s. 9d.	26s. 9d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	3s. 3d.	3s. 10d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	15s. 4d.	17s. 11d.
Rhokana (41)	£11 0s. 0d.	£11 10s. 0d.
Rosfontein (5s.)	17s. 4d.	18s. 6d.
Rosterman (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 3d.
Sherwood Starr (5s.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	6d.	6d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Tanganyika Concessions (41)	5s. 0d.	5s. 6d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	1s. 9d.	2s. 0d.
Thistle-Etna (5s.)	6s. 3d.	5s. 9d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	47s. 6d.	47s. 9d.
Zambesia Exploring (41)	7s. 6d.	6s. 9d.

### GENERAL

British South Africa (15s.)	26s. 0d.	26s. 6d.
Central Line Sisal (41)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Consolidated Sisal (41)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
East African Sisal Plantations (10s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Lewa Deft. (1s. 8d.)	8d.	8d.
Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Port of Beira (1s.)	13s. 4d.	13s. 6d.
Rhodesia Railways	27s. 0d.	27s. 0d.
Sisal Estates (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
(6% Pref. 21s.)	15s. 0d.	15s. 0d.

### Rio Tinto Dividend

The Rio Tinto Company, Ltd., which has extensive interests in Rhodesian copper mining companies has declared its usual half-yearly dividend of 2s. 6d., less tax, on the 5% Preference shares, payable on November 1.

### Consolidated African Selection Trust

Consolidated African Selection Trust announces the payment of a final Ordinary dividend of 7 1/2% free of tax, making 15% free of tax for the year ended June 30. The total dividend for 1936-37 was 90% tax free, but since its payment a 300% capital bonus has been distributed.

### Pakaneusi

At the fifth annual general meeting in Nairobi of the Pakaneusi Prospecting and Development Company, Ltd., it was announced that royalties received from the lessees of the company's Government Reef had exceeded £2,000 during the first eight months of the current year, and two promising new reefs had been discovered on the property, and that encouraging developments were reported by the Borderland Syndicate, Ltd. in which the company is interested. Messrs. Moreing and P. J. H. Coldham, the retiring directors, were re-elected.

### Territorial Outputs

Mineral production in Uganda during September was as follows: Gold (provisional weight, unrefined), 1,298 troy oz.; tin ore (provisional), 45 long tons.

Exports of gold from Kenya have increased from 4,455 oz. in January of this year to 7,643 oz. in August, the total for the first eight months of the year being 53,918 oz., valued at £301,940.

Mineral output from Southern Rhodesia during August was as follows: Gold, 69,002 oz.; silver, 14,573 oz.; coal, 91,636 tons; chrome ore, 21,770 tons; asbestos, 4,918 tons; tin concentrates, 21 tons; tungsten, 43 tons; iron pyrites, 1,865 tons; limestone, 8,990 tons; corundum, 12 tons; lead, 6 tons; antimony ore, 29 tons; and tantalum, 3 tons. The value of gold production was £496,390.

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

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

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## £150,000 for Coffee Growers

THE coffee industry of Kenya is to ask the Government to lend up to £150,000 so that planters may borrow at the rate of £5 per ton on coffee produced during the current year, and at a rate not exceeding £5 per ton next year, the individual borrower being charged 2½% per annum, but payment of interest and repayment of the loan to be made only when the average price of the borrower's crop exceeds £45 per ton on the estate for the complete season, payment being then limited to one-half of the amount by which the average price exceeded this datum figure.

Mr. R. S. Wollen made it clear when speaking of the proposals to the recent Coffee Conference in Nairobi that the Coffee Board of Kenya would have preferred a direct subsidy, and realised that the proposed assistance falls far below that given to producers in other countries; the Board, however, was concerned to advance the best project likely to be acceptable to the authorities.

A strong plea was made that, since most coffees exported by foreign countries enjoy substantial permanent subsidies from their Governments, the Imperial Government should be asked to increase the duty on all coffees imported into the United Kingdom by 14s. per cwt., the increased revenue thus obtained being refunded pro rata to Empire coffee-producing countries for distribution as a subsidy to growers.

It was decided that coffee below a certain standard of purity and cleanliness ought not to be allowed to leave Kenya unless the bags were marked as below standard. The Board was instructed to consult with the Government. It was also asked to reconsider the marketing of Congo coffees in Nairobi, and not to approve the scheme until it was shown not to be in any way detrimental to Kenya growers.



MR. R. S. WOLLEN



MR. G. P. SABEN

It was unanimously resolved that the Government should be asked to provide funds at a low rate of interest to enable planters with uneconomic areas under coffee to change over to mixed farming, Captain Kirtton emphasising that many ex-Service settlers had been induced to grow coffee in unsuitable districts under the direct encouragement of the Governments at Home and in the Colony.

In regard to the amalgamation of the coffee milling interests, objection was voiced to the grant of an exclusive milling licence for the suggested 15 years.

A very high tribute was paid to Mr. Saben for his work as secretary of the Coffee Board and for his public-spirited action in offering to resign his post in order that the Board might appoint Mr. R. S. Wollen, hitherto its Chairman, to be a full-time executive officer at a salary of £1,000 a year.

Major H. F. Ward made it clear that Mr. Wollen had not sought that appointment, but had on three occasions endeavoured to persuade his colleagues to accept alternative suggestions; they, however, were confident that he was the right man for an appointment essential to the industry.

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MESSRS. MITCHELL COTTS & CO., LTD., the growth of whose commercial interests throughout Eastern Africa, the Rhodesias, and the Union of South Africa has been so rapid, have now arranged to extend their business to the Sudan and Egypt by an exchange of shares with Messrs. Contomichalos, Darke & Co., Ltd., an old-established and important enterprise in the Sudan and Egypt. Messrs. Contomichalos, Darke have long handled a considerable part of the Sudan cotton crop.

## Rotation for Tobacco

"Experiments made in Northern Rhodesia," writes an agricultural correspondent of *The Rhodesia Herald*, "show that the best results in tobacco growing were obtained from a system of rotation. For two years the land was used for tobacco. Then it was put down for sunn hemp which was turned into compost and applied to the land. The fourth year a crop of maize grown, and in the fifth year rotation was begun again. Other crops could be added to the sunn-hemp compost, but not tobacco waste. . . . It is not probable that in properly made compost—which must contain animal manure and urine—the tobacco waste would be a danger, but at present there is not sufficient information to justify its inclusion. Defect in compost making might result in the transference of tobacco diseases."



# Market Prices and Notes

**Aloes.**—Demand slow. Zanzibars (in skins), 60s. to 65s. (1937: Zanzibars, 57s. 6d. to 65s.)

**Beeswax.**—East African spot, quiet at 97s. 6d. to 100s.; Dar es Salaam offered at 90s. for shipment. (1937: 117s.)

**Butter.**—Kenya, 112s. per cent. New Zealand first grade, 114s. (1937: Kenya, 112s.; New Zealand, 129s.)

**Castor Seed.**—Bombay or Hull, steady for Oct.-Nov. at £10 16s. 3d. per ton. (1937: £14 17s. 6d.; 1936: £12.)

**Chillies.**—Mombasa spot, 72s. 6d.; Oct.-Nov. shipment, 62s. 6d. Small quantities of Sudan offered for shipment at 60s., c.i.f.; spot, in bond, 65s. Zanzibar spot, 72s. 6d. to 75s. (1937: Zanzibar and Mombasa spot, 57s. 6d.; 1936: 43s. 9d.)

**Cloves.**—Zanzibar spot, 85½d.; c.i.f. 8½d.; Madagascar spot, in bond, 7½d.; c.i.f. Sept.-Oct., 6½d., Oct.-Dec., 6 9/16d. per lb. (1937: Zanzibar, 83½d., Madagascar, 8d.)

**Coffee.**—There has been good inquiry for East African from Canada and the U.S.A.

During September 237 bags (12 to the ton) of "A" grade Kenyas were sold of 363 offered; average price, 58s. 7d. The highest price was 67s., at which 107 bags sold.

**Copper.**—The increased percentage of production (from 95% to 105%) allowed to companies under the restriction scheme caused a sharp advance in standard for cash to £45 6s. 3d., with three months at 3s. 9d. higher. (1937: £46 11s. 3d.; 1936: £40 5s.)

**Copra.**—East African f.m.s. has been active at easier prices. November shipment being £9 14s. 3d. per ton; c.i.f. (1937: £14 15s.; 1936: £14 10s.)

**Cotton.**—Good to fair Uganda, 5-34d.; f.g.f. Sakellaris, 8-23d. (1937: 5-80d.; 1936: 3-25d.)

**Cocoa.**—Black to Hull, firm at £6 12s. 6d. for October, and £5 11s. 3d. for November (new crop). (1937: £5; 1936: £5 7s. 6d.)

**Gold.**—145s. 10d. per ounce. (1937: 140s. 6½d.; 1936: 141s. 11d.)

**Groundnuts.**—East African, £9 17s. 6d. per ton, c.i.f. (1937: £13 16s. 3d.; 1936: £14 5s.)

**Gum Arabic.**—Kordofan quiet for Oct.-Nov. shipment, with natural 34s., and cleaned 34s. 6d., c.i.f., spot prices being 4s. and 4s. 6d. higher respectively.

**Hides.**—Sisal Mombasa, 70/30% 12 lb. and up, 6½d.; 8/12 lb., 63½d.; 4/8 lb., 67½d.; 0/4 lb., 7½d.

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

**Pyrethrum.**—Unchanged, with Kenya flowers £125 per ton and Japanese best quality £87 10s. (1937: Kenya, £94; Japanese, £64 10s.; 1936: £48.)

**Sisal.**—Easier, with sellers of Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1 for Oct.-Dec. at £16 10s. per ton, Nov.-Jan. at £16 15s., and Jan.-March at £17 per ton. No. 2 offered for Oct.-Dec. at £15 5s., and Nov.-Jan. £15 17s. 6d. (1937: No. 1, £25-15s.; No. 2, £24.)

Sisal Estates, Ltd., announce that production of sisal and tow for September amounted to 427 tons, all grades.

Central Line Sisal Estates announce that the output from their estates during September amounted to 275 tons, of which 49% was No. 1 and No. 1a grade.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., announce that output during September totalled 190 tons, making a total for the first three months of the current financial year of 553 tons.

Kenya exported 2,789 tons of sisal during August, while Uganda exported 150 tons. Tanganyika exported 7,502 tons of sisal during September, of which 1,886 tons went to Belgium, 1,098 to Germany, and 1,061 to Great Britain.

**Simsim.**—East African white, steady at £13 5s.; mixed, £12 5s. per ton, ex ship, for Oct.-Nov. shipment. (1937: £15 15s.)

**Soya Beans.**—Manchurian afloat, quiet at £7 15s., and October £7 18s. 9d. per ton. (1937: £9 15s.; 1936: £9.)

**Tea.**—Nyasaland and Kenya realised good demand at London auctions at averages of 10-32d. and 12-34d. per lb. respectively. (1937: Nyasaland, 14-55d.; Kenya, 14-78d. 1936: Nyasaland, 11d.; Kenya, 12-75d.)

**Tin.**—Has risen over the £200 level for the first time this year, standard for cash being £207 15s., and three months £209 to £209 5s. (1937: £235 17s. 6d.; 1936: £201.)

**Tobacco.**—Southern Rhodesia's exports during August were: Turkish leaf to U.K., 5,943 lb., valued £444.

Virginia flue-cured leaf: U.K., 2,691,595 lb., valued £133,167; S. Africa, 389,260 lb., £26,940; Germany, 113,586 lb., £5,357; British West Indies, Norway, Australia and Egypt, 82,454 lb., valued £3,981.

Virginia dark fire-cured strips: U.K., 413,825 lb., £24,633.

Virginia dark fire-cured leaf: U.K., 20,232 lb., £726; Bechuanaland, 1,553 lb., £91. Virginia dark fire-cured strips: U.K., 23,439 lb., £1,005. Total unmanufactured: 3,741,887 lb., valued at £196,344.

**Vanilloes.**—In fair demand. Seychelles, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Madagascar, 15s. to 17s.

**Wheat.**—Kenya, nominal, with Governor, 23s. 6d. and Equator 1s. less per qtr.

## Tobacco Inquiry

A Commission has been appointed by the Nyasaland Government to report on (a) the systems under which all types of tobacco are produced in the Protectorate and the cost of production, and (b) the methods by which types of tobacco are marketed and the cost of marketing and the prices realised under the different methods of sale.



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## Passengers from East Africa

THE m.v. "Dunvegan Castle," which sailed from Mombasa for home on September 8, carried the following passengers to:—

### Marseilles

Allredge, Mr. O. G.  
Duncan, Mr. F. W.  
Donald, Mr. B. B.  
Candy, Miss F. L.  
Gandy, Miss E.  
Hornik, Capt.  
Johnson, Mr. H. M.  
Markby, Miss D. C.  
Martin, Mr. J. R.  
Paxton, Mrs. M.  
Willshire, Mr. & Mrs. E.

### England

Ackroyd, Miss E.  
Amev, Rev. L. G.  
Ashdown, Miss E. H.  
Blackhurst, Mrs. F.  
Blake, Mrs. E. K.  
Barnetson, Dr. W.  
Bradley, Mr. P. L.  
Bewerton, Mr. H. G.  
Bewes, Rev. T. F. C.  
Bingham, Comdr. & Mrs.  
Bleakman, Miss M. E.  
Breerton, Mr. & Mrs.

### V. C. H. R.

Cairns, Mrs.  
Candlex, Mr. G. C.  
Carmen, Mr. W. A.  
Carter, Mrs. A. T.

Chandler, Miss J.  
Chapel, Mr. K.

Cherry, Mr. & Mrs. T. W.  
Corbin, Mr. J. E.  
Cox, Mrs. M. E.  
Craig, Miss M. B.  
Dafevsky, Mr. & Mrs. J.  
Dreselhuys, Mr. W.  
Dubois, Mrs. A. L. G.  
Dunne, Miss M. E.  
Evans, Mr. & Mrs.  
Eosdham, Lt. Comdr. & Mrs.  
Foster, Mrs. H. F.  
Foster, Mr. P. F.  
Foderick, Mr. & Mrs. W. E.  
Freeman, Mr. & Mrs. K.  
Gandur, Mr. & Mrs. H. V.  
Garbutt, Rev. & Mrs. A.  
Gillespie, Mr. A.  
Goldschmidt, Mr. & Mrs.  
Grierson, Miss E. W.  
Harrison, Miss W. E.  
Harding, Miss J. H.  
Harwood, Mr. & Mrs. H.  
Herring, Mr. R. B.  
Heys, Miss M.  
Higginson, Miss F. D.  
Hithersay, Mr. E.  
Hogg, Mr. & Mrs. S. R.  
Holloway, Mr. E. J.  
Hooper, Mr. R. C. D.  
Howe, Mrs. F. H.  
Howe, Miss L. E.  
Hunnet, Mr. D. A.  
Hurst, Mr. H. I.  
Hyde, Mr. G. W.  
James, Miss E. E.

James, Miss P.  
Jex, Miss D. A.  
Keddie, Mr. C. C.  
Killick, Mr. A. J.  
Lawson, Miss M.  
Lazard, Mr. R. P. J.  
Lee, Miss M. H.  
Lees, Mr. K. H.  
Leigh, Mrs. J.  
Leonard, Mr. W. H.  
Lewey, Major A.  
Lewis, Mr. D. N.  
Lothead, Mr. J. M.  
Mann, Rev. & Mrs. I. S.  
Martin, Mr. A. N.  
Martin, Mr. G. A.  
Mary, Miss E.  
Morris, Miss M.  
Morgan, Miss M.  
Moss, Mr. F. L.  
Mulligan, Mrs. E. J.  
Murton, Miss E.  
Neale, Mr. K. H.  
Nelson, Mr. S. J.  
Newton, Mr. & Mrs. G. L.  
Nicol, Mr. W.  
Norman, Mr. G. W.  
O'Hara, Mr. & Mrs. F. J.  
Pitt-Rists, Archdeacon W.  
Popplewill, Miss O. M.  
Page-Preston, Mrs. J.

Price, Mrs. H. K.  
Price, Mr. T. A.  
Purvis, Mrs. E. A.  
Rawlins, Mrs. J.  
Rice, Mr. B. A.  
Riley, Mr. & Mrs. J.  
Robinson, Mrs.  
Shaw Sands, Mr.  
Schofield, Mr. G. B.  
Selops, Mr. H. S.  
Shanks, Mr. & Mrs. A. M.  
Sheppard, Miss I.  
Singleton, Mr. F. W.  
Skinner, Mrs. H. W.  
Snail, Mr. & Mrs. C.  
Snelgrove, Mr. & Mrs. P.  
Snoddy, Mr. G. A.  
Stafford, Mr. V. J.  
Sunde, Miss G.  
Sweeting, Mr. B.  
Waddell, Mrs. A.  
Walsh, Major C. L.  
Weighall, Mrs. E. M.  
Weston, Mr. S. F.  
Whelock, Mr. R. T. D.  
Wheatley, Mrs. E. M.  
Wilson, Miss H.  
Wiseman, Miss E.  
Wright, Mr. & Mrs. V. L.  
Wroughton, Mr. & Mrs.  
H. B.

## Passengers for East Africa

THE m.v. "Llangbby Castle," which left London last week for South and East Africa, carries the following passengers for:—

### Beira

Arnold, Dr. & Mrs. C. W. B.  
Bothwell, Mr. & Mrs. W.  
Barker, Mr. & Mrs.  
Barker, Miss D. V.  
Canti, Mrs. C. C.  
Close, Mrs. L. J.  
Crompton, Mr. & Mrs. J. W.  
Doyle, Mrs. E. M.  
Duncan, Mr. & Mrs. A.  
Gopsill, Dr. & Mrs. W. L.  
Gopsill, Miss D. M.  
Gregg, Mr. J.  
Herriot, Mr. A.  
Laurie, Mrs. K.  
McClymont, Mr. J. D.  
Plunkett, Mrs. A. E.  
Stent, Mr. A. J.  
Webb, Mrs. A. A.  
Webb, Miss A. N.

### Dar es Salaam

Beaulecker, Mr. & Mrs. C. F.

Longhurst, Mrs. S. M.

### Zanzibar

Wilson, Mrs. C. E.  
Wilson, Miss C.

### Mombasa

Beard, Mr. M. L.  
Booth, Mrs. M. E.  
Booth, Miss E. G.  
Burrell, Major and Mrs. S.  
Burrell, Miss  
Burrell, Miss D.  
Francis, Mr. Justice C. C.  
Francis, Mrs.  
Francis, Miss B. A.  
Marshall, Miss M. A.  
Sinton, Mr. J. L.  
Starnes, Major & Mrs. F.  
Swain, Mr. & Mrs. W.  
Webster, Mr. & Mrs. H. J.  
Webster, Miss P.  
Webster, Miss K.

### Air Mail Passengers

Homeward passengers on October 3 included Colonel E. S. Wyndham, from Kisumu; Miss Corner and Mr. M. Stuart, from Port Bell; and Mr. C. R. Lear, Captain E. Lewis, Mr. A. F. Watt, and Mr. McMurray, from Khartoum.

Homeward passengers on October 5 included Mr. B. A. Myhill, and Mrs. L. M. Emmett, from Beira; Mr. H. E. Dormer, from Nairobi; and Mr. T. C. Johnson and Mr. C. Sumner, from Khartoum.

Arrivals on October 7 included Mrs. W. H. Gregg, from Beira; Mr. T. H. Stock, from Kisumu; Mr. R. G. Dakin, from Kampala; and Mr. D. Wake and Mr. A. C. Dennison, from Khartoum.

The machine which reached Crocydon on October 10 brought Miss Middleboe, Mrs. Woods and Mr. T. Knight, from Nairobi; Miss Barbour, Miss Ridley, Dr. Gray, and Miss Gray, from Kisumu; Miss Hogbin, from Port Bell; and Mr. Webb, Mr. Whyne-Mayow, Mr. Townsend-Coles, and Mr. Hewison, from Khartoum.



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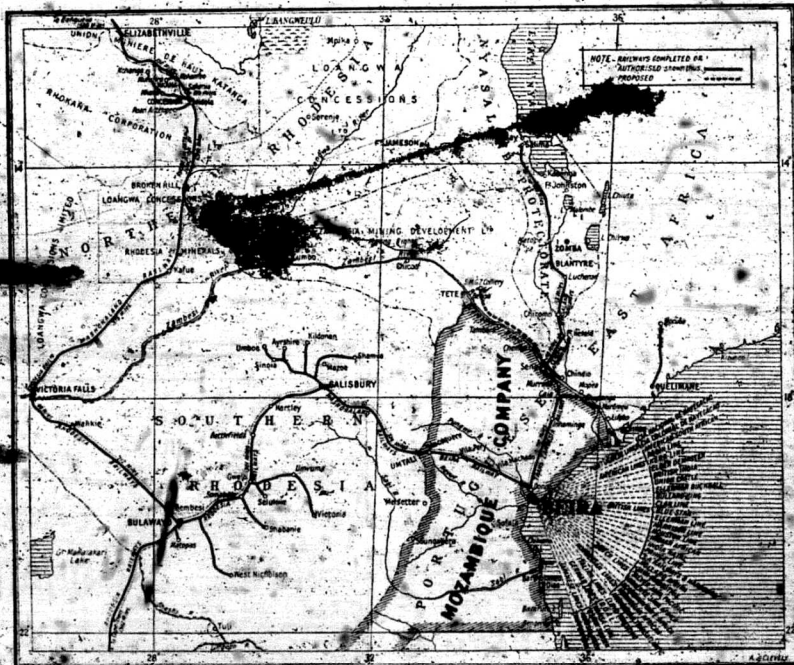
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Beira has become the recognised winter seaside resort of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and, being easily reached by sea, rail and air, it is becoming increasingly popular with residents in and visitors to South Africa, and with visitors from Overseas.

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LLANDAFF CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Oct. 25
BENDSOR CASTLE	—	—	—	—	Nov. 4	Nov. 4
DUNVEGAN CASTLE	Oct. 29	—	—	—	—	Nov. 4
CAPETOWN CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Nov. 4
ROSLIN CASTLE	—	Nov. 1	—	Nov. 5	Nov. 11	Nov. 11
CARNARVON CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Nov. 11
DUNNOTTAR CASTLE	—	Nov. 5	Nov. 8	Nov. 12	Nov. 18	Nov. 11
STIRLING CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	Nov. 11

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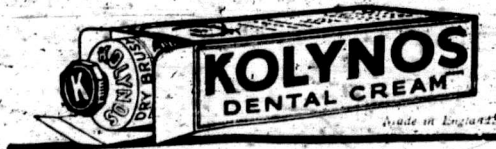


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