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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. HUGGINS and his colleagues, no less than the wider community of Southern Rhodesians, are to be heartily congratulated on the outcome of the general election, results of which are detailed on another page. Curiously enough, **Sweeping Victory** they have, so far as we are aware, **For Mr. Huggins**, been given in detail in no daily newspaper in this country, so that *East Africa and Rhodesia*, though not published until more than three days after it had received the full facts, nevertheless scores a "scoop," and seldom indeed can that happen after a lapse of half a week in a matter of great public interest. It might have been thought that the leading daily journals would at least have chronicled the re-election of all the members of the old Cabinet, or even of all the former United Party members of the House, and the defeat of Mr. Leggate and every one of his Rhodesian Party followers. We should have wished these significant facts to be made widely known—even at the cost of the loss of the "beat" which newspaper men are not unnaturally pleased to achieve whenever possible. It is disappointing that the results of the poll should have been so curtly dismissed in the British Press, for they are a triumphant proof of the great public confidence of a virile and prosperous Colony in a Prime Minister who is universally recognised to be entirely without personal ambition politically, and to be anxious only to serve to the best of his ability a country which is already very deeply in his debt. His following in the House has been strengthened in *personnel*, and it is no bad thing that the Labour Party should also have gained a couple

of seats, for an Opposition has manifest duties to perform, and can discharge them more effectively in a small Chamber undistracted by splinter parties.

* * *

Feeling that the views of the country should be given expression in these threatening times, so that whatever Government was returned might be backed by unquestioned support, Mr. Huggins decided to appeal to the country now instead of **Looking Back** later in the year, and his judgment **And Forward** in that matter, as well as the achievements of his Ministry, have been overwhelmingly vindicated. None can now doubt that he continues to speak for his people, who will follow willingly where he leads. Whether in peace or war, Southern Rhodesia has to solve problems which require the best generalship and the maximum of cohesion. The United Party can look back upon an excellent record, and can call upon a country in a high state of prosperity and confidence for further efforts in defence, for increased white settlement, for expanding social services, for the progressive development of agriculture and of secondary industries, and for co-operation in the other matters which figure in the forefront of its programme. Since the enunciation of its further aims, the Report of the Bledisloe Commission has been published, bringing welcome proposals for closer co-operation with Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, at first through the early constitution of an Inter-Territorial Council and the co-ordination of some at least of the public services common to three adjacent territories.

Valuable constructive work awaits achievement in those directions, and it is well that Mr. Huggins, an ardent amalgamationist, should enter upon these new tasks with reinforced strength. If his modesty and good humour are two of his most

Prime Minister's Constructive Statesmanship.

prominent characteristics, they cannot veil his constructive statesmanship, of which we trust Southern Rhodesia will continue for long to be the beneficiary, until in due course the Greater Rhodesia in the making can embark upon the seas of fate under his inspiring and experienced captaincy. Next year his own Colony will celebrate its Jubilee in a manner calculated to make it for a while the cynosure not only of neighbouring African eyes, but of those of the whole Empire. No man in the State could discharge more gracefully and yet more gaily than Mr. Huggins the heavy round of duties which will then fall upon the Prime Minister. One wish of his admirers in and out of Africa will be that the health of Mrs. Huggins may be equal to the calls upon her.

MR. A. W. REDFERN'S remarkable and most successful experiences while photographing big game in Central Africa, as reported in our last issue, lead to a new conception of the relation of man

vis-à-vis wild animals, namely, **Man's Immunity** that given a heart cleansed of **Among** ~~the~~ to kill, confidence in good intentions and superlative courage, a human being may be accepted by wild animals as one of themselves, and may approach them, or be approached by them, harmlessly. The idea has its fascination. Too long, perhaps, has man been convinced that there is something inherent in him, some physical quality, smell or what not, that causes wild animals to fear him instinctively, flee from him or attack him. Too long has he thought of himself as a killer; has, in fact, been a killer. What if he abandons that rôle, and because, like Galahad, his heart is pure, finds that he is able to mingle unharmed and unafraid with the creatures of the wild? From Mr. Redfern's account he can, he and his son have done it; and they live to encourage others to do the same.

In support of the theory stands Mr. Redfern's evidence that a Bushman sat unmoved in the path of three elephants on their way to water, and that neither the Bushman nor the great beasts took the slightest notice of each other on the

Bushman and Elephants. journeys to and from the water-hole.

It may be argued that a Bushman is for all intents and purposes a wild animal; but the Redferns found that they could stand right in the path of an approaching herd of buffalo and not arouse hostility, and could photograph them at twelve yards range without precipitating a charge. Other photographers of big game have had similar experiences, though not many of them have pushed the method to the extreme limit attained by Mr. Redfern and his son.

This theory of immunity among wild animals, even of fellowship with them, has been slowly evolving ever since man began to abandon the rifle for the camera. It may be a form of telepathy—call it what

Back to the Golden Age?

you will—which warns a wild animal that a hunter, out to kill, is nearing him; it may be that man, purged of all thoughts of slaughter, diffuses an aura (as the spiritualists have it) of friendliness and comradeship that carries no threat. The idea is not new. The early Christians were convinced that a human being, innocent as man before the Fall, was safe among wild animals. True, the only person they could think of as innocent enough was a young maiden—which gave rise to many beautiful legends—but the idea was there. Later and more sceptical generations have lost that vision, but it is not too late to recover it. It takes courage to plunge the naked arm into a cauldron of molten lead; but, as has been experimentally proved, it can be done and without injury. It takes courage to stand up to approaching buffalo, to mingle even with a herd of wildebeeste, or to remain unmoved in the path of wild elephant. But it has been done. It may yet be found that the Garden of Eden and the Golden Age were not the myths they are to-day alleged by so many people to have been.

TOO MUCH LOOSE THINKING and writing

have been evident in the discussions concerning Northern Rhodesia as a country suitable for the large-scale settlement of refugees from Germany. No support for its alleged suitability can

N. Rhodesia and Refugees. be found in Lord Hailey's survey of Africa or in the investigations of the

Bledisloe Commission, and the impossibility of successful mass immigration must be obvious to every person with a knowledge of the facts. The truth is that until the discovery and development of the Copperbelt, Northern Rhodesia was among the most poverty-stricken territories of its size in the British Colonial Empire, so much so that the Administration was quite unable to institute many of the services which it recognised to be desirable for the welfare of Europeans and Africans; and that would still be the position if copper had not come to the rescue after the investment of more than twenty million pounds of British and American capital. Landlocked and with necessarily expensive transport to its distant ocean ports, with five-eighths of its area infested by the tsetse fly and with cultivation restricted to the narrow railway strip, what high-priced crops can be grown in large quantities to compete in the world's markets? That is the crux of the problem.

Quite the most fantastic proposal which we have read for the mass settlement of Jewish refugees in Northern Rhodesia is that contained in a long letter to the *Tablet*, a prominent and responsible religious paper, from Major J. T. Strachey Barnes,

Fantastic Proposals.

whose ideas are summarised elsewhere in this issue. In brief, he conceives that the problem can be, and should be, solved by the establishment in Northern Rhodesia of a purely Jewish Dominion, which should receive as a

free gift from Great Britain the railway and all the mines, land, houses, farms and industries of the present white inhabitants, who would be compensated and removed to Southern Rhodesia—which, being a self-governing Colony has a perfect right to veto such wholesale immigration, a point not thought worthy of mention by the author of this strange project.

* * *

In City parlance, the proposals are of the "wild-cat" variety; yet they are characteristic of most of the suggestions foisted on a credulous British public as serious contributions to the solution of this great refugee problem. Major Barnes, a

600,000

Immigrants Northern Rhodesia in ten years one million refugee families from Central and Eastern Europe, or six million souls; yet Southern Rhodesia, a more fertile country than its northern neighbour, with better rainfall,

better communications, and the attraction of widely distributed gold reefs capable of being worked by the individual miner, has taken half a century to achieve a European population of sixty thousand—or one-tenth of the immigration which Major Barnes plans to handle annually! Having apparently never heard of the tsetse fly as an inhibiting factor, he visualises cattle raising on a large scale by his immigrants—and then, just to do everything *en grand seigneur*, he calmly proposes that Portugal should consent to a modification of her frontiers in P.E.A., to cede "Delagoa Bay" to the Union of South Africa, and give the Rhodesias an outlet to the sea. What he imagines to be a fair exchange for Lourenço Marques and Beira he does not deign to define, or why Portugal, which has for decades refrained from such transfers, should suddenly change her mind because Hitler and his imitators behave with barbarity towards a race of which only a few members can possibly hope to find new homes in any part of British Tropical Africa. Altogether, the scheme is the very apotheosis of monumental absurdity.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Who Invents Geological Terms?

IT IS A PITY that geological reports, official and otherwise, are written in a language which bristles with technicalities almost impossible for the layman to interpret. Technical terms in medical, veterinary and agricultural work are generally not unduly trying, but geological expressions beat the limit; and the annoying thing about it is that geology is immensely interesting and often vitally important economically. So it is the more exasperating that the uninitiated can sometimes not dig out the meaning embedded in what a geologist would probably call the "magma." Take this for instance: "These basic volcanics provide an interesting alkaline series ranging from nephelinites, basanites, and basic tephrites to phonolithic tephrites." Possibly that contains quite a good story. Or again: "Phenocrysts of a pale green diopside-like pyroxene with extinction up to 40° sometimes occurs; an arfvedsonite-like amphibole is occasionally present—which, no doubt, means plenty to some folk, but is likely to be distressingly obscure to the ordinary reader.

Exporting Dog Metal

Chemistry, especially the organic breed, can show good results in colossally long words, but if the alphabetical processions are cut up into sections, as it were, after the manner of an allusive glutinative language, they explain themselves. But what can be made of "cafemic content," "an allotriomorphic inequigranular texture," and cacophonous conglomeration of letters of that kidney? Who invents them? He ought to be reminded of the simplicity of a certain miner who was exporting quite a useful mineral under the name of "dog metal," and entered it up under that name in his official returns. Asked to explain, he vouchsafed the reply: "I call it that because I use spare chunks of it to drive away the dogs round my camp."

Toothache in Baboons

BABOONS in their wild state do not suffer from dental caries, which, in less scientific language, means toothache; but the trouble was widespread among the 137 Ethiopian baboons, which were imported by the Zoological Society of London in 1895, and inhabited the famous Monkey Hill until they died out a few years ago. From the specimen skulls and microscopical slides shown by Mr. Warwick James at a recent meeting of the Society, there was no doubt about it: the great canine and molar teeth, broken, split and decayed, gave many of the audience a sympathetic thrill at the thought of what the poor brutes must have suffered. It was found that when a baboon on Monkey Hill was sick, its companions turned on it and killed it—which fate must have been welcome to a victim of outside toothache with no chance of cure. Perhaps that accounts for no such disease being found among wild baboons: is it that they give him short shrift because they simply cannot put up with any of their fribe moaning and grousing and looking the picture of misery, as a sufferer from toothache is bound to do?

"Gingivitis" Too

And they were affected by gingivitis, too, or inflammation of the gums, allied, one imagines, to pyorrhœa. This fact was revealed only by the circumstance that in the prosectorium of the Zoo the soft tissues were available for expert examination—a rare circumstance in wild specimens. As to how the baboons got infected by these civilised maladies, it was suggested by the lecturer that too much starchy food was one reason, Monkey Hill being a sort of dump for all the buns and cake that visitors threw down. The official diet, too, did not include insects, eggs or young birds, which are part of baboon food in natural conditions. The rather unkind suggestion was made that children suffering from decayed teeth may have taken a bite out of their bun and thrown the rest to the baboons, thus conveying to them the germ of caries, which spread. Grown-ups, of course, do not eat buns in the Zoo.

Mr. Huggins Sweeps The Country

First Details of Southern Rhodesia's New Parliament

MR. HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and President and the very active leader of its United Party, has swept the country in the general election for which polling took place on Friday last. In a Parliament of 30 members, no fewer than 23 are now ranged behind him, while the Labour Party, which had five members in the last House, has increased its numbers to seven.

The results of the poll are a triumphant vindication of the policy of Mr. Huggins, not one of whose previous supporters has lost his seat. The constituencies have given the bluntest possible indication that they are without confidence in the Rhodesian Party and the small Union Party, and are not disposed to return Independents. The Hon. W. M. Leggate, leader of the Rhodesian Party, Messrs. J. Cowden and A. W. V. Crawley, its two representatives in the last Parliament, and 14 other Rhodesian Party candidates were all defeated.

Mr. G. M. HUGGINS

The new House consists of the Government side of Mr. Huggins, Mr. J. H. Smit, Sir Percy Fynn, Colonel F. E. Harris, Captain F. E. Harris, and Mr. R. C. Fredgold, all members of the Cabinet; Captain H. Bertin, Colonel J. B. Brady, Mr. J. P. de Kock, Mr. P. Delano Thompson, Major L. M. Hastings, Mr. E. W. L. Noaks, Mr. C. W. Leppington, Mr. Max Danziger and Mr. W. A. E. Winter-ton, former members; and Mr. W. H. Eastwood, Mr. T. W. H. Beadle, Mr. H. V. Wheeler, Mr. L. B. Fereday, Mr. E. P. Vernal, Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, Mr. P. Fletcher, and Colonel W. H. Ralston, new members.

Members of the New House

The Labour Party's old members who have been re-elected are Messrs. D. Macintyre, H. H. Davies, L. J. W. Kelfer, J. B. Lister, and Major G. H. Walker, and to their number are now added Mr. T. A. Kimble and Captain A. W. Whittington. Mr. T. A. Kimble, one of the new Labour members, has been returned by Gatooma in succession to the late Captain Senior, following whose death in an aeroplane crash on by-election was held in view of the forthcoming general election. Mr. A. R. ("Wankie") Thomson, of the United Party, and Sir Hugh Williams, the sole remaining representative of the old Reform Party, did not seek re-election.

Mr. Beamish Loses His Seat

Mr. H. H. Beamish, who stood as an Independent for Hartley at a by-election some time ago, suc-

cumbed in a four-cornered fight, and Mr. D. Abrahamson, the leader of the small party in favour of union with South Africa, failed in the Eastern Districts in a three-cornered contest.

Statistics of the polls have not yet been received in London, but it is known that some 80% of the electorate did their duty, and that in most cases the successful candidate had a clear majority over the combined total of votes cast for their opponents. Two of the Labour gains are attributed to a split vote.

The result shows a stronger backing for the United Party than had been expected in any quarter. In a special forecast which we published on March 16 from a political observer of experience in the Colony, it was suggested that Mr. Huggins would be returned to power with from 17 to 20 followers, that Labour would win five or six seats, the Rhodesian Party five or six, and that there would probably be one Independent. No authoritative observer had publicly prophesied as many as 23 seats for the United Party and the complete elimination of the Rhodesian Party.

The New Members

There will be a cordial welcome to the new members, of whom the best known is Mr. L. B. Fereday, a former Mayor of Salisbury, still a member of its City Council, a man prominent in the business community and respected for his devotion to any work with which he associates himself.

Bulawayo North and Bulawayo Central have both sent back new members in the persons of Mr. T. W. H. Beadle, a Rhodes Scholar and a member of the local Bar, and Mr. W. H. Eastwood, who did extremely well to beat Mr. J. Cowden, one of the bitterest opponents of the Government.

Mr. E. P. Vernal, the new member for Salisbury Central, is a chartered accountant; Mr. P. B. Fletcher, who represents the Western constituency, is a young Bulawayo man; Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, representing Untali North, is regarded as a particularly able newcomer; Mr. H. V. Wheeler, who beat three opponents in Hartley, is a young, keen and successful farmer; Colonel W. H. Ralston, who displaced the sitting member for Marandellas, is a soldier settler; and Captain A. W. Whittington, by beating Colonel C. M. Newman, turns Wankie from a United to a Labour Party seat.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Accelerated Air Service

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS announce that as from this week their flying-boat services to East Africa are to be accelerated. Services will now leave Southampton on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday morning, and will arrive in Kisumu on Friday, Sunday and Monday afternoon respectively. Services for Durban will leave Kisumu on Saturday and Tuesday afternoon, and arrive on the afternoon of the following day. Thus the schedule time of the journey from Southampton to Kisumu will be reduced to two and a half days, and to Durban to four and a half days. North-bound services leave Durban on Thursday and Sunday and Kisumu on Friday, Saturday and Tuesday, arriving in Southampton four and a half days and three and a half days later respectively.



Mr. J. H. SMIT



CAPTAIN F. E. HARRIS

Tackling The Tsetse Problem

A Pest Which Must Be Banished From Africa

WE CAN STOP epidemics in man by making compact settlements and so reducing the opportunities for infection. But in Africa, in its present state of development, you must have mixed farming, and as mixed farming is mostly impossible where tsetse flies are present, if we are to do any good the tsetse fly has got to go. Not only that, but it has to go right out of Africa in the end, for otherwise it will only be continual danger.

Quite lately we got on to what looks like a good thing. Every year over much of Africa we get a grass fire, started early in the dry season by people either burning off their fields after the harvest or smoking out bees to get the honey. This burning has been going on for a very long time, and in a way you can say that most of the trees and grasses, some of the big game, and even to some extent the climate of the country, would be different but for these annual fires. And also, of course, the tsetse that live in this kind of country can be thought of as partly a result of this annual burning.

So we have tried stopping the fires altogether in some areas, and have found that the tsetse get very much reduced almost at once. For example, last year I was given an area a bit bigger than Hertfordshire, and a big slice of it—260 square miles—is protected against fire. This is done by having firebreaks all round it, and then burning away the country outside before the ordinary grass fires begin.

Experiments

I marked out two areas each four miles square, one in the middle of the unburnt area and one outside it, for special observation. When we started last year both these had about the same number of tsetse flies inside them; but for the first two months of this year I calculate the one in the middle of the non-burning had only about half as many as the control square outside. That looks encouraging as a start, and elsewhere we have nearly exterminated the flies in this way.

In one place, in Rhodesia, for example, where there has been no fire since 1935, the people told me last October that the flies were extinct, and wanted to bring in their cattle. I must say that on two visits we have found no tsetse at all, except on the edges. But in a bit of country a few miles away that had been burnt accidentally they were still quite thick.

But if we are to do any good, we must know how this fire exclusion works, so that we can see how much it will cost, how long it will take, where it is of no use, and so on. Research has shown us that it doesn't affect the length of life of the flies, but it does affect their rate of reproduction. They breed in an odd way. The female fly produces one full-grown maggot at a time, about once every two weeks, and this maggot is dropped in some fairly shady place and immediately burrows and turns into a chrysalis, from which the fly hatches out after a month or two.

Some of these chrysalids are always eaten by ants or other enemies; and now it seems that if fire is kept out of the country more chrysalids get eaten by ants; and the extra number that get eaten just about accounts for the decline in tsetse numbers that we observe. Of course, this is very new work, and we are not quite certain yet. But it looks like that.

Being extracts from a wireless talk given last week by Mr. C. H. N. Jackson, an entomologist of the Tsetse Research Department, Tanganyika. They are reproduced by courtesy of the B.B.C. and "The Listener."

Then again, the flies feed mainly on the blood of the big game animals, and, theoretically, if you destroy these by shooting or in other ways you get rid of the tsetse. This has been done in some places, but it is very expensive, and except in isolated tsetse fly belts you would have to have a game barrier as well as a fly barrier all round to stop game or fly coming in while you were getting them out; or else you would have to keep up shooting and making fences indefinitely. Also, where there are elephants and other big animals fences are not much good.

Another point is that lately it seems from examination of tsetse stomachs that pigs—warthogs and bushpigs—are specially important as food of the flies, and pigs are notoriously difficult to get rid of.

The Employment of Parasites

People ask why we do not find a parasite that will make life uncomfortable for the tsetse in the same way as the tsetse does for other animals? We have not been blind to that, but there is one fundamental snag. An agricultural insect pest can be reduced by parasites to a low density, but with tsetses, even if they are very scanty, they are just as bad as if they were thick, and you still can't keep your cattle. And a parasite won't finish the job.

But we have tried parasites. Some kinds can't be bred in captivity and so are no good, because unless you keep up continual mass releases of parasites there will still be tsetses left. My friend Dr. Nash, in Northern Nigeria, after a really epic struggle overcoming all sorts of difficulties, succeeded at very small cost in releasing two million parasites a month, in places where there were far fewer tsetses than that. But it wouldn't work, because most of the tsetse chrysalids were buried in fine sand into which the parasites would not burrow. And when we tried on an island in Lake Victoria where the flies' chrysalids were buried in loose humus, the parasite refused to go down into the saturated atmosphere.

Trapping has been tried. Mr. Harris, in Zululand, invented an ingenious trap which has caught millions of flies and, I believe, exterminated them over part of Zululand. Unfortunately, this trap does not seem much good for other kinds of tsetse, and even for that kind where it is found in East Africa the traps have not been very effective.

Besides stopping grass fires altogether we have tried delaying them as long as we dare before the rains, and having really fierce fires on a wide front before a good strong wind. This has also been effective; you can reduce the flies by about two-thirds with a good fire, besides destroying a lot of chrysalids underground, but the bother is that you can only do it once a year.

Tribute to African Assistants

Finally, a word about our African assistants, who are really amazingly good and conscientious in helping our work. As we are working in a kind of vast outdoor laboratory it would be impossible for us to do it by ourselves. The Africans take a real pride in accuracy in the very complicated work they do—such as recording recaptures of marked flies which may carry on their backs half a dozen different colours to be sorted out and recorded in the proper order, reading meteorological instruments, and so on. The work calls for great care; mistakes can be spotted, but I find very few. Their carefulness is simply astonishing.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Colonial League Criticised**Major Simnett Replies to "E. A. & R."**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR.—Knowing that I can rely upon the fairness and impartiality with which your journal has ever been conducted, I should like to be allowed to reply to your editorial reference to myself in last week's issue.

It has been said that "evil communications corrupt good manners," and it may well be that prolonged study of German propaganda has raised you into seeing an "attack" where none was made or intended. Of my three references to The Colonial League, the first, a brief letter in *The Times*, was based solely on the announcement in that journal that a League had been formed to counter German Colonial propaganda, and its object was simply and justifiably to call attention to the prior formation of the Colonial Empire Union. It seemed not less than a duty to do this, since Sir Edward Stubbs, who had succeeded me in the chairmanship, was away in the West Indies.

My other two references were primarily (as you yourself agree) a welcome to the League, and I can safely leave it to any fair-minded reader of those remarks to form his own opinion as to whether they constitute an "attack" (or is it encirclement?). I hope you are not seriously forming totalitarian habits (we know their insidious influence) in regarding any criticism, however helpfully intended, as an attack? I am also a believer in the "united front" so far as Colonial affairs are concerned.

We are in entire agreement as to objective—the welfare and integrity of the Colonial Empire—but I am honestly dubious as to the methods adopted, that of direct counter-propaganda officially sponsored by a corporate body similar to the German Colonial League, in fact, descending to the opponent's level and using his weapons, but without his advantages of control and unanimity. That doughty fighters like Mr. Amery and yourself should individually repel such attacks and expose these fallacies is right and natural, but I think that a Colonial body in this country (the African Defence body is another matter; they may feel locally justified) should take a broader and less controversial—in the corporate sense, more dignified—view of its functions. My view may be completely mistaken, though I do not think it is; at least I hold it sincerely and express it as such. I conceive to be public interest.

As to the record of the C.E.U., I must leave both its achievements and its difficulties (not of its own making) to those who knew it best. Besides its primary object of making the Colonial Empire better known and studying Colonial problems, it did hope to form a link between the Royal Empire Society and the Over-Seas League (for it was anxious not to set up an independent body in the well-occupied Empire field) and that hope, though possibly deferred, is by no means "doomed to disappointment," for the Over-Seas League proved from the outset its willingness to co-operate and I have received an assurance of similar readiness from the Royal Empire Society. There thus appears no reason why it should not still fulfil its original function, though, if it had a merely "fighting" basis, it obviously could not

ask or expect the co-operation of the two great Empire organisations.

I should be showing little gratitude to the distinguished supporters of the Union, especially its President, Lord Lugard (still I believe holding that office), and less appreciation of the work of its Committee, including at that time yourself, if I did not make it clear that any lack of success was due not to any inherent defect but largely to that lamentable public apathy with which every worker in the Colonial field (as you, sir, and I have good reason to know) has to contend, and which doubtless is also being experienced by The Colonial League.

Kew,

Surrey.

Your faithfully,

W. E. SIMNETT.

Our Reply

[Those of our readers who have read Major Simnett's reference to The Colonial League in the monthly journal of the Over-Seas League will have decided for themselves whether it constituted an "attack" or whether, as he now claims to our astonishment, it was "primarily a welcome to the League." For the wider public which has not seen the original notes in *Overseas*, the salient passages must be quoted.

Beginning with a contrast between the old Colonial Empire Union, "the object of which was educative in the broad sense of the term," he goes on to describe The Colonial League as formed primarily to resist the German claims to Colonies and to counteract German propaganda, and continues—

"This is what causes me some misgiving. There cannot, of course, be the slightest objection to the many fallacies in these so-called claims, being pointed out, as, for instance, Mr. Amery has done most forcibly in these columns, and as indeed even Chatham House has done, but whether it is altogether wise to set up a body on the same lines as the German organisation, to counter their propaganda by similar methods, or to lend the authority of great names to a controversial issue, must be open to some doubt. An authoritarian State controlling all means of expression can appear to speak with one voice, but in a country of free opinion, we may only succeed in setting up controversy among ourselves.

"Colonies are to-day primarily a trust on behalf of their inhabitants. Colonial Powers have an inescapable responsibility. If there were any practicable means of sharing that responsibility with others in the same spirit, we should welcome it. Perhaps one day it may be found possible, and we should do nothing to discourage or postpone that possibility, but until the German and, perhaps, other people or their rulers, cease regarding Colonies as 'possessions' conferring material and military advantages and prestige upon their 'owners,' we had best confine our efforts to studying our own Colonial problems, and giving the world evidence of our sincerity in practising our declared policy of trusteeship for Colonial peoples."

Certain comments upon our correspondent's letter are necessary.

First, we are surprised that anyone should suggest that this journal has, or may have, a Totalitarian attitude to criticism, for if there is one thing for which we have always stood, it is for free expression of opinion on matters of public concern, and if there is one type of letter which has always been assured of publication, provided only that it be not libellous, it is that which is critical of our own editorial policy. As our correspondence pages bear witness, we have always taken the view that that policy would be very unsatisfactory if in any matter it could not stand the most candid criticism of readers who take a different view.

Secondly, to write of the efforts of the new Colonial League as similar to "the propaganda officially sponsored by the German Colonial League" is entirely to misconceive the status of both bodies. The Colonial League here is in no sense official; the German Colonial League, like every other organisation in the Reich, has been *gleichgeschaltet*, and is nothing more than a mouthpiece of Nazism.

To its ceaseless propaganda, much of which has been used by gullible people in the British Press and on British platforms, there had previously been no organised reply,

and there were the alternatives either of continuing to leave exposure of those fallacies to a few individuals, or of seeking co-ordination and, consequently, greater efficiency. When it appeared that a more forceful Colonial agitation than ever was about to be engineered in Germany, some of the most influential men in British Colonial life decided that the second course was the only rational one to follow, and so The Colonial League, of which Lord Lugard is President, came into being. He had been President of the old Colonial Empire Union (now the Colonial Empire Group of the Over-Seas League), which, as we said last week, has not met for months, and which had never regarded itself as pledged to active refutation of German misstatements in regard to Colonies. So Lord Lugard, the greatest British Colonial personality of our time, had no doubt of the wisdom of the formation of The Colonial League.

Thirdly, Major Simnett mentions the fact that the editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia* was a member of the Committee of the Colonial Empire Union, and afterwards of the Colonial Group of the Over-Seas League, from which, in fact, he resigned only last week, prior to the publication of our criticism, feeling that that was the proper course to take. He was one of those who made it clear on joining the Committee that he did so on the understanding that the Colonial Empire Union was intended to constitute a bridge between the Over-Seas League and the Royal Empire Society, and no one will be better pleased than he if, as is now suggested, that hope, so sadly deferred, is "by no means doomed to disappointment." While the Over-Seas League, which has been so generous throughout, would not be likely to adopt a grudging attitude, it might nevertheless well feel that the suggested joint character of the body should have been attained before the Colonial Empire Union lost its independent identity, thereby itself creating an obstacle to the goal it was intended to reach.

Fourthly, we should not be prepared to agree that its lack of success is due to "that lamentable public apathy with which the Colonial field has to contend." Plenty of people declared at the time of their formation that the East African and Rhodesian Groups of the Over-Seas League would fail for the same reason, and it would be easy to cite many other Colonial organisations for which an early demise was prophesied. There have, of course, been plenty of cases in which the prophets have been able to claim the wisdom of seers—not, in our belief, because public apathy had made failure inevitable, but because there had not been sufficiently courageous and pertinacious leadership to convert that apathy into action. Major Simnett may realise on reflection that his suggestion is too fatalistic to be realistic. While there is colossal ignorance and disheartening apathy among the British public in Dominion and Colonial affairs, that, in our view, makes the more necessary such a body as The Colonial League, which, given the necessary funds and the adequate service of men prominent in the life of the country, can progressively dispel such ignorance and stir and widen interest.—Ed. "*E. A. & R.*"]

Toc H in Central Africa

Facts in the Guise of Fiction

To the Editor of "*East Africa and Rhodesia*"

SIR,—I have read with much appreciation the article on "Service to the Community" in *East Africa and Rhodesia* of March 30, in which you kindly notice this year's annual special number of the *Toc H Journal*, which, under the title of *The Linkmen*, Part II, continued the story of five men's travels round the world to visit the scattered units of Toc H, some chapters dealing with the experiences of one of them, Mark White, in East Africa, the Rhodesias, and the Union of South Africa.

I am sorry that the writer of your article, who makes generous quotations from *The Linkmen*, did not appreciate that "Mark White" and the other four travellers, as well as the London merchant, Theophilus Grimston Brown, whose "legacy" of £4,000 enabled them to undertake the journey, are entirely fictitious characters, and that the actual journey in this form did not in fact take place.

This was clearly indicated on the title-page of the *Toc H Journal* itself which accompanied every copy of *The Linkmen* sent out to subscribers, and I conclude that the *Journal* was not attached to the copy of its supplement which reached the writer of your article. I regret that a misunderstanding should have arisen in this way.

May I, however, stress the fact that the "Services to the Community" done by Toc H in East Africa and Rhodesia, instances of which your article quoted, are not fiction but sober fact? All the details of Toc H work which have appeared in *The Linkmen* were carefully collected from members on the spot in various parts of the world, or from members now at home who have visited these places recently or lived in them. The "legacy" of T. G. Brown and the story of the five travellers, of whom Mark White is one, are merely a framework of fiction to hold together disjointed facts, and make them into a complete picture of the life and work of Toc H overseas. This device is well-known to our own readers, to whom T. Grimston Brown has been a well-known character of fiction since 1925, and many of his previous adventures have been sheer fantasy, immediately recognisable as such. For the last three years our annual special number has taken the form of a story into which a mass of information on Toc H ideas and work, carefully collected and checked, has been arranged in readable form.

The record of Toc H service in *The Linkmen* is, therefore, a true one, though the five travellers (but not the other persons mentioned) are imaginary. This convention is now well understood by our own members and subscribers.

In conclusion, may I thank you sincerely for the appreciation in your article of what Toc H is trying to do in East Africa and Rhodesia? You have followed a fine tradition of the Press, which has been very friendly towards Toc H since its foundation.

Yours faithfully,

47, Francis Street,
London, S.W.1.

BARCLAY BARON,
Editor, *Toc H Journal*.

Mysterious Animals

An Appeal for Information.

To the Editor of "*East Africa and Rhodesia*"

SIR,—I am anxious to get some authentic information in regard to the "Nandi Bear," the okapi, and a mysterious animal named "chipekwe" about which latter creature there has recently been some correspondence in your pages.

If any of your readers can help me by supplying authoritative information in regard to these creatures, or suggest where such data can best be found in reference books, I should be greatly appreciative of such help in my research work.

19 Cannon Side,
Fetcham, Surrey.

Yours faithfully,

W. ROBERT FORAN.

K.A.R. Transferred to Tanga

One company of the King's African Rifles left Dar es Salaam on Sunday for Tanga by the s.s. "Azania." Though it is officially stated that the transfer must be regarded as a normal troop distribution, the fact will not have been overlooked in official or non-official quarters that there is a comparatively large German population in the Tanga district, to which a detachment of K.A.R. was also sent at the time of the Munich crisis. This precautionary measure was manifestly desirable.

National Game Parks

Belgian Congo's Great Achievement

BRITISH EASTERN AFRICA has much to learn from the Belgian Congo in the matter of national game parks, and the Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge is to be congratulated on producing for the benefit of potential visitors a most attractive and informative illustrated brochure on the subject of the enormous areas which the Belgian administration has set aside as national parks in the Congo.

The Institute, which administers the Parc National Albert, the Parc National de la Kagera, and the Parc National de la Garamba, has an Administrative Commission consisting of sixteen Belgian and eight foreign members. It is an autonomous organisation, responsible only to the Belgian Minister for the Colonies.

A Park of 2,500,000 Acres

The Parc National Albert, now stretching from Lake Kivu to Lake Edward, covers some 2,500,000 acres, and is set in the great Albertine Rift, which averages a width of 35 miles. To the east and west it is literally walled in by the scarps, which rise in places to 3,000 ft., and which are so precipitous that they act as a barrier to zoological or botanical migration.

Much little-known information concerning the seven sections into which the park is divided is made available in this brochure: The Mikeno section, which lies to the east, the Ruwenzori road, includes six extinct volcanoes, the altitudes of which, together with their close proximity to the Equator, subject the vegetation to very unusual climatic conditions, which account for the strange types of flora to be found at the higher levels.

Around 8,500 ft. the vegetation at the lower altitudes gives place to a zone of bamboo, some of which are exceptionally large. Towards 10,000 ft. hagenias flourish, and amid typical undergrowth with wild celery, live the gorillas, for whose protection the first measures for preservation were taken.

Then the climber passes through different stages of vegetation: hypericum, tree-heather, senecios and lobelias, and still higher, towards 13,000 ft., caferex, immortelles and alchemilla, blending with the last of the senecios and lobelias, give the scenery a prehistoric appearance. Finally, towards the peaks, there is no vegetation except lichen and moss.

This region, difficult of access, is closed to tourists, but visitors wishing to admire similar fairy-like scenery can do so on the slopes of Ruwenzori.

The Nyamulagira Section

The recent eruption of the Nyamulagira volcano lends topical interest to the description of the section of that name. It consists entirely of streams of lava, on which growths of tropical vegetation can be seen in all their stages of development.

"In the immediate vicinity of Rumoka the lava from the 1912 eruption is already covered with a considerable amount of vegetation. This appears to have but a distant relation to the magnificent forest covering the plain of lava, from which emerge the summits of Nyiragongo and Nyamulagira.

"The trees in this forest, which include mahogany of considerable girth, grow on roots widely spread out like a huge grid, for ten inches below the surface the soil gives place to layers of hard lava through which no roots can penetrate. The hold of the roots in this forest being thus very weak, the trees often

fall as a result of high winds or the passage of elephant herds.

The bottom of the crater of Nyiragongo is difficult of access. With sides almost as steep and vertical as a chimney, it measures a mile and one-third across and 800 ft. deep, and on the horizontal platform at the bottom of the crater there is another chimney, quite vertical and several hundred yards in diameter, going down into the bowels of the earth and still active.

"The climb up the volcano via the Shaheru crater is very picturesque, and the edge of the greater crater can be reached without undue fatigue in two days. . . . Early in 1938 the crater of Nyamulagira was still an exceptionally attractive spot for tourists. Huts had been built for the benefit of climbers at Mushungabo and in the crater itself. It was easy to penetrate down into the crater, and there was no risk whatever in approaching the active area where open chimneys and holes presented, especially in the evening, a real picture of inferno."

For those wishing to see an abundance of animal life the Rwindi-Rutshuru section, stretching east to the Uganda frontier, presents a fine opportunity.

"Very close to the main road towards Beni, the series of seven hot springs at Maji ya Moto, most of them actually boiling, are such an extraordinary sight that they well merit the little extra time required for a visit. . . . Large herds of antelope and buffalo and elephants and carnivorous animals are to be found amidst the growth of euphorbia and thorn bush. The elephants and buffalo are multiplying greatly. And the carnivorous animals, lions, leopards, jackals and hunting dogs, are not failing to take advantage of the changed vegetation from open grassland to dense bush, and are fast increasing in numbers at the expense of the antelope, cobs and topi."

Abundance of Wild Life

"The Lake Edward section shelters far more wild life than almost any water in the world. On its banks are thousands of hippopotami, and the aquatic vegetation harbours innumerable colonies of the most varied species of birds. The waters of the lake are well stocked with a profusion of different varieties of fish. This section includes the Tshaberimu range, which is covered with very varied types of vegetation and is the home of a race of gorillas probably unknown in the other forests of the Parc National Albert."

Running from the Beni-Kasindi road, the Upper Semliki section is a plain covered with euphorbia and borassus palms, traversed by the forests which border the banks of the Semliki river.

"The edge of the cliffs may be seen a wonderful panorama of the lake and the wild life which abounds there. Here elephant and buffalo are numerous, but the antelopes have practically disappeared. Before being made a reserve and then a national park, this plain of the upper Semliki had been turned into a slaughter-house by Europeans and Natives alike, so that few antelopes were left. But total extinction has fortunately been avoided in time and now a few herds are gathering again."

In the Middle Semliki section, comprising a typical example of equatorial forest so dense that it is difficult to penetrate, a few tribes of pygmies live, unaffected by European influence. They were recently engaged to obtain an approximate census of the okapis there, and it showed a figure somewhat higher than those interested had dared to hope.

(Concluded on page 933.)

Defence Measures in Kenya

Sir Robert Brooke-Popham's Speech

At the opening of the Legislature the Governor, Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, devoted his speech mainly to the review of colonial defence measures.

After paying a tribute to the Chamberlain's work and expressing Kenya's sympathy for him in the strain it imposed on him, the Governor asked the people to remember Kenya not as a self-contained problem but as part of the whole question of Imperial defence. They should, he said, look beyond their frontiers and regard Kenya as part of the Middle East area of operations. A complete scheme for the supply of reinforcements to Kenya in time of need had been worked out, and the services, in the rear were now ready to function.

The Governor gave as an instance the medical side, saying that it had been arranged that Kenya should provide a field ambulance company, motor ambulances, casualty clearing stations, a hospital train, and a base hospital, complete with staff and equipment. Public health work in the country, including the Native areas, could be carried on without undue interference, and all necessary stores were ready for immediate use.

Sir Robert outlined the principles on which manpower in Kenya would be utilised, and referred specifically to Asiatics, who will be mainly employed in the maintenance of the country's normal work including the operation of the railways and the construction of military camps. Steps were also being taken to associate Indians and Arabs directly with the defence of Mombasa. Three thousand women had registered for national service, and their organization was being directed by Lady Brooke-Popham. It was also arranged to close the schools in Nairobi and Mombasa in case of emergency.

The Governor also announced the decision to appoint a committee to consider all the aspects of game policy, including the establishment of national parks, and the appointment of an advisory body to assist the Government in dealing with the destocking problem in Native reserves.—"Times" telegram from Nairobi.

Forthcoming Engagements

- April 20.—Mr. L. B. Freeston, Chief Secretary Designate of Tanganyika to address East African Group, Over-Sea League, on "Government of East Africa and Inter-Territorial Services." 3.45 p.m.
- April 25.—Union-Castle Malt Steamship Company annual meeting, Southern House, Cannon Street, E.C.4. 12 noon.
- April 27.—Annual dinner, Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Grosvenor House, Park Lane, W.1.
- April 28.—Annual Meeting, Zoological Society of London. 4 p.m.
- April 29.—B.S.A. Regimental Police Association annual dinner, First Avenue Hotel, High Holborn. 7.15 p.m.
- May 1.—Mr. A. M. Champion's film "By Motor Van from Cape Verde to Nairobi," to be shown at the Royal Geographical Society, London. 5.30 p.m.
- May 11.—School of Oriental Studies' annual dinner, Grosvenor House, Park Lane. Lord Harlech to preside. Principal guest, Earl Winterton.
- May 24.—Empire Day Banquet, Grosvenor House. Guests of honour: The Duke and Duchess of Kent. The Earl of Athlone to preside.
- June 26.—Annual general meeting of Royal Geographical Society, 3 p.m.; annual dinner, Grosvenor House, Park Lane. 7.45 p.m.

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

Statements Worth Noting

"Let not sin therefore reign in your mortal body but present yourselves unto God, as alive from the dead, and your members as instruments of righteousness unto God."—Rom. vi. 12, 13 (R.V.).

"Vultures do eat dead hyenas."—Mr. A. W. Redfern, addressing the Zoological Society of London.

"There is nothing fortuitous about a crystal; indeed, it is like a bit of frozen mathematics."—Mr. E. J. Wayland, Director of Geological Survey, Uganda.

"Our people in Kenya are living on as high a spiritual level, and perhaps on a higher one, than in any other part of the world."—Canon F. Bate, at a meeting of the Kenya Church Aid Association.

"I have no ambition to remain a member of a Council of slaves; nor am I desirous of representing a constituency of helots."—Sir Leopold Moore, on resigning his membership of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council.

"The effect of Germany's regaining African territories would be to inflict Europe's troubles on Africa, and we don't want that. We demand the right to live here in peace."—Mr. Duncan Burnside, M.P. (South Africa), speaking at a Tanganyika League meeting at Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia.

"I have been vitally interested in the rains for a good many years now, and have kept records for 17 years, and with all due respect to Mr. Walters, I believe my entirely unscientific method of calculating their advent is about as correct as any other. I always reckon they should begin on the first Saturday after the Grand National."—"Naughticus," in the "Kenya Weekly News."

"It speaks remarkably well for the agricultural conditions of Kenya Colony, coupled with the pluck and perseverance of the settlers themselves, that the majority of them have survived, with but little Government assistance, through an almost unprecedented economic blizzard, the first effect of which was to lower the prices of primary products on which Kenya depends so much for its prosperity."—Kenya Settlement Committee Report.

Germany's Colonial Claims

HERR HITLER'S address to the Reichstag next week appears likely to raise the Colonial issue anew, and the imminent publication by Messrs. Hurst & Blackett of "Germany's Claims to Colonies," by Mr. F. S. Joelson will therefore be most topical.

The book gives the first fully detailed account of the outbreak of hostilities in East Africa, explains the almost unknown facts regarding the British areas in the Cameroons and Togoland, makes a much more detailed examination than has yet appeared of the grave strategic dangers of permitting Germany to return to Africa, explodes the various economic arguments of the Germans and pro-Germans, recalls the truth about Germany's Colonial record and chronicles the undertakings and the vacillations of successive British Governments. The volume runs to 100,000 words and is illustrated by specially drawn strategic maps.

[Copies may be obtained through any bookseller or at 9s. post free from East Africa and Rhodesia, 91 Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.]

Our Title to Gibraltar.—“British possession of Gibraltar rests not on the capture of the town in 1704 but on its cession in return for compensation paid as arranged in the Treaty of Versailles of 1783. In the negotiations which brought to an end the war of American Independence it was tacitly agreed from the outset that, provided an adequate compensation to Great Britain could be found, Gibraltar was to be ceded to Spain. Spain began by offering Oran; on our part we declared we should not be satisfied with anything less than Minorca, Cuba and Porto Rico. France ever offered to throw in Guadaloupe and Dominica, provided both sides would take more generous steps to meet each other. In all this bargaining the cession of Gibraltar to Spain was in principle agreed on; it was the subsidiary details which were the subject of debate. At length in December, Vergennes decided that agreement would come quicker if the whole basis of the negotiation were altered—if, that is, Gibraltar remained in British hands, but compensation for it were given to Spain. Aranda, the Spanish ambassador, agreed, and his court confirmed the subsequent treaty. Great Britain paid for Gibraltar. The price was, in America, East and West Florida, and in Europe, Minorca, which is still in Spanish hands. In the realm of law, therefore, Gibraltar is held by Great Britain on a legal title in no way inferior to that by which Heligoland is held by Germany.”—*Mr. L. G. Wickham Legg.*

Naval Defence.—“In vulnerability against air attack our modern ships can produce such a volume of defensive fire as will drive aircraft to a height at which their efficiency and accuracy of fire will be seriously impaired. It is one thing to dive within 200 ft. of a ship without anti-aircraft armaments, drop a bomb and hit it, but quite another thing to dive into an inferno of fire from a ship bristling with anti-aircraft guns. Imagine a volume in space 200 times greater than the size of this debating chamber—that will be the volume of fire created by the anti-aircraft guns of a modern battleship. Some people think an aeroplane has only to drop a bomb on a capital ship and it will sink. It is known how much armour is necessary to keep out bombs dropped from the greatest height. Protection against plunging shell fire is the primary consideration of the designer, and if he has secured protection against plunging shell fire, he has secured protection against aerial attack.”—*Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty.*

Cabinet Reconstruction.—“It is a disturbing reflection that all the leading politicians who have been consistently right—as subsequent events have proved—for the last 12 months in their diagnosis of the international situation are outside the Cabinet and the politicians who have been consistently wrong are inside. Let anyone turn back to Mr. Eden's or Mr. Duff Cooper's resignation speeches, or any single utterance by Mr. Churchill, compare them with the speeches of the Prime Minister (down to March 17) or Sir John Simon or Sir Samuel Hoare, and ask himself whether it is on the Treasury benches or in the back benches' reading of the international map that reliance is to be placed. Mr. Chamberlain, it must be readily recognised, radically changed his attitude after the seizure of Czechoslovakia, but he needs to change more than that. He has asked for and been accorded the united support of Parliament and the country. That requires, as a logical and reasonable corollary, the construction of a Cabinet in which Parliament and the country can place confidence. It is less than just, and much less than wise, to ask so much and make no return.”—*The "Spectator."*

American Help in the Air.—“There is in the Empire a war potential in the air which Field-Marshal Goring may discover to be a formidable obstacle in the way of the realisation of his dream of German predominance. Canada, for example, with France and Britain aligned in arms against a European enemy, and the United States standing behind them in benevolent neutrality, should be absolutely secure. There are, indeed, special reasons for expecting air assistance from this quarter. It is probable that history will repeat itself and that another great Lafayette squadron, perhaps more than one such squadron, will be found serving in the air force of France even though the United States is not at war.”—*Mr. J. M. Spaight, in the "Empire Review."*

Background to

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

Final
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Suez Canal.—“In 1969 the Suez Canal will become the property of the Egyptian Government; by that time shareholders will have been paid off and the capital amortised. The concession will certainly not be renewed. Meantime, two things are self-evident. Dues are too high, and are inequitable in their incidence. Fifty years ago de Lesseps suggested that dividends should be restricted to 25%; the offer was refused by the London Committee. Since then dividends have never been less than 25%, and for the last three years have averaged over 50%. The 32 directors divide between them 2% of the net profits, an average of £3,000 each. France and Britain at present take almost the whole of the profits in the proportion of about three-quarters to one-quarter. The dues are calculated on tonnage, which takes no account of the amount of cargo or its value. Passengers and troops pay a special rate, though it costs no more to pilot a troopship than a tramp, and the dues have remained practically unaltered since 1873. Italian ships, mostly on short runs, suffer a proportionately greater burden. Both from the point of view of helping trade with the East and of international goodwill it is time we took steps to remedy a state of affairs against which there is legitimate excuse for complaint.”—*The "Investors' Review."*

Turkey's Importance.—“Turkey is in the most favourable position, for persuading Bucharest to make some conditional concessions to Bulgaria. Were this once done, the independence of Jugoslavia would be manifestly betrayed. With the exception of Albania—assuming that Signor Mussolini confined himself to that annexation—Balkan unity could be made an impregnable guarantee for the freedom and status of all its peoples. On the other hand, if Balkan unity could be broken up during the next few months by new aggressions, Herr Hitler, with colossal megalomania inspired by new conquests, would soon add Constantinople, like Vienna and Prague, to his marvellous collection of capitals. For all these reasons, Turkey is cast for a decisive rôle, and her position gives her the importance of a Great Power.”—*Mr. J. L. Garvin, in the "Observer."*

to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week: Market Movements and Trends

Opinions Epitomised. — "The anger of Hitler and Mussolini is the anger of thwarted lust." — *News-Chronicle.*

"I like a nap. The man who cannot sleep ought not to be in the Cabinet." — *Mr. Ernest Brown, M.P.*

"Hitler wants to compromise Mussolini irrevocably, to compel him to make a stand." — *Petit Journal.*

"Mussolini has always spoken of peace with justice. Roosevelt offers instead injustice with force." — *Giornale d'Italia.*

"President Roosevelt has given Mr. Chamberlain a brilliant lesson in the diplomacy of appeasement." — *Mr. A. J. Cummings.*

"Mr. Roosevelt's object is a peace conference before a war instead of after it." — *Mr. Mackenzie King, Canadian.*

"Italy has probably the equivalent of four months' peace-time consumption of petrol in hand." — *The Investors' Chronicle.*

"Germany does not wish to come to an understanding with the generation which at present controls the British affairs." — *Berlin "Angriff."*

"If only we were prepared to live on a vegetarian diet we could be sufficiently self-supporting to avoid starvation in time of war." — *Dr. H. V. Taylor.*

"What British policy has achieved in Poland, and would like to achieve in Greece and Rumania, is simply a European crime." — *The "Volkischer Beobachter."*

"The German working classes are gradually and unwillingly being brought to believe that Britain will concede nothing except to force." — *Sir Arnold Wilson, M.P.*

"Germany has recently been trying (unsuccessfully) to place £6,000,000 worth of advertising in this country." — *Mr. Godfrey Lias, in the "News-Letter," National Labour publication.*

"The best definition of democracy is that it is a system of political or social equality, in which the people govern either directly or by elected representatives." — *Major A. H. Stuart-Menteth.*

"Other countries may recover from a heavy defeat in war; the British Empire could not. We should drop out of the list of Great Powers for ever." — *The Very Rev. W. R. Inge, D.D.*

"Evidence grows about the large amount of German equipment that has come to naval ports on the north-west coast of Spain and to the aerodromes." — *The Times.*

"The Italian invasion of Albania is a preliminary to the dismemberment of Yugoslavia and Greece and the domination of the Balkans by the Axis Powers." — *Mr. Joseph Swire.*

"Air force is oil force. Gallon-a-mile bombing planes are almost entirely dependent on oil cargoes, which, if destined for our enemies, we could capture at sea." — *Commander Geoffrey Bowles.*

"Is not the principal aim of the German cruise to Spanish waters to encourage the Italians not to listen to the solemn appeal of wisdom which has just been addressed to them by Mr. Chamberlain?" — *Le Journal, Paris.*

"Never in the history of the world has there been so imminent and dangerous a threat to the peace of the whole world and of civilisation as there is now." — *Senator Pittman, Chairman, Senate Foreign Relations Committee, U.S.A.*

"The man or woman who remembers the events and the newspaper headlines of 1914 had the feeling this last week of being in a nightmare, as if he or she were living through the days of the wild "Gott strafe England" campaign of 1914." — *Berlin correspondent of the "Sunday Times."*

"South Africa should take warning from the fate of Ethiopia, Czechoslovakia, and Albania. Her gold is the envy of the world, and her big country, with its many harbours, depends on the British Navy for its defence. South Africa should stick by Great Britain, her greatest friend." — *General Smuts, Deputy Prime Minister, South Africa.*

"President Roosevelt, who already ranks with Washington, Lincoln and Wilson as among the greatest sons of America, has rendered an immense service to humanity, by sending this peaceful challenge to the Dictators. If they rebuff him, if they hedge or quibble, then there will be no doubt at the Grand Assize of history on whom lies the blood guilt. . . . The regimented Press may storm, but the truth cannot be hidden that the Dictators have been thrown on the defensive. The President has placed them in a cleft stick." — *The "Star."*

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%	65	15	0
Kenya 5%	108	5	0
Kenya 3½%	97	15	0
N. Rhodesia 3½%	97	10	0
Nyasaland 3%	90	0	0
N'land Rlys. 5% A. debts.	86	10	0
Rhodesian Rlys. 4½% debts.	83	15	0
S. Rhodesia 3½%	92	10	0
Sudan 5½%	105	5	0
Tanganyika 4½%	108	10	0

Industrials			
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco (£1)	4	13	9
British Oxygen (£1)	3	11	3
British Ropes (2s. 6d.)	6	6	
Cartoloids (£1)	1	4	6
..... (£1)	1	5	3
General Electric (£1)	3	16	0
Imperial Chemical Ind. (£1)	1	8	6
Imperial Tobacco (£1)	6	7	6
Int. Nickel Canada	4	81	
Prov. Cinematograph	18	10	
Turner and Newall (£1)	3	13	3
U.S. Steels	4	7	
United Steel (£1)	1	3	1
Unilever (£1)	1	11	9
United Tobacco of S.A.	4	3	9
Vickers (10s.)	1	0	6
Woolworth (5s.)	2	18	6

Mines and Oils			
Anaconda (\$50)	4	15	0
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	1	18	9
Anglo-American Investment	16	3	
Anglo-Iranian	3	17	6
Ariston (2s. 6d.)	9	6	
Ashanti Goldfields (s.)	2	19	4
Bibiani (4s.)	7	3	6
Blivvoor (10s.)	7	9	
Burmah Oil	3	15	0
Consolidated Goldfields	2	18	9
Crown Mines (s.)	15	7	6
De Beers Deferred (50s.)	6	10	0
East Daaga (10s.)	18	9	
E. Rand Consolidated (5s.)	3	6	
E. Rand Proprietary (10s.)	2	7	6
Gold Coast Selection (5s.)	1	0	6
Grootevlei	3	15	0
Johannesburg Consolidated	1	18	9
Klerksdorp (5s.)	2	3	
Kwahu (2s.)	1	5	0
Lyndhurst	1	4	
Marjvale (10s.)	15	3	
Mexican Eagle	6	3	
Nigel Van Ryn (5s.)	2	9	
Rand Mines (5s.)	8	9	
Randfontein	1	13	9
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	3	2	6
Stell	3	19	6
Simmer (2s. 6d.)	17	4	
S. A. Land (1s. 6d.)	3	9	
S. A. Towns (10s.)	7	0	
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	10	10	0
Vlaakfontein (10s.)	18	9	
West Wits. (10s.)	4	10	0
Western Holdings (5s.)	7	6	

Banks, Shipping and Home Rails			
Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	1	19	6
British India 5½% prefs.	100	15	0
Clan	4	12	6
E.D. Realisation	3	1	
Great Western	25	0	
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	79	0	0
L.M.S.	12	15	0
National Bank of India	28	10	0
Southern Railway def. ord.	13	0	0
Standard Bank of S.A.	14	15	0
Union-Castle 6% prefs.	17	4	

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

PERSONALIA

Lord and Lady Chesham have arrived home.

Mr. and Mrs. John Carberry have arrived in England by air from Kenya.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Gee have returned to England from their visit to East Africa.

Sir Armigel de V. Wade, the retiring Colonial Secretary from Kenya, has arrived in England.

Lady Brooke-Popham recently spent a night in camp at Mau Summit with the F.A.N.Y. contingent.

The Hon. Mrs. Gervas Clay, daughter of Lord and Lady Baden-Powell, gave birth to a son in Nyeri, Kenya, on Sunday.

Mr. G. H. C. Boulderson, Provincial Commissioner in Kenya, and Mrs. Boulderson, have arrived home, with their young son.

Sir Ronald Storrs, former Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has arrived home after a three months' lecture tour in the United States.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Llewellyn, formerly of Tanganyika, and Mrs. Margaret Maxwell, widow of Colonel Maxwell, were married in London last week.

Air Vice-Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Governor of Kenya, was the guest of honour at the dinner in Nairobi last Saturday of the African Professional Hunters' Association.

Miss Sheila Paterson, who is a well-known tennis player in this country, left England by air last week for Nairobi, where she will be married to Dr. R. M. Dowdeswell, of the Colonial Medical Service.

Mr. Ken Ward, a Southern Rhodesian, who was on the staff of Kentan Gold Areas in Geita and Kisumu for some time, and previously in Northern Rhodesia, leaves England tomorrow for Kenya.

Sir Sydney King-Farlow, who served in East Africa as a judge before the War, has recently undergone a serious operation in Port Said. He was on a Mediterranean cruise and was taken ill suddenly.

Mr. Geoffrey Cameron, only son of Sir Donald and Lady Cameron, and Miss Doris Hagedorn were married in London last week, and left shortly afterwards for Aden, where Mr. Cameron has been Legal Adviser since 1937.

A son, who survived only a few hours, was born a few days ago in Lyme Regis to Mrs. E. C. F. Bird, wife of Mr. E. C. F. Bird, who served for so many years in Zanzibar and Tanganyika, and is now Comptroller of Customs in Nigeria.

Sir William Rees-Davies, who died in Folkestone last week, was Chief Justice of Hong Kong from 1912 to 1924, and was Parliamentary private secretary to Sir William Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the early 'nineties.

Major-General the Earl of Athlone and Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, left England last week on a visit to Iran, where they are to attend the civil ceremony in connexion with the marriage of the Crown Prince of Iran. The Earl of Athlone will represent the King.

Rear-Admiral E. C. Villiers, who died in Bishop's Stortford on Sunday, served in the small armed steamer "Pioneer" on Lake Nyasa in 1893. He was present at various operations against hostile Native chiefs, and was awarded the General Africa medal with the clasp "Lake Nyasa, 1893."

A silver statuette of a Native warrior and a shield subscribed for by the Bulawayo, Salisbury and Wankie branches of the Navy League were presented to the new tribal-class destroyer "Mashona" last week by the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Mr. S. M. Lanigan O'Keeffe.

Mr. Gervase Huxley, who has frequently visited East Africa, and whose wife, Mrs. Elspeth Huxley, has lived for many years in Kenya, has arrived home from New York, which he visited as the Ceylon member of the International Tea Market Expansion Board. He will again visit America early in June.

The engagement is announced between Mr. E. R. Lowry, only son of the Rev. James Lowry and Mrs. Spratt, of St. Leonard's Vicarage, Bedford, and Miss Helen Margaret Corbet Ward, only daughter of Major Corbet Ward, secretary of H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Office in London, and Mrs. Corbet Ward.

The engagement is announced between Captain G. Douglas, of the Highland Light Infantry and 4th King's African Rifles, eldest son of the late G. Douglas, of Rio Tinto, and Mrs. Douglas, of Netherby Court, Jersey, and Miss Mary Watson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Watson, The Old Rectory, Albury.

We regret to announce the sudden death while on holiday in Trebetherick, Cornwall, of Mrs. David Lamb, wife of Commissioner David Lamb, of the Salvation Army, with which she had served for the past 57 years. His many Rhodesian and East African friends will deeply sympathise with the Commissioner in his bereavement.

Lord Harlech, who as Mr. W. G. A. Ormsby Gore was Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1936 until he succeeded to the peerage in 1938, has been appointed Regional Commissioner for the North-East district of England under the Civil Defence scheme. Mr. Geoffrey Peto, a former Chairman of the Joint East African Board, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner for the South-West area of England.

The Rev. S. Cowdy, district secretary for London of the London Missionary Society, has retired from that office. For nearly 20 years he has been responsible for the organisation of the "Luncheon Hour" talks for business men in the City, and on many occasions speakers with knowledge of Central Africa have been able at these functions to present the African angle to current problems. A luncheon was held in the Memorial Hall yesterday at which a presentation was made to Mr. and Mrs. Cowdy as a mark of appreciation of their work.

The Late Dr. Hetherwick

Fine Tributes from Old Friends

MR. CLAUDE METCALFE, former general manager of the British Central Africa Company, writes:—

Of the early pioneers who at the end of the last century went out to Nyasaland or British Central Africa, as it was then called—I wonder how many now survive? Not many, I fancy, and the fast-disappearing band is now lessened by the passing of Alexander Hetherwick, missionary, politician, and, above all, Christian gentleman.

When I was on the Lower Shire from 1894 to 1899 I saw little of him, and then only when he passed up or down the river in the missionary steamer "Henry Henderson"—better known as "The Pious Paddler"—but when my headquarters were in Blantyre from 1899 to 1917 I got to know him well, especially when we both served as non-official members of the first Nyasaland Legislative Council of 1908-13. Then my liking deepened into admiration and respect for all his sterling qualities; I think I can say we became firm friends, and we kept up a correspondence to the last.

His work for the Church of Scotland Mission from 1883 to 1928 was indefatigable, but he also found time to devote himself to work on the Legislative Council, the Nyasaland Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce, the Blantyre Town Council, and other bodies, and he rarely missed a meeting of any of them. His sound advice was always sure of careful consideration and was generally followed there. There were times when his views did not coincide with those of the Government or of the general public, but he was always fair and ready to listen to the views of others, even if he did not agree with them. Under a somewhat stern exterior he had a very keen sense of humour, and could enjoy a joke as well as any other man.

Like almost all other missionaries I have known, he had plenty of physical pluck, and there were many instances of this during his 45 years in Nyasaland.

To-day, and for some time to come, thousands of Nyasaland Natives will mourn the death of "Bwana Hetherwick," whose name will go down to posterity with that of his great friend Robert Laws—"Laws of Livingstonia"—as the two great pillars of the Scottish Church in Nyasaland.

As Wordsworth wrote—

"On him and on his high endeavour
The light of praise shall shine for ever."

A Great Nyasalander

The Rev. James Reid, who for some 40 years was closely associated in Nyasaland with the late Dr. Hetherwick, writes from Edinburgh:—

Your article on the late Dr. Hetherwick's life and work pays tribute to him as a pioneer missionary of outstanding ability, and rightly so. But he was more than that. He was a great Nyasalander.

Before the "Scramble for Africa" began by European Powers in the 'eighties, the Scottish missions had established themselves in north and south Nyasaland, and trading and planting concerns were successfully settling themselves. Then a real danger arose that their interests would be sacrificed if the Portuguese claims to the hinterland of Portuguese East Africa were acknowledged. Protests against such steps were at once set afoot, and an appeal to the British Government was launched to protect their interests.

In the propaganda work involved, Dr. Hetherwick bore no small share by pen, speech and interview, and in the end a somewhat unwilling British Government was forced into action and Nyasaland was proclaimed a British Protectorate. This was a great victory, and delighted not only the interests involved but also the chiefs and people, amongst whom were many of Dr. Livingstone's followers, who had established themselves as chiefs on the River Shire.

Throughout the course of the Protectorate's history from the time of its inception till he retired 45 years afterwards, Dr. Hetherwick took an active interest in all projects to promote its progress and prosperity. He was no believer in the cry "Africa for the Africans," nor was he enamoured of a policy of an Africa for the Europeans with the Natives as under-dogs. He maintained that the African had need of the European and the European had need of the African, the interests of both being mutual and independent, and that therefore the wisest and best results could be obtained only by a recognition of this.

For that reason he was against Native reserves, which served only to isolate and antagonise the two races; and in Nyasaland it was always a source of joy to him to see how such a policy produced a loyal and happy people and a fine attitude towards the Natives by the Europeans. To maintain this it always gave him pleasure to be associated in the work of the Chamber of Commerce, the Town Council and other public bodies.

An easy speaker, a doughty debater, a wise counsellor, a man of sanctified common sense, he served Nyasaland well in his day and generation.

The Kenya Regiment

E.A.W.L. to Make Colours

THE PROPOSAL emanating from Mrs. Alan Turner, President of the East Africa Women's League, that the women of Kenya should have the privilege of, and take the responsibility for, making the King's and the Regimental Colours for the Kenya Regiment has been unanimously approved by the military and other authorities concerned. The design of the Regimental Colour, the central portion of which is to be a buffalo's head, has been accepted by the College of Heralds. The total cost is estimated at £110.

The review of the year's work by the President included such subjects as the dangers of allowing European children to remain for long periods in the sole charge of Native nurses, male or female; the defects of the Domestic Servants Registration Ordinance, which was not in force in all settled areas, though it is essential that only trustworthy servants should be employed at a time when men may be called away on national service; welfare work and Red Cross activities; and the organisation of blood donors.

Poppy Day, organised by the E.A.W.L., produced £1,810, an increase of £70.

B.S.A.P. Reunion

The annual re-union dinner of the British South Africa Police Regimental Association will be held at First Avenue Hotel, High Holborn, on Saturday, April 29, at 7.15 p.m. Colonel Frank Johnson will preside.

Refugees in Millions

Strange Ideas of N. Rhodesia

THE JEWISH REFUGEE PROBLEM being merely a question of finance and organisation, Major J. T. Strachey Barnes proceeds to solve it in a letter to which the *Times* gave more than a page.

There are, he begins, only three Empires which can find room for the founding of a populous Jewish State—the Russian, the French and the British. Russia? Well, hardly; pogroms and what not. France in Madagascar? Not so good, for the climate is not suitable and the Native problem awkward. "The British Empire, on the other hand, can offer Northern Rhodesia, or part of it."

Tentative suggestions have already been made about Northern Rhodesia, and, he alleges, widely welcomed; but nobody has worked out the details on the great scale required. What is wanted is the broad, flexible outlook, so Major Barnes, writing from the Athenæum Club, gets down to it.

Northern Rhodesia, he asserts, "is a veritable Promised Land," with a delightful and healthy climate. Most of it is covered with thin forest, easily cleared and fertile. Timber, maize, tobacco, wheat and coffee flourish there, fruit farming and sheep and cattle raising could be established on a big scale. It is rich in minerals—copper, zinc, cobalt, vanadium, gold, silver, lead, manganese, tin, and mica. It possesses, indeed, unlimited potentialities. That is the

Move all Europeans from N. Rhodesia!

But what is the present white population doing with it? Practically nothing; there are only about 10,000 of them and about 1,400,000 "blacks." The white settlers do not want the Jews; they want to keep the country for themselves. But they can never hope to populate it, for the Nordic races are not supplying enough. What then? Clear out the whole white population of Northern Rhodesia, settle the Jews there, and establish a new Dominion—a purely Jewish one.

The commercial benefit which England would surely derive from the scheme suggests that our country could well afford to shoulder the entire cost of removing the whole of the present white population to Southern Rhodesia and resettling them there, fully compensated both for the material losses in the change-over and for the upheaval involved thereby. Also for the buying out of all rights in land, houses, railroads and mines, etc., and handing over the assets as a free gift to the new Jewish State with a view to giving it a good start and *providing the basis of profitable finance* (italics in the original).

An agency would, of course, be required, incorporated by Royal Charter. "I would suggest that the British Government, to complete its direct contribution, should also shoulder the additional burden of paying the salary of the directors and staff, as well as the office expense of the agency—e.g., finance the whole organisation end of the scheme for ten years."

The mines play an important part in Major Barnes's scheme.

"There are many Jews in Eastern Europe who have experience of mining, from the engineer and manager to the simple workman. Mining could be made a fly-wheel (an excellent operative word) for the financial and economic success of the scheme; and there are a number of very valuable mines in Northern Rhodesia which, in accordance with the scheme, would be handed over as going concerns."

Moreover, many of the Polish Jews are expert agriculturists. Palestine has proved that Jews can be made into very good farmers indeed; and in Northern Rhodesia "there is also a Native population of farm workers who could undoubtedly help out the problem on special lands granted to Jews with expert overseers."

A census of all the Jews in Germany, Lithuania, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary and Rumania would probably give a total of one million families—say 6,000,000 souls. Italian experience has shown that the cost of settling a family in Libya is £250; double this for Northern Rhodesia, and £500,000,000 is the result. A rather complicated system of "blocked currency" to be held in the countries from which the Jews emigrate—representing their immovable property—would form a basis for the proposed loan.

The Jews' home countries would be expected to undertake the safe conduct of the emigrants to the ships, together with their movable goods, in accordance with a prepared time-table, and to provide part of the shipping on their own ships—thus obviating currency difficulties—and a large number of certain other facilities as far as the coast of Africa, such as personal equipment, catering and transport.

The "blocked account" would be used as a basis of a world appeal to wealthy Jews in the British Empire, France and America, and to the charity of Christians generally, to subscribe the same amount as a gift to the emigrants, each of whom would be entitled to receive, in the form of a bank credit in Rhodesia, a sum of so much per £1 of the amount left behind by him in the "blocked account."

On Strictly Business Lines

These provisions would, together with a series of loans to the new Rhodesia, on strictly business principles negotiated through the Bank of International Settlements, be sufficient, in my opinion, to finance the scheme.

One more point remains to round off the scheme—to negotiate with Portugal to bring about a change of frontier which would enable the Dominion of South Africa to secure "Delagoa Bay" and both Rhodesias an outlet to the sea; such an exchange of territory satisfactory to Portugal could be achieved while still allowing over 100,000 square miles of Northern Rhodesia to the Jews.

"If the task of resettling these people is a heavy one," concludes Major Barnes with a flourish, "it is one which would arouse enthusiasm and result in untold benefit, not only to the Jews and to the countries from which they would be taken, but also to the whole world."

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]



This delightful country house hotel in South Devon is owned and personally managed by Mr. & Mrs. T. Barrow-Dowling, late of East Africa, who offer a warm welcome to East Africans and Rhodesians.

The hotel, situated in 70 acres of beautiful grounds, has its own 9-hole golf course, and offers splendid facilities for riding, hunting and fishing in an ideal touring centre only 6 miles from Plymouth.

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ELFORDLEIGH HOTEL, PLYMPTON, SOUTH DEVON.

Union Castle Line's Report **A GIANT WALL OF WATER**

FACTORS over which the company has no control, contributed in large measure to the heavy fall in profits reported by the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company for the past year. Owing to the general anxiety there was a considerable reduction in outward cargoes from Europe; there were lower exports from the Union; a reduction in freight on fruit of 7s. 6d. a ton, agreed to by the company to assist the fruit-growing industry, became operative; the barter arrangement between South Africa and Germany provided that the goods concerned should be carried in German ships; and, finally, the suspension during the last half of the year of shipments of refined gold from South Africa entailed a further substantial loss of freight. Passenger revenue has been fairly well maintained, and the mail fleet, all of which cover the distance between Southampton and Capetown in 134 days, now consists of three new vessels of the latest type and five modern ships which have been re-engined and refitted at heavy cost.

The profit for the year amounted to £171,880, compared with £446,883, and after adding the balance brought forward, there is a total of £322,781. After deducting £8,289 in respect of dividend on 4½% Preference shares, and £124,656 on 6% A Preference shares, there is a balance of £189,835, which is to be carried forward.

The report states that the company still has substantial commitments in respect of its extensive ship building and re-engining programme, for which financial arrangements of a favourable nature were made. These commitments involve heavy annual repayments during the next few years, and, whilst circumstances have precluded the possibility of dealing with these on a more permanent basis, the desirability of doing this in due course is still being kept in view by the directors.

National Game Parks

(Concluded from page 926.)

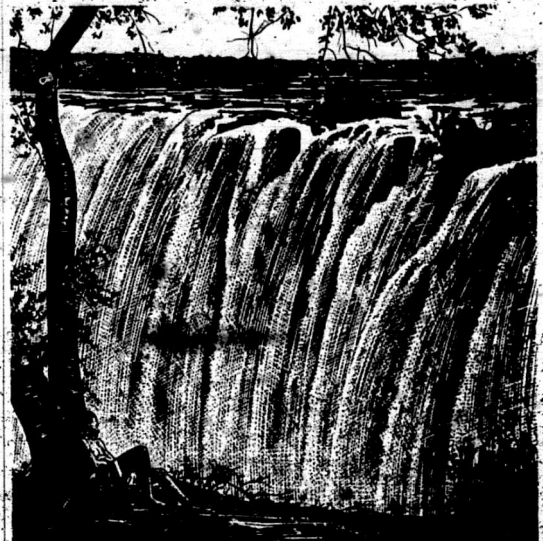
In the Ruwenzori section there are no fixed zones to mark the different stages of vegetation, which pass from the great equatorial forest at the foot to alpine flora at the summit.

After the lower mountain forest come bamboos and a few clusters of hagenias. Between 8,200 ft. and 10,000 ft. there are lichen-draped heath-trees with colourful mosses, sometimes as much as over 3 ft. in depth. The whole appearance of this region is fairy-like, with the textured shapes of the tree trunks, their tresses of lichen, and the vivid colours of the moss.

Few Bantu are settled in the park, but at certain places it has been found necessary to preserve some villages to furnish the labour for keeping the roads in order. These Natives have lost their custom of pursuing and killing game.

The animals, now that few are left from the generations which were hunted and killed by men, live in quiet proximity to the villages and are gradually losing all fear, showing themselves quite indifferent to the presence of man. Take, for example, the village of Katanda, where two buffaloes were seen to pass peacefully and in broad daylight through the village without causing the slightest disturbance.

Readers may obtain copies of this most informative production on application to the Office National du Tourisme de Belgique, 48 Place de Bruckere, Brussels, or from any tourist organisation.



VICTORIA FALLS

500,000 years ago—long before Adam's time—the Zambesi hewed its way through the living rock and scooped out the immense cauldron into which it hurls itself with soul-shaking thunder. Stunned by the immense volume of sound and the awesome majesty of the scene, spectators carry away a memory that never fades.

There are many other unforgettable thrills for tourists old and young in Southern Rhodesia: the baffling mystery of the Zimbabwe ruins—Rhodes' Grave in the Matopos—big game—native pageantry: only 5 days from London by air, or 16 by sea. Modern comfort in travel and hotels adds luxury to enchantment.

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SOUTHERN RHODESIA



News Items in Brief

Permission to erect a crematorium, has been granted to the Hindu Society of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Deferred telegrams in Tanganyika are now subject to a minimum charge representing the charge for five words.

Receipts of the Tanganyika Railways during 1938 amounted to £662,556, compared with the estimate of £747,200.

The Zambezi regatta is to be revived after a lapse of 30 years as a feature of the Southern Rhodesia Jubilee celebrations.

The annual meeting of the Zoological Society of London will be held at the offices of the Society, Regent's Park, on Friday, April 28.

Salisbury's new Native hospital is to be built on a 250-acre plot between the Native location and the Highfield Native Village Settlement.

The artificial lake which has been constructed in the Fort Victoria district of Southern Rhodesia is filling rapidly. It will cover a surface area of 1,000 acres.

Domestic imports into Tanganyika during February totalled £221,888, while domestic exports during the month amounted to £284,541, an increase of £20,320 over the previous month.

During the year 1938, Uganda imported for home consumption goods to the value of £2,992,975, a decrease of 15.8% compared with 1937; cotton-piece goods accounting for £423,054 and iron and steel manufactures for £239,451.

The Uganda Company announces the payment of a dividend of 3% for the year ended August 31, 1938, compared with 2½% for the preceding 10 months. The net profit amounted to £5,462, compared with £12,973 for the preceding period.

The sum of £89,143 has been approved as a supplementary estimate by the Kenya Finance Committee for the period October 8, 1938, to January 30, 1939. Of this £82,558 is on general account; £2,307 on railway account and £4,278 for loan expenditure.

The Commonwealth of Australia Post Office is to issue a special 5s. stamp for a limited amount of mail to be carried by the aeroplane which is to survey the route from Australia across the Indian Ocean to Mombasa. The flight is expected to begin in June.

Zanzibar's revenue for 1938 was £465,382 against an estimate of £468,440 and an actual revenue of £494,828 for 1937; expenditure, £463,602 (estimate £466,288; 1937, £486,522).

A most useful and clearly printed map and guide of Nairobi has been published by the *East African Standard* at 1s. (post free Shs. 1, 10 cents). A cross index corresponding to numbers on the map enables the inquirer to trace quickly any business house or organisation in the City.

Exports of the main economic crops from Tanganyika during March were: Sisal, 9,306 tons (March, 1938: 7,471 tons); coffee, 560 tons (580 tons); hides, 352 tons (223 tons); cotton, 5,470 centials (13,021 centials); skins, £20,040. (124,617); sugar, 2,000 cwt. (8,000 cwt.); groundnuts, 8 tons (79 tons).

Indian, or Chikôr, partridges having been introduced into Southern Rhodesia in an attempt to acclimatise them as a sporting bird, they have been placed by Government proclamation in Part A of the first schedule of the Game and Fish Act. A close season for duck and geese from May 1 to October 31 has also been proclaimed.

A Bill to provide for the direct taxation of Natives is to be introduced into the Nyasaland Legislature. The principal object is to empower the Governor in Council to prescribe the amount of the tax, not exceeding 8s. a year, which shall be paid by Natives residing in any specified district, area or place. The Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance will be repealed when this Bill becomes law.

Mukiri, a female bongo captured in the Aberdare Mountains of Kenya in 1936, and sent to the London Zoo, was found dead in her stall last week. Her death was unexpected and a postmortem was held. While crossing the Red Sea on the voyage to England the bongo gave birth to a calf, which was named "Heemskerck" after the ship in which she was travelling. The calf died later.

The Southern Rhodesia Electricity Supply Commission's new power station 20 miles from Que Que has been opened by Lieutenant-Colonel E. Lucas Guest, M.P., Minister of Mines. It is situated on the Umniati River, contains two 2,500-kilowatt turbo-alternators and three water-tube boilers, with the necessary switch gear and auxiliary machinery, and will supply power to the Gatooma and Que Que districts.

Two decrees published in the *French Journal Officiel* prohibit further export of arms from France to Ethiopia and all exports of arms from French Somaliland. One of the decrees explains that France and Great Britain have intimated to the Italian Government that they no longer regard as valid the treaty signed by these three Powers with Ethiopia in 1930 and governing the export of arms to Ethiopia. All French regulations instituted under the Treaty have therefore lapsed.

Several congresses dealing with Colonial questions are to take place at the Liege International Exhibition to be held from May to November. A Colonial fortnight will be held from July 1 to 17, sponsored by the Royal Colonial Union of Belgium; on July 3 an International Congress of Colonials and ex-Colonials will be organised by the Federal Bureau of Belgium; on July 4 the National Federal Congress of the Royal Belgium Colonial Union will meet; from July 8 to 10 an International Congress on white colonisation will take place; and from September 25 to 27 the International Congress of hydrography and navigation in the Colonies will be held.

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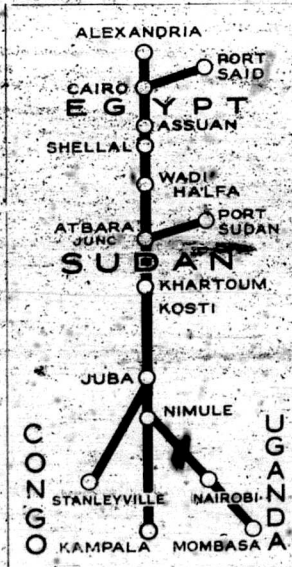
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SUDAN RAILWAYS

LATEST MINING NEWS

Johnson and Starnes Mine Taken Over by Joanji Syndicate Subsidiary

RHAMBA MINES, LTD., which has been registered in Nairobi with a capital of £100,000 in shares of 5s. each, has acquired the Johnson and Starnes mine in the No. 2 Area of Kavirondo.

The main reef on the property, known as the Fabal reef, has been developed by the Joanji Syndicate since early in 1938. A vertical depth of 300 ft. has been sunk on the reef, the average value of the ore being 13 dwt. The values are found in a free state in the primary zone at that depth, and the reef looks strong enough to continue down to much greater depth. Already the main shaft is on its way to the 400 ft. horizon. This constitutes the deepest vertical work in ore yet accomplished in the No. 2 Area.

Crushing plant capable of treating 30 to 50 tons a day has been ordered, and it is hoped to begin milling operations in October. The mine will be four years ahead of the mill when treatment begins, and in the hands of experienced operators it should prove a useful addition to the gold output of No. 2 Area.

Mr. Lathbury, the Kenya mining consultant, has valued the property at £40,000. Rhamba Mines, Ltd., have taken over the concern free of liabilities as from January 1 last, for £30,500, payable as to £10,000 in shares, £15,000 in 7% debentures with rights to 50% of the shares, and £14,500 in cash. It is expected that the debentures will be paid off within a year, and that the eventual capital of the company will not be much in excess of £42,500.

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**P. WIGHAM RICHARDSON & CO., LTD.
ARMADORES HOUSE, BURY STREET, LONDON, E.C.3**

Saza Mine's New Mill

Crushing Starts on old "Eagle's" Property

East Africa and Rhodesia learns that the erection of the 125-ton plant on the Saza mine in Tanganyika—formerly owned by East African Goldfields, Ltd.—has just been completed and handed over to New Saza Mines, Ltd. The plant is now being staged in the usual preliminary "filling of tanks," and full capacity operation will not be called for until the plant and crew have settled down.

Further mill and power-house equipment ordered some months ago will be installed as they arrive; a duplicate precipitation unit is expected to be installed this month; a complete ore-sorting belt arrangement will, it is hoped, be ready in May; and in September a third power unit, identical to the two other units, will be erected.

New Saza Mines, Ltd., which has the low capitalisation of £150,000, is sponsored by a syndicate which has for years operated with success in the Philippines, and which, since embarking on East African ventures, has given evidence of its determination to carry through its operations according to schedule.

Operating expenses at Saza are being kept to the lowest possible figure, the present European staff being limited to 15.

The public will await with interest publication of the first quarterly production figures.

Institution of Mining

The annual dinner of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy will be held at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, on Thursday, April 27.

Lonely Reef Results

In 1938 the Lonely Reef Gold Mining Company, Ltd., treated 177,100 tons, yielding 16,536 fine oz. of gold, having a value of £119,486, at a cost of £114,878. Thus the net profit on mining operations was £4,608, compared with £12,106 in the previous year. Taxation absorbed £1,897, depreciation took £1,859, and £2,815 was written off the cost of the Peter Pan, Robin Hood, Bona Fide and Tiberius sections, leaving a surplus for the year of £262, which reduces the debit balance carried forward to £12,210.

Mining Personnel

Mr. H. C. Curwen, Assoc. Inst. M.M., is coming home very shortly.

Captain A. H. Moring has arrived home by air from Kisumu.

Lord Stonehaven and Mr. G. C. Hutchinson are due back in London on Monday by air from their visit to the Kentan properties in Tanganyika.

Sir Humphrey Leggett, a member of the London Committee of the Nigel Gold Mining Company, has been appointed Chairman of that Committee.

The following applications have been made to the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, The Association: Mr. A. C. Ashburner, Kakamega; Mr. F. O. S. Dobell, Salisbury; and Mr. John Stewart, Kisii; to Studentship, Mr. J. Meitzer, Bulawayo; and Mr. A. G. Valentine, Kakamega.

Territorial Outputs

The mineral output of Northern Rhodesia during February was as follows: Copper, 16,924 tons; zinc, 1,000 tons; vanadium, 70,270 lb.; cobalt, 283,458 lb.; mica, 300 lbs.; gold, 126 oz.; silver, 3,607 oz.

Mineral exports from Tanganyika Territory during March included 11,915 oz. gold (unrefined), 465 carats diamonds, 42 long tons of tin, and 211 long tons of salt. The gold was produced from the following districts: Lupa, 2,265 oz. alluvial, 1,828 oz. reef; Musoma, 4,947 oz.; Mwanza, 1,894 oz.; Singida, 857 oz.; Morogoro, 23 oz.; and Kigoma, 104 oz.

The Rhodesian Bullion Company of Bulawayo is importing plant for gold refining—a new industry in Southern Rhodesia, which should save overseas refining charges.

Latest London Share Prices Company Progress Reports

	Last week	This week
Andura Syndicate (5s.)	4½d.	4½d.
Bushtick Mines (10s.)	6s. 3d.	6s. 3d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	42s. 6d.	43s. 9d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	10s. 3d.	9s. 6d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	1½d.	1½d.
Exploration Co. (10s.)	7s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Gabait Gold Mines (2s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	27s. 0d.	26s. 9d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	6s. 9d.	6s. 0d.
Kagera Mines, Ltd. (5s.)	2s. 7½d.	2s. 7½d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	1½d.	1½d.
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	6d.	6d.
Kentan (10s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	4½d.	4½d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Leonora Corporation (1s.)	3d.	3d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	7½d.	7½d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	4s. 4½d.	4s. 4½d.
Luiiri Gold Areas (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Mashaba Asbestos (1s.)	7½d.	7½d.
Nchanga Cons. (20s.)	30s. 0d.	30s. 0d.
Rezende (1s.)	8s. 6d.	8s. 0d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	4s. 0d.	3s. 9d.
Rhodesia Katanga (1s.)	1s. 4½d.	1s. 4½d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	6d.	6d.
Rhodesian Anglo American (10s.)	20s. 9d.	21s. 3d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	2s. 1½d.	2s. 3d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	13s. 3d.	13s. 9d.
Rhokana (1s.)	49 12s. 6d.	49 12s. 6d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	14s. 9d.	14s. 9d.
Rosterman (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	13s. 9d.	14s. 9d.
Sherwood Starr (5s.)	5s. 3d.	4s. 9d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	4½d.	4½d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Tanganyika Concessions (1s.)	4s. 3d.	4s. 0d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Thistle Gold Mines (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	3s. 1½d.	3s. 7½d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	16s. 3d.	16s. 0d.

Tanganyika Central Gold.—March output: 2,832 tons milled, yielding 518 oz. fine gold; value, £3,608. Working costs: £4,822; loss on month, £1,214.

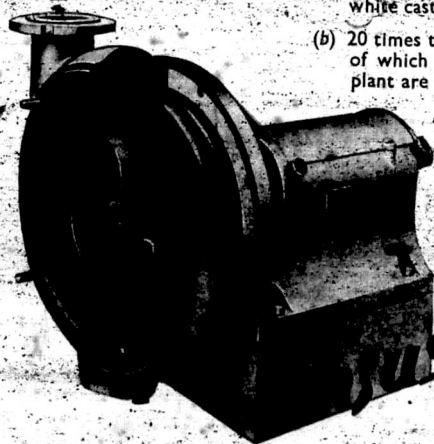
Gabait Gold.—During March 1,040 tons of ore and 1,470 tons of accumulated tailings were treated; yield, 452-oz. fine gold. Reduced yield due to low grade of ore encountered.

Kavirondo.—The March progress report states that during the month 1,940 tons of ore were crushed, in the Kakamega mill, yielding 459 oz. fine gold. In No. 2 Area 695 tons produced 207 oz. fine gold. Total production: 666 oz. fine gold. Development: Koa Mulimu: New vertical shaft sunk 7 ft. to total of 304 ft., or 116 ft. below 2nd level; 3rd level station begun. 3rd level N. crosscut holed to vertical shaft; No. 1 winze sunk 7 ft. Rise No. 3 risen 5 ft. and communicated with a drive S. on western branch from crosscut W. at 2nd level. 2nd level N.: winze to connect with No. 1 rise from 3rd level begun and sunk 6 ft. On Koa Mulimu No. 3 vein the winze at the south end of 2b vein was sunk 39 ft. to total of 51 ft. Stopping continued in Sirius section; quartz and rubble from Koa Mulimu No. 3 vein outcrop and from surface exposures N. of Jitsama section was mined and sent to the mill.

In No. 2 Area 2nd level E. adv. 10 ft. to total 10½ ft.; crosscut S. adv. 22 ft. to total 77 ft. 1st level W.: No. 5 trough winze sunk 9 ft. to total 46 ft. on quartz 18 in. wide worth 23 dwt. gold per ton; intermediate level between 50 ft. and 1st level N. drive at 50 ft. in No. 5 trough winze driven 30 ft. to total 85 ft. Quartz is now narrow and of low value. Subsidiary drivages to facilitate stopping were also carried out. Total footage in No. 2 Area: 133 ft.

Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., has declared payment of an interim dividend of 6¼d. per 10s. share payable on or about May 23. This is equal to 5 5/24 against 5½% a year ago. The current payment is on a larger capital.

Rubber



The performance of Vaceal Pumps is summed up in the following report of a user:—

- The life of the pump is quite equal to
- (a) 15 times that of lining in special chromed white cast iron.
 - (b) 20 times that of lining in manganese steel of which other types of pumps in our plant are usually made.

Steel

INTERNATIONAL COMBUSTION LTD.

ALDWYCH HOUSE - ALDWYCH - LONDON - W.C.2

AGENTS IN AFRICA: EAST AFRICAN INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT CO., LTD., P.O. BOX 51, KISUMU, KENYA

Tanganyika Crop Prospects

THE crop report issued in Dar es Salaam a fortnight ago states that the reports received to the end of March indicate that there has been an improvement in the incidence of rain in the Lake, Western and Central Provinces, and that prospects for grain crops, other than maize, have improved, with the early prospect of relieving food shortage where it exists.

Groundnut production will be below the normal because of scarcity of seed and rosette disease. Yields of rice, too, will be poor except where it is grown under swamp conditions. Extensive planting of cassava and sweet potatoes is being pressed forward. The improved condition of the cotton crop in the Lake Province gives promise of better yields than were, at one time anticipated.

Elsewhere in the Territory Natives have taken advantage of the good rains which began in the latter half of March, and planting has been general. In the Central and Southern Provinces the failure of the early rains has prejudiced the prospects of increased yields, and, except in Arusha, yields of crops planted with the short rains have been light. Good progress with maize and root crop plantings is reported in most districts.

Should normal rains continue, the prospects for coffee in the Northern and Southern Highlands Provinces, and for *robusta* in Bukoba, are regarded as good. Poor rains have retarded the flushing of tea in Mufindi. An increase in the acreage cultivated for cotton in the Northern, Tanga and Eastern Provinces.

The present season has been unfavourable for tobacco in Iringa, the rains having come too late

and being likely to cause disease in early plantings. In Songea, also, the transplanting of tobacco was delayed by dry conditions, and only a slight increase in production over 1938 is anticipated. The yield of tobacco in Biharamulo, where harvesting is beginning, is not expected to reach that of last year.

Locust have been reported from Maswa and Kigoma, with localised damage to crops in the latter district.

Sisal, Copper and Speculators

THE advisability of establishing a terminal market for sisal was recently discussed in *Jardine's Broad-sheet*, and in the current issue a correspondent, stressing that the speculator is a valuable accessory to the marketing of any commodity, quotes the experience of the copper industry. He writes:—

About ten years ago the copper producers of the world formed a selling organisation known as the Copper Exporters, the declared purpose of which was to effect sales direct from producer to consumer, eliminating the merchant and speculator and entirely dispensing with the services of the London Metal Exchange.

"Sales to merchants, dealers, and other such intermediaries were expressly forbidden. Before the Association began to work it was warned that the inevitable effect of refusing to deal through the normal market channels would be that the producers themselves would have to carry the stocks, as they declined to deal with the market, whose proper business it was to carry stocks.

Events amply proved the accuracy of this forecast. After lifting the price of copper to the entirely unwarranted level of £12, the Association, prior to its inevitable collapse, found itself the unwilling owners of the largest stocks of copper ever known to the trade, and a price of £27. The copper trade thus provided the best possible example of the value of an organised market with the producer, consumer, merchant and private speculator each playing his part."

Sudan Salt

Net profit of Sudan Salt, Ltd., for 1938 totalled £15,655, compared with £15,086 during the preceding 12 months. The dividend is being raised from 3% to 3½%. Payment of participating rights to Preference shareholders absorbs £5,922 (against £5,076), after which £2,821 is carried forward. The output of salt was 37,500 tons, or 3,000 tons more than in 1937; the volume of inland sales is stated to have been good, and a satisfactory beginning was made with the supply of salt to Ethiopia under the agreement secured for that territory. Difficulties in regard to export business occurred in 1938, but there has been an improvement this year.

Robey and Company

The progress achieved by Messrs. Robey & Company during the past year was reviewed by the Chairman, Mr. W. T. Bell, at the recent annual meeting. He said that a number of important contracts had been completed, not only for their standard manufactures, but also for the Government. They included a number of large electric winding engines for coal mines in this country, and for metalliferous mines abroad. Prospects of this line of manufacture were favourable. In addition they had also supplied a number of boiler installations at home and for export; had undertaken some special machinery, including hydraulic pumps, for export to Russia; and some heavy equipment for steel plant both at home and for Turkey.



POWER for INDUSTRY!

**KENYA
UGANDA
TANGANYIKA**

Cheap power is available in many areas

Before selecting a factory size or installing power appliances refer your proposals to one of the Companies' offices.

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

SYSTEMS: In Kenya and Uganda—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 415 and 240 volts.
In Tanganyika—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 400 and 230 volts; or 440 and 220 volt Direct Current.

OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.
Kenya: Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret.
Uganda: Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja.

THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
Dar es Salaam and Tanga.

THE DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, Kigoma, Moshi, Mwanza.

LONDON OFFICE: 66, Queen Street, E.C.4

Market Prices and Notes

Butter.—Kenya, unchanged at 112s. per cwt. (1938: 114s.)
Castor Seed.—Bombay to Hull, quiet at £10. 5s. per ton. (1938: £11 12s. 6d.; 1937: £14 5s.)
Cloves.—Quiet, with Zanzibar spot 8½d., and c.i.f. 7 15/16d. per lb. Madagascar spot (in bond), 7½d., c.i.f., 6½d. (1938: 8½d.; 1937: 10½d.)
Coffee.—No auctions were held, owing to Easter.
Copper.—Standard for cash remains easy at £41 13s. 9d. to £41 16s. 3d., and three months is 6s. 3d. higher. (1938: £39 16s. 3d.; 1937: £63 10s.)
 Blister production exceeds the present consumption of refined, and world stocks increased last month by 13,277 tons to 506,391, American stocks totalling 320,000 tons; apparent world consumption is 158,000 tons, with American at 50,000 tons. World output by mines and smelters reached 164,000 tons, American output totalling 61,000 tons. World production of refined copper is put at 171,000 tons, with American at 66,000 tons.
Copra.—East African f.m.s. nominally dull at £10 2s. 6d. per ton c.i.f. for May shipment. (1938: £11 7s. 6d.; 1937: £18 10s.)
Cotton.—American middling spot, 5 17/16d., futures, May, 4 63/16d.; July, 4 41/16d.; September, 4 30/16d. per lb.
Cotton Seed.—Egyptian black to Hull for April, £5 7s. 6d.; May, £5 8s. 9d.; June, £5 10s. (1938: £4; 1937: £5 15s.)
Gold.—148s. 6½d. per oz. (1938: 140s. 0½d.; 1937: 141s. 8d.)
Groundnuts.—Ceylon (mached) steady to Rotterdam; Hamburg for April at £10 6s. 3d. per ton. (1938: £10 1s. 3d.)
Maize.—East African No. 2 is dull and easy at 22s. 6d. to 20s. 9d. per qtr., according to position.
 The crop is estimated at 5,400,000 tons, compared with 4,224,000 tons last season.
Pyrethrum.—Kenya flowers, nominal at £145 per ton, and Japanese dull, with business done at £96 per ton. (1938: £120, £83.)
Sisal.—Despite quiet conditions, values have been well maintained, and sellers are not disposed to do business except at full market rates.
 Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, £16 12s. 6d. to £16 15s.; No. 2, £15 17s. 6d. to £16; No. 3, £15 10s. per ton for May-August shipment, c.i.f., optional ports. (1938: £16 5s., £16 15s. 10s.; 1937: £22 15s.)
 Sisal Estates, Ltd., announce that production in March amounted to 343 tons, making a total of 3,533 tons for nine months to the end of March, 1939.
 Dwa Plantations, Ltd., state that output of sisal and tow from the Dwa and Kedai estates during March totalled 96 tons.
 Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., announce that their output during March totalled 249 tons.
Soya Beans.—Dull, with Manchurian afloat £8 10s. per ton for April. (1938: £7 2s. 6d.; 1937: £10 1s. 3d.)
Tin.—Firm, with standard for cash £216 17s. 6d., and three months £2 6s. 3d. less. (1938: £173 15s.; 1937: £274 10s.)
Tobacco.—The Nyasaland representative in London reports that weather conditions in Nyasaland have much improved. Dark-fired estimates for Lilongwe, Ncheu and Zomba are unchanged; in Upper Shire they are now put at 50,000 lb., Palombe 80,000 to 90,000; Namalanga, 250,000 lb., and Mombasa, 100,000 lb. Sharpevale sun-cured is now estimated at 200,000 lb. Total estimate of all dark trust land tobacco is 6,000,000 lb. Yield of dark tobaccos on private estates is very low and is expected to amount to 3,000,000 lb. Total of darks for this season is therefore estimated at around 9,000,000 lb. The position in regard to flue-cured tobaccos has improved, the estimated output being put at 3,500,000 lb.
Wheat.—Kenya Equator, 20s. 6d. per qtr., and Governor, 6d. higher.
Wool.—At the recent sales 296 bales of Kenya received good competition and sold at steady rates. The highest price for Kenya was 10½d.

Rainfall in East Africa

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

Kenya (Week ended April 5).—Chemelil, 1.30 inches; Cherangani, 0.29; Donyo Sabuk, 0.34; Eldama, 3.00; Eldoret, 0.02; Equator, 0.78; Fort Hall, 0.45; Fort Ternan, 1.61; Gilgil, 0.42; Hoey's Bridge, 0.02; Kabete, 0.51; Kaimosi, 2.57; Kericho, 1.04; Kiambu, 0.12; Killifi, 2.98; Kinangop, 0.77; Kisumu, 1.81; Kitale, 0.32; Koru, 3.53; Lamu, 0.43; Limuru, 0.39; Lumbwa, 0.27; Mackakos, 0.13; Mackinnon Road, 0.25; Makiindu, 1.69; Makuyu, 0.72; Malindi, 2.92; Menengai, 1.51; Meru, 2.73; Mitubiri, 0.16; Miwani, 0.64; Molo, 1.35; Mombasa, 1.92; Muhoroni, 1.00; Nairobi, 0.48; Naivasha, 0.01; Nakuru, 0.80; Ngong, 0.28; Njoro, 1.49; Nyeri, 0.82; Rongai, 1.56; Rumuruti, 0.28; Sagana, 0.72; Simba, 1.15; Sotik, 1.20; Soy, 0.48; Thika, 0.29; Thomson's Falls, 0.50; Timau, 0.42; Timboroa, 1.08; Tsavo, 0.10; and Voi, 0.10 inch.

Tanganyika (Week ended April 3).—Amani, 2.48 inches; Arusha, 2.09; Bagamoyo, 2.55; Baharamulo, 3.69; Bukoba, 5.45; Dar es Salaam, 3.69; Dodoma, 1.42; Iringa, 1.34; Kigoma, 0.61; Kilosa, 2.96; Kilwa, 6.20; Lindi, 2.66; Lushoto, 1.35; Lyamungu, 3.28; Mahenge, 4.43; Mbeya, 1.89; Morogoro, 2.70; Moshi, 1.38; Mpwapa, 1.23; Musoma, 1.80; Mwanza, 2.55; Ngomeni, 2.55; Njombe, 3.13; Old Shinyanga, 0.40; Songea, 1.18; Tabora, 0.45; Tanga, 3.31; Tukuyu, 12.51; and Uteu, 3.74 inches.

Nyasaland (Week ended April 7).—Chisamba, 0.99 inch; Glenorchy, 1.27; Lauderdale, 1.44; Limbali, 1.02; Mini Mini, 2.55; Ruo, 1.17; and Zoa, 1.54 inches.

Air Mail Passengers

Outward passengers on April 14 included Mr. C. H. Shepherd-Smith, for Kisumu; and Miss C. B. Richards, for Nairobi.

On April 15 Mr. S. Davies left for Kisumu.

Yesterday Mrs. U. A. Holme was booked to leave for Blantyre, and on April 22 Mrs. Gordon Rees leaves for Port Bell, and Mr. L. O. Smith for Kisumu.

Homeward passengers on April 10 included Mr. A. Granville-Ross, Mr. H. J. Dalglish, Mr. G. A. Tyson, Mr. W. T. Newton and Mr. D. A. Johnston, from Nairobi; Mr. P. Wyndham, Miss B. Eager, and Mrs. A. Fell, from Kisumu; and Miss E. C. Pike, from Kampala.

Homeward passengers on April 11 included Mr. and Mrs. Minet, from Beira; Mr. and Mrs. Carberry and Mr. Johnstone, from Mombasa; Mr. Shaw, from Kisumu; and Mr. Morrison from Khartoum.

Homeward passengers on April 14 included Mr. P. M. Holman and Mrs. E. C. Holman from Nairobi, Miss A. C. Whytes and Captain R. A. St. G. Martin, from Kisumu, and Mr. M. H. Gordon, from Juba.

BRANCHES IN KENYA

at

NAIROBI and KILINDINI

The East African Coffee Curing Co., Ltd.

MILLERS OF
EAST AFRICAN
and
CONGO COFFEES

Passengers from East Africa

THE m.v. "Dunvegan Castle" which sailed from Mombasa on March 22, and arrived home recently, brought the following passengers to:—

Genoa

Allen, Capt. G. M.
Bower, Miss L.
Currie, Mr. A.
Davis, Mr. & Mrs. O. V.
Gee, Mr. & Mrs.
Ould, Mr. & Mrs. C. W.
Ramsay, Mr. G. N.
Rawlins, Miss Z. J.
Scales, Col. G. A. McL.
Smith, Mr. & Mrs. M.
Sullivan, Mr. M. D. W.
Turner, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.
Vibart, Capt. & Mrs. J. E.
Wrentmore, Mr. & Mrs. G. M.

Marseilles

Arnot, Mr. & Mrs. W. D.
Chesham, Lord & Lady.
Cross, Mr. L. V. G.
Greer, Mr. F. U. M.
Mardet, Mr. E. J.
Martin, Mrs. R.
Moreau, Mrs. R. E.
Moxham, Mr. & Mrs. J. A.
Skiinner, Mr. H. W.
Storey, Mr. & Mrs. H. H.

London

Anderson, Rev. F. L.
Andersen, Mrs. E. L. B.
Anon, Mrs.
Aratoun, Mrs. T.
Atkins, Miss I. M.
Attwood, Mrs. E. L. G.
Babb, Mr. H. E.
Barborton, Mrs. R. B. M.
Barry, Mrs. C.
Bassett, Mr. & Mrs. G. H.
Bassett, Major & Mrs. J. C.
Bate, Mr. & Mrs. A. K.
Bateson, Miss B.
Beard, Mr. & Mrs. W. M.
Beaumont, Mrs. G.
Beeton, Mr. & Mrs. W. J.
Blight, Miss K. A.
Boral, Mrs. E. A.
Boulerson, Mr. & Mrs. G. H. C.
Brannigan, Mrs. M. C.
Brett, Mrs. H. L.
Brodie, Mr. W. J.
Brodrick, Miss O.
Brodrick, Miss V.
Brooke, Mr. H. A.
Brown, Mrs. W. M.
Bulley, Miss M.
Butterfield, Capt. & Mrs. H. R. F.
Carmichael, Mrs. J.
Carrington, Mrs. B. W.
Cattley, Miss M. H.
Catto, Mrs. G.
Chapman, Mr. H. A. W.
Clark, Mr. E. D. H.
Clarke, Mr. & Mrs. K. H.
Clegg, Mr. & Mrs. W. J.
Cliff, Mrs. D.
Coad, Mr. & Mrs. R. J.
Colegrave, Mrs. I. F.
Conolly, Major E. M.
Collier, Rev. & Mrs. R.
Cooke, Mr. & Mrs. C. E.
Curran, Mr. & Mrs. C. N. P.
Curran, Mrs. T.
Cuthbert, Mr. G.
Danks, Mr. & Mrs. W. S.
Dasher, Mr. W. A.
Davidson, Miss M.
Davidson, Mrs. M. B.
Davis, Mr. & Mrs. A. E.
Davison, Mrs. C. N.
Dempster, Mr. M.
Dibben, Mr. J. W.
Dick, Mrs. M.
Dickson, Mr. & Mrs. A. H.
Docwra, Mrs. E. M.
Drayner, Mr. W.
Dudgeoni, Mr. F. S.
Dunkerly, Mr. & Mrs. R.
Dunje, Mrs. E. G.
Dutton, Mr. & Mrs. A. C.
Eaton, Miss P. M.
Edwards, Mrs. A. M.
Elliott, Mrs. E. C.
Everard, Mrs. M.
Fairweather, Mr. R. J.
Fawcuis, Mr. J. G.
Fearn, Mr. J.
Finch, Mr. D.
Finlayson, Mr. M. O.
Fisher, Miss G. G.
Fletcher, Mrs. E. C.
Forbes, Mr. & Mrs. J. K.
Francis, Mr. W.
Frost, Mr. & Mrs. B. W.
Gale, Mr. & Mrs. H.
Gardner, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.
Gassie, Mr. V. S.
Godfrey, Mrs. L. M.
Goodwin, Mr. & Mrs. G. R.
Gordon, Mrs. E. O.
Gorham, Mr. G. W.
Gossip, Miss D.
Graham, Mrs. T. D.
Gregory, Dr.
Griffiths, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Hall, Mr. & Mrs. B.
Hamilton, Mr. & Mrs. P. H.
Hammond, Mr. & Mrs. H.
Harding, Mr. & Mrs. A. G.
Harold, Mr. H. O.
Harrison, Mr. & Mrs. P.
Hewill, Mr. & Mrs. B.
Heywood, Mr. & Mrs. R.
Hunt, Mr. & Mrs. R. T.
Hudson, Capt. B. M. M.
Jackson, Mrs. A. M.
Lapham, Mr. & Mrs. F. G.
Lathbury, Mr. & Mrs. R. J.
Lawrence, Mr. E.
Leach, Mr. & Mrs. G. P.
Lewin, Mr. & Mrs. J. B.
Lewis, Rev.
Martin, Mr. & Mrs. H.
Mackenzie, Miss E. J.
Mackenzie, Miss M. W.
Mackinley, Mrs. A. F.
Mardon, Mr. C. H.
Mardon, Mr. V. R.
Martin, Mr. & Mrs. H.
Mitchell, Mr. T. G. M.
Nichol, Mr. E. T.
Nichol, Mr. R. F.
Pennington, Miss A.
Porter, Dr. & Mrs. A. E.
Potts, Mrs. E.
Radford, Miss U.
Rae, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Rees, Miss E. G.
Richardson, Mrs. G. E.
Roane, Mr. W. A.

Robins, Miss
Robotham, Mr. D. E.
Robson, Miss J. T.
Rockey, Capt. & Mrs. N.
Rogers, Miss E.
Stephenson, Mr. & Mrs. P. H.
Stevens, Mr. & Mrs. H. F.
Stevenson, Brig.-Gen. & Mrs. V. H.
Stowell, Mr. & Mrs. R. F.
Stoyle, Brig.-Gen.
Strachan, Miss J.
Sutherland, Mr. & Mrs. D. M.
Taylor, Mr. G.
Taylor, Miss S. M.

Thomas, Mr. D. O.
Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. F. T.
Thornbaum, Mr. & Mrs. F. H.
Tyler, Miss M.
Utting, Mr. & Mrs. C. E.
Wacher, Mr. & Mrs. L. W.
Watney, Major & Mrs.
Westcott, Miss N.
Whittal, Mr. & Mrs. E. G.
Wilcox, Miss M. A.
Witt, Capt. & Mrs. C. M.
Wood, Mrs. A.
Wright, Mr. P. D.
Yonge, Mrs. C. M.
Young, Mr. & Mrs. E. C.

Passengers for East Africa

THE s.s. "Dunluce Castle," which left London on April 14 for East Africa, carries the following passengers to:—

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Alcorn, Mr. W.
Ayres, Miss A.
Bailey, Miss K.
Booth, Mrs. E.
Brobst, Mr. & Mrs.
Butcher, Mr. & Mrs. F.
Butcher, Mr. D.
Cain, Mr. D. S.
Candy, Miss W. C.
Childs-Clarke, Mr. & Mrs. B. F. C.
Currie, Mrs. A. M.
Dalgaurns, Mr. & Mrs. N. R. E.
Donald, Mr. B. B.
Edwards, Mr. & Mrs. R. J.
Edwell, Miss N.
Gikdea, Mrs. A.
Gordon, Mrs. E. B.
Gowing, Mrs. M. Y.
Grant, Miss M. K.
Halstead, Mrs.
Hansford, Mr. & Mrs. C. G.

Katzler, Mr. O.
Kemp, Miss W.
Lesser, Rev. & Mrs. N. A.
*Lewis, Miss O.
Love, Miss O.
Macdonald, Miss A. F.
McNeil, Mrs. R.
Miller, Mr. & Mrs. A.
Milstead, Mr. B. G.
Minton, Miss H. E. D.
Otter, Mr. R. C.
Peplow, Mr. H. R. N.
*Pettman, Mr. & Mrs. P. A. H.
Pettman, Mr. & Mrs. W.
Rawlins, Mrs. V. J.
Richardson, Mrs. A. S.

Passengers marked * join at Marseilles.

THE m.v. "Durban Castle" which left London on April 6, carries the following passengers to:—

Beira

Atkinson, Mr. C. I.
Berings, Mrs. M.
Chamberlain, Miss L. L.
Cole, Mr. G. H.
Coupland, Mr. A.
Ellis, Mr. & Mrs. H. J.
Ford, Mr. & Mrs. M. A.
Foster, Miss M. R.
Fraser, Mr. D.
Goodman, Miss M.
Hilliars, Mrs. E. C.
McIllwaine, Mrs.
Middlemas, Mr. A.
Sutch Taylor, Mrs. A. M.
Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. J.

Air Mail Passengers

Our list of Air Mail passengers appears on page 939.

Tanga

Rufe, Mr. A.
Salter, Miss J.

Zanzibar

Blaber, Mr. & Mrs.
Vatcher, Miss E.

Dar es Salaam

Beadnell, Lieut. L. C.
Dillworth, Mr.
*Evans, Mr. C. D.
Fawley, Miss M. B. O.
Lloyd, Miss M.
Longland, Miss J. M.
Lubbock, Mr. & Mrs. H.
Morgan, Mrs. M. J.
Thomas, Miss M. G.

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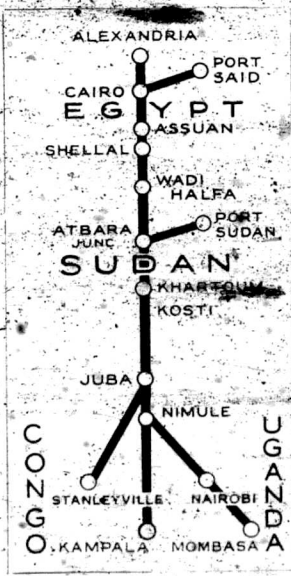
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE BONDS OF UNION between Kenya, Uganda and the East African Territory were well described to the East African Group in London last week by Mr. L. B. Freeston, for over two years secretary to the East African Governors' Conference, and recently appointed Chief Secretary of Tanganyika, for which Territory he leaves England on Saturday next. The report in this issue makes it evident that Mr. Freeston considers the wise course in regard to union of the three Dependencies to be that of gradualness, but those who hold the contrary view, as we do, may fairly claim that the record of inter-territorial co-operation and co-ordination which he recited constitutes a first-class case for that complete constitutional union for which the non-official community has so long pleaded. Who can doubt that one Administration would have been set up ten, if not twenty years ago, if the responsibility had resided with a board of business men concerned solely to obtain the maximum of efficiency? But the divergence between our view and that expressed by Mr. Freeston is perhaps more apparent than real, for, as a Civil servant, he admittedly took no account of political considerations, which cannot, however, be excluded in an approach to this subject; indeed, though non-officials consider that there is a first-class economic and administrative case for union, by no means the least of their arguments are those of a political nature. Suffice it to say that if union had been consummated years ago, there might to-day be no German Colonial problem; Hitler, a realist, would then have known that the Imperial Government was in earnest, instead of being encouraged to believe that persistent agitation would achieve its aim, and that at the ceaseless sounding of his trumpets the walls of Jericho would fall down.

That the Fuehrer's speech to-morrow to the Reichstag will thrust German Colonial claims into the forefront once more appears to be certain, and too many people, anticipating that development, are already asking one another what can be done about it. Lord Holden, indeed, speaking publicly in Manchester on Saturday, implored the British Government to forestall Hitler by an open and unequivocal assurance that this country is prepared to discuss "all just international claims, including the revision of Colonial territory," provided the German Government accepts President Roosevelt's suggestions in their entirety. What study Lord Holden may have given to the German Colonial case, such as it is, we do not know, but it must be astonishingly superficial if, as he is reported to have said, he considers it a "just" claim. The fact is that no single convincing argument has yet been advanced from the German side; instead, the most absurd fictions are paraded as facts, so repeatedly that many British publicists have unfortunately been decoyed into accepting them as the real thing. It would be the grossest injustice to the populations of the former German territories to bring them within the power of a régime outrageous in its denial of human liberty; it would be the height of injustice to the British and French Empires in the first place, and to the wider world as a whole, to give Germany strategic points across the seas from which she could and would at her pleasure launch her drive for world hegemony.

* * *

There is a tragic proclivity on the part of so many people in this country to accept at face value the words even of so gross a treaty-breaker as Hitler, and

when, as part of his diplomatic finesse, he temporarily abandons threats in favour of smooth promises, to say: "What can we give in earnest of our friendship?" Upon that British failing Germany knows well how to play. Yet who can hope that those who have deliberately scorned international law for years, and with equal eagerness cast their own personal undertakings to the winds, would be converted to uprightness and peace by the gift of millions of Africans?—for that is what the transfer of Colonies means in effect. While South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, France, Belgium, and even little Portugal have over a long period said in so many words that they will at all costs resist any German attempts to recover the Colonies or Mandated Territory over which their flag flies, Great Britain has vacillated calamitously. Nothing could be worse than a further sign of weakness at this moment. To Berlin and Berchtesgaden it would appear merely as a bribe. One thing is certain—that any suggestion by the Prime Minister of the transfer of any Colonial territory to Germany in return for a promise of good behaviour would evoke the strongest resentment and protest from the Dominions and the Colonies, and thus provoke disunity at a moment when Empire unity is more than ever necessary. If Hitler has made up his mind to bark at Great Britain, or even to bite, it would be both dishonourable and futile to attempt to escape his manifestations of anger by the transfer of territories, which, if they became the first victims, would be by no means the last. In this matter there can be no compromise with honour, trusteeship and self-preservation.

* * * * *

IT IS CERTAINLY NOT the fault of the Mandate that the Government of Tanganyika has always so sadly neglected the education of the white youth of the Territory, for that much misunderstood instrument, which naturally calls upon the Mandatory Power to safeguard the interests of the Natives, does not in that sense impose an obligation disregarded in the neighbouring British Colonies and Protectorates; in fact, the principles of government are the same in all the Eastern African Dependencies under the Union Jack, whether the mandatory responsibility be to Geneva or to the British conscience and the British Parliament. That African education—by which we do not mean mere literacy—should bulk large in the Government's eyes is right and proper, but that the upbringing of white children should be regarded so impassively is both a reproach and a danger. As the Rev. E. V. Lean points out in our correspondence columns to-day, five paragraphs of the terms of reference recently issued to the central and provincial committees appointed to report on educational facilities in the Territory are devoted to Native educational requirements, while the needs of the European and Indian communities are dismissed in three lines. That comparison, it is to be feared, reflects all too faithfully the proportionate attention given by the authorities in the past to these two aspects of the matter.

Mr. Lean's letter emphasises two points fundamental to the education of white children in Africa. The first—which has inspired Mr. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, a great educationist in the widest sense of the term—is that the white man must lead in Africa, and that to lead satisfactorily he must be educated in his early years to a standard which will enable him to take and hold his rightful position *vis-à-vis* the Native, who will readily admit true superiority of knowledge, but will increasingly resent an assumption of superiority based merely on a pale skin. So Southern Rhodesia wisely insists that each white child shall be educated to a high standard—and generously offers the benefits of its system to young Nyasalanders. Free and compulsory education for this same purpose has already been mooted by the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia. On the Lupa goldfield of Tanganyika, the district in which Mr. Lean is stationed, the danger of the emergence of a "poor white" problem is already assuming grave proportions, and his trenchant appeal to the Government does not come too soon.

* * *

The second point made by our correspondent is that Tanganyika's white children should be instructed in schools which are truly Tanganyikan, and that the present tendency to permit the creation of racial and ideological cleavages among Europeans of tender years should be arrested and reversed. The scandal of the inculcation of crude Nazism in subsidised German schools in the Territory has continued much too long; in the past couple of years particularly they have demonstrated a determination to intensify a racial separation from the rest of the white population and to propagate ideas alien and hostile to British rule. Mr. Lean's vision of all European residents developing a national allegiance to the country of their adoption and demonstrating it by the community education of their children is an inspiring one, and steps towards that ideal cannot be too promptly taken. His own district, with its Europeans speaking half-a-dozen different languages, offers an unrivalled opportunity for experiment, and it is to be hoped that he will be encouraged and assisted to make it. To build, equip and staff the school which he demands would not entail heavy cost, and the results which may reasonably be hoped from his determination, breadth of view and personality well warrant the attempt. The opportunity is challenging: by seizing it Tanganyika might weld into constructive loyalty adolescents of the white races some of whom might otherwise develop a destructive outlook.

* * * * *

THE LATE MR. C. F. M. SWYNNERTON was a man whose good deeds have not died with him. But for his vision, faith and pertinacity, there may have been no Tsetse Research Department in Tanganyika Territory, and there would certainly not have been one so well supplied with funds. It is a monument to his genius, and another aspect of his foresight and wisdom has now

come to light because his farm, Gungunyana, in the Umtali district of Southern Rhodesia, is for sale. Together with the Mount Silinda Mission, it covers most of the Chirinda Forest, one of the Colony's natural treasures. During his life Mr. Swynnerton allowed no interference whatever with the Forest, which became a reserve for the wild things he loved so well; he likewise preserved the rare plants for which the area is noted.

Through the Transvaal Museum in Pretoria, the Union of South Africa has sent two expeditions to study the Chirinda Forest, making the farm the centre of their operations, and they have reported that forms of life, and especially of plant

Memorial To life, occur there which exist nowhere else in the whole of Africa. It is pleasant to read that the

Government of the Colony, realising the value of the Forest as a natural preserve and a national asset, is negotiating for an option on the property, and that the Umtali District Farmers' Association has passed a strong resolution in favour of the purchase. Such enlightened action is welcome in these commercial days. We sincerely trust that the name of Mr. Swynnerton, the least self-seeking of men, can in some way be permanently associated with the farm. He loved both Southern Rhodesia and East Africa, left the one to serve the other, but on his retirement intended to settle in Rhodesia. As one of the greatest men whom South-Eastern Africa has produced, a man whose work may save Africa from one of its greatest scourges, he deserves to be commemorated in Rhodesia no less than in Tanganyika Territory.

NOTES BY THE WAY

"Rhodeesha"

"I AM DISTRESSED," writes a correspondent, "at a pronunciation which is being adopted by the British Broadcasting Corporation. Rhodesia has been a good deal on the air recently, and I note that the announcers say 'Rhodeesha' not 'Rhodesia'. I believe that a committee—containing one Welshman, look you, whatever, an Irishman with a brogue as thick as yellow-meal stir-about, and two Scotsmen, ye ken—is in authority at the B.B.C. to advise how to pronounce their own language, and some pretty quaint results have been achieved by it. Surely the Colony has a right to the correct pronunciation of its name. If the present slovenliness is not checked we may hear 'Rhodes-ia' or some other freak coming over the air."

The Temperamental Elephant

LOW FLYING over game is forbidden in Eastern Africa and the Rhodesias and is condemned by all true sportsmen, for the harmful consequences of stampeding wild animals cannot be estimated. It is remarkable that elephants are especially liable to panic from the air, for none of Nature's flyers can ever have injured the mighty beasts, however well they have learned to fear their only enemy on land, man. The Belgians report that the elephants they have tamed in the Congo are terrified of motor-cars, which is, perhaps, understandable—many human beings are too. It is well known that the thoroughly domesticated and trained elephants in the London Zoo are extremely temperamental, and low flying over the Regent's Park Gardens is to be stopped for fear of a stampede by the elephants when carrying children. That the regulation should not apply to Whipnade, where there are equally temperamental elephants, seems strange—but entirely typical of our sapient law-makers.

Salisbury's All-electric Houses

DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION of electricity in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has increased in five years from one million to six and a half million units, and the recent expansion of available power in the new station allows for still further development. So the City Council has had the excellent idea of building four all-electric houses, at prices of £800, £1,250, £1,750 and £2,750, in order to guide

consumers in the proper and efficient use of electricity in their homes. A "hostess" in each will make the necessary explanations. Shows of electrical appliances are common enough and successful as advertisements, but are expensive; permanent showrooms have their points, but the Salisbury City Council's scheme has the advantage that these houses, when they have fulfilled their purpose, will be sold to public buyers, and other similar houses will be built. The scheme reflects equal credit on the Council's electrical engineer, who devised it, and on Councillor R. L. Phillips, who steered it through the council. Electricity for domestic service is very useful and convenient, but can be very expensive unless properly understood and used.

Imprisoned for "Amalgamation"

DURING HIS TOUR of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland with the Commission on Closer Union of which he was Chairman, Lord Bledisloe was impressed by the extraordinary ignorance of the Natives who offered evidence, as to the meaning of amalgamation; an ignorance which, by the way, was evident in the published reports of the sessions. At Fort Jameson the District Commissioner summoned a Native chief to meet Lord Bledisloe and discuss the subject. "Would he give evidence," the chief was asked. "Did he favour amalgamation or not?" "No!" blurted out the chief. "I will not have anything to do with amalgamation; why, my brother was sent to prison for that!" Further investigation by the rather bewildered C. elicited the fact that the chief's brother's little peccadillo which landed him in durance vile was stealing amalgam from a small worker's gold mine!

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.

Work of the Governors' Conference

Mr. Freeston on Inter-Territorial Co-Operation and Co-Ordination

MR. L. B. FRÉESTON, the newly-appointed Chief Secretary of Tanganyika Territory and former Secretary to the East African Governors' Conference, gave a most interesting summary of measures of inter-territorial co-operation and co-ordination in Eastern Africa when he addressed the East African Group of the Over-Seas League last week.

Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika formed, he said, so geographically compact an area that to the superficial observer it seemed something of a paradox that those countries should remain under divided administration after twenty years of British control. In South Africa, the Union formed in 1910 had benefited everyone; the French had successfully grouped their five West African Colonies under one Governor-General and their four Equatorial Colonies under another. Why had Great Britain not brought her East African Dependencies, including Zanzibar, under one administration?

Despite the recommendations of the Hilton-Young Commission in 1927 and the opinions of many authorities, the Joint Select Committee on Closer Union decided unanimously in 1931 that the time was not ripe for Closer Union. That recommendation, endorsed by H.M. Government and re-affirmed in 1935, still stood.

But if you cannot have political unification you must have the closest possible interlocking between the territories to ensure unified policy and method, and the chief instrument of that co-ordination is the Governors' Conference with its ancillary organisations.

How The Governors' Conference Operates

"The Governors' Conference is not merely an annual meeting of three, four or six Governors who talk at random on anything suggested to them. True, they have an annual conference, usually in June, but so organised that they know six weeks beforehand what is to be discussed, so that they have ample time to take the opinions of their advisers. It was largely due to Sir Harold MacMichael that this mode of procedure was adopted. It removes all risk of snap-decisions on matters brought up at the last moment. Though the agenda covers the whole field of administration, it is rare that the Governors find difficulty in reaching unanimous recommendations.

"Actually, the Conference is in permanent session, and there has been built up a system whereby throughout the whole year its influence is maintained through its Secretariat. It is difficult for me to avoid seeming to blow my own trumpet, but as Secretary I was only a fly on the wheel of the chariot; the impetus derived from the Governors, who worked with the utmost co-operation.

"In 1936 it was agreed that all subjects of common interest to the three territories should be handled through the Conference Secretariat. Thus, if the Secretary of State desires the opinions of more than two East African Governors on any matter, he instructs the Conference Secretariat to obtain the information. That system has worked well; it has meant that each Government has known what its neighbours think.

"The third function of the Conference is to give authority to many minor inter-territorial conferences, official and non-official, and mixed official and non-official.

"In a number of matters there is in fact closer union in the practical sense. There is a common currency from Lamu to Lindi and Laropi; there is a Customs Union which enables goods sent into any one territory to pass to the others without let or hindrance; there is a single postal service under one Postmaster-General; there is one body of commercial law; and there is one East African Court of Appeal. So in some measure at any rate the territories are already one unit.

"It is often said that the Kenya-Uganda and Tanganyika railways should be under one management. I would suggest that their efficiency depends on the individuals in control; when, as now, the two General Managers are personal friends in close touch with each other, you get as near perfection as possible. Amalgamation would probably increase expenditure, not reduce it, and freight rates in Kenya and Uganda would rise to equalise losses on the Tanganyika system. Incidentally, the two General Managers submit a joint annual report to the Governors' Conference sitting as an East African Transport Policy Board.

"An Inter-Territorial Road Board is constantly proposed, but I have yet to discover its purpose. The chief thing lacking is money for road-building, and a road board will not produce one extra cent. The Directors of Public Works meet annually to discuss questions of road policy, an arrangement which provides the necessary co-ordination. Until someone endows East Africa with a few millions for new and better roads, not much more can be done.

Remarkable Developments in Scientific Services

"In the scientific services there have been remarkable developments. Take public health. In 1936 the first meeting was held of a new body styled the Medical Research Committee for East Africa, consisting of the Directors of Medical Services of the six territories, with two non-official members in Sir Albert Cook and Dr. J. H. Sequeira; it now meets twice a year to discuss and co-operate on all aspects of medical research. The Committee's most noteworthy achievement has been the formulation of a scheme for unifying under single control all medical research in Eastern Africa. That scheme passed the Governor's Conference last year and is now being put into operation. The relations between the new Director of Medical Research and the Directors of Medical Services of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar—and Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, if they decide to participate—have been most carefully defined to prevent friction and overlapping.

"The Standing Veterinary Research Committee, consisting of the Directors of Veterinary Services and other research men, functions in much the same way and with much the same result. Money has been made available through the Colonial Development Fund, and there is at Kabete a Director of Veterinary Research for the whole of East Africa—Mr. Daubney.

"In 1937 it became obvious that rinderpest was spreading southwards. For years it had been kept north of the Tanganyika Central Railway, but then it jumped the barrier and flared up in southern Tanganyika, causing great alarm to the Rhodesias, Nyasaland and the Union; South Africa alone has stock worth many millions which might be reduced

by half in a single season if rinderpest swept among it.

The Committee promptly convened a conference embracing representatives from all countries in East and Central Africa. It produced definite plans for a campaign, recommended how much each of the ten Governments should contribute, and arranged *personnel*. Nine Governments associated themselves with the plan, and a barrier of immunised cattle about a hundred miles wide and forty miles deep was created south of the Victoria River. That effectively prevented the spread of the disease. Recently another conference drew up schemes designed gradually to eliminate the disease from all the territories. That is an admirable instance of what can be done by inter-territorial co-operation.

Apart from the Research Institute at Amani, the focus and hub of long-range agricultural research for Eastern Africa, smaller stations are examining problems connected with coffee, sisal and other crops, and there is now no unnecessary duplication of work. In addition to regular meetings of the Directors of Agriculture of the three territories with the Director of Amani, specialist officers confer from time to time. The Conservators of Forests have likewise met annually in the last two years and made recommendations to the Governors' Conference.

The Directors of Education of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, have for years met in annual conference. The latest long-range educational project is the development of Makerere College, the organisation of which was worked out at an inter-territorial conference in Kampala last April, if Uganda has found the greater part of the finance. Tanganyika and Kenya have also contributed. The college will be administered by a Council on which all three territories are represented.

The Problem of Publicity

Though for some years East Africa has had its Trade and Information Office in London, it was generally felt that more ought to be done in East Africa to ensure that the right type of publicity should reach the outer world. This question came to a head as a result of the Johannesburg Exhibition, where we had a very successful East African Pavilion with Mr. Kenneth Archer as Commissioner. The coffee there sold—not Kenya coffee, Tanganyika coffee or Uganda coffee—was East African coffee; for the whole idea was to publicise East Africa. The latest development is the creation of an East African Publicity Association, initiated by non-officials and supported by the Governments, with a whole-time publicity expert: it is just getting into working order, and will, I think, show results.

The big industries have also shown keenness to get together. Three years ago coffee growers in all three territories joined in the East African Coffee Producers' Committee, and the coffee traders formed a parallel organisation, so that when in 1937 the bottom dropped out of the coffee market and producers were faced with something like ruin, the two organisations got together immediately, marshalled the facts, and presented a case for relief to the Governments, the railways, and the shipping companies. Within a few weeks railway rates had been halved, shipping rates reduced, and concessions obtained from the concerns handling and marketing the product.

Timber producers have agreed to standard stock sizes and methods of exploiting new markets overseas; there are now prospects of one East African Sugar Producers' Association; the tea

growers have an inter-territorial organisation which circumstances have made less useful than it might have been; and the sisal growers are co-operating in facing their problems of marketing, cultivation and research.

All these specialist conferences are convened under the authority of the Governors' Conference, the Secretary of which fixes the date, arranges the agenda, and takes charge of the meetings; for the people concerned appear to prefer a Chairman of abysmal ignorance to a fellow who knows all about it!

At the risk of throwing a pebble at a Pyramid, I may mention that Lord Hailey, commenting in his massive 'African Survey' upon these conferences, said there was still evidence of overlapping in the technical services, but gave no evidence of it; perhaps that paragraph was written before Lord Hailey had the opportunity of familiarising himself with the developments of the last two or three years.

Towards Horizontal Integration

I hope I have shown that the Governors' Conference, with its ancillary machinery, is not merely a pretentious façade erected by designing politicians at home. It is achieving more and more the horizontal integration of these territories by interlocking the Governments and bringing the industries together. I became acutely conscious of the progressive breakdown of parochialism in the various territories, and I always found the inter-territorial meetings most beneficial when discussing matters privately and behind the scenes.

The real way to unity lies, I am sure, in building up contacts and interests from below, like coral reefs, rather than in imposing a political constitution from on top like a candle extinguisher.

Mr. Holm, the Chairman, said that the Group had not previously heard a member of the staff of the Colonial Office speak, but he believed the exchange of opinions between officials and the Group at such meetings would be of real mutual advantage. He recalled that Mr. Freeston had gone from the Colonial Office to East Africa as secretary of the Governors' Conference, in which capacity he had shown marked ability and enjoyed the confidence of every section of the community. The Group offered him the most cordial congratulations on his appointment to be Chief Secretary of Tanganyika.

Sir William Gowers, who had participated in the first Governors' Conference, paid tribute to the work of Colonel Walker and Mr. Freeston as secretaries of the Conference, and asked, with reference to the 100-mile barrier against rinderpest, how it was possible to guard against the infiltration of game through that *cordon sanitaire*?

Colonel Walker's Views

Colonel C. W. G. Walker said there had been much progress in the work of the Conference since his tenure of office as secretary had come to an end, but he was still doubtful whether, so long as there was no central executive power, progress could be counted upon if the interest of one part of the area conflicted with that of another part. There was bound to come a time when there would be a clash of personalities, and he suspected that that was one of the reasons why the Bledisloe Commission envisaged a unified form of government for the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

Colonel W. K. Tucker referred to Colonel Walker's excellent services as secretary of the Governors' Conference and of the anxiety of non-officials on his retirement lest his successor should

(Concluded on page 952.)

Film-Shooting in the Sudan

Thousands of Arabs, Fuzzies, Camels and Vultures

FOUR FEATHERS, the picture of Mr. A. E. W. Mason's fine story, was filmed as to its background in the Sudan; and Mr. A. Waugh has given in a broadcast talk a most interesting account of how it was accomplished.

The story was laid in some 20 years ago, and Mr. Korda, the director, had to recreate the battle of Omdurman, Kitchener's attack, and the decimation of the Khalifa's forces. Mr. Waugh was sent out to make the necessary arrangements, for which he had to secure the consent of the Governor-General, Sir Stewart Symes, of the O.C. Troops to use the East Surrey Regiment and some battalions of Sudanese, and, most difficult of all, the co-operation of Arabs and Fuzzy-Wuzzies. The site selected was the Sabaluku Gorge, not too far from Khartoum, and the actual place through the catacombs of which Kitchener's troops came down before Omdurman.

"To take the part of the Khalifa's army," said Mr. Waugh, "we needed about 4,000 men, 1,000 camels, and 1,500 horses. Naturally, the supply of this number of men and animals raised some particular problems, because these men are not very willing at that time of year to break away from their own work. And it was particularly awkward for us, because it so happened that the only time we could get out was during Ramadhan, when these men are fasting between sunrise and sunset."

The equipment and technicians having arrived, Mr. Waugh had to get the rest of the actors.

Recruiting the Fuzzy-Wuzzies

I had to go to the Red Sea hills and bring back some other tribesmen—the Hadendowa, or Fuzzy-Wuzzies, as they are usually called. The people we had booked already were Arabs.

Now these Fuzzy-Wuzzies are extraordinary fellows. They are exceedingly proud and apt to be fierce, not a people to monkey with at all. They are particularly remarkable for their extraordinary headdress; they have a mass of black curly hair, and in some cases it stands out eight or 10 inches on either side. Naturally, they have customs of their own in the care and preservation of this mop, of which they are very proud indeed.

Many of them mix sheep's fat with an aromatic herb and rub it into the head. But, as you can well understand, with the great heat, all that natural sheep fat becomes rancid before long, and the general results to the nose are, to say the least of it, startling. Also, their heads become rather populated with live-stock, and in order to get over that problem, they wear a scratching pin thrust through their mop. As the Arabs say: "A well-populated head is a sign of a generous mind."

They are one of the tribes in the Sudan who never in any circumstances let go of their weapons. They are always armed with a long, very keen sword in a leather scabbard, and a particularly murderous knife which is thrust through their heavy leather girdles. They are enormously active; they climb the Red Sea hills like goats. And they are a very fine people.

The Arabs did not quite like the look of the Fuzzy-Wuzzies when they arrived. Quite frankly, I didn't blame them; for the average Fuzzy-Wuzzy is a tough-looking customer.

Being extracts from a wireless talk given by Mr. A. Waugh. They are reproduced by the courtesy of the B.B.C. and "The Listener."

However, we got these chaps working, and they were simply magnificent. In their charges they were wonderful. They had to charge at a given signal—Korda had a bugler standing by his side—and they jumped to their feet, went racing away, and shrieking like lost souls. . . . They were storming a zareba, a thorn fence entanglement which British troops had to defend. In the story a company of British troops is overpowered and killed; with the exception of two or three officers who are taken prisoners.

Storming the Zareba

Well, the Fuzzy-Wuzzies were supposed to stop just short of the thorn fence, where the British soldiers were, because we were going to shoot a later scene when they were actually to come over it. But not a bit of it; they just charged straight up to the thorn fence, which had thorns two to three inches long— took a running jump and stamped that fence out of existence.

I was inside the fence photographing them as they came on, and as soon as I saw them stamping it down I was horrified. They came charging straight in, slashing with their swords, and I did not like it any more than these people inside.

The British troops were firing blank cartridges, and these chaps got pitted in the chest (their wounds were successfully treated with strong iodine—which pleased and interested them). But the East Surreys, I think, enjoyed it more than anybody else, though the men were probably working harder than they do under normal conditions. They were asked to do a lot of heavy work, marching and fighting in a blistering heat, at hours when they normally do not work. In some cases two or three would be required to speak lines, and there was tremendous competition to see who were going to get that. We did pick on three men, who I think were considerably envied. To the British soldiers we gave a daily pay over and above their Army pay. The Fuzzy-Wuzzies got about one shilling and twopenny. (They had been induced to come in the first place by a bribe of 1 lb. of snuff each.)

General Kitchener was represented to the life by one of the officers of the East Surreys, with other officers riding behind him; and a lot of fun and chaff it caused. Kitchener's flotilla of craft bringing troops through the Gorge had then to be organised—a big steamer and 50 or 60 other boats of various descriptions.

A City of Snakes

Many shots were taken in Suakin, that abandoned city. It is one of the most extraordinary places I have ever seen. The houses are on a scale of magnificence almost impossible to believe, but completely uninhabited; it is a city situated on an island, and it used to house, I should say, 150,000 people, but to-day it is peopled by snakes and a few half-starved cats. The Hadendowa will not go near it after dark, under any circumstances, because they think it is haunted. It is difficult to get them there even in daylight.

We made many scenes there and staged some fine camel charges with 500 camel-men. The Fuzzy-Wuzzies charged down just like a juggernaut—it was a most astonishing sight to see, the camels bubbling and gurgling and roaring and making the usual horrible noises that camels make.

Finally came the vultures in thousands—and we got astonishingly fine pictures of these vultures wheeling in the sky, the whole sky full of them."

Kenya Well Prepared

Arrangements for Any Emergency

IN HIS OPENING SPEECH as Governor to the Kenya Legislative Council, Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, after pointing out the uselessness of mere defence and the necessity for regarding the Colony as a part of the whole question of Imperial defence in war, urged the need for combining defensive with offensive action, air raid precautions with bombing attacks, and the need as instructive the drawing of circles with a radius of, say, 750 miles, the centres not on potential enemy air bases but on British bases, in order to help people to realise the tremendous potentialities that now existed in the development of the long-range bomber.

But a war was not won merely by the individual action of an army or a navy or an air force; it was a combination of all three that was essential. Yet even that was not enough; the action of the fighting forces must be combined with every other form of national and Imperial activity—finance, economics, propaganda, the power which Great Britain had over shipping through insurance or bunker control, and the maintenance of supplies for the people and the fighting forces.

He had no doubt that it was the desire of every man to serve in the combatant forces in time of war, and to serve at or as near the front as possible. There would be something very wrong were that desire to slacken. But it must be remembered that wars were won not only by using a rifle in the firing line or serving in a destroyer or piloting an aeroplane, but also by keeping up the supply of food and material, the transportation system, and the general running of the country. The more mechanised an army, the greater the number of men required behind the front line to maintain it.

Special Stocks in the Colony

As for equipment, all special equipment and stores for the Colony's medical units, which could only be obtained from abroad, were already in the country and available for immediate use. He had a special word of praise for the Native Industrial Training Depot for making stretchers and special medical boxes for the field ambulances both quickly and cheaply. Arrangements for a hospital train, for casualty clearing stations and a base hospital had been made with the K.U.R. & H.

On mobilisation, approximately half the Kenya Regiment would at once be absorbed in the K.A.R. to bring it to its full establishment of officers, warrant officers and N.C.O.s. Steps would be taken to replace casualties. A special battalion of the Kenya Defence Force would be formed, but to avoid congestion it would not be called up at once.

The small surplus of fit men under 40 years of age would be required for the maintenance of the essential work of the Colony, including Government and Railway employees. Of the men over 40, a certain number would be needed for special work, such as Intelligence duties, A.R.P. work and local defence. The majority would maintain the normal work of the Colony, in particular the supply of food. Anyone not yet warned for a specific duty should continue with his ordinary work, regarding himself as a reserve to be called up later. All arrangements would naturally be subject to expansion with experience; for instance the introduction of the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, which he hoped would not be much longer delayed.

In all war preparations close co-operation was being kept with the other territories, and Uganda

was contributing to the cost of the Kenya Regiment in the same proportion as the division of cost of the K.A.R. That was further proof of the community of interests of the two territories and of the fact that their defence problems were really one.

He stressed that all must work at their highest efficiency rate, whether they were handling a light automatic, managing a sisal estate, repairing a bridge or looking after convalescents.

The Governor stated that he had accepted the findings of the Standing Finance Committee which had been investigating income tax in Kenya; he did not pick and choose, but accepted the lot, including the reference to further investigation, though without promising when that further investigation would be held or the nature of the inquiry.

Books Briefly Reviewed

"*Annuaire de Documentation Coloniale Comparee: Annee 1937*," Vol. I. (International Colonial Library, Brussels). One of three volumes published by the International Colonial Library, in French, dealing with the official documents issued during 1937 by the Belgian Congo, the Netherland Indies, Italian Africa, and the Portuguese African Territories. It runs to well over 1,000 pages, and is a valuable work of reference.

"*All The Way Round*," by C. Fox-Smith (Joseph, 15s.).—Miss Fox-Smith, in her circumnavigation of Africa, which she accomplished in the reverse sense to Hanno and his Carthaginians, visited Rhodesia, but deliberately missed the Victoria Falls; because: "I didn't want to. I can't help it. I just felt I shouldn't get a real kick out of it." That gives the keynote to this chatty book; the author of which loves the sea and all that sail on it, especially old shellbacks and ancient windjammers; she chose to travel by one of those "cosy, friendly, leisurely little intermediates" of the Union-Castle line—8,000 to 10,000 tons which will give you all the comfort any reasonable person ought to want at sea, and to my thinking a good deal more real safety. Her main object was apparently to see the tomb in the Matopos of Sir Starr Jameson (Dr. Jim), for he was her girlhood's hero; and her eulogy and defence of him (and, incidentally, of Cecil Rhodes), is a stout piece of work which Rhodesians will read with heartfelt satisfaction.

For the rest, the traveller records her impressions from her own angle, without straining after minute accuracy. Thus the tame crocodile of which she heard in "Lake Tanganyika" was, no doubt, Lutembe—which inhabits Lake Victoria; and she missed a great deal of accurate information about dhows. But she is always interesting, and intersperses her narrative with good stories of African shipwrecks and mysteries of the sea; not everyone knows that when on tour with his brother in the "Bacchante," the late King George V not only saw the "Flying Dutchman," but entered a circumstantial account of the apparition in his diary—at firsthand 13 of the "Bacchante's" company saw the ghostly ship, and the two escort ships, the "Tourmaline" and the "Cleopatra," signalled to ask if the "Bacchante" had seen it too.

Miss Smith appreciated the wonderful educational opportunities in Southern Rhodesia, thanks to Rhodes and Beit, and of Tanganyika she remarks caustically: "All the little pot-bellied kids on the German shambas have to parade and stick up their hands and say 'Heil Hitler.' What it is to suffer from a lack of a sense of the ridiculous!"

Altogether, it is a charming and humane book written with a light touch, and can be recommended.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Germany's Former Colonies**"Should We Surrender Them?"**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—As a regular reader and admirer of your ably edited paper, will you allow me to express a view which must be felt by many who, like myself, are deeply interested in the ex-German Colonies and Tanganyika in particular?

We are very grateful to Mr. Fowler Wright for his advocacy of our cause, even if he has fallen into some minor errors of detail in regard to the history of the country—but the points mentioned by your reviewer seem to be rather cavilling—especially the first, where he has, I think, failed to grasp the author's meaning: they do not in the least affect the main arguments of the book.

So many English people are ignorant of the very basis of the question, and so disposed to think that there may be an element of justice in the German plea, that such a book is most opportune, and the reader, at least, hopes that it may have the circulation which your reviewer appears to grudge it.

Yours faithfully,

E. P. COLLINGHAM

London, W. 1

Mr. Fowler Wright's Protest

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—In making a violent and rather unmannerly attack upon "Should We Surrender Colonies?" your reviewer does not confine himself to opinions, which are free to all, and to which it is very unlikely that I should reply, but accuses me of random inaccuracies, in which he simply imputes his own weakness to me.

Even the title of the book ("Should We Surrender Our Colonies?") he states incorrectly, and the allegation which follows is gross in its careless misreading of what it purports to criticise. He attributes to me the absurdity of having written that the Germans started the war in East Africa by crossing the Belgian frontier. The Belgian frontier is in Europe. It is kind to presume that he meant the Belgian Congo to be understood, but he would still be utterly wrong. What I wrote was: "War which they themselves commenced in East Africa, as they did by crossing the Belgian frontier." The meaning, even apart from the context, is surely unmistakable. Both in Europe and East Africa, it was the Germans who started the war.

Whether the forces used for the first attack on Tanganyika were adequate or inadequate is a military question on which we must differ, but when your reviewer goes on to "writhe" about the eleven lines which I have considered sufficient for the description of some subsequent operations, he ignores the scope and main theme of the book, which is not a history of Tanganyika (interesting though that would be) but a most urgent political problem, in a form which endeavours to achieve point and brevity for the general reader.

The printing of Mojoro for Morogoro was an obvious typographical error (I fail to see the logic of doubting this because it was duplicated in the heading) due to the final proofs not having come under my notice—the publishers rightly regarded the production of the book as a matter of urgency—and it is already being corrected in a second edition.

It would be futile to debate what is a "small" portion of African territory. Size is relative. I see no reason to change what I have written.

As to the date of the "discovery" of gold, your reviewer is doubtless right; but the triviality of his criticism is sufficiently exposed by quotation from the South and East Africa Year Book (p. 892, 1938 ed.) "In 1921 there were no gold mines working; early in 1934 they numbered 17."

Yours faithfully,

S. FOWLER WRIGHT.

East Grinstead.

Our Reviewer's Reply

Our reviewer writes:—

In my notice of Mr. Wright's little book I wrote: "It cannot do any particular harm, but since German propaganda has long followed the practice of examining the writings of British authors and making great capital out of their misstatements, it is particularly important that on this subject of Germany's claims to Colonies exaggerations and misstatements should be avoided." If I gave the impression of "grudging circulation" to the publication, it was for those reasons. I endeavoured, as always, to report quite impartially, and still feel that my judgment was justified.

Nor do I admit that my criticism constituted, as the author himself now says, a violent and rather unmannerly attack. Apparently Mr. Wright is still unaware that the Germans, though they did begin the War in East Africa, did not begin it by crossing the Belgian (Congo) frontier, as he alleged and still alleges; they began it in quite other circumstances, and if he will do me the honour to read again the second paragraph of my review, he will see that he has not been justified in accusing me of "careless misreading."

As to our first attack on Tanganyika, he need only turn to the published official records to satisfy himself that he was inaccurate in writing that it was launched with "inadequate forces"; we had an enormous preponderance, and that we lost the day simply and solely through bad generalship has always been admitted by East Africans. Similarly, I did not suggest that a book which obviously deals mainly with quite another subject should devote any specified space to the 1916 campaign; I merely commented, and I think reasonably, that the space which was given was not used to convey a fair picture. It gave, as does so much else in the book, an impression of great haste in writing and of faulty information in more than a few places.

I do not seem to have been convicted of a single inaccuracy. On the contrary, since what I wrote has apparently occasioned some corrections in a second edition, my criticism was evidently constructive.

Colonial Group in London**Formed After "Demise" of The C.E.U.**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—I have no wish to enter the controversy engendered by the attitude of Major Simmett to The Colonial League, but I would be most grateful if you would allow me, if only in fairness to my Chairman, to point out a slight discrepancy.

The Colonial Group of the Over-Seas League came into being after the demise of the Colonial Empire Union, and it was never intended that the Group should attempt to do what the Union had failed to achieve. We had for some time considered starting a Colonial Group on the lines of most of our other Groups, i.e., informal parties to enable those with a mutual interest to meet on common ground, but rather than begin an organisation which might have savoured of opposition the proposal was deferred.

Owing to the absence of Sir Edward Stubbs, no meetings have been held, but on his return quarterly meetings will begin again—but may I emphasise that these meetings are of a purely social nature? I think you will agree that so great an Imperialist as our founder would do all in his power for the Empire, but, as you know, the Over-Seas League is non-

political, and, solely for this reason, the activities of our Colonial Group must remain of a social character.

Over-Seas House,
London, S.W.1
Secretary, Colonial Group, Over-Seas League.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN SWEETLAND,
Over-Seas League.

[From this letter from the secretary of the Colonial Group of the Over-Seas League we learn for the first time of the "demise" of the Colonial Empire Union, which we had described merely as "moribund." We were quite unaware that it was regarded as dead by the dissociating parties, and that the Colonial Group, far from being a continuation or resurrection of the C.E.U., was an entirely new creation. That is certainly in conflict with the impressions gathered from Major Simnett's various published statements.

In the second place, whereas Major Simnett wrote that he saw no reason why the Colonial Group should not still fulfil the original function of the C.E.U., Mr. Sweetland makes it quite clear that what, to quote Major Simnett, had the "primary object of making the Colonial Empire better known and of studying Colonial problems," has now become a purely social organ which contemplates no more than quarterly meetings. Thus in regard to the origin and the nature of the Group Major Simnett and Mr. Sweetland appear to hold different views.

Since the East African Group of the League can and does discuss political and other topical subjects each month, it seems strange that the Colonial Group should not feel free to follow a similar course. If it is to exert any material influence, it must, we are confident, go far outside the social sphere.—Ed. "E.A. and R."]

Education on the Lupa

Padre Lean's Constructive Criticisms

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SINCE the present question has been brought to bear on the Government of Tanganyika through the columns of *East Africa and Rhodesia* and other newspapers, and elsewhere, has at last produced a result in the recent formation of central and provincial committees to report on the subject of education. The terms of reference demand discussion on the problems involved in providing educational facilities for Native, Indian and European children. Five paragraphs outline the requirements of Government for information on Native education, and three lines suffice to sum up the educational needs of the European and Indian communities.

In view of the extreme importance of the subject to all those interested in the future of the Territory, I feel that it is very necessary for your readers to have a full understanding of the situation as it affects the European children on the Lupa, and that every effort should now be made on their behalf to remedy the neglect of Government in the past to look after one of the principal assets of the country.

A census, admittedly incomplete, was unofficially taken of the children on the Lupa when the Christmas party was held last year. It showed a total of 143 children below the age of 18, of whom 72 are boys and 71 girls. Nationally they are divided as follows:

South African or Dutch origin	63
English	37
Greek (mainly Cypriots)	21
German	17
French	3
Italian	1

At least 14 of the Greek children are of Cypriot origin, and therefore of British nationality, so that the children of British parentage number at least 114 in this area. No fewer than 59 children are under five years of age, and 131 are 14 years old or

under. For the most part they live in camps set up wherever their parents find gold, and are scattered widely over the whole of the Lupa-Contralled area. Day schools are quite out of the question.

The only school in the area which caters for these children is the Chunya European School, situated some three miles from Chunya. This school owes its existence to the keenness of the South African parents. Started four years ago as a private school, it remains a private school and is assisted by Government, but the assistance given has been, and is, hopelessly inadequate. The buildings, of sun-dried bricks and grass roofs, consist of one schoolroom and two dormitories. There are 16 boarders in the school and 25 day-children, whose parents have deliberately built their homes near the school, although their work may lie miles away, in order that their children may be taught.

As is well known, the German children have a first-class school, subsidised by Government, at Mbeya. Some of the other children go to Arusha, 600 miles away, and a few to the excellent school for very small children maintained by the Rev. A. M. Anderson at Sadani, and some are still in the bush without education. All honour is due to those who have struggled to provide the Chunya School, but private effort, inadequately subsidised by Government, cannot solve the problem. The two European teachers at the school are paid at present £200 and £180 a year respectively.

It is therefore imperative that any recommendations made to Government on the subject of European education shall include the provision of a first-class school in a healthy spot within 50 miles of the Lupa area. Such school must be adequately staffed with educational experts who are fully aware of the needs of the area, and should aim at giving the children specialised education to suit such needs. The school must be a boarding school, and education must be free. There can be no question in the future (as there has been in the past) of children remaining for years in the bush because their parents cannot afford to send them to school.

There are grave difficulties in the way of compulsory education, but these difficulties must be solved. It is vital to the future of the Territory that there be no white people who are unfitted to take their part as leaders.

It is very doubtful whether it is advisable to provide a co-educational school for boys and girls. Experience has shown that in this Territory the development of girls is accelerated, and it is the opinion of both doctors and educationists of my acquaintance that the provision of separate schools is very much to be desired.

Above all, it is necessary to emphasise the avoidance of the mistake of "labelling" the school. It must not be an English school, a Dutch school, a Greek school, or a German school. It must be a Tanganyikan school, where Tanganyikan children are trained to take their place in promoting the welfare of the country in which they live, and once the school is provided there must be no question of subsidies to any other school.

I have outlined the problem as it affects this area, because it is possibly the biggest of the problems that the Educational Committee will have to face; but what has been said of the Southern Highlands applies to the rest of the Territory, except that Dar es Salaam and the east are provided with educational facilities which, although inadequate, are yet immeasurably superior to those in this province.

Chunya,
Tanganyika Territory.

Yours faithfully,
E. V. LEAN.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Chairman for Twenty Years

Sir Humphrey Leggett's Record

SIR HUMPHREY LEGGETT was last week unanimously re-elected Chairman of the East African section of the London Chamber for the twentieth year in succession. Tributes to his indefatigable work for the Section were paid by Mr. C. Guddeford and endorsed by other Messrs. Campbell, H. Hausburg, A. Wigglesworth, Thomas Dickson and C. Cuddeford were re-elected Deputy Chairmen, and warm thanks were expressed to Mr. A. E. Adnams for his services as secretary.



SIR HUMPHREY LEGGETT

The Chairman invited views on a proposal that foreign goods imported into this country should bear the name of the country of origin, and not merely the word "foreign"; the matter was of interest to them as re-exporters to East Africa.

Mr. Wigglesworth considered that it would be against their interests to make a change, and took the view that the prime duty was to provide the Natives with goods within range of their purchasing power. Mr. Cuddeford, however, said that as a result of his inquiries he had found no one averse to goods being marked with the country of origin, goods from Japan or Germany might then be refused by people not desirous of buying from those countries. Mr. Dent felt that so far as East Africa was concerned they did not know whether the final buyer cared where the goods came from so long as the price was reasonable. He thought no change necessary. After further consideration, it was agreed by a majority to advise the Council that the Section favoured a change so that goods should be marked with the name of the country of origin.

Water-Boring Services and Charges

In regard to water-boring facilities in Tanganyika, it was reported that the Chamber of Commerce in Dar es Salaam had received a letter from the local Government stating that three Government boring plants had been available for private hire during the past three years, during which time 53% of the work had been for sisal estates, 1% for missions, 7% for other private interests, and the balance of 39% for Government. The average cost to the public purse had been about 33s. per foot bored, but the actual charge made when boring for the public had been only 18s. per foot; in other words water-boring on estates had been subsidised to the extent of nearly half the cost. The effect of this, according to the Government, had been to preclude the entry of private drilling companies, with the result that applicants for hire of Government drills had had to wait for varying periods. Government had therefore decided to discontinue the practice of subsidising water-boring on private estates, which decision should encourage private drilling companies to enter the field in Tanganyika. A further effect would be to free Government drilling plants for exploratory boring for the purpose of opening up new lands.

The Dar es Salaam Chamber had replied that an increase of the charges would constitute a retrograde step; though appreciating the argument regarding the entry into the field of private drilling companies, it was felt that that did not alter the fact that Government should provide an efficient and adequate service available for any area in the Territory.

(Concluded on page 953.)

Mr. Freeston on East Africa

Points From the Discussion

(Concluded from page 947.)

not co-operate with them so cordially; their fears, however, had been speedily dissipated by experience. Though Mr. Freeston had tried to argue against what he called closer union and non-officials preferred to call union, his address had been, in effect, a strong plea for union; had Mr. Freeston been appointed ten years earlier, before the Joint Parliament Committee sat, East Africa would have had that union for which everyone had worked. In showing how well the trade organisations had got together, Mr. Freeston had failed to point out that it was he who had done most of the work and so often taken the initiative. Mr. Freeston had described himself as "a fly on the wheel"; he (Colonel Tucker) could testify that he had never been a fly in the ointment.

Mr. F. S. Joelson asked if the *communiqués* issued by the Governors' Conference from time to time could not take the public more into confidence. As to the new East African Publicity Association, he doubted whether it could keep adequate contact with Fleet Street from a distance of 6,000 miles; and predicted that it would soon discover the need to appoint an opposite officer number in London to the expert now in charge in Nairobi. In regard to roads, Mr. Freeston had suggested that all that was necessary was more money. Was he convinced that the money which had been available had been as wisely spent as it could have been? Surely better value could be obtained by the employment of qualified road engineers.

All agreed that Colonel Walker and Mr. Freeston had everything within their power to make the Governors' Conference a success, but he still believed union should have come years ago—in which event there might be no German Colonial problem to-day—and hoped it would not be long delayed. He agreed with Colonel Tucker that Mr. Freeston had, in fact, presented an excellent case for union.

Underpinning an Unsatisfactory Structure

Mr. Freeston, replying to the discussion, said in regard to the rinderpest barrier that it was found in practice that the game did not carry the disease very great distances. The area was strategically chosen; it ran from east to west through fly belts with little big game, and the combination of local circumstances had brought success.

To Colonel Walker's inquiry as to what would happen in case of a conflict of interests between two territories, the answer was that above them all were the Secretary of State and Parliament.

At the request for more information *communiqués*, he drew an analogy with announcements from Downing Street, which seldom gave much insight into Cabinet proceedings, and he thought that the Kingston by-pass, constructed by the Ministry of Transport with a galaxy of road engineers, did not bear out the hopes that qualified road engineers would do all that some people hoped.

Sir Theodore Chambers, proposing a vote of thanks, said Mr. Freeston's ability and personality had enabled him to do a fine piece of work in East Africa. The lecturer had suggested that the Governors' Conference was not a pretentious facade. Sir Theodore regarded it as a piece of extremely ingenious underpinning of a highly unsatisfactory structure. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Robertson Gibb Retires From Chairmanship of Union-Castle Line

GENUINE REGRET will be felt in East African and Rhodesian circles at the announcement at Tuesday's annual meeting of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company of the retirement of Mr. Robertson F. Gibb from the offices of Chairman and joint managing director of the company. In a personal statement before moving the adoption of the annual report, Mr. Gibb said:—

"It is now more than 55 years since I joined the Union Steamship Company—a long period of service in one business. I have reached the age which used to be called 'the allotted span,' and during the past year I have undergone two operations from which I am happy to say, with much gratitude, that I have made a remarkably good recovery.

"Furthermore, I have recently been appointed President of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom for the year 1939-40, an honourable position calling for much time and attention, but an appointment which I look upon as a very great compliment not only to myself but to the company with which I have been so long associated.

"In view of all this I feel I am entitled to be relieved of the daily duties and responsibilities of Chairman and joint managing director of the company, and my colleagues on the board have accordingly agreed to do so.

"My colleagues have expressed the hope that I might continue to serve as an ordinary director, and I trust in this respect I may have your support, as it would be a great grief and disappointment to me if I had to sever altogether my connexion with the company to whose interests I have devoted the whole of my business life.

"The board propose to appoint the Deputy Chairman, Sir Vernon Thomson, to succeed me as Chairman. Having been closely associated with Sir Vernon as joint managing director for some years, I can assure you that his great experience in shipping matters will continue to be exercised in the best interests of the company.

[Mr. Robertson Gibb's record is a wonderful one, on which he can justifiably look back with pride and pleasure. His large circle of friends will wish him many years of happy retirement, and Sir Vernon Thomson a full measure of success in the new burden he is assuming.]

(Concluded from previous page.)

Mr. Wigglesworth—who said that instead of doing a service to Africa, as they had wished to do, they had done a disservice by getting the charges almost doubled—ridiculed the fact that the Government possessed only three boring plants for an area of 365,000 square miles. To develop the Territory properly adequate water-boring facilities must be available; if water could not be found they could not expect settlers. It was the duty of the Government to have sufficient plants in each large area.

Major Dale suggested reference to the Development Committee now at work in the Territory, and Sir Humphrey Leggett considered the charge of 33s. much too high. It was decided to support the terms of the Dar es Salaam Chamber's letter.



MR. ROBERTSON
GIBB

Statements Worth Noting

"Where sin abounded, grace did abound more exceedingly."—*Romans v. 20 (R.V.)*.

"I have no patience with those who decry the life of the white man as compared with that of the black."—*Canon F. Bate, at a meeting of the Kenya Church Aid Association.*

"The curious thing about Kenya is that when it is dry you wonder if it is ever going to rain again, and when it is wet you wonder if it will ever be dry again."—*The "Kenya Weekly News."*

"The English were the first to try to domesticate the African buffalo, and, in 1916, a buffalo could be seen working in harness with oxen in Kampala, Uganda."—*Le "Monde Colonial Illustré."*

"The whole idea of a State Bank as outlined by the financial experts of the Labour Party is pure bunk."—*Mr. J. H. Smal, Minister of Finance, at a political meeting in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.*

"In spite of what has sometimes been said to the contrary, there is nothing of the nature of an underground river in Karamoja."—*Mr. E. J. Wayland, Director of Geological Survey, Uganda, in Bulletin No. 3, 1939.*

"The more we can learn about the Native, the better shall we be able to appreciate the truth of the Prime Minister's contention that our own future is bound up with the Native's advancement."—*The "Umtali Advertiser."*

"Italy is dreaming of the conquest of a great block in Africa, straddling from Kenya to Libya, by which Africa will renew some of the glories of the ancient Roman Empire."—*Dr. Haden Guest, M.P., speaking in the House of Commons.*

"For smoking bees there is nothing like old, used railway engine waste, to be picked up anywhere near a station siding or engine works; it is mild, keeps its light, and has no offensive scent."—*Mr. F. W. Sduary, in the "Farmer's Weekly" of South Africa.*

"There are 300,000,000 Muhammadans in the world who look upon the head of the Italian Government as a friend, if not as the protector of their Church. Every single Mussulman knows that in Tripoli, in March, 1937, Mussolini solemnly received the Sword of Islam."—*Franz Louise Diel, in "Behold our New Empire," written before the occupation of Albania.*

"New Zealand prides herself that timber grows quicker there than anywhere else in the world, but after what I saw in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, I have my doubts about it. In one Government forest station I saw eucalyptus trees which had grown 100 feet in 17 years, and conifers also making magnificent growth. But that was at an altitude of between 6,000 and 7,000 feet, with an annual rainfall of 70 inches."—*Lord Bledisloe, speaking in London.*

"Mixed farming is no doubt the ideal method of replacing shifting Native cultivation in tropical African countries, but at best there are many areas where its adoption under present conditions is impossible. For their benefit one would like to see much more attention given, on lines such as the Uganda experiments with elephant grass fallow, to less revolutionary methods of improving Native practice."—*Mr. W. Nowell and Dr. J. W. Munro, in a review of E.C.G.C. experiment stations.*

Experts Not Impressed.—“The experts watching the German Army parade on Hitler's birthday noted that the motley assembly of tanks was inferior to what France could show in this line. The artillery man who knows the terrific difficulties experienced in the field with very heavy guns doubted the military value of the huge guns mounted on five trucks. The expert who knows Eastern Europe doubted the value of motorised units if it came to a real war in lands without first-class roads. In the German invasion of Czechoslovakia the local Nazis cleared the roads for the advancing troops. Would this be the case in other countries if a conflict should break out?”—*Berlin correspondent of the "Sunday Times."*

Hitler—The Opportunist.—“Herr Hitler might scout Roosevelt's principles and phrases, and yet might postpone the war—without relaxing the tension! If so, he would do it for the plainest of practical reasons—because of his estimate that for the moment the combinations against aggression have become too formidable, and that if Britain, France, Poland, Russia, Turkey, Rumania and Greece were reinforced by America, some other countries now neutral would take up arms on the same side. Hitler, a man, colossal as it is, would crash to ruin. He has hitherto shown himself as shrewd a judge of opportunity as ever lived. This prospect might well induce him to postpone his plans and defer his dreams. He is not in the least likely to abandon either, but he might vary his tactics.”—*Mr. J. L. Garvin, "Observer."*

Pigs and Potatoes.—“Pigs, with their relatively high proportion of fat and their incomparable capacity for rapid reproduction, are in the sphere of meat production the most valuable and dependable sources of animal protein and hydrocarbons, and potatoes, with their high starch content, their potential production in all soils and climates, and their relative immunity from air-raid destruction, occupy a similar position among farm crops as a source of carbohydrates or breadstuff equivalents. Milk and its products are recognised as essential addenda to any scheme of home food production. I would add to potatoes sugar-beet as a source of health and energy, indispensable, like milk, for our child population. The policy of Germany in basing her food supply on pigs and potatoes enabled her to prolong the last War by at least a year.”—*Lord Bledisloe.*

The Axis Tilted.—“The Italians are not addicted to suicidal mania; they possess, in fact, a highly developed instinct for self-preservation. Signor Mussolini, moreover, is an ostentatious but realistic man. True it is that he has derived from Niccolo Machiavelli the idea that it is 'better to be impetuous than cautious, since fortune is a woman and it is necessary to master her by force.' True it is that he has derived from Arminius Goering the fantastic fiction that he can seize Gibraltar and acquire thereby the golden keys of East and West. True it is that, thus inspired, he has induced General Franco to postpone his Victory Parade from the *dos de Mayo* to the more sedative date of the feast of San Isidore on May 15. True it is that he has unleashed the Italian Press against President Roosevelt and the Gospel of Reason. Yet Signor Mussolini is not a stupid man: he must know that if such a war came his Italy (which he loves and we love) will crumble in the Mediterranean as a rusk in a cup of tea. He may dream of Gibraltar, Malta, Suez, Aden, Cairo and Khartoum. Yet he must know that the balance is now tilted against him, and that it would be more convenient if his partner in the Axis, when addressing the Cinderella of Parliaments on April 28, were not to slam the door.”—*Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P., in the "Spectator."*

Democracy.—“The price of liberty is eternal vigilance, vigilance on the part of the rulers, vigilance on the part of the people. Under a despotic ruler, monarch or dictator all the people have to do is to obey; the system might work well so long as the despot was a wise and good ruler. But no succession can be guaranteed and the system could not last. Democracy, even within itself the seed of dissolution as well as that of life, and it is to preserve the seed of life that all the energies of that democracy must be bent. The supreme task is to combine freedom and discipline. Freedom without discipline is licence; discipline without freedom becomes tyranny. The ship of State must be kept on an even keel. If a democracy is to be healthy and to survive, it must have the service of every man and woman in the body politic.”—*Lord Baldwin, speaking in Toronto.*

Background

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

State Idolatry.—“What has happened in recent years has been the deliberate adoption by great Powers of a doctrine of State idolatry quite irreconcilable with the traditional Christian view of the nature and functions of the State. In internal politics this heresy has led to a denial of the fundamental rights of the individual and the family. In foreign relations it has led to a denial of the fundamental obligation of good faith, which Grotius and others declared to be the only sure foundation of peace. The adoption of this creed has necessitated the active repression of the traditional teaching. In Germany, all well-known teachers of international law have been expelled; their places have been filled by otherwise obscure men who proclaim a new international law based upon the theory of blood and race. Its novelty may be conceded. If this diagnosis be correct the remedy seems clear—an openly avowed return by the remaining Christian Powers to the Christian principles of State action, both in external and in internal affairs.”—*Mr. H. A. Smith in a letter to "The Times."*

Germany's War Potential.—“Germany will begin the next war with ration-cards for nearly all consumption goods. It is envisaged that in the next war private house-keeping will be abolished, and that the civil population will be fed from public kitchens. Such measures arouse unpleasant memories and are not likely to improve public morale. If already butter, fats, meat and other important foods are scarce; if bread and flour are adulterated; if textiles are of poor quality; if the future of private enterprise is gravely jeopardised; if the suppression of private initiative and freedom in choice of profession begin to paralyse the vitality and optimism of a great nation—if all this is a fact before war has broken out, is it illogical to doubt whether Germany's war potential will be strong enough to support herself, let alone the weaker end of the Axis?”—*The "Investors' Chronicle."*

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

Opinions Epitomised.—To serve Germany is to serve God."—*Baldur von Schirach, leader of the Hitler Youth.*

"You cannot kill truth by hostile political action."—*Lord Tavistock.*

"The only sound basis for propaganda in the long run is truth."—*Mr. Grant Purves.*

"Fascism and National Socialism are on the road of justice and of peace."—*Signor Mussolini.*

"Hitler the Neurotic" is a less alluring title with which to go down the pages of history than "Frederick the Great."—*The "Investors' Review."*

"Why is it that the Germans possess every form of courage except civic courage? Why is it they enjoy being disliked?"—*Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P.*

April 28, the day of Hitler's speech in the Reichstag, is the twentieth anniversary of the arrival of the German delegates in Paris to receive the Versailles Treaty.—*Mr. J. L. Garvin.*

Perhaps never in history have nations been so bitter, for so long a time, without coming to open conflict. This is the most hopeful aspect of the situation.—*Mr. Kennedy, U.S. Ambassador.*

The only hopeful sign in Spain today is that the democratic minority nationalities, notably the Basques and the Catalans, are bitterly opposed to the new Totalitarian régime.—*Mr. T. F. Howard.*

If Parliament would give Government authority to use compulsion as soon as they considered the safety of the State demanded it, the danger of war would at once recede, and all the world would rejoice.—*Admiral R. Draz.*

"I hope Herr Hitler did not waste time trying to frighten M. Gafencu. He was an airman during the War, and his exploits against the Germans won him the British M.C. He is not particularly susceptible to terror."—*Mr. Beverley Baxter, M.P.*

"Our own national interest and those of the Balkan countries correspond in every respect. It is a chief objective of British policy in the Near East to see the States of the Balkan Peninsula strong, united, and at peace."—*Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P.*

"My experience in Government Departments leads me to believe that, give authority an inch, and it casts a jealous eye on an ell."—*Sir David Munro.*

"Instead of a statesman like Mr. Winston Churchill in charge of the new Ministry of Supply, one of the Simonites' small fry is appointed, whose only qualification seems to be that, even among the Simonites, he has perhaps been the Prime Minister's most persistent ally."—*Mr. Harcourt Johnstone, M.P.*

"Military weakness in this country encourages potential enemies, and discourages our allies, preventing or retarding the weaving together of that great association of peace-loving countries whose collective armed strength is the greatest guarantee of the maintenance of peace."—*Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P.*

German and Italian propaganda is being conducted in Spain, where two posters are being displayed—Tangier and Gibraltar. What the German Fleet is to seek in Spain is a diplomatic decision. Germany wants to indulge in an intimidating manoeuvre, a kind of cruise of Teutonic prestige.—*"Le Jour," Paris.*

"Parents who are looking forward to a political career for their sons should apprentice them to the law. We have a lawyer as Chancellor of the Exchequer, a lawyer as Minister of Food Supplies, a lawyer as Secretary of State for the Dominions, and now a lawyer as Minister of Supply."—*"Atticus" in the "Sunday Times."*

"Our hesitation over this question of compulsion is a direct invitation to Germany and Italy to pursue a policy based on the firm conviction that we are determined to avoid war at all costs and that in the last resort we shall always climb down. This country has never been begun to think in terms of total effort."—*Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P.*

In the course of my 50 years in politics I have seen 19 Governments, I have seen Governments of every party with men of great ability, of considerable vision and imagination. This, without any qualification at all, is the worst of the 19. I think it is a calamity that such a Government should be in power when the whole fabric of civilisation is rotting, when human freedom is being challenged in almost every continent.—*Mr. Lloyd George, M.P.*

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% ...	65	15	0
Kenya 5% ...	107	17	6
Kenya 3½% ...	97	15	0
N. Rhodesia 3½% ...	97	10	0
Nyasaland 3% ...	90	0	0
N.land Rlys. 3% A. debts. ...	86	10	0
Rhodesian Rlys. 4½% debts. ...	83	15	0
S. Rhodesia 3½% ...	98	5	0
Sudan 5½% ...	105	0	0
Tanganyika 4½% ...	105	5	0

Industrials			
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco (£1) ...	4	11	3
British Oxygen (£1) ...	3	13	9
British Ropes (2s. 6d.) ...	6	6	6
Courtaulds (£1) ...	1	3	9
Dunlop Rubber (£1) ...	1	4	6
General Electric (£1) ...	3	17	0
Imperial Chemical Ind. (£1) ...	1	8	3
Imperial Tobacco (£1) ...	6	5	0
Int. Nickel Canada ...	4	18	6
Prov. Cinematograph ...	18	6	6
Turner and Newall (£1) ...	3	15	3
U.S. Steels ...	4	16	1
United Steel (£1) ...	1	3	1
Unilever (£1) ...	1	11	9
United Tobacco of S.A. ...	4	1	3
Vickers (10s.) ...	1	0	3
Woolworth (5s.) ...	1	19	3

Mines and Oils			
Anaconda (£50) ...	4	17	6
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.) ...	1	18	9
Anglo-American Investment ...	17	6	6
Anglo-Iranian ...	4	1	3
Ariston (2s. 6d.) ...	9	6	6
Ashanti Goldfields (4s.) ...	3	0	0
Bibiani (4s.) ...	1	3	6
Blyvoor (10s.) ...	8	3	3
Burmah Oil ...	3	17	6
Consolidated Goldfields ...	2	18	9
Crown Mines (10s.) ...	15	7	6
De Beers Deferred (50s.) ...	6	8	9
East Daaga (10s.) ...	1	0	0
E. Rand Consolidated (5s.) ...	3	9	9
E. Rand Proprietary (10s.) ...	2	6	3
Gold Coast Selection (5s.) ...	1	0	6
Grootvlei ...	3	17	6
Johannesburg Consolidated ...	2	0	0
Merkersdorp (5s.) ...	2	3	3
Kwahu (2s.) ...	1	8	9
Lyndhurst ...	1	4	1
Marievale (10s.) ...	16	3	0
Mexican Eagle ...	7	0	0
Nigel Van Ryn (5s.) ...	2	3	3
Rand Mines (5s.) ...	8	11	3
Randfontein ...	1	15	0
Royal Dutch (100 fl.) ...	33	5	0
Shell ...	4	0	7
Simmer (2s. 6d.) ...	18	3	0
S. A. Land (3s. 6d.) ...	3	5	9
S. A. Towns (10s.) ...	8	0	0
Sub. Nigel (10s.) ...	10	10	0
Vlakfontein (10s.) ...	18	1	1
West Wits. (10s.) ...	4	15	0
Western Holdings (5s.) ...	11	9	0

Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails			
Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) ...	1	0	6
British India 5½% prefs. ...	100	15	0
Chan ...	4	17	6
E.D. Realisation ...	3	0	0
Great Western ...	25	0	0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank ...	83	10	0
L.M.S. ...	12	15	0
National Bank of India ...	28	5	0
Southern Railway def. ord. ...	12	15	0
Standard Bank of S.A. ...	14	12	6
Union-Castle 6% prefs. ...	17	4	1

Plantations			
Anglo-Dutch (£1) ...	1	3	3
Linggi (£1) ...	13	9	0
Lond. Asiatic (2s.) ...	3	1	1
Malayalam Pl (£1) ...	1	5	6
Rubber Trust (£1) ...	1	4	3

PERSONALIA

Mr. J. C. Abraham has arrived home from Nyasaland.

Lord Egerton of Tatton is on his way home from Kenya.

Major and Mrs. E. H. Ward are on their way home from Kenya.

Miss M. M. Reese, the Zanzibar Nursing Sister, is on leave pending retirement.

Lord Harlech has been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Salop.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Johnson, of Nairobi, are holiday-making in South Africa.

Commander and Mrs. J. M. Arnaud are on their way back to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. de Vleeschauwer has been re-appointed Colonial Minister in the new Belgian Cabinet.

Mr. Roger Norton and Sir Robert Shaw have been appointed to the Pyrethrum Board in Kenya.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Ellis Robins and his daughter have arrived from Southern Rhodesia.

The first European triplets in Kenya were recently born to Mrs. [Name] Mamba. They were three boys.

Lady MacMichael and Miss Araminta MacMichael have returned from Palestine, and are at Nauds, Teynham, Kent.

The Rev. W. J. Wright, who was Dean of Nairobi for so many years, has been appointed vicar of Lower Beeding, Sussex.

Sir Frank Stockdale, Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is due to arrive home from St. Helena next week.

The Duke of Aosta, Viceroy of Ethiopia, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Army in Ethiopia, in addition to his present charge.

Mr. P. Ashley Cooper, who was a member of the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Royal Commission, has been re-elected a director of the Bank of England.

Prebendary W. Wilson Cash, general secretary of the Church Missionary Society, who has visited East Africa, has been appointed a Chaplain to H.M. The King.

His Honour Mr. N. H. P. Whitley, Chief Justice of Uganda, has been appointed Chairman of the National Service Committee, *vice* Mr. H. R. Hone, Attorney-General.

The Rev. M. H. Garner, who was for many years a missionary in the White Nile district in the Sudan, has been appointed vicar of Whittle-le-Woods, Chorley, Lancashire.

The following have been appointed to the Kenya Highlands Board: Lord Francis Scott, Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, Colonel J. G. Kirkwood, and the Hon. E. H. Wright.

Dr. E. B. Worthington, who has carried out extensive investigations in Northern Kenya, is to address the Royal Geographical Society at 5 p.m. on May 15 on "Echo-Sounding in British Lakes."

Rear-Admiral Ralph Leatham, C.B., has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station, in succession to Vice-Admiral James F. Somerville, C.B., D.S.O., who has had to relinquish his appointment owing to ill-health.

Sir Eugene Ramsden, M.P., who visited the Rhodesias some years ago, has been re-elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has appointed Mr. J. J. Paskin to be his private secretary in succession to Mr. G. H. Greasy, who has been promoted an assistant secretary in the Colonial Office.

Sir Walter Buchanan Smith, lately Lieutenant-Governor of the Southern Provinces of Nigeria, has been appointed to administer the Government of the Seychelles during the forthcoming leave of the Governor, Sir Arthur Grimble.

Sir Sidney Abrahams, Chief Justice of Ceylon, and previously of Uganda and Tanganyika, who recently underwent a serious operation in Westminster Hospital, is, we are glad to learn, making satisfactory progress.

Sir Evelyn Wrench, founder of the Over-Seas League, who arrived in Bombay several weeks ago on his way to Australia, is in hospital suffering from congestion of the lungs, and will take a complete rest in Switzerland when he is able to leave India.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, who in 1936 appointed Sir Claud Hollis to represent the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories on the Imperial Communications Advisory Committee for three years, has extended the appointment for a further three years.

An oil painting of the late Mr. Alfred Beit, the gift of the late Sir Edmund Davis, now hangs in the lounge of Rhodesia House in the Strand. It has been placed alongside a painting of the founder of Rhodesia. Both pictures, which are excellent likenesses, were painted by the same artist, Mr. Sydney Kendrick.

The engagement is announced between Mr. R. Corbet Ward, of the Northern Rhodesian Administrative Service, elder son of Major J. Corbet Ward, secretary to H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office in London, and Mrs. Corbet Ward, and Miss Joan Madeline Goldsworthy, elder daughter of Major and Mrs. Goldsworthy, of Mweiga, Kenya Colony.

Sir Alfred Beit, M.P., and Miss Clementine Mitford, daughter of the late Major the Hon. Clement Mitford and Lady Helen Nutting, were married in Northway last week. Later they will leave for Southern Rhodesia to attend the opening ceremony of the new Beit bridge across the Zambezi at Chirundu.

Mr. H. C. D. C. Mackerizie-Kennedy, Nyasaland's new Governor, amused many of those present at a public luncheon of welcome in Blantyre by saying that he had, as always, prepared two speeches—one for delivery if representatives of the Press were not present and another to be used if they were. He would deliver speech number two!

Mr. E. C. MacLeod Smith, of the staff of Messrs. Mitchell Cotts & Company, Ltd., was married at Highgate Presbyterian Church on Saturday to Miss Eileen Hamilton, daughter of Mr. Alexander Hamilton, Chairman and managing director of that same company, and Mrs. Hamilton. The bride and bridegroom will leave shortly for South Africa, where Mr. Smith is to join Messrs. Mitchell Cotts and Company (South Africa), Ltd.

Mr. F. S. Jolison was on Friday last the guest at luncheon of the Portsmouth and Southsea Branch of the Overseas League. He spoke on "Germany's claims to Colonies." Sir Harold Pink took the chair, and the vote of thanks was proposed by Brigadier T. L. Hunton, R.M., who had served in East African waters aboard H.M.S. Effingham. Major C. H. Hannigan of the Branch, is of a family which for three generations has had close ties with Uganda.

Mr. T. D. Munro, who was one of the early business men in Uganda, has been elected this year's President of the Uganda Society in Scotland. He is the third occupant of the office, the others being the first Treasurer of Uganda and the first banker in the Protectorate. The Committee elected for 1939 comprises Mr. G. D. Smith, Mr. J. B. Struthers, Dr. J. H. Neil, Mr. T. D. Maitland, Dr. W. Small, Mrs. Hudson and Mrs. Richardson. Mr. H. A. Mackenzie has been re-elected hon. secretary and treasurer. Twenty-one members and guests attended the recent annual meeting and luncheon in Edinburgh, when it was decided that, in view of the uncertain national position, no summer meeting would be held this year. It is proposed that the annual dinner shall be held early in December.

Every body needs
the strength of
BOVRIL

"Elijah" in Nairobi

A FINE PERFORMANCE of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," in aid of the League of Mercy, St. Andrew's Church Fund, and the Lady Grigg Nursing Association, was given before an audience of 800 people in Nairobi early this month, under the patronage of H.E. the Governor and Lady Brooke-Popham. The oratorio was ably directed by Mr. William Isherwood; the sopranos were Mrs. Amy Irwin and Mrs. Marjorie Hawkins, the contralto Miss Helena Davies, the tenors Messrs. J. A. Whitworth and J. B. Witherick, and the baritone Mr. Leonard M. Wood. Mr. G. N. Walsh acted as stage manager and Mr. G. N. Poynton as business manager.

A correspondent who was present writes that he was singularly impressed by the reverent attentiveness of the audience (which included a number of German refugees), and he continues:—

"The fact that 800 people spent a Sunday evening hearing the oratorio should show uninformed people who deprecate Kenya generally and Nairobi in particular as being a 'bad' place that their views are far from the truth. I for one feel that those who took part were privileged to 'get over' a great message, and all who were there felt refreshed as a result.

"The programme contained an introduction of which three paragraphs read:—

"Nations are re-arming, some to make war, others to prevent it. Either course leads to chaos. The world's need is moral and spiritual re-arming.

"The turning point in Elijah's career was his period of meditation on Mount Horeb when he listened to the still small voice of God, Who showed Elijah a method for the spiritual and moral regeneration of Israel and the destruction of the forces of evil. Elijah felt alone. What can one man do for his country? God showed Elijah that there were 7,000 men of good will who had not bowed their knee to Baal, and with these 7,000 He rebuilt the nation.

"When man listens, God speaks; when man obeys, God acts; when men change, nations change. That power, active in a minority, can be the solvent of a whole country's problems."

Order of St. Michael and St. George

The Duke of Kent, Princess Helena Victoria and Princess Marie Louise attended the annual service of the Order of St. Michael and St. George on Saturday. The Earl of Athlone, the Grand Master, was unable to be present owing to his absence in Iran, and Sir Cosmo Parkinson, secretary of the Order, was away owing to illness. Those who took part in the procession included Sir Eric Machtig, the registrar, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Archibald Wemyss, King of Arms. The members present included the following with East African and Rhodesian interests: Sir Charles Addis, Sir John Caulcutt, Sir John Chancellor, Major C. H. Dale, Mr. C. W. Guy Eden, Sir Henry Galway, Sir Alexander Godley, Sir Claud Hollis, Sir Herbert Read, Colonel J. L. Sleeman, Sir Ronald Storrs, and Sir Campbell Stuart.

Free Social Cablegrams

To mark the introduction of a new class of inter-Empire telegram for social use at the cheap rate of 5s. for 12 words, Cable and Wireless, Ltd., has decided to allow any person in Great Britain and in most parts of the Empire to send one "social greetings" telegram to another part of the Empire on May 1 free of cost.

East African Native Art Exhibition at the Imperial Institute

UGANDA PAINTINGS hold pride of place in the exhibition of East African Native arts and crafts opened yesterday afternoon by Lord Hailey at the Imperial Institute. The exhibition will remain open until May 13.

The pictures range from those done by uneducated Uganda Natives, which display originality but a natural crudity, to really fine paintings in some cases, limited by selected students under European direction, and to more decorative work done by girl teachers at the C.M.S. school at Gayaza. That the African has an inborn sense of rhythm, colour and design is evident from this collection.

The crafts include carvings, iron-work, pottery, basketry and bead work, a group of carved figures from Kenya, delicate black ware from Bunyoro, black and white papyrus baskets from Bukoba, spears, knives and sickles, and, chief of all, the royal crown of the late Mukama of Toro, lent by his son, the present Mukama, which has an almost sacred significance.

Kenya and Makerere

Kenya's contribution of £50,000 towards the endowment fund for Makerere College was approved by the Legislative Council in Nairobi last week. The European elected members did not oppose the grant, but speakers suggested that there were more important needs, including roads and a settlement scheme, which deserved preference. The Government announced that this was the only part of the proposed loan programme which the Secretary of State had authorised at present.

Imperial Airways

A written Parliamentary reply on Monday by Sir Kingsley Wood, Secretary of State for Air, stated that since Sir John Reith had taken over the management of Imperial Airways he had examined charges made in the House of Commons against its management. The company was charged with attempting to victimise individual pilots for being members of the British Air Line Pilots' Association, and in his report Sir John Reith said that though certain senior officials regretted the formation of the association, and made their views known to pilots, he had found no signs of coercion or victimisation. As to complaints concerning defects in organisation and in the standard of working conditions, in a company developing so quickly certain defects were only to be expected. Most had, however, since been eradicated, and improvement was progressive.

Fairbridge Farm Schools The Southern Rhodesian Scheme

REFERENCE to the proposal to establish a Fairbridge Farm School in Southern Rhodesia was made at the St. George's Festival of the Church Emigration Society in London on Monday. Lord de Saurmaréz said that in 25 years of trial and error the Fairbridge model of migration—which had been inspired by a Southern Rhodesian settler—had proved its worth and shown itself worthy of large expansion. He had been appointed Chairman of the Board, which aimed at extending Fairbridge efforts to a further school in Southern Rhodesia, where they were assured of a most generous welcome. A considerable capital sum would be needed to ensure stability for the school, but they already had the moral backing of the British Government; the Southern Rhodesian Government supported the scheme; it was welcomed by the Rhodes scholars; and they had promises of financial help from important companies and private individuals.

Lord Lothian for Washington

Lord Lothian, who has been appointed British Ambassador in Washington, has throughout his career had close associations with Africa, and on many occasions has shown his deep and sympathetic interest in East and Central African affairs. He was secretary of the Rhodes Trust for some years, and was a member of the African Research Committee under whose auspices Lord Hailey undertook his survey of Africa. As Mr. Philip Kerr, Lord Lothian was one of the distinguished group of young Oxford men who, under Lord Milner, built up South Africa after the South African War. In 1916 he became one of Mr. Lloyd George's private secretaries and he played an important part in the Peace Conference; he has since become an increasingly important figure in international politics.

Kenya Immigration Law

Amendments to the Kenya immigration laws were approved by the Legislative Council last week in order to meet the refugee problem. Owing to the Congo Basin Treaties no discrimination is permitted as regards immigrants on the ground of nationality, and the problem has been overcome by differentiating between immigrants who are able to return to their country of origin and those who are not. For the former category the maximum bond of £50 remains unaltered, but for the latter the amendment now approved empowers the authorities to demand a maximum bond of £500. Guarantors of immigrants must now be Kenya residents, so that offers from organisations in South Africa and Great Britain to guarantee refugees will no longer be acceptable.

Tanganyika's Man-Power Committee

Speaking at the annual St. George's Day dinner in Dar es Salaam last week, Sir Mark Young, the Governor, referred to criticisms that Tanganyika Territory was not prepared for eventualities and said: "The duty of preparedness is one of which both Governments and individual citizens must be unceasingly conscious. The voluntary service scheme in Tanganyika has been satisfactory up to a point. Altogether some 1,300 persons have been enrolled, and I appeal to others to come forward." Sir Mark announced the formation of a Man-Power Committee, consisting mainly of non-officials. If there was an emergency, the Government would, he said, take far-reaching measures to control supplies of every sort.

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News Items in Brief

Another Belated Annual Report

The next meeting of the East African Governors' Conference will open in Dar es Salaam on June 22.

Five further films of East Africa have been added to the Empire Film Library in the Imperial Institute.

The Tanganyika Defence League meeting in Arusha on Tuesday, passed a resolution urging the unification of Tanganyika Territory with Kenya Colony.

Swastika flags hanging outside two German private residences in Dar es Salaam to commemorate Hitler's birthday were taken down during the night and torn to shreds.

Air Afrique, which operates an air service from France to Madagascar *via* the Belgian Congo and Northern Rhodesia, has put into service the first of three new Lockheed 14 machines.

A cot in the Rhodesia Children's Home has been dedicated to the memory of the late Captain C. E. Wells, M.B.E., the originator of the "wreath fund" which brought a sum of over £130 to the Home.

A Volunteer Naval Defence Force is to be established in Tanganyika for service off the East African coast. Members will undergo one month's training annually. The unit will be formed on the lines of that followed in Kenya.

The annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society will be held at the Queen's Hall on May 3. Lord Willingdon will preside and Prebendary W. Wilson Cash, general secretary of the Church Missionary Society, will be among the speakers.

A Beira soccer team defeated a Nyasaland team in Blantyre by six goals to nil, thereby winning the Oury Cup presented for this annual match.

By an amendment of the European Officers' Pensions Ordinance, Northern Rhodesia, the grant of a gratuity to the legal representatives on the death of a European officer will no longer be conditional on such officer having served five years in a pensionable office.

Far too many East African Government Reports are published so late as to have lost their news value; and the "Annual Report of the Kenya and Uganda Savings Bank, 1937," a small brochure of only 23 pages, which was completed by the acting postmaster-general on June 17, 1938, and reached this office in April, 1939, must beat the record for dilatoriness!

One of the features of the celebrations in Southern Rhodesia next year to mark the 50th anniversary of the occupation of Salisbury will be a march past of old members of the B.S.A.P., B.S.A. Company's police, Bechuanaland Police and Rhodesian Pioneers. All ex-members of those corps living in the Union of South Africa are being invited to attend.

By acquiring a British standard sheet machine, a Lampen mill, a constant temperature constant humidity room, and a paper-testing apparatus of the latest type, the laboratories of the Imperial Institute are now in a position to undertake comprehensive investigations of paper-making materials in accordance with the best modern methods. The facilities now provided at the Institute should prove of value to British Governments in the Dominions and Colonies overseas.

Which is it to be?

Unprotected timber that is ruthlessly destroyed by White Ants, Dry Rot and Decay or timber rendered safe and sound by the simple expedient of treatment with Solignum Wood Preservative?

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Anti-Slavery Centenary

Sir John Harris and the Colour-bar

"I BELIEVE that outside the problems of Europe, the greatest problems facing the British Commonwealth in the next generation will be those concerning the future of Africa," said Sir Samuel Hoare, the Home Secretary, speaking as Chairman of the centenary luncheon of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Society at the Hotel Victoria on Monday. One of his ancestors, also a Samuel Hoare, had been a very active member of the Society in its early days, and the speakers who supported him—the Earl of Lytton, Lord Noel-Buxton, Mr. Richard Wilberforce and Mr. R. H. Hodgkin, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford—were all descendants of other well-known pioneers of the movement.

Emphasising that the emancipation of slaves was one of the greatest acts ever carried through by the British Parliament against great opposition, Sir Samuel Hoare claimed that it was made possible only by singleness of purpose and extreme patience—the latter the chief virtue if one wanted things done.

He moved a resolution expressing thankfulness for the work initiated by Wilberforce, Buxton, Clarkson, Sturge and other like-minded men, and for that since accomplished; recognition that slavery in several guises still existed; the need for constant vigilance, and re-affirming the determination of the Society to strive for the abolition of slavery in all its forms.

The Earl of Lytton, in seconding, paid a tribute to the secretary, Sir John Harris, who had great tact in dealing with delicate situations and great loyalty to the cause.

Lord Noel-Buxton caused laughter by saying that Sir John Harris by his driving-power showed the authoritative spirit of the slave-driver in its sublimated form. His (the speaker's) visit to Effiopia had revealed to him the presence of millions of slaves in that country. The Society recognised the difficulty of the Italians in abolishing the system in a short time. Care for the weak races was characteristic of Great Britain, which to-day had an Empire without slavery.

Mr. Richard Wilberforce claimed that the information obtained by the Society was always reliable if sometimes sensational, and Mr. Hodgkin quoted from a long essay written by his great uncle in 1817, at the age of 19, in which he advocated an Aborigines Protection Society 20 years before one was actually founded.

Sir John Harris, not long back from a 3,000-mile journey in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the High Commission Protectorates, emphasised the danger of the colour-bar at the subsequent annual meeting:

"People in Great Britain, he said, did not realise the bitterness felt by thousands, nay millions, of British subjects at the colour-bar, which was mentioned by Lord Hailey in his 'African Survey,' and in more detail in the report of the Bledisloe Commission.

"What exactly was meant by 'colour-bar?' Not the question of inter-marriage, which only social custom could regulate; not the industrial colour-bar instituted by the trades unions, by which no Native could become a skilled workman; but the infliction on coloured races of legislation due to their colour alone, which operated to prevent them from enjoying the franchise.

Then he made it clear that he was not speaking of the Rhodesias or East Africa, but he emphasised that if the colour-bar spread from South Africa to the Protectorates, it would be impossible to prevent the spread of the virus to Rhodesia and even to the Equator.

New Police Reserve

A police reserve composed of *askari* and any other Natives who may wish to join it is being formed by the Tanganyika Government. Should an emergency arise, it will be incorporated in the regular police force. The reservists will be paid a small retainer and will undergo a month's training annually.

Rhodesia's Generous Gesture

So successful has been the Southern Rhodesian publicity at the New York World Fair that the Union of South Africa, which is not taking part in the Fair, has asked if the Rhodesian Pavilion may display some South African publicity material; and, as a friendly gesture, the Rhodesian Government has consented to exhibit a limited amount.

The Stoneham Museum

The Stoneham Museum, Kitale, continues to do good, if unobtrusive, work, especially in the matter of lectures to pupils of Kitale School, illustrated by specimens from the Museum. A brief closing during 1938 unfortunately prevented a good many visitors from seeing its interesting collections. Major H. F. Stoneham, the Director, makes a promise to exhibit in the art section of the Museum the portion of his father's collection of pictures that will come to him from the estate—Mr. Stoneham senior died on April 30, 1938, aged 79, and was all his life a lover of fine art, old furniture and old silver. The pictures will be an added attraction to the Museum. The *Bulletin* of the Museum is now available at 1s.

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1.2 oz.
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Halibut Liver Oil
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VICTORIA FALLS

500,000 years ago—long before Adam's time—~~the~~ ~~water~~ ~~found~~ its way through the living rock and scooped out the immense cauldron into which it hurls itself with soul-shaking thunder. Stunned by the immense volume of sound and the awesome majesty of the scene, spectators carry away ~~a~~ ~~memory~~ that never fades.

There are many other unforgettable thrills for tourists old and young in Southern Rhodesia: the baffling mystery of the Zimbabwe ruins—Rhodes' Grave in the Matopos—big game—native pageantry: only 5 days from London by air, or 16 by sea. Modern comfort in travel and hotels adds luxury to enchantment.

To home-makers, Southern Rhodesia offers a healthy life, modern amenities, low living costs, and the great advantage of no Income Tax on married incomes under £500.

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

SOUTHERN  RHODESIA



Photo: Star, Je'burg.

BENEATH

THIS FLOOR —MILLIONS

Not, however, a hoard of gold but a horde of unseen insects. For years millions of Termites had nested there, steadily devouring the floor joists and boards. Yet no one suspected! Then, one day, without warning, an occupant of the house fell through the weakened floor. Only then was the true state of affairs revealed. Take heed! Such a calamity may come to you, with the chance of personal injury, with the certainty of muddle, inconvenience and expense. Be wise now! Make your property positively and permanently safe from Termites and all ligniperdous insects. Treat all your timber—joists, beams, floors, panels, etc.—with "Atlas A" Wood Preservative. The method is simple; the cost low. There is no smell, and the treated surfaces can subsequently be painted or varnished, as desired. Moreover, the timber will be rendered highly resistive to fire. Here then, is the real remedy for a very real danger. Write now for particulars and prices of

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Supplied CONCENTRATED - therefore economical

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Harrison & Hughson, Ltd., Box 854, Bulawayo

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Rezende Company's Report

TONNAGE milled by Rezende Mines, Ltd., increased from 78,100 in 1937 to 86,000 tons in 1938, but the working profit fell from £83,191 to £58,833. The accounts accompanying the annual report for 1938 show that revenue from mining totalled £156,492 and from other sources £8,205, making £161,687. Expenditure included £97,648 in respect of mine working costs, £6,358 Salisbury and London expenses, and £5,000 for income tax, leaving a balance of £52,581, which will be carried forward to appropriation account. To the amount of £1,346 brought forward from 1937, the profit for the year of £52,580 is added, as well as £9,495 transferred from share premium account, giving a total of £63,422, which has been disposed of as follows: dividends and directors' additional remuneration, £51,975; increase of capital expenses, £85; underwriting commission, £3,850; depreciation, £5,645, leaving £1,867 to be carried forward. Ore reserves on December 31 totalled 262,000 tons averaging 6.2 dwt.

The general manager reports that during the year sinking of the Rezende internal "A" and circular shafts was continued, the former being sunk 16 ft. to 942 ft. and the latter 493 ft. to 1,540 ft.; in addition, a rise to connect with the circular shaft was started from No. 16 level and raised 95 ft. The Liverpool internal incline shaft was sunk 31 ft., and has now reached a depth of 551 ft.

Development totalled 4,887 ft. in the Rezende section, 3,143 ft. in the Liverpool section, 3,387 ft. in the Penhalonga section, and 3,982 ft. at the Old West mine.

In consequence of improved development on the 16th level, and the continuation of values in the 17th level of the Rezende mine, which development has been carried out through the internal shaft from the 17th level, it was considered very necessary that the main circular shaft from the surface should be sunk from No. 10 to No. 16 level in order that the ore could be hauled direct to the surface, thereby obviating the expense of handling through two

small shafts. The circular shaft has been sunk to the 16th level since the close of the year, and it is anticipated that direct hauling from that level will begin almost at once. The circular shaft will then be continued with all possible speed to the 18th level, where favourable development results are being encountered.

Company Progress Reports

Kagera Mines.—Output for March: 236 oz. unrefined gold, valued at £1,560; 373½ tons of tin concentrates, including 12¼ tons tributer's production.

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate.—Milled in March, 1,651 tons; yield, 628 oz. fine gold and 81 oz. silver; 945 tons sands cyanided yielded 59 oz. fine gold and 8 oz. silver.

Bushtick Mines.—During the quarter ended March 31 1,558 ft. were developed, of which 1,060 ft. were sampled. Hollins section, 390 ft., width 58 in., value 6 dwt.; Warwick section: 330 ft., width 79 in., value 4.7 dwt.; Warwick East section: 90 ft., width 76 in., value 4.9 dwt.

Tati Goldfields.—Report for the quarter ended March 31 states that 7,920 tons were milled, yielding 1,933 oz. fine gold. Working revenue: £14,294; working costs, £11,405; working profit, £2,889. Capital expenditure: £2,848. Development: 380 ft., on reef, 310 ft. From Monarch 3rd level S, a raise on E. contact reef connected to 2nd level; 75 ft. sampled av. 7.3 dwt. over 53 in. Monarch 7th level drive S, on W. contact reef adv. 175 ft. for the quarter, of which 165 ft. sampled av. 2.2 dwt. over 42 in., the projected position of the North boundary of the main Francis ore shoot not having been reached.

Bushtick Mines

Bushtick Mines announce the payment of an interim dividend of 2½% payable on May 31.

Gold in the Streets

Excavations in the streets of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, have, in more than one place, revealed small quartz reefs assaying up to 2 dwt. per ton.

Prospecting in South Kavirondo

An area of approximately 820 square miles in the South Kavirondo district of Kenya will be re-opened for prospecting and mining as from June 1. It was formerly held by Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., and useful notes on the geology of the country, compiled from records submitted by that company to the Mining and Geological Department, will be available to prospectors.

Territorial Outputs

Southern Rhodesia's mineral production in February is officially announced as follows: Gold, 58,994 oz. (value £437,412 at 148s. 3½d. per fine oz.); silver, 12,270 oz.; coal, 84,166 tons; chrome ore, 5,595 tons; asbestos, 4,877 tons; tin concentrates, 42 tons; iron pyrites, 2,007 tons; tungsten concentrates, 16 tons; limonite, 2,443 tons; tantalum, 1 ton; copper ore, 30 tons; and mica, 323 lbs. The total value of the minerals produced amounted to £581,887. The number of producers contributing to the gold output was 490.

Mining Personalia

Mr. C. W. Theal, Inst.M.M., expects to arrive in London in June on a short visit from Southern Rhodesia.

The death is announced of Mr. E. E. Marshall, Chairman of the Anglo Metal Company and a director of the Mufulira, Rhodesian Selection Trust, and Roan Antelope companies.

Mr. W. A. Mackenzie, a director of Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., and of many other mining enterprises, has for health reasons resigned his position as joint general manager of New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd. He is to join the board.



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

SYSTEMS in Kenya and Uganda—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 415 and 240 volts.
in Tanganyika—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 400 and 230 volts; or 440 and 220 volt Direct Current.

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Latest London Share Prices

	Last week	This week
Andura Syndicate (5s.)	44d.	44d.
Bushtick Mines (10s.)	6s. 3d.	6s. 0d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	43s. 9d.	43s. 9d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	9s. 6d.	9s. 6d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	11d.	11d.
Exploration Co. (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 0d.
Gabalt Gold Mines (2s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	9s. 0d.	26s. 3d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	5s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Kagera Mines, Ltd. (5s.)	2s. 7 1/2d.	2s. 7 1/2d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	11d.	11d.
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	3s. 6d.	3d.
Kentan (10s.)	3s. 6d.	4s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	44d.	3d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Leonora Corporation (1s.)	3d.	3d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	7 1/2d.	6d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	4s. 4 1/2d.	4s. 3d.
Lulri Gold Areas (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 0d.
Mashaba Asbestos (1s.)	7 1/2d.	4 1/2d.
Nchanga Cons. (20s.)	30s. 0d.	30s. 0d.
Rezende (1s.)	8s. 0d.	8s. 3d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 10 1/2d.
Rhodesia Katanga (1s.)	1s. 4 1/2d.	1s. 3d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	6d.	6d.
Rhodesian Anglo American (10s.)	21s. 3d.	21s. 9d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 1 1/2d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	13s. 9d.	14s. 0d.
Rhokana (1s.)	69 12s. 6d.	69 17s. 6d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	14s. 9d.	15s. 1 1/2d.
Rosterman (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 0d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	14s. 9d.	14s. 6d.
Sherrwood Starr (5s.)	4s. 9d.	4s. 9d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	4 1/2d.	4 1/2d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Tanganyika Concessions (1s.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Tanganyika Concessions (1s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 3d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	5s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Thistle-Etina (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	3s. 1 1/2d.	2s. 6d.
Wankie Colliers (10s.)	16s. 0d.	16s. 10 1/2d.
Watende (10s.)	44d.	44d.
Zambesia Exploring (1s.)	4s. 3d.	4s. 0d.

GENERAL

	Last week	This week
British E. A. Corporation	11d.	11d.
British South Africa (15s.)	21s. 9d.	22s. 6d.
Central Line Sisaal (1s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Consolidated Sisaal (1s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
East African Land	7 1/2d.	7 1/2d.
East African Sisaal Explorations (10s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (1s.)	26s. 6d.	24s. 9d.
Imperial Airways	26s. 6d.	26s. 9d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	1s. 5d.	1s. 3d.
Lewa Deid. (1s. 8d.)	8d.	8d.
Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.)	2s. 1 1/2d.	2s. 1 1/2d.
Port of Beira (1s.)	11s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Rhodesia Railways	24s. 6d.	24s. 0d.
Sisaal Estates (5s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
(6% Pref. 21s.)	15s. 9d.	15s. 0d.
Sudan Plantations (New) (1s.)	24s. 0d.	24s. 0d.

Lewis and Peat

The accounts for 1938 of Messrs. Lewis and Peat, Ltd., the well-known general produce brokers, show a profit of £5,025, compared with £18,515 for 1937. After adding £8,395 brought forward, there is an available total of £13,421. Of this £5,980 has been appropriated in respect of the preference dividend for the half-year ended June 30, 1938 leaving £7,440 to be carried forward.

"And Answer Came There None"

Dr. G. V. Wallace (United Party), addressing a political meeting in Bulawayo, asked: "Do you know the meaning of the word 'factitious'?"

No member of the audience breathed a reply or raised a hand.

[The Labour Party's manifesto refers to "difficulties, inherent and factitious, which will require to be overcome."]

KIMINGINI GOLD MINING CO. IN LIQUIDATION

The Liquidator offers for sale the Plant, Machinery, Equipment and Buildings belonging to the above Company at Kimingini, Kenya Colony.

The principal items are as under:-

Power Plant

Two "Crossley-Premier" Eight Cylinder Four Crank Horizontal Diesel Oil Engines Size KOB-VAV-DAH each suitable for developing a normal daily working load of 800 B.H.P. continuous rating of 540 B.H.P. and a maximum output for one-hour periods of 860 B.H.P. when running at a speed of 300 R.P.M. at or near sea level. The above engines are equipped for pressure charging, and have compressed air starting sets, the usual water circulating pumps and "Premier" water cooling tower. Could be converted to work on Producer Gas.

Two Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto Ltd. R. F. Alternators open type, each 400 KW, 550 Volt, 50 cycles, 3 phase, 500 KVA, 300 R.P.M. Rotors direct coupled to fly-wheel brackets of above engines, with shaft extension for direct coupled exciters.

One Sindano Nine Panel Main Switchboard by Erskine Heap, complete with usual meters. Powerhouse cables, Junction boxes, Lighting transformers, Low Tension 550/110 Volt A.C. Transmission Line.

Two Miles High Tension Power-Transmission Line 3300 Volts A.C. 50 cycles, 3 phase, comprising: 38 Tubular Steel Poles together with the usual overhead equipment, 10,700 yds., .05 sq. in. steel cored copper conductor, 550/3300 Volts 300 K V A transformers (Johnson & Phillips).

Compressors: Holman belt driven water cooled vertical air Compressor, cap. 1170 cu. ft. free air, with 197 H.P. motor and starter. Ingersoll Rand Z stage XVH Compressor 534 cu. ft. free air per min. complete with Texrope drive and 95 h.p. motor. Five Circular Mild Steel Fuel Tanks each 16,000 gals. cap.

Complete Milling and Cyanidation Plant for Treating 100 tons Gold Ore per 24 Hours

Crude Ore Bin Rect., steel struct. work, 190-ton capacity.

Fine Ore Bin Circular, steel structural work, 320 tons capacity.

Mild Steel Agitator, Thickener and Solution Tanks.

One 24" x 13" Blake Type Jaw Crusher. Conveyors, Belts, Grizzlies.

6' x 5' Ball Mill and 5'6" x 16' Tube Mill, by Ernest Newell & Co., Ltd.

4' x 18' 4" Dorr Classifier.

Dorr Agitator and Thickener Mechanisms.

Two 8' x 14' Davey Paxman Rotary Filter Units.

Merfill-Crowe Precipitation Plant.

Morgan Tilting Furnace and Refining Equipment

The usual mill piping, valves, grid pump and solution pumps.

MIN Electrical Equipment, made up of 23 Lancashire Dynamo and Crypto A.C. Motors 550 Volts, 50 cycles, 3 phase with their accompanying starters, circuit breakers, distribution boards, cables, etc., etc.

Mine Plant and Equipment

About 30,000 ft. of assorted air and water piping. One 10 1/2" Dia. Horizontal Shaft Water Turbine, Output 49'6 B.H.P. with working head of 60', together with Multicell Centrifugal Pump, output 200 gals. per minute against 410' head.

Forty-six 10 cu. ft. Side and End Tipping Hudson Mine Trucks 18" gauge, 2,500 yds. of track consisting of 16 and 18 lb. rails, Twelve Turnouts 24" gauge, 18 lb. rail.

Tangye, Cameron & Evans Mine Pumps

One Holman 50/75 H.P. Double Drum Electric Hoist with 75 H.P. Motor, Three Holman air or steam operated hoists, One steel 20' two compartment headgear (Head, Wrightson & Co.).

Rock Drill Plant: Drifters, Stoppers, Jackhammers, Sharpeners, and Furnaces of Holman Bros. manufacture.

Laboratory and Assay Plant Equipment

Complete Mine Workshop including 24" x 10" Table Milling Machine, 3 6" Plain Radial Drilling Machine, 1 cwt. Alldays & Ontons Pneumatic Hammer, Gap Bed Lathe 10" centre x 17" Bed, Demster & Moore Screw Cutting Lathe 7 0" bed to take 1 1/2" dia. High speed Shaping Machine 16" stroke, Welding Plant, etc., etc.

Saw Mill: 16 N.H.P. Ransome Portable Steam Engine and Boiler, Robinson Circular Ratchet Drive Slabbing Bench, Pickles & Son Roller Feed Bench, 6 N.H.P. Garrett Steam Boiler and Worthington Duplex Pump.

Buildings

Structural steel Mill Building, by Braithwaite & Co., including 2-ton Travelling Crane.

Structural steel Power House Building by P. & W. Maclellan, 83' long by 35' wide. Equipped with 10-ton Morris travelling crane. Numerous wooden bungalows on cedar pillars with shingle roofs. Sundry Mine Buildings of wooden frame—corrugated iron construction.

Full particulars can be obtained from the Liquidator, Mr. Louis H. Weatherley, 14, George Street, Mansion House, London, E.C. 4, or from the Liquidator's Agent in Kenya Colony, Mr. E. B. Seex, Mutos Buildings, P.O. Box 158, Hardinge Street, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

The Plant may be inspected by appointment with the Liquidator's Agent in Kenya Colony.

All offers should be made to the Liquidator or to his Agent on or before Friday, 30th June, 1939.

Bank Trade Reviews

BARCLAYS BANK (D.C. & O.) includes the following cabled references to East Africa in its current review:—

Kenya.—Weather has been drier and dry, with the exception of a few local showers. Local coffee market is quiet; little interest is shown in sisal; demand for pyrethrum continues firm, and it is estimated that the crop for the year ending March 31 will be approximately 2,000 tons. Kistumu cotton crop is unlikely to exceed 5,000 bales, as against 16,800 bales last season.

Uganda.—Well distributed rains have fallen. The major part of the cotton crop has been marketed, and it is expected that the total crop will come out at just over 300,000 bales. Prices have steadied at around Shs. 37.50 cents per 100 lb. "Ark," after falling to Shs. 35 on the receipt of news of the doubling of the duty on raw cotton imported into India. Business is restricted.

Tanganyika Territory.—Sisal sales, particularly of the lower grades, are being effected regularly, but there is a tendency to hold on to No. 1 grade in the hope of a rise in price.

Southern Rhodesia.—Retail trade was quiet during March, but wholesalers experienced a satisfactory month. Sales of new cars were good. Excessive rains in March are reported to have affected the condition of cattle to some extent, and small supplies of prime stock were sold at firm prices.

Northern Rhodesia.—Quiet trading conditions continue, but increased sales of both new and used cars were reported. Climatic conditions were unfavourable during the early part of the month, but a subsequent spell of fine weather benefited the tobacco and maize crops. Tobacco yield is expected

to be approximately the same as last season. Demand for slaughter cattle continues firm, and larger offerings are coming forward.

Nyasaland.—Owing to adverse weather conditions, trade was below normal. Tobacco crop is considered reasonably good; tea is doing well; and cotton is reported to be making a good recovery.

Standard Bank of South Africa

The Standard Bank of South Africa includes the following notes in its April review:—

Kenya.—Bazaar trade at the coast shows little change, and trade in other centres is quiet. Total sales of coffee at first hand in Nairobi during the current season to the end of February totalled 215,180 ewt. at a total cost of £473,000.

Tanganyika.—The position in Dar es Salaam remains unchanged; elsewhere in the Territory trade is quiet. Prospects for the approaching season in the Bukoba coffee market are good. Shortage of water on sisal estates in the Tanga district has caused anxiety, which would be relieved by the arrival of the long rains.

Uganda.—Jinja bazaar trade is quiet for the season, but in Kampala more favourable conditions prevail. Merchants are carrying normal stocks.

Southern Rhodesia.—The value of building permits issued in the six municipal areas during January last was £75,223, or about £29,500 more than during January, 1938. Value of permits issued in Bulawayo during February was £103,110, representing an increase of £93,995 over the figures for February, 1938, owing largely to the inclusion of an amount of £74,860 in respect of the new Town Hall and offices.

Northern Rhodesia.—General business in Livingstone is steady, and turnovers are slightly better than during the corresponding period of last year. Reports indicate, however, that while European trade is satisfactory, business in the Native section has been adversely affected owing to transport difficulties caused by the recent heavy rains. Trade at Lusaka and in the Copperbelt is improving.

Nyasaland.—General trade is seasonably quiet, and no improvement was expected until the opening of the tobacco buying season this month.

Of Commercial Concern

Export tonnage received at Kilindini by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first two months of 1939 totalled 84,463 tons, while import traffic totalled 33,191 tons.

The Federated Central Co-operative Company of Southern Rhodesia, Ltd., has been formed by the amalgamation of all the co-operative companies in the Colony. Similar organisations in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland may join if they wish.

Approximate gross receipts of all sections of Rhodesia Railways during February totalled £327,027, compared with £391,093 during the corresponding month in 1938. For the five months ended February, 1939, gross receipts amounted to £1,838,418, against £2,101,534. The decreases are partly due to the reductions in freight rates.

Tanganyika's domestic exports during January, 1939, were valued at £304,261, compared with £304,264 in January, 1938, a decrease of 16.5%, gold increasing 32% in quantity and 50% in value; imports for the month amounted to £272,918 compared with £359,222 in January last year, a decrease of 24%. There was a favourable trade balance of £31,343—£5,042 in 1938.

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Please send me your "CATALOGUE OF 10,000 BARGAINS" also details of your "Satisfaction or Money Back Guarantee."

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(Mrs., Miss or Mr.)

Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co.

Mr. Robertson Gibb's Speech

THE ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Ltd. was held on Tuesday at Southern House, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Mr. Robertson F. Gibb, Chairman and joint managing director, presided.

Mr. A. H. Milbourne, joint secretary, having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The Chairman said in the course of his speech:—

"The accounts have been drawn up on similar lines to those for the preceding year, and accordingly there is no difficulty in making a comparison between the results of the two years.

"Such comparison reveals immediately a disappointing diminution in the profits from voyages during 1938. These profits, after making our usual provision for depreciation on ships, property, and plant, for administration and other expenses, but exclusive of profit on insurance reserves, amounted to £105,000, whereas the corresponding figure for 1937 was £510,000, a decrease of approximately £314,000.

You will doubtless wish me to indicate the principal reasons for this serious fall in profits. They were: (i) A considerable reduction in revenue from outward cargo owing to the substantial falling off in exports to South Africa; (ii) the heavy drop in revenue from homeward freight due to a reduction in the rates of freight on fruit and reduced shipments of wool and other commodities (iii) the virtual cessation of gold shipments during the last half of the year; and (iv) increased expenditure, particularly as regards fuel, wages, and insurance.

Special Outlays

"As in 1937, the net profit was affected by substantial special outlays, incidental to re-engining, amounting in 1938 to £110,000. This expenditure is, of course, of a non-recurrent character, but I ought to mention that during the present year, in connexion with the conversion of three steamers to oil burning, part of the expenditure due to items such as renewals and upkeep will be chargeable against revenue, and will probably amount to about £100,000. This should complete provision for special expenditure of this nature.

"To the figure of £106,000 has to be added about £81,500 in respect of income from investments and properties, which is some £28,500 less than that for 1937. This decrease is largely accounted for by the sale of our interest in the Durban Navigation Collieries, Ltd., to which I referred last year, since, although the sale was effected before the end of 1937, that year's accounts received the benefit of a full year's dividend from that source. You will observe that to these two sources of profit the sum of about £105,500 has been added, being taxation reserve no longer required following the settlement with the Inland Revenue authorities of certain claims that were outstanding last year.

The Charge for General Interest

"Against the total of £383,715 on the credit side of the profit and loss account have to be set Debenture and other interest and directors' fees. The only one of these items calling for special comment is the charge for general interest, which at about £106,000 is approximately £40,000 higher than for 1937. This increase is the result of additional borrowings on account of shipbuilding, and of

course there will be a further increase on this account during the current year, which a full year's interest will have to be borne on the amount borrowed in the course of 1938.

"After these deductions have been made there remains a balance of £171,889 which, with the balance of £150,802 brought forward from last year, gives a total available of £322,781. Of this sum the Preference dividends for the year absorbed £132,945, leaving a balance of £189,836 which we recommend should be carried forward.

"Your directors much regret that they are unable to recommend the payment of an Ordinary dividend. In holding out a hope at the annual meeting last year that it might be possible to pay a moderate dividend on the Ordinary stock out of the profits for 1938 I qualified my remarks with the proviso 'if present conditions continue,' and that, as I have already explained, they certainly failed to do.

Shipbuilding

"During the past week our very extensive shipbuilding programme of the past five years has come to an end with the delivery of the 'Pretoria Castle' on April 18. The 'Capetown Castle' and the 'Durban Castle' were delivered on March 31 and December 15, 1938, respectively, and the 'Pretoria Castle,' 'Richmond Castle,' and 'Rowallan Castle' were launched in October, November, and December. During the year also the 'Carnarvon Castle,' 'Warwick Castle,' and 'Winchester Castle' were re-delivered to us after being re-engined and improved in various ways, and I am happy to be able to inform you that all the new vessels and the re-engined mail ships are proving very satisfactory in service, all of them coming fully up to our expectations.

"The Intermediate and Round-Africa Services will now be operated by the motor-vessels 'Pretoria Castle,' 'Durban Castle,' 'Dunnottar Castle,' 'Dunvegan Castle,' 'Llangibby Castle,' and 'Dunbar Castle,' which are all fine modern vessels, together with the steamers 'Llandoverly Castle,' 'Llandaff Castle,' and 'Llanstephan Castle.' These latter three ships are slower than the newer vessels, and in order to enable them to maintain a regular time-table in conjunction with the other ships they are being converted to oil-burning, which it is anticipated will increase their speed and their usefulness. At the same time opportunity is being taken to effect various improvements in the passenger accommodation and otherwise.

"The volume of our traffic last year may be regarded as satisfactory, bearing in mind the influence of the unsettled international situation during the last four months of the year. It is gratifying to be able to report that the outward and homeward passenger earnings on our East African service were maintained, but our revenue from otherwise traffic declined in comparison with 1937.

"Apart from the loss of revenue which the company has sustained from the causes which I have enumerated, its profits have also been adversely affected, as I forecast last year, by very considerable increases in operating costs during 1938, more particularly on account of fuel, wages, and insurance.

Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts Mr. Robertson Gibb made the personal statement published elsewhere in this issue.

Sir Vernon Thomsoff seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Handling East African Coffee

Introduction of Bags of New Type

THE decision of the Coffee Trade Association of Eastern Africa to introduce standard 60 kilo. bags as from July 1, 1939, was reviewed at a meeting of the Association in Nairobi last week. Members felt that that date might prove too early to enable supplies of the necessary type of bag to be available, and while the decision to adopt a standard weight of bag was re-affirmed, the final date for its universal introduction into East Africa was advanced to April 30, 1940. All bodies interested in the coffee industry in East Africa are to be notified accordingly, and the Governments are being requested to introduce any necessary legislation to give effect to the change.

Meanwhile, it is recommended that as much coffee as possible be shipped in this new type of packing. A final decision in regard to the specification of 60 kilo. bags to be used for either single or double packing was referred to the joint committee of producers and traders, which will, it is hoped, meet in June at the time of the Nairobi Agricultural Show.

Consideration was given to the question of transport charges on Belgian Congo coffee passing through East Africa, and it was decided to approach the Kenya Government again in regard to the package tax, which the Association considers onerous. The matter of export triages to South Africa was considered, and it was decided to endeavour to establish an East African minimum standard acceptable to the South African market.

Satisfaction was expressed at the successful outcome of representations by Mr. Collins, Vice-President of the Association, to the Green Coffee Association of New York, which has agreed to introduce a modification in the standard form of contract beneficial to interests in East Africa.

In view of the continuing difficulties of the coffee industry in competition with other producing countries and the uncertainties of the future, it was decided to press most strongly for a continuance of the present railway freight rebates for East African coffees, and to present a case for consideration by the Railway Advisory Council. Satisfaction was expressed at indications that ocean freight rates would be maintained for the immediate future at their present level, thereby affording a considerable measure of stability to the industry.

Reference was made to the possibility of commercialising the Uganda and Tanganyika Government graders' certificate for Native-grown coffees,

and it was agreed that a memorandum on this subject should be circulated to the Directors of Agriculture and branches of the Association.

Attention was drawn to the difficulties apparently experienced by the East African Office in Johannesburg in obtaining publicity material regarding East African coffees, which subject is to be brought to the attention of the three Coffee Boards in East Africa.

Canker of Coffee Trees

New but Non-parasitic

COFFEE TREE CANKER, first observed in 1936 by Mr. L. F. Higgins, an Agricultural Assistant in Tanganyika, but known to the Native *arabica* coffee planters of Kilimanjaro for four years previous to that date, has now been investigated by Dr. G. B. Wallace, the plant pathologist of the Department of Agriculture.

It seems to be innocently fatal to the tree, but is non-parasitic, which is comforting to read, being due entirely to bad planting and worse cultivation.

The symptoms, as described by Dr. Wallace in the *East African Agricultural Journal*, are: bark very rough and loose, and readily flaking off; beneath, the wood is often exposed, flat or slightly sunken; and in the bark thin wafers of a white substance, calcium oxalate, may be seen. On the main stem the upper parts are the most affected, many branches being bare and dead. Cut across, the branches show arcs of very dark tissue in the outer rings.

Previous examination has shown no insect which would account for the trouble, though its superficial resemblance to gnarled stem canker and similar disease in other trees, which are caused by insects, suggested that possibility. Microscopic examination revealed no fungus in the tissues of wood or bark.

Examination in the field discovered roots twisted and curled by bad planting, resulting in starvation of the trees. The remedy suggested is uprooting of the trees, correct re-planting and proper cultivation—details of which are given in the article.

Kenya Government Criticised

Deploring the Kenya Government's "cavalier treatment" of Messrs. Liebig's, whose meat extract factory in the Colony had been closed, Major Grogan said in the Legislative Council on Monday that the Government had been dishonest in requesting the company to build the factory and then failing to secure adequate supplies of cattle for it. His motion on the subject was defeated by official and Indian votes, but it nevertheless reflects the view of many members of the public in the Colony, where it is felt that the Government should have taken action to overcome Native opposition to the supply of cattle for the factory.

Uganda Company Report

A profit of £5,462 is shown in the accounts of the Uganda Company for the year ended August 31, 1938, compared with £12,974 for the previous 10 months. After adding £9,425 brought forward, there is an available balance of £24,887, from which the directors propose to recommend a dividend of 3%, less tax, on the ordinary shares, absorbing £2,446, and leaving a balance of £22,440 to be carried forward. The dividend for the previous period was 24%.

BRANCHES IN KENYA
at
NAIROBI and KILINDINI

MILLERS OF
EAST AFRICAN
and
CONGO COFFEES

The East African Coffee Curing Co., Ltd.

Market Prices and Notes

- Butter.**—In a slow market Kenya is steady at 112s. per cwt. (1938: 114s.)
- Castor Seed.**—Steady, with Bombay to Hull for April-May £10 5s. per ton. (1938: £11 12s. 6d.; 1937: £14 5s.)
- Cloves.**—Dull and slightly easier, with Zanzibar spot 85½d., c.i.f., 7½d.; Madagascar spot (in bond), 7½d., c.i.f., 6¾d. per lb. (1938: 8¼d., 7d.; 1937: 10¾d.)
- Coffee.**—At last week's auctions the demand was irregular, but Kenyas realised steady prices and Tanganyikas sold at steady to firm rates.
Kenya "A," 58s. to 111s.; "B," 58s. to 67s.; "C," 52s. 6d. to 60s.; peaberry, 55s. to 101s. per cwt.
Tanganyika "A," 78s. to 92s.; "B," 52s. to 65s.; peaberry, 70s. to 90s. per cwt.
- Northern Rhodesian Rhodesian cleaned 1st sizes, 59s. to 68s.; 2nd, 47s. to 59s. 6d.; 3rd, 52s. 6d.; peaberry, 55s. to 66s. per cwt. Country cleaned pale 1st sizes, 56s. to 59s. 6d. per cwt.
- London stock of East African is rather high at 120,806 cwt., in comparison with 90,633 cwt. in 1938 and 89,253 cwt. in 1937.
- Copper.**—Standard for cash continues to decline, and is now £41 1s. 10½d., with three-months 6s. 3d. in advance. (1938: £39 16s. 3d.; 1937: £69 10s.)
- Copra.**—East African f.m.s. nominally unchanged at £10 2s. 6d. per ton, c.i.f. (1938: £11 7s. 6d.; 1937: £18 10s.)
- Cotton.**—U.S. proposal of 2 c. per lb. export subsidy on up to 7,000,000 bales of this year's crop caused a fall in American middling to 4.97d. per lb., and May is quoted at 4.63d.; July, 4.39d., and September, 5.25d. per lb.
- Cotton Seed.**—Egyptian black to Hull is quiet for April at £5 6s. 3d., May £5 8s. 9d., and June £5 10s. (1938: £4; 1937: £5 15s.)
- Gold.**—148s. 6d. per oz. (1938: 140s. 0½d.; 1937: 141s. 8d.)
- Groundnuts.**—Coromandel (machined) to Rotterdam Hamburg and London at £10 8s. 9d., and increasing by 1s. 2d. per ton in August. (1938: £10 1s. 3d.)
- Hides.**—Improving, despite small volume of business. Mombasa, 70/30%, 12 lb. and up, 3½d.; 8/12 lb., 5¾d.; 4/8 lb., 6½d., 0/4 lb., 6¾d. per lb.
- Maize.**—East African No. 2 has improved slightly, and is 22s. 9d. to 21s. 3d. per qr., according to position.
- Pyrethrum.**—Kenya flowers have sold at £143 per ton for July shipment, and £138 for more distant positions. Japanese are erratic, with old crop quoted at £102 to £109, and new crop £107 to £114 10s. per ton. (1938: £120, £83.)
- Sisal.**—In a quiet market buying is mainly confined to spot, afloat and early shipments, the sharp increase in the war risk rate having called a temporary halt to buying. Tanganyika and Kenya No. 2, £16 12s. 6d. to £16 17s. 6d.; No. 2, £16 to £16 5s.; and No. 3, £15 10s. to £15 12s. 6d. per ton, May-August shipment, c.i.f., optional ports. (1938: £16 5s., £16, £15 10s.; 1937: £29 15s.)
Kenya exported 2,958 tons of sisal during February, while Uganda exported 40 tons.

- Tanganyika exported 9,306 tons of sisal during March, of which 2,484 tons were sent to Belgium, 2,192 tons to Germany, and 1,837 tons to Great Britain.
- Soya Beans.**—Manchurian afloat steady at £8 10s. for nominal quotations and £8 8s. 9d. per ton for April, usual Continental ports. (1938: £7 5s.)
- Tea.**—At the London auctions business was strong and prices firmer. Nyasaland averaged 10-60d., Kenya 12-29d., Tanganyika 11-12d., and Uganda 11-75d. per lb.
- Tin.**—During the past week the tone has been firmer and standard for cash is now £222 7s. 6d., with three months £2 10s. less. (1938: £168 7s. 6d.; 1937: £253 10s.)
- Wheat.**—Kenyas unchanged, with Equator 20s. 6d., and Governor 21s. per qtr. (1938: 34s., 33s.)

Tobacco Auctions Re-opened

On the recent opening day of the fourth annual tobacco sales in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, 342,200 lb. were auctioned for an average of 9-7d. per lb. Prices were considered satisfactory since the quality of the leaf was mixed. The lower standard of bidding had been expected because the Union of South Africa quota has been fixed at 1s. per lb. in place of last year's 1s. 2d., though the duty free quota for the Union has been advanced from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 lb. The preliminary Government estimate of the Colony's crop for 1938-39 was 30,296,000 lb., or about 5,000,000 lb. more than in 1937-38. According to the Tobacco Marketing Board, this estimate is not now likely to be realised, owing to the extremely wet weather in February and March. Nevertheless, dealers anticipate that a larger quantity will be sold than last season, and sales have been scheduled for 84 days until August 11.

The Nyasaland representative in London has received advice that the results of the three auctions in Limbe last week gave average prices for flue-cured of 5-9d., 7-1d. and 6-2½d., and for fire-cured 3-9d. and 3-6½d. The total quantities sold were 215,000 lb. of flue-cured and 74,000 lb. dark-fired. Competition at the flue-cured auctions has improved, the prices last week ranging from 1s. 2d. to 9½d. for brights, 9d. to 4½d. for medium to good, and 1s. 2d. to 5d. for semi-brights to semi-dark.

Tobacco estimates for Nyasaland are now: Ncheu and Southern Province Trust Land dark-fired, 4,750,000 lb.; Sharpevale sun-cured, 250,000 lb.; Northern Province Trust Land dark-fired, 4,250,000 lb.; flue-cured, 2,900,000 lb.

New British India Steamer

A new twin-screw passenger and cargo steamer of the British India Steam Navigation Company was launched in Jarrow last week. She is named the Aska, and is a sister ship to the Amra, delivered to the company last year. The vessel was named by Mrs. Lang, wife of Mr. A. O. Lang, Deputy Chairman of the company, and among those present were Mr. Lang, Sir William Currie, Chairman of the British India Company, and Lady Currie. The Aska, which is 460 ft. long and has a dead weight of 6,200 tons, has been specially designed for service in the East, and there are big openings in the shell of the vessel which provide airing spaces for deck passengers. She has accommodation for 73 first-class passengers and 82 second-class passengers, while about 2,000 Indian deck passengers can be carried in the 'tween deck compartments.

TANKS

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New Union-Castle Liner

THE new Union-Castle liner "Pretoria Castle," 17,392 tons, left England last week for the Continent before making her maiden voyage to South and East Africa on May 5. A fine painting of the Union Government buildings in Pretoria has been presented by the civic authorities of that city.

The vessel, a twin-screw motorship, with accommodation for 226 first-class and 335 tourist class passengers, offers the luxury and comfort of a first-class hotel, running hot and cold water being provided in every cabin, together with an extremely efficient system of ventilation which is under the direct control of the passenger, who can regulate the temperature at will.

Extensive open and covered promenade deck spaces are provided, with full facilities for all sports, while other amenities include a large open-air swimming pool, a sun-bathing deck, a library well stocked with books, a shop and hair-dressing saloon, and indoor and open-air playrooms for children.

In the brief space of four years, the Union-Castle Line has put in commission no less than 14 new passenger and cargo vessels, having an aggregate tonnage of over 189,000. In addition, five of the mail vessels have been re-engined and improved, and the company now possesses one of the most modern and best equipped mercantile fleets in the world.

Congo Tourist Publicity

The Belgian Tourist organisation in Brussels has produced in handy form an illustrated brochure setting out the attractions of the Belgian Congo from the tourist standpoint. Over 150,000 copies have been produced for distribution at the World's Fair, Brussels. Copies may be obtained on application to the Office National du Tourisme de Belgique, 48, Place de Brouckere, Brussels, or from any tourist office.

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Passengers for East Africa

THE m.v. "Elangibby Castle," which left London on April 21 for South and East African ports, carries the following passengers to:—

Beira

Dibden, Miss M. A.
Heald, Miss H. J.
Margesson, Mrs. M.
Marshall, Miss E. R.
Merrall, Miss P.
Pennycock, Miss J. L.
Robertson, Mrs. D. M.
Selous, Mr. H. S.
Watson, Mrs. D. J. M.

Dar es Salaam

Bailey, Mrs. N. E.
Ruggles-Brise, Mrs. R.

Mombasa

Adkins, Rev. & Mrs. L. E.
Brown, Mrs. J. B.
Davidson, Mrs. J. F. O.
Dewar, Miss M. E.
Dibben, Mrs. G. B.
Howard, Mr. M. G. C.
Overend, Mrs. F.
Robinson, Mrs. H. H.
Sampson, Mr. J. D.
Shiers, Mrs. M.
Sills, Mrs. E. D.
Webster, Miss T. E.

Air Mail Passengers

ARRIVALS on April 17 included Miss Caddick and Miss Sheila Sweet from Kampala, and Mr. and Mrs. Cridlan and Mrs. Ashley Dodd from Nairobi.

Captain Wauchope arrived on April 18 from Mombasa. Homeward passengers on April 21 included Mr. S. Milligan, from Beira; Mrs. F. B. Burton, from Nairobi; and Mr. J. C. Partridge and Mr. G. B. Gorman, from Khartoum.

Homeward passengers on April 24 included Mr. Bradshaw, Mr. P. Perelval and Mrs. G. Burton, from Nairobi; and Dr. Griffith, Mr. Coney, Mr. T. C. Hutchinson and Lord Stonehaven, from Port Bell.

Outward passengers on April 22 included Mr. L. O. Smith for Kisumu, Mrs. Crosskill, for Nairobi, and Mrs. Gordon Rees for Port Bell.

On April 26 Captain W. A. Martin left for Kisumu, and on April 28 Dr. J. K. and Mrs. Hunter will leave for Port Bell.

Outward passengers on April 28 include Dr. and Mrs. J. K. Hunter, Miss P. A. Shelton and Miss M. Lloyd Davis; on April 29 Mr. G. A. Tyson leaves on his return to Nairobi. Mr. Salzman will leave for Salisbury on May 3, and on May 5 Mr. A. P. Humble and Miss A. M. Gamwell will fly to Kisumu. On May 6 Mrs. A. V. Hartnoll leaves for Port Bell.

Forthcoming Engagements

April 27.—Annual dinner, Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Grosvenor House, Park Lane, W.1.

April 28.—Annual Meeting, Zoological Society of London, 4 p.m.

April 29.—B.S.A. Regimental Police Association annual dinner, First Avenue Hotel, High Holborn, 7.15 p.m.
May 1.—Mr. A. M. Champion's film "By Motor Van from Cape Verde to Nairobi," to be shown at the Royal Geographical Society, London, 5.30 p.m.

May 1.—Mr. A. W. Redfern, of Southern Rhodesia, to show his pictures of wild life before the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire.

May 11.—School of Oriental Studies' annual dinner, Grosvenor House, Park Lane. Lord Harlech to preside. Principal guest: Earl Winterton.

May 17.—Reunion dinner in London to commemorate relief of Mafeking. Tickets (officers—12s. 6d., other ranks 6s.) from Major T. J. May, Rhodesia House, Strand, W.C.2.

May 24.—Empire Day Banquet, Grosvenor House. Guests of honour: The Duke and Duchess of Kent. The Earl of Athlone to preside.

June 26.—Annual general meeting of Royal Geographical Society, 3 p.m.; annual dinner, Grosvenor House, Park Lane, 7.45 p.m.

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



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WINCHESTER CASTLE	—	—	—	—	May 11	—
BLANDOVERY CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	May 18
STIRLING CASTLE	—	—	—	—	May 19	—
DUNVEGAN CASTLE	May 13	—	—	—	—	May 25
ARUNDEL CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	June 1
WARWICK CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	—
DUNNOTTAR CASTLE	—	May 20	May 26	May 27	June 2	—

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