

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, May 4, 1939
Volume 15 (New Series): No. 763
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

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

Founder and Editor:

F. S. Joelson

Editorial and Publishing Offices:

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

Telephone: Museum 7170 & 7370

Cables: Lintable, London

Principal Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
Matters of Moment	971	Our Bookshelf	978
Notes by the Way	973	Background to the News	980
Hitler's Reiterated Demand for Colonies	974	Personalia	982
East African Art Show	976	Kenya Government Criticised	984
B.S.A.P. Dinner	977	Latest Mining News	986

MATTERS OF MOMENT

IT PASSETH COMPREHENSION that there should be people in and out of Parliament ready at this juncture to raise anew the Colonial issue in a way which cannot but encourage German hopes, and therefore reinforce German propa-

Herr Hitler's agenda and that there should be **Latest Speech.** Britons who interpret optimistically

Herr Hitler's speech to the Reichstag last week. Yet these queer folk not merely exist, but insist on parading their persons and their opinions. By those in the second category at any rate, the Fuehrer's tributes to the British Empire—though they were not unmixed with gibes—are accepted as proof of his sincerity when he reiterates that the German claims to Colonies "would never become the cause of a military conflict." It would be equally sensible to attach importance to the words rather than to the deeds, of a blackmailer who said: "You are now a respectable and respected member of the community, but in your young days you were wild and foolish, and unless you make it worth my while to keep silent I shall pester the life out of you." That, in fact, is the German plan reduced to the level of everyday life. Just as the blackmailer does not go to the limit of his intentions for the first or second payment, so Germany would not resort to war against the British Empire for Colonies alone, but as she made it very clear at the end of July, 1914, that one of the spoils on which she counted was her pick of the French Colonial Empire, so, to-day German Colonial claims are kept in the forefront of Nazi propaganda, partly for the purpose of suggesting that many of the economic difficulties of the Reich are the

direct result of the loss of her Colonies, partly on account of their nuisance value diplomatically, and partly to present to the public the prospect of great Colonial gains if war should come.

* * *

On another page will be found a full report of Herr Hitler's references, direct and indirect, to the Colonies in his speech to the Reichstag a few days ago. "I have never advanced a claim which **Dangers of** might in any way have interfered with **Retrocession.** British interests or have become a danger to the Empire," he affirmed with an assumption of truth and generosity, which, despite its falsity, has clearly gulled his own followers and bemused some people in this country. It will, however, deceive nobody in or connected with East, West or Southern Africa, for well they know that the **retrocession** of any former German territory in that continent would constitute the gravest danger to the British Empire, to France, and to world peace generally. Surrender is morally indefensible because it could be made only at the cost of the grossest breach of faith with the inhabitants of the territories—and if in this vital matter Great Britain were willing to betray those who have trusted in her reiterated pledges, who can doubt that the beginning of the end of her Empire would be in sight? From the strategic standpoint, to reinstate Germany in East or West Africa would be to set her athwart the life-lines of the Empire, and to invite her at her own convenience to wreak havoc, not only throughout Africa, but to hold to ransom all cargoes bound for Great Britain *via* the Suez Canal, the Cape, or homewards from South America.

Though these facts have been registered again and again in these pages, they can manifestly not be too frequently repeated, since a few smooth words of the Nazi leader, even when mixed with denunciations and falsehoods, suffice to induce certain people to cast around for a means of "appeasement," which inclination expresses itself in practice in the inquiry: "Cannot we come to terms over Colonies?" One of the aims of the Reichstag speech was obviously to arouse just that questioning in those British minds which are more sentimental than practical. The misguided members of the small but active and vocal groups who would entrust Africans to German overlordship do not understand that any such action would be a breach of British faith and a fatal blow at British security, though the inhumanity of Nazism towards non-Nazis in Germany, Austria, and Czechoslovakia should prompt their humanitarian instincts to reject the idea of any extension of National Socialist rule, least of all to peoples emerging from savagery and affording ideal material for serfdom. Primarily as a result of British indecision, Hitler, who believed that one of Germany's greatest blunders was to embark on a Colonial career in pre-war days, has reversed his policy of cutting the Reich's territorial losses overseas. That that doctrine, which he preached with the vehemence of conviction, is now for ever abandoned is the responsibility of successive British Governments, whose vacillation has been pitiable, incomprehensible, and criminal. Now it behoves British Africa to be on the alert, and to refuse to compromise in the slightest on an issue vital to its existence.

** ** **

THE PREVENTION of grass fires in East and Central Africa is as clearly necessary as it is difficult to achieve; even in England, with its presumably educated public, hundreds of heath and forest fires are caused annually by the heedlessness of people whom it is almost impossible to trace and convict. If that is the case in a land so advanced in civic matters, it is not surprising that the still primitive African should show little evidence of realising the urgent need to break with the immemorial habit of his forebears. Grass burning has been the custom of the African for untold generations. Did not Hanno, the Carthaginian navigator, as he sailed down the West Coast in the sixth century B.C., see the whole countryside ablaze with these fires? The unquestioned value which the African places on the practices of his forefathers is well known. Moreover, the notion that the ash resulting from the fires is a valuable manurial agent—which, unfortunately, has some scientific basis—is apparently a fixed idea in the minds of Europeans as well as Africans; the fact is, of course, that fire destroys manurial ingredients far more valuable than the mineral salts which it leaves behind as the legacy of devastation. Then another plea difficult to refute is that only by burning can the young grass be obtained which, as modern research has revealed, is of prime grazing value for stock.

Yet Southern Rhodesia is conducting a definite campaign against *veld* fires, and the Tsetse Research Department of Tanganyika Territory has for several years set itself to control grass burning, which has been found to encourage the breeding and spread of tsetse flies. The case against these fires is complete and utterly damning economically, agriculturally, zoologically, and from the general standpoint of the public weal. Complete prohibition of grass or garden burning can be imposed on limited areas, but even farms or plantations not infrequently suffer seriously from a conflagration begun at a distance by some ignorant or irresponsible individual or group. Taking the long view, the only remedy is the effective education of the masses. If it be objected that the example of England destroys that hope, we should retort that the African is essentially a land-dweller and land-lover, whose interest could be enlisted if he were once convinced that the old practice is seriously injurious; in this country, on the other hand, the bulk of the population, being town-bred and incredibly ignorant of the land and its part in the life of the nation, does not offer such good material for propaganda. Through the schools, the Native newspapers, the *barazas* of administrative officers, the visits of agriculturists, the film and the wireless, Africa, however, might within a short space of time be aroused to a sense of the damage done to the land, its greatest asset.

** ** **

KENYA, like other Eastern African Dependencies and the Rhodesias, has its full share of keen naturalists who temper the trials of life with observations of the rich world of Nature, from big game to insects; but now and then we encounter evidence that those observations are not so acute as they might be, or, if made, are not recorded and so are lost. A remarkable instance has just come to light. Many years ago the late Dr. J. W. Gregory, while exploring the forests beside the Kibwezi River in the Colony, noticed a brightly-coloured flowering spike which, from its appearance, he took to be a foxglove or lupin. The blossoms below were rosy-pink, and the buds above were green; but when he tried to pick the plant the "flowers" and "buds" jumped off and scattered in all directions! They were insects—not butterflies, but belonging to the group of *Hemiptera*, some of which closely resemble butterflies.

* * *

Further investigation has shown that Dr. Gregory's insects are, when adult, of two kinds, one of which has green upper wings, the other which is wholly coloured pink; and that the two kinds arrange themselves on a vertical stalk in precisely the order, green above and pink below, which gave so perfect an imitation of a flowering spike as to deceive even so experienced a naturalist. Thus was one of the most astonishing examples of insect

camouflage revealed to the scientific world. An adequate explanation of the marvellous habit of these insects may be left to others more competent; the question that springs to the mind is why more specimens have not been found in Kenya, or, if they were, why they have not been recorded for the edification of the public? Or is the reason that the camouflage has been so successful that local naturalists have been consistently deceived by it, the assembly of insects being looked upon, like Wordsworth's primrose, as a flower and nothing more?

* * *

One advantage of living in the tropics is magnificence of opportunity. So much remains to be discovered. The mimicry, for example, among

butterflies, flies, bees, wasps and ants in Africa is amazing and inexhaustible in its variety. **Inoculating Curiosity.** In other branches of natural history the range is equally enormous. The boys and girls in the schools of East and Central Africa should be brought to realise that. Really inspired teaching of natural history in the Territories would encourage pupils to find things out for themselves in preference to insisting on their learning about what is already known; and the inculcation of that persistent curiosity which is the main-spring of Science has its value even in untoward circumstances. The late Lord Rothschild collected fleas—and a collector of his, unjustly interned in one of Soviet Russia's crowded prisons, declared that he had thoroughly enjoyed his incarceration, for during it he had discovered two quite new species of flea!

NOTES BY THE WAY

"Wolves" in Eastern Africa

THAT THERE ARE NO WOLVES IN AFRICA is as genuinely true as that no snakes exist in Ireland—though Africa is apparently not indebted, even by legend, to any saint for their absence. How long this immunity will last is becoming a question. Quite recently a certain Game Warden had an uncomfortable encounter with a pack of domestic dogs which had run wild. He did not make a note of the breed of the dogs in that pack, but ~~observed~~ observed that Native dogs are showing a strain of the Alsatian which is disturbing. Alsatians are so close to the true wolf in appearance and nature that even dog lovers sometimes hesitate to make pets of them. Properly trained, they are, no doubt, reliable; undisciplined, they are a menace. Australia has forbidden the importation of Alsatian dogs into the Commonwealth, fearing their crossing with the indigenous dingo, already a great pest of sheep, to say nothing of the Alsatian's own tendency to relapse into sheep-worrying—recidivism that admits of no conversion. Apparently the Alsatian strain is "dominant" over lower breeds; and the danger must not be overlooked that, within quite a brief period of time, descendants of Native and domestic dogs run wild which have crossed with Alsatians may assume a character so close to true wolves as to constitute an addition to the East African carnivorous fauna which even Lord Onslow would deprecate.

Light on Pyrethrum and Derris

PYRETHRUM FLOWERS and derris root are now important agricultural products in East Africa, both being, in various forms of extract or dust, insecticides that are rapidly coming into wider and wider use and, may, in the near future, supplant the exceedingly dangerous compounds of arsenic. A valuable article by Dr. J. T. Martin, of Rothamsted, in the *Manufacturing Chemist*, however, points out that both pyrethrum and derris dust lose their toxicity when stored or exposed to light, a fact which growers should keep carefully in mind. Neither plant is reckoned to be toxic to human beings or animals, though derris is used as a fish poison; and though the loss of activity of the dust may necessitate more than one spraying on plants to ensure insect destruction, it does avoid any danger

of a remotely possible toxic residue being left. Commercial firms are aware of this loss of activity and provide against it by adding certain chemicals with weird and complicated names, and research at Rothamsted is discovering more preventatives such as "anti-oxidants." For the grower, however, the most practical step is to see that his product is not exposed to light, and is marketed as quickly as possible. Incidentally, Dr. Martin's article gives an excellent photograph of very fine derris roots of the best quality, and of fibrous derris material of no value, for comparison—a useful point.

The Mountain Pawpaw

A STORY comes from Kenya reminiscent of that told of a ship laden with oranges which was wrecked on a Highland island, probably one of the Hebrides. The Hebridean crofters, it was alleged, voted the oranges poor eating; baked, they were tough; even when boiled they were not things after which a hungry man would hanker. Now there is news of a Kenya planter who had a number of mountain pawpaw trees (*Carica candamarcensis*), which were bearing profusely; thinking they were like ordinary pawpaws, he tried to eat the fruits raw, did not like them, and, to his subsequent regret, rooted them out. Mountain pawpaw fruits must be cooked, writes Mr. L. A. Elmer, in the *East African Agricultural Journal*; if properly stewed—a recipe is given—they develop a flavour like that of stewed apples and peaches. The tree, a native of Colombia and Ecuador, grows easily in East Africa, and fruits lavishly; at 6,000 feet it has been known to bear in 12 months.

Moshesh and the Cannibals

MOSHESH, in his day one of the most potent of Southern African chiefs, was evidently a diplomat as well as a warrior, for according to Mr. Richard Wilberforce, speaking at the centenary celebration of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, he made a retort of classical acumen when once urged to resort to force. His grandparents having had the misfortune to be killed and eaten by cannibals, Moshesh, when he came to his throne, was counselled by his *indunas* to take appropriate revenge upon the malefactors. But Moshesh was not to be jockeyed into unseemliness. "I must consider very carefully before I disturb the sepulchres of my ancestors," he said.

Hitler's Reiterated Demand for Colonies

"Would Never Become The Cause of a Military Conflict"

HERR HITLER, addressing the Reichstag on Friday last, April 28, made the following statements in regard to the former German Colonies, of which he alleged that the Reich had been "robbed" —

"At Versailles Germany had to be deprived of her Colonial possessions, although they were without any value to the world democracies.

"During the whole of my political activity I have always expounded the idea of a close friendship and collaboration between Germany and England.

This desire for Anglo-German friendship and co-operation conforms to my realisation of the importance for the whole of mankind of the existence of the British Empire. I have never left room for any doubt of my belief that the existence of the Empire is an inestimable factor of value for the whole of human cultural and economic life.

Fuehrer's View of the British Empire

"By whatever means Great Britain has acquired her Colonial territories—and I know that they were those of force and often brutality — nevertheless I know full well that no other Empire has ever come into being in any other way, and that in the final resort it is not so much the methods that are taken into account in history as success, and not the success of the methods as such, but rather the general good which the methods yield. Now there is no doubt that the Anglo-Saxon people have accomplished immense pioneering work in the world. For this work I have a sincere admiration. The thought of destroying this labour appeared and still appears to me, seen from a higher human point of view, as nothing but the effluence of human wanton destructiveness.

"However, this sincere respect of mine for this achievement does not mean forgoing the securing of the life of my own people. I regard it as impossible to achieve a lasting friendship between the German Anglo-Saxon peoples if the other side does not recognise that there are German as well as British interests: that not only is the preservation of the British Empire the meaning and purpose of the lives of Britons, but also that for Germans the freedom and preservation of the German Reich is their life purpose. A genuine, lasting friendship between these two nations is conceivable only on the basis of mutual regard.

English and Germans Compared

"The English people rule a great Empire. It built up this Empire at a time when the German people was internally weak. Previously Germany had been a great Empire. At one time she ruled the Occident. In bloody struggles and religious dissensions, and as a result of internal political disintegration, this Empire declined in power and greatness, and finally fell into a deep sleep. But as this old Empire appeared to have reached its end, the seeds of its rebirth were springing up. From Brandenburg and Prussia there arose a new Germany, the second Reich, and out of it has grown at last the German People's Reich. And I hope that all English people understand that we do not possess the slightest feeling of inferiority to Britons. Our historical past is far too tremendous for that!

"England has given the world many great men, and Germany no fewer. The severe struggle for the

maintenance of the life of our people has in the course of three centuries cost a sacrifice in lives which far exceeds that which other people have had to make in asserting their existence.

"If Germany, a country that was for ever being attacked, was not able to retain her possessions, but was compelled to sacrifice many of her provinces, this was due only to her political misdevelopment and her impotence as a result thereof!

"The only claim I have ever made, and shall continue to make on England, is that for a return of our Colonies. But I have always made it very clear that this would never become the cause of a military conflict. I have always held that the English, to whom those Colonies are of little value, would only by understanding the German situation and would then value German friendship higher than the possession of territories which, while yielding no real profit whatever to them, are of vital importance to Germany.

"Apart from this, however, I have never advanced a claim which might in any way have interfered with British interests or have become a danger to the Empire and thus have meant any kind of damage to England. I have always kept within the limit of such demands as are intimately connected with Germany's living space and thus the eternal property of the German nation.

"We do not want anything that did not formerly belong to us, and no State will ever be robbed by us of its property.

Swords Not Made in Germany

Mr. Roosevelt declared that three nations in Europe and one in Africa have seen their independent existence terminated. As for the fact that one nation in Africa is alleged to have lost its freedom—that, too, is but an error, for it is not a question of one nation in Africa having lost its freedom—on the contrary, practically all the previous inhabitants of this continent have been made subject to the sovereignty of other nations by bloody force, thereby losing their freedom. Moroccans, Berbers, Arabs, Negroes, etc., have all fallen victims to foreign might, the swords of which however were inscribed not 'Made in Germany,' but 'Made by Democracies.'

"Mr. Roosevelt declares that it is clear to him that all international problems can be solved at the council table. For example, according to all commonsense logic and the general principles of a higher human justice, according to the laws of a Divine will, all peoples ought to have an equal share of the goods of this world. It ought not then to happen that one people needs so much living space that it cannot get along with 15 inhabitants to the square kilometre while others are forced to nourish 140, 150, or even 200 on the same area. But in no case should these fortunate peoples curtail the existing living space of those who are, as it is, suffering, by robbing them of their Colonies, for instance. I would therefore be very happy if these problems could really find their solution at the council table.

"My scepticism, however, is based on the fact that it was America herself who gave sharpest expression to her mistrust in the effectiveness of conferences. For the greatest conference of all time was without any doubt the League of Nations.

This authoritative body, representing all the peoples of the world, created in accordance with the will of an American President, was supposed to solve the problems of humanity at the council table. The first State, however, that shrank from this endeavour was the United States—the reason being that President Wilson himself even then nourished the greatest doubts of the possibility of really being able to solve decisive international problems at the conference table.

In and outside Europe Germany lost approximately 3,000,000 square kilometres of territory, and that in spite of the fact that the whole German Colonial empire, in contrast to the Colonies of other nations, was not acquired by way of war but solely through treaties or purchase.

“President Wilson solemnly pledged his word that the German Colonial claims, like all others, would receive the same just examination. Instead of this, however, the German possessions were given to nations who have always had the largest Colonial empires, while our people were exposed to great anxiety, which is now—as it will continue to be in the future—particularly pressing.”

“It would be a noble act if President Franklin Roosevelt were to redeem the promises made by President Woodrow Wilson. This would in the first place be a practical contribution to the moral consolidation of the world and consequently to the improvement of its economic conditions.”

[Editorial comment is made under Matters of Moment.]

The Imperial Government Still Wobbles

Mr. Arthur Henderson asked in the House of Commons whether, with a view to securing a general peace settlement, H.M. Government would convey to President Roosevelt their willingness to discuss the placing of all non-self-governing Colonial territories under international control in which the German Government would be eligible to participate as part of such a settlement.

Mr. Vyvyan Adams asked the Prime Minister whether he would make it plain that, in welcoming President Roosevelt's message, he proposed to exclude from the proposed conference all questions of Colonial territorial concessions to any of the Axis Powers.

Mr. R. A. Butler replied that the attitude of H.M. Government was clearly stated by the Colonial Secretary on December 7, and in the Prime Minister's speech on January 31.

Mr. Henderson: “Will the Government be prepared to discuss this question of Colonies as part of a general settlement or in order to secure such a settlement?”

Mr. Butler: “I appreciate the importance of this question, but I cannot add anything to the speeches made by my two rt. hon. friends.”

Mr. Sandys: “Is it not most undesirable to raise hopes of this kind in Germany?”

Mr. Henderson: “Is it not desirable to convince the world that this country is not seeking to take part in an Imperialistic war, but seeks to give justice to all?”

Mr. Vyvyan Adams: “Will my rt. hon. friend bear in mind both the welfare of the Native populations and the strategic implications as well?”

Sir William Davidson: “Is it not a fact that the proposals in the question would not satisfy the German Government?”

Mr. H. G. Williams: “Has any study been given by hon. members opposite to the unsatisfactory government which prevails in those countries which are already under international control?”

German Activities in Tanganyika

Mr. Sandys asked for details of the results of the investigations made by the Tanganyika Government into the activities of the German Usagara Company, and, in particular, whether that company had been illicitly importing and distributing arms and ammunition in the Territory.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald replied that, as regards the first part of the question, he understood that, while it was common knowledge that German planters were able to obtain mortgages on their properties from German companies operating in the Territory, there was no definite evidence that those companies were directly State-aided, nor was it possible to say that German planters were directly subsidised by the German Government. As regards the second part of the question, he had received no evidence that there had been any illegal activity on the part of the Usagara Company, but he was asking the Governor for a report.

Once again a change of plan is announced in connection with the Reich Colonial League Congress, which is now to open in Vienna on May 16 and last for three days, being attended by some 25,000 members from all parts of Germany. Among the features of the Congress will be an open-air demonstration at which General von Epp, head of the Colonial League, will speak, and afterwards Colonial troops will march past in their tropical equipment. It was originally stated that 40,000 people would attend a four-day congress which would be followed by a “Colonial month”; then it was reported that the arrangements had been cancelled and that a Colonial exhibition would be held in Dresden instead; now Vienna is apparently to have a congress but no exhibition.

Is It Business or Politics?

Some time ago *East Africa and Rhodesia* disclosed that busts of Herr Hitler, the Swastika and German maps showing Tanganyika under its old name of *Deutsch-Ostafrika* were in evidence in certain Government-subsidised German schools in the Territory. Now Mr. Richard Cresswell, writing from Arusha to the *East African Standard*, says:—

“Visiting one of the several German schools subsidised by the Tanganyika Government the other day, I observed that the effigy of the Fuehrer still scowls down upon his embryo Storm Troopers—poor little devils!—beneath a flaunting Swastika in the central hall. The curriculum includes English, no French and two or three periods a week for biology; the nature of biology was explained by ‘racial theory’ charts, depicting types from the ‘pure Nordic’ down to the ‘eastern Jew.’

“The building is probably the best equipped European school in Tanganyika, and large extensions are being added this year. No attendance register appears to be kept; nor is there any evidence that the school has ever been inspected or even visited by Government.”

He also writes: “During recent years practically the only solid new buildings in Tanganyika have been German. The townships of Moshi, Arusha and Tanga adduce certain evidence; at Dar es Salaam a vast new block of premises is being built for the Usagara Company; in the Southern Highlands there are a great new flour mill, garage and trading store of the same company in Iringa; new trading stores, houses and a school in Mbeya and Chunya, where a German hospital is just being finished, show the confidence behind these essays in bricks and mortar. . . . Moreover, scores of German immigrants continue to be shepherd into the country month by month under the aegis of the Nazi organisation. Is this business and genuine capital investment or politics?”

East African Art on Show in London

Striking Exhibition at the Imperial Institute

AN EXCELLENT EXHIBITION of old-established Native crafts and of pictures by Africans in Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar is being held until May 13 at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington.

Lord Hailey, who formally opened the exhibition last week, said in the course of his address:—

"This exhibition, primarily from Uganda, but embracing also some exhibits from Kenya and Tanganyika, is a sequel to a recent cultural exhibition held in Uganda, which owed its origin to the energy and foresight of Mrs. Trowell and Miss Fisher, who are responsible for bringing this exhibition to London. It owes much to the encouragement of Sir Philip Mitchell, whose easy pen you will remark in the foreword to the catalogue.

There are pictures from pupils of Makerere, the leading educational institution in East Africa, which, as a result of Lord De La Warr's Commission, is now about to be raised to university status; pictures from pupils of the Gayaza Girls' School maintained by the Church Missionary Society; and pictures from more or less uneducated Africans.

"Paintings in this form are a new departure for Africa, certainly for East Africa. This exhibition represents, in fact, an attempt to get the East African to paint, and this suggests to me some general reflection.

British Broad-mindedness

"The English are exceptionally broadminded in their respect for the observance of the customs of the people with whom they have to deal, and they are singularly marked out by their desire to guide all such people along the path on which they will manage their own affairs. But it has often been charged against them that they have much less interest than others in the cultural development of the people with whom they deal.

Now certainly, if one compares the interest shown by the Dutch in the culture of Java, there is nothing comparable to that in what we have done for Africa; and again, if one sees the constant exhibitions that the French hold to illustrate the culture of their West African possessions, it is clear that we have no parallel to them in London. I think it must be confessed that, at all events, on the aesthetic side, the appreciation of cultural development, we do differ from other great Colonial Powers.

"This is singular, because there is in the case of Africa especially a very important reason why we should interest ourselves in the culture of the people. The whole foundation of our modern system of rule is to avoid as far as possible the rapid sweeping away of Native tradition and Native custom. We deliberately desire to base the new civilisation on the sound roots of African custom and African tradition. That is a definite principle of rule, the effects of which may be seen in almost every branch of the Administration.

"This exhibition is not merely an attempt to improve our knowledge of African culture; it illustrates an effort which has been made to introduce painting, using European methods, European material. Experience has shown that when one does that, one is often on very difficult ground. It is not that one would seek to deny to the African the use

of any form of culture which we practise ourselves or any form of art or literature.

"Hitherto artistic expression in Africa has largely taken the form of the traditional crafts—the crafts of the potter, the carpenter and the smith. Now these are doomed inevitably to disappear. It is of no value to attempt to retain the form when the whole spirit which animated it has passed away. But though much of the old type of craftsmanship must disappear, it is certain that Africans will have some form of expression of their own.

Principles on Which to Work

"Though it is difficult to be certain exactly what form of guidance should be given by those who set themselves to instruct people so different from ourselves, it is clear that we should not satisfy the African's desire for self-expression if we merely set out to teach him to imitate our own culture. I think that we should give to the African all that we have in our experience—the principles of art, the use of material, and the like, but that we should leave him as far as possible to express the African spirit in the product. We may then establish in time a true African tradition of art.

"Here we have a first effort. I do not think that we have any right to attempt to judge it by any of the set standards of which we are aware. It is a first effort and must be treated as such; but it is highly interesting because those ladies who have been helping to instruct at Makerere have left their pupils discretion as to how they should express themselves. Perhaps in time we shall realise that we have here something that will be one of the first records in the history of the development of the true African tradition of painting.

The pictures fall into four and the crafts into seven groups. Of the pictures, Group I consists of the work of young students of Makerere College who attended a painting class as a hobby; Group II of the work of young teachers and older pupils at Gayaza School; Group III of the efforts of individuals, some of them completely uneducated, who asked to be allowed to paint; and Group IV of typical wall drawings used in hut decoration in the Sukuma area of Tanganyika.

The paintings are in no sense picked work, but fair selections representative of the different classes, and, all things considered, they are indicative of definite talent. Two experienced West African critics present at the private view declared that the West Coast, where the art has been much longer established, could not show better average results.

Excellent Native Craftsmanship

Many of the examples of Native craftsmanship displayed are excellent. They include shields, spears, ceremonial headdresses, masks and ornaments, drums, harps, horns, and zithers; ornamental gourds, basket and mat-work from various tribes, some fine specimens of pottery, cooking and water pots, stools, scythes, sickles, etc. Photographic groups of potters, blacksmiths, and barkcloth, drum and harp-makers at work lend added interest.

It is to the initiative of Mrs. Trowell, wife of Dr. Trowell, of Mulago Hospital, Kampala, and Miss

(Concluded at foot of next column.)

B.S.A.P. Re-Union Dinner

Ousting the Kaiser's Agent

COLONEL FRANK JOHNSON, D.S.O., though, as he explained, the B.S.A. Policeman with the shortest service—fourteen days during a strike in Salisbury!—presided over the annual re-union dinner of the Regimental Association in London on Saturday, and was as cheerfully and amusingly reminiscent as usual.

His fortnight's service in command of a special company of the B.S.A.P. meant, he said, marching his men about the town in single-file and more or less in step (laughter); and there was no pay (renewed laughter). But if his service was short, his interest and affection for the Regiment were great; no corps in Southern Africa could, he held, look back on a finer succession of commanding officers, and to-day Colonel J. S. Morris was bringing the Regiment to the highest degree of efficiency.

Captain Hickman, Staff Officer to the Commissioner at headquarters in Salisbury, who replied, described the B.S.A.P. as an integral part of Southern Rhodesia, the history of the two being one. The Police gave the people that feeling of security which was essential to progress; their traditions were the life-blood of the Regiment. He could assure old comrades that the recruits to-day were as good as ever: they arrived in all sorts of clothes (laughter), some with their hair long and some with it short, but after a spell in the depot they were licked into shape, and at the end of three years' service they were

Celebrating the Jubilee

The Regiment, if normally occupied mainly with police work, did not neglect military training. Horse patrols were diminishing, since much of the Regiment had been mechanised. Formerly they used horses (a voice: "Mules!"). That was still further back. The Native patrols used pedal-bicycles (laughter), and did they move! There was a good feeling of co-operation between the Native police and the Europeans in the Regiment, and a newspaper in three vernaculars was now issued for the Native police.

The Regimental Association in Rhodesia was flourishing, and there was talk of forming a branch

Fisher, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. A. B. Fisher, that the exhibition owes its origin.

Indeed, of the many well-known East Africans present at the opening ceremony it is doubtful whether any can have felt greater pleasure than Mr. Fisher, who in 1892 opened the first bush school in Uganda, and who in 1903 was bold, even impetuous, enough to suggest at a conference of mission workers that the time was approaching for the establishment of a Native college. That was too revolutionary an idea even for his missionary colleagues, who for years chafed him about his wish to introduce mortar-boards and gowns to the then unsophisticated Baganda!

Yet, so swift has been the progress of East Africa, that at that opening ceremony there were present both the founder of the first bush school and Mr. Turner, the new Principal of Makerere College, who resigned the Mastership of Marlborough to devote himself to this great new Eastern African institution. Three days later he was due to embark for Uganda.

in Capetown. Next year would mark the Jubilee of the B.S.A.P. as well as of Southern Rhodesia, and steps were being taken to make the celebrations notable. There was to be a special parade of old comrades of every year of its life, with uniforms of their day. Colonel Morris, he concluded, commissioned him to give a personal greeting to all old comrades present that evening. (Applause.)

Proposing the toast of "The Chairman," Major F. R. Peters, Chairman of the Working Committee, declared that Colonel Johnson was the most famous Rhodesian alive to-day. (Loud cheers.)

Colonel Johnson recalled in reply that some years ago there was a play which ran for a long time in London called "Too Much Johnson": he always remembered that play on these occasions. (Laughter.)

Python Helps the British Cause!

Yet he could claim that he had had something to do with the keeping the Germans out of Rhodesia. In 1886, when in the Tati district, he came upon a Dr. Aurel Schultz, who had been sent out by the Kaiser to spy out the land. Wondering how he could get rid of him, he discovered that Dr. Schultz was very scared of snakes; and Jack Spreckley, who was a devil for practical jokes, seized on that fact, and plumped the German up with snake stories and the terrible prevalence of snakes in the country till he got him in a blue funk. Then he got hold of a really large python (well and truly dead); put a fishing hook on the end of a long bit of string in its mouth, and, drawing the snake after him, rushed to Schultz's tent shouting that a snake was after him. That settled it: the German packed up his traps and quitted the country as fast as he could. (Loud cheers and laughter.)

Captain F. C. Booth, V.C., the honorary secretary, paid a tribute to the late Colonel Colin Harding for his work on the Working Committee, and the comrades stood in silence in honour of his memory and of three other members who had passed away: Percy Barton, Fred Lodge and F. R. Byron.

He drew attention to the fine photographs of Southern Rhodesian game animals which were on the tables: there were sixty of them, all different, and they were presented by Mr. A. W. Redfern, who had had them enlarged from his original photographs. The menu card, too, bore a picture of two sable antelopes photographed by Mr. Redfern, the buck on the right being the actual animal chosen as the emblem of Southern Rhodesia.

Those present were: Mr. R. Addie, Mr. W. Allen, Mr. N. Arnott, Captain F. Bainbridge, Captain F. C. Booth, V.C., Mr. P. C. Burgess, Major A. Cussans, Captain E. C. Castle, Major L. Cohen, Mr. E. A. F. Castell, Mr. B. G. Cole, Mr. Currie, Mr. L. Dancer, Major H. H. de la Roche, Captain G. M. Edmonds, Mr. F. C. Ellis, Mr. A. Freeborough, Captain Collier Gates, Mr. L. P. Greene, Mr. T. Grimmett, Mr. A. Gisborne, Mr. W. Howlett, Mr. F. A. Hopkins, Mr. E. Hodsdon, Mr. R. Holman, Captain A. S. Hickman, Mr. E. Hutchings, Mr. R. A. Howe.

Colonel Frank Johnson, Mr. J. Jackson, Mr. H. Johns, Mr. C. E. Lewis, Mr. R. C. Lee, Mr. F. le Sueur, Mr. F. E. Lloyd; Colonel H. Marshall Hole, Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. McCarthy, Mr. H. Martin, Wing-Commander Ogden, Major F. R. Peters, Captain A. A. J. Poole, Mr. C. N. V. Quinion, Captain E. S. R. Everett, Rev. R. E. Rovse, Mr. A. C. Raffin, Mr. A. W. Redfern, Mr. E. Rôchard, Mr. P. Sloper, Mr. E. Streeter, Mr. S. D. Truscott, Lieutenant-Colonel G. Woulfe-Flanagan, Mr. B. F. Wright, Mr. J. A. Walker and Mr. E. J. K. Walter.

OUR BOOKSHELF

*Italy in Ethiopia**Seen Through German Eyes*

EXACTLY THREE YEARS have elapsed since Italy assumed charge of Haile Selassie's Ethiopia, and the progress of Italian East Africa and the implications of that progress of importance not only to the Sudan, Uganda, Kenya and Somaliland, Ethiopia's immediate British neighbours, but to Africa as a whole. Our knowledge of developments in Mussolini's new East African Empire is scanty, and additional information is therefore welcome, though it must, of course, be treated on its merits.

Frau Louise Diel, a German journalist, has written a book with the flamboyant title of "Behold Our New Empire" (Hurst & Blackett, 10s. 6d.), which deserves to be read for the warnings it conveys rather than for the meticulous accuracy of the information which it gives. It is certainly coloured too vividly; the rosy tint through which she sees things may have come partly from the warm welcome which surrounded her on her six months' tour of the country at the end of 1937 and the beginning of 1938, and partly from an ideological desire to approve the work done at the south-eastern end of the projection of the Axis.

Of her inexactitude one example will suffice: she puts the whole white population of the "British African Colonies," excluding the mandated territories and South Africa, at "about 3,000"; whereas Uganda, Kenya, Nyasaland and the Rhodesias alone have a total population of some 90,000 Europeans. If she can blunder so badly over such readily ascertainable facts, her record must be critically read.

Her conception of a "Colony" is that which ceaseless propaganda is implanting in the minds of Italians and Germans generally, namely, of a "settlement and land for emigrants," giving "room to live" to a rapidly increasing European population—in the case of Italy—at the rate of 400,000 a year.

With the conquest of Ethiopia, says Frau Diel, millions of Italians did their best to reach the new Land of Promise; it was even stated that by 1910 five million whites would have settled in Italian East Africa. If Frau Diel does not endorse that fantastic figure, she does see in Ethiopia an earnest of what Germany also hopes from Colonies, and pines for the time when the surplus population of the Reich will find an outlet in Africa. She is apparently unaware that her Fatherland has a shortage, not a surplus, of man-power, and gives no indication that she has heard of the official Nazi declaration that German African Colonies, if and when obtained, will not be open to settlers in general, but only to carefully selected Nazi administrators, technicians and others, who will, in effect, be the agents for the exploitation of their hypothetical lands in the interests of the German State.

As was to be expected the Italians have done fine work in road-building in their new Colony. The author states that by June, 1938, 2,138 miles of roads had been constructed—not roads in name only but Roman roads of an average width of 28 feet; 95% of these were open for traffic, 85% (or 1,775 miles) were quite finished and 55% (or 1,120 miles) were tarred. Road-making has been an Italian tradition since Roman times, and Italians, and particularly Southern Italians, can stand a tropical climate better than more northerly races, including the Germans.

Conditions in Ethiopia are, however, likely to test their stamina to the utmost. "Why," asks Frau Diel, "should a robust, healthy Italian during his two-year stay in Italian East Africa lose 16 strong, healthy teeth?" and she confesses that she was kept awake at night at high elevations by palpitation of the heart.

On the military side she gives a long first-hand account of the recruiting depot in Addis Ababa (officially spelt "Abeba"), where 16,000 Native *askari*, chiefly Coptic Amharas, have been trained. "In all five provinces of Italian East Africa there are recruits' depots of similar value. From that one can estimate that a large new Colonial army is in process of being created." The official estimate is 2,000,000 men in a decade! There are many aerodromes, and even a large Caproni aircraft factory in Eritrea.

On the economic side the traveller is enthusiastic but vague. The figures given show an enormous unfavourable balance of trade between Ethiopia and both Italy and Germany, but she is comforted by the thought that "when Western Abyssinia has been settled it is capable of becoming the California of Italian East Africa. Fertile zones in the Province of Harrar will also produce far more than they can consume. One hopes that everything possible will be done to increase Native crops in the richly-blessed coastal area of Somaliland"—an encomium as unexpected as it is in conflict with the opinions expressed by authorities of long experience.

What this book does make evident is the tremendous enthusiasm with which the Italians are working in Ethiopia, driven by the Duce's slogan: "At whatever cost, it must be done." The huge task before them can, perhaps, be better appreciated by the British, who have had a long experience of colonisation in all parts of the world, than by the Italians themselves. To reduce Ethiopia to law and order—which, reading between the lines written by this friendly German, is by no means accomplished as yet—to develop its potentialities and make it return something tangible and proportionate to the vast sums now being spent upon it, will certainly occupy Italy's energies for very many years to come.

A. L.

"Melina Rorke, R.R.C.," by Herself (Harrap, 10s. 6d.).—"Amazing" is the only word which fits Melina Rorke's autobiography. Married at 14 after eloping from a convent, she was a widow with a baby at 15, her husband, an Irish footballer, being killed by a crash tackle in a Rugby game against Kimberley—surely a very rare accident. From Kimberley she and her family *trekked* to Bulawayo, she being the second white woman to enter that then very primitive township. She nursed bravely in both Matabele wars, having a very narrow escape from murder and mutilation during the second. She earned the devotion of the troops during the Boer War by hospital work, was with the force which relieved Mafeking, was presented by Baden-Powell with the Red Cross flag which flew over the hospital during the siege of Mafeking, and was decorated by King Edward VII with the Order of the Royal Red Cross. On her return to South Africa to be married, her husband was accidentally poisoned on their wedding day. The story of this tragic and adventurous life is told with sincerity and charm. She gives delightful pen pictures and anecdotes of Kruger, Cecil Rhodes, Jameson, Barney Barnato—a most amusing and cheerful character—and other celebrities of that day, whom she knew personally. Her descriptions are frank but honest, her courage remarkable in all her troubles, and her effervescent spirit is reflected in her writing. The book is a pleasure to read.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

African Self-Government**Liberia Not a Helpful Example**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR.—I thank "Regular Reader" for pointing out that he used the word "dependent" and not "indigenous," though it may be remarked that an indigenous State may be independent as well.

I still, however, cannot subscribe to his view that Liberia is a helpful example of an independent African State. The present rulers of Liberia, who are as much alien from indigenous Africans as are Europeans, may be independent, but the tribes included in the political State of Liberia are far from independent, and the presumed intention of our trusteeship is to qualify the tribes, and not an alien minority, for self-government.

The de-Africanised Haytians achieved independence long after they ceased to be Africans and, though a number of cultural traits naturally persisted, the background of their political institutions is so remote from African cultures that it can offer us few pointers of value in the far more complex conditions with which we have to deal in Africa.

I should perhaps add that the recent researches of Herskovits among the Dahomey have shown that the bloodthirstiness of purely African cultures has been greatly exaggerated.

2, Brookside,
Cambridge.

Yours faithfully,
J. H. DRIBER

Pig Keeping for Natives**Incidents in East Africa**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR.—The suggestion in the Bledisloe Report that a pig industry might be developed among the Natives seems to me a dangerous proposal. The Germans made the same mistake in "German East," the Natives of which were horrified at the Government's insistence that they should keep pigs.

On his own admission, Lord Bledisloe is a keen pig fancier—if that is the term—having had at one time no fewer than 2,000 porkers on his farms, and perhaps his enthusiasm has carried him away. Even where the Natives are not professed Muhammadans, Moslem influence prejudices even the pagans against pork; and in Nyasaland, at least, large numbers of Yaos, and possibly other tribes, profess Islam.

I shall never forget the snubbing I got from one of my boys in Tanganyika. He was quite a small boy, almost a child, and like all Natives, chronically meat-hungry, though bright and healthy enough. I was out with him one evening on the estate when I shot a bush-pig—a fine, fat young porker. Gleefully I turned to him and exclaimed: "Chakula chema!" (Good food, that). With a smite of affable contempt he replied: "Sila nyama hii" (I don't eat that sort of meat).

Yet the African bush-pig is a clean feeder, living entirely on roots and green stuffs, and is fine eating; and it is not even a true pig, or swine, and never degenerates into a scavenger, as the domestic pig too often does if allowed to run free in a Native village—a fact of which Moses was well aware when he formulated his dietary laws.

Yours faithfully,
J. H. DRIBER
London, S.W.1.

Statements Worth Noting

"Not the hearers of a law are just before God, but the doers of a law shall be justified. . . In the day when God shall judge the secrets of men, according to my gospel, by Jesus Christ."—Romans ii. 13, 16 (R.V.).

"It should be the ideal of every farm employee in Kenya to become an owner-farmer."—Kenya Settlement-Committee Report.

"Tobacco farmers in North-Western Rhodesia have already stated that there is room for at least another 50 farmers in their area."—Lieutenant-Colonel A. Stephenson, M.L.C., speaking in Ndola.

"We must place on record a warning against the mistake, which has been made too often in the past, of starting farming on too large a scale and with inadequate resources."—Kenya Settlement Committee Report.

"There is no doubt that under the present régime representatives on the Kenya Legislature are admitted to a degree of co-operation never experienced before."—*Naughticus*, in the *Kenya Weekly News*.

"Our prehistoric forerunners appeared on the Rhodesian stage hundreds of thousands of years ago—before the Victoria Falls, as we know them to-day, existed."—Professor C. van R. Lowe, addressing the Stanley Society in Butawayo.

"By fostering the development of the ancient virtues Portugal has endeavoured to be in Europe and in Africa one of the most peace-loving and energetic nations in the world."—Dr. A. R. Monteiro, Portuguese Ambassador, speaking in London.

"One cannot win a war merely by sitting behind barbed wire or a balloon barrage, any more than one could win a football match by putting one's team in goal."—Sir R. Brooke-Popham, Governor of Kenya, opening the Session of the Legislative Council.

"Southern Rhodesia up to now has had twice as much publicity as any of the foreign nations participating in the New York World Fair."—Mr. Yule, the Southern Rhodesian Commissioner at the World's Fair, reporting from New York to the Director of Publicity of the Colony.

"The sum paid in compensation for the emancipation of slaves by the British Government a hundred years ago was one-half of Great Britain's annual budget."—Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, speaking at the centenary celebration of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society.

"The Netherlands East Indies are particularly favourably situated for the production of cinchona; whilst the Government and planters have behind them well over half a century of experience based on a profound scientific study of the cultivation and improvement of the tree."—*Bulletin of the Imperial Institute*.

"Although in the centres of civilisation in East Africa we now rarely hear of deaths by arrow poison, we are informed by medical officers with long experience in the Reserves that such fatalities are not uncommon and may cause grave difficulty in diagnosis. It is certain that cases are sometimes overlooked."—*The "East African Medical Journal" in an Editorial*.

Call to Church Leaders.—

"The fellowship of science from which we hoped so much is made a mockery when the embattled nations depend on the services of rival 'medicine men.' The 'solidarity' of the workers has turned out once more to be an illusion. We shall get no reconciliation through Labour, when the leaders of Labour, in this country are not on speaking terms with the leaders of the *Arbeitsfront*. We are driven back on that ancient, terribly confused, and widely despised international force — the Christian Church and the Christian faith. Now is the time for leaders of the Christian Church to act; now, before the killing has begun. Those who can speak with authority for the Christian Church have a terrible responsibility now. For the most part they are old men, hemmed in by tradition and by memories of past controversies. Anything courageous which they do will offend the timid and conventional. But they can speak to the latent Christian consciousness of Europe as no others can, if they dare. If war comes without the maximum effort of the Christian Church to prevent it they will be condemned by the Master in whose name they speak. It will be a disaster and a betrayal if any considerations of dignity, of ecclesiastical or theological punctiliousness, or of political policy stand in the way of a united Christian witness for peace. If the Pope could forget his Church is the only true one, and if the Archbishop of Canterbury could forget that he is part of the English Constitution, and if they could both remember that they are Ministers of Christ we might see great things." — *Timothy Rev.*

W. R. Matthews.

Inversion and Perversion.—

"Herr Hitler's vast speech contains a flood of casuistry but not a syllable of certainty. He spoke for over two hours with alternating smoothness, defiance, and derision. You cannot attempt to steer through this sea of astute rhetoric, full of submerged reefs and sandbanks, without throwing out the lead every minute."

His nominal reply to Mr. Roosevelt was no answer but an elaborate evasion. He indulges in an unparalleled inversion and perversion of political argument. He stands every truth upon its head. He throws the onus upon the aggressive, bellicose, and lying democracies. He represents himself as the true apostle of peace and quietness. He denies not only every argument against him but every fact. . . . The best comment would be to make a rubber-stamp out of the words 'No Security' and to impress that formula in bold ink upon every single passage of the speech." — *Mr. J. L. Garvin, in The "Observer."*

Background to

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

Final
Ma

On Guard.—"No country—least of all a small neutral country—cares to incur expenses on armaments which are not felt to be absolutely necessary in the interests of national safety. Yet, in the dozen years immediately following the War almost every one of Germany's smaller neighbours reduced its arms to the absolute minimum. Since 1933, when National-Socialism took over, in every one of them the expenditure on arms has risen. In the case of the larger countries, like France and Poland, various issues of policy may be involved; but it is remarkable that the same steady growth has occurred in neutral countries whose whole desire is to play a passive part in international affairs. In Switzerland armament expenditure has increased from 90,000,000 Swiss francs (approximately £4,500,000) to over 120,000,000. In Belgium it has grown, in the same period, in millions of francs, from 936 to over 1,668. In the Netherlands it has more than doubled. Denmark, after years of neglect, is looking urgently to her defences. A new fortified line has been built in Switzerland, while Belgium is spending large sums on fortifications. Every Swiss citizen has to provide himself with a gas mask. Dutch electricity works are surrounded by anti-aircraft guns. Sweden is considering whether air raid precautions should be a subject of instruction in her schools, and is building two new warships for coastal protection." — *The Times.*

Hitler's Chagrin.—"It is painful for Hitler to reflect that we possess in Great Britain no statesman of his own calibre. It is for him a profound and galling disappointment to discover that there is no possible Prime Minister of England who would agree to partition the world between Germany and England. He has no desire at all to deprive us of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. Why should we make all this fuss about Rumania, Turkey, Holland, Switzerland and Scandinavia? He is still uncertain whether our hesitation is due to perversion or lack of leadership. If only we possessed a man of genius equal to his own, then it would take but one hour to divide between us the ocean and the earth." — *Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P.*

Planning Needed.—"I find this blank unawareness of all the real issues rather frightening. Recently we have seen some extension of Government controls; but it has been control of a piecemeal kind. The infant Ministry of Supply is an *ad hoc* device to facilitate the equipment of the Army; it is not a planning department with over-riding power to coordinate the demands of the defence services and to see that industry delivers the goods as and when they are wanted. An integrated policy on these lines is needed. It cannot be long before a succession of bottle-necks will be appearing as one branch of industry after another comes up to the limit of its present capacity. Indeed conscription, which will take some 200,000 young men out of industry, must considerably shorten the time before this happens. To deal with these bottle-necks is partly a matter of industrial organisation. But fiscal policy also can be a weapon of the first importance. If we cannot make enough aeroplanes because we are making too many competitive products, then the competitive products must be taxed still more heavily." — *"Candidus" in the "Investors' Chronicle."*

The Lack of Drive.—"Labour, if the truth were known, is probably not so hostile to conscription as it is to the lack of drive behind the Government's policy. Certainly the Government always gives the impression nowadays of being driven by outside influences into each new course which it adopts and its spokesmen in the House of Commons cultivate a tone of semi-deprecating apology whenever they commit themselves to any definite statement. Labour, too, under no illusion about the significance of the age at which compulsory military service is to start. All the statements on the subject used the expressions 'from the age of 20 to 21.' In fact, of course, the age is 20—no more, no less—and at 20 there is no right to vote. By the time the franchise age has been reached the military service will have been done, and one can anticipate that there will be no objection then from the fully-fledged voter to seeing his younger friends go through the same schooling." — *The "Investors' Review."*

to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week: Market Movements and Trends

Opinions Epitomised.—Hitler's speech mingled offensive brag with injured innocence." — *Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P.*

"Aggression in Danzig means a world war."—*The "Dobry Wieczor" of Warsaw.*

"Show me a nation where the Press is in chains and you show me a nation where the people are slaves." — *Lord Kemsley.*

"The jibe that Britain was ready to fight to the last French soldier has been banded about from capital to capital."—*The Prime Minister.*

"The basis of the British Commonwealth for the last 50 years has been the development of national self-government within it."—*Lord Lothian.*

"Herr Hitler claims to have made his people great. In fact, he has made them despised, loathed and feared throughout the world." — *Lieutenant-Commander R. Fletcher, M.P.*

"If Government had decided on conscription after Munich they would now have had 200,000 completing their training, and the next 200,000 would be coming along."—*Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P.*

"It is unfortunate that the German Government should have denounced the two treaties which Herr Hitler described in the past as his principal contribution to peace." — *Lord Chatfield.*

"Hitler's rabid hostility towards Britain and Poland, and his calculated mildness towards France, is an attempt to break the triple alliance between London, Paris and Warsaw."—*"Petit Parisien."*

"It has always been the policy of Germany to divide Britain and France, but to-day the threat has been defeated by the Government's decision to adopt the compulsory principle."—*Mr. Duff Cooper, M.P.*

"All will serve alike under the conscription scheme, rich and poor, skilled and unskilled, professional and lay, and all will serve together. It is as democratic a proposal as has ever been made to Parliament. There might be two systems of education, varying degrees of wealth, but here there is an identity of service. Far from dividing the nation it will do much to bring the new generation together and unite it by a common experience."—*Mr. Hore-Belisha, M.P.*

"Hitler's speech, the utterance of a tribal god, was a turgid mass of bad manners, bad history, bad argument, megalomaniac distortions, debaters' tricks, and plain misuses of language." — *"New York Herald Tribune."*

"Is Mr. Chamberlain really blind to the writing on the wall or is he wilfully shutting his eyes and still clinging in his heart to his pet appeasement theory? Does he not realise that he was fooled by Hitler, fooled himself over Spain, and is now being fooled by Mussolini?" — *Mr. M. F. Thornton.*

"Only at the last moment was there consultation with the trade union leaders on the Government's decision on conscription. Even if it was right for the Government to overthrow the pledge they made not to introduce conscription, it has been done in the worst possible way." — *Mr. C. B. Atlee, M.P.*

"Members of the British team for the Italian Horse Show are being cared for by the Genoa Cavalry Regiment, one of the crack regiments of the Italian Army. On their arrival they found this regiment's barracks decorated with British and Italian flags without and within."—*Rome correspondent of "The Times."*

"I find it easier to support the Government's measures than to admire the Government's methods. Since Munich the Government has been arguing against conscription, and teaching their followers to argue against it. Now, with surprising suddenness, the principle has been adopted. I am glad to see it adopted, but it is not difficult to see why the Opposition has a grievance."—*Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P.*

What has Hitler done during the last few months? (1) A united and alert Poland; (2) the awakening of Great Britain; (3) consolidation in France; (4) a disquieted Middle and Southern Europe; (5) vigilance among the northern nations; (6) excitement of the Czechs and Slovaks; (7) an incipient tendency to revolt in Austria; (8) food for criticism among his own Germans; (9) a warning from America not to make war; (10) the danger of a war which must bring disaster to the German people." — *"I.K.C.," a leading Polish newspaper.*

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

Consols 2½%	65 13 9
Kenya 5%	107 17 6
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%	98 5 0
Sudan 5½%	105 0 0
Tanganyika 4½%	105 5 0

Industrials

Brit.-Amer. Tobacco (61)	4 15 0
British Oxygen (61)	3 16 9
British Ropes (2s. 6d.)	6 6 0
Courtaulds (61)	1 4 3
Dunlop Rubber (61)	1 4 9
General Electric (61)	3 17 9
Imperial Chemical Ind. (61)	1 9 4 4
Imperial Petroleum (61)	6 2 6
Int. Nickel Canada	448 1/2
Prov. Cinematograph	18 9
Turner and Newall (61)	3 15 6
U.S. Steels	447 1/2
United Steel (61)	1 3 0
Unilever (61)	1 11 9
United Tobacco of S.A.	4 1 3
Wickers (10s.)	1 0 3
Woolworth (5s.)	1 19 9

Mines and Oils

Anaconda (\$50)	4 18 9
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	1 17 6
Anglo-American Investment	16 3
Anglo-Iranian	4 1 3
Ariston (2s. 6d.)	9 7 4
Ashanti Goldfields (4s.)	3 0 7 1/2
Bihiani (4s.)	1 4 0
Blyvoor (10s.)	8 0
Burmah Oil	3 17 6
Consolidated Goldfields	2 18 9
Crown Mines (10s.)	15 2 6
De Beers Deferred (50s.)	6 10 0
East Daaga (10s.)	1 0 0
E. Rand Consolidated (5s.)	3 9
E. Rand Proprietary (10s.)	2 6 3
Gold Coast Selection (5s.)	1 0 6
Grootvlei	3 15 0
Johannesburg Consolidated	2 0 0
Klerksdorp (5s.)	2 14
Kwahu (2s.)	1 5 0
Lyndhurst	1 4 1/2
Masbavale (10s.)	15 9
Mexican Eagle	7 0
Nigel Van Ryn (5s.)	2 4 1/2
Rand Mines (5s.)	8 11 3
Randfontein	1 15 0
Royal-Dutch (100 fl.)	35 5 0
Shell	4 0 7 1/2
Simmer (2s. 6d.)	18 3/4
S. A. Land (3s. 6d.)	3 3 9
S. A. Towns (10s.)	8 0
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	10 7 6
Vlakfontein (10s.)	18 9
West Wits. (10s.)	4 10 0
Western Holdings (5s.)	10 9

Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	1 1 0
British India 5½% prefs.	100 15 0
Clan	5 5 0
E.D. Realisation	3 0
Great Western	24 10 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 19 0
Standard Bank of S.A.	14 12 6 1/2
Union-Castle 6% prefs.	17 4

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

PERSONALIA

The Hon. Mrs. Wilson Fox has returned from the United States.

Mr. E. B. Hosking left London last week on his return to Kenya.

Brigadier-General A. C. Lewin has arrived home by air from Kenya.

Councillor Jager will not seek re-election to the Livingstone Municipal Council.

Sir Charles Addis, whose son is now serving in Northern Rhodesia, is visiting Tangier.

Colonel and Mrs. F. S. Modera are outward-bound for Kenya after their holiday in this country.

Mr. B. Cooper and Mr. D. F. Bryne have been appointed honorary game rangers in Tanganyika Territory.

General Carmona, President of the Portuguese Republic, will leave Lisbon in June to visit Portuguese East Africa.

Major B. G. Lynn-Allen, the Welch Regiment, has been gazetted Second-in-Command of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment.

Mr. W. L. Frier, who, prior to his retirement, was a District Traffic Superintendent of the Tanganyika Railway, has returned to England.

We regret to learn of the death in Northern Rhodesia of Mr. W. H. Clarke, of Kapalala, where he had lived for many years.

Honorary 2nd Lieutenant Omulangira Y. Suma of Uganda has been gazetted Honorary Lieutenant in the King's African Rifles.

Major E. S. Grogan has been appointed a member of the Kenya Standing Finance Committee *vice* the Earl of Erroll, who has resigned.

Mr. T. A. Aldred, of the British Central Africa Company, is on his way home on leave from Nyasaland, accompanied by Mrs. Aldred.

Dr. F. Dixey, Director of Geological Survey in Nyasaland, left England last week on his return from leave, accompanied by Mrs. Dixey.

Mr. H. R. Montgomery, who represents Native interests on the Kenya Legislative Council, has left for a short holiday in South Africa.

Mr. Neale Down, agent in Beira for the Union-Castle Company, and Mrs. Down recently celebrated their silver wedding. Congratulations!

Mr. A. F. Gedye, the Nairobi manufacturers' agent, is on holiday in this country. In Nairobi he is associated with Mr. Graham Dawson.

Squadron-Leader T. C. Pattinson, who has been big game hunting in Kenya, Uganda and the Belgian Congo, has arrived home by air.

Mr. W. H. Mackenzie-Brown, assistant chief engineer of the Sudan Government Railways, has arrived home on leave pending retirement.

Colonel Sir John Shute, M.P., who has interests in the Uganda cotton industry, has been elected Chairman of the Chartered Institute of Directors.

Colonel R. B. Turner, Commissioner for the Union of South Africa in East Africa, is shortly leaving on holiday. His place will be taken by Mr. T. H. Eustace.

Mrs. E. S. Pickering (*née* Miss Dorothy Leechman), formerly of Tanganyika, and Mr. Pickering arrived in London from Singapore on Monday on long leave.

The engagement is announced between Squadron-Leader Peter Drew, and Miss Denzil Powell, daughter of Mr. B. W. B. Powell, of Kenya, and of the late Mrs. Powell.

Mr. Noel D. MacGill, who has lived in Northern Rhodesia for the past ten years, and took an active part in the development of civil aviation in that country, died recently in Kalomo.

The Bishop of Central Tanganyika and Mrs. Chambers will be at home at the Royal Empire Society on Monday, May 22. The Bishop will show films of Tanganyika at 6.15 p.m.

Mr. M. H. Pearce, one of the pilots of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways, has arrived in England on leave, accompanied by Mrs. Pearce. They have just completed a motor tour on the Continent.

Canon H. Bowers, formerly of Uganda, will be one of the speakers at the annual meeting of the Church Missionary Society, which is to be held at the Royal Albert Hall on Tuesday next at 7.15 p.m.

General Hennequin, Commander-in-Chief of the Belgian Congo, said in a recent interview that he hoped that a squadron of military aircraft would be established in the Colony before the end of this year.

Sir Percy Fynn, who has been re-elected a member of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, and is Minister for Internal Affairs, is thought likely to resign from the Cabinet and sit as a private member.

Viscount Davidson, a director of the firm which supplied the steel work for the Chirundu bridge across the Zambezi, will leave England by air on May 13 to attend the opening ceremony on May 24.

That the report of the Settlement Committee should be implemented without delay was moved by Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck in the Kenya Legislative Council, and accepted by the Government.

Miss Davida (Vida) Mackinnon, only daughter of the late Dr. Murdoch Mackinnon, and of Mrs. Mackinnon, formerly of Nairobi, was married in St. Clement Danes, Strand, last week to Mr. G. G. Rogers.

The Rhodes Trustees have appointed Lord Elton to be secretary of the Trust in succession to the Marquess of Lothian, who has resigned on his appointment to be British Ambassador to the United States.

Sir Dougal Malcolm, who was to have been the guest of honour at the B.S.A. Police and Regimental Association dinner on Saturday, was prevented from attending by his recent operation, from which he is making a good recovery.

Mr. L. Harrison Matthews has presented to the British Museum (Natural History) a series of 103 skins and skulls of striped and spotted hyenas, collected by himself in Tanganyika, and also a collection of bats, some of which are from Tanganyika.

We regret to announce the death at the age of 70 of Lieutenant-Commander George F. Gardner, a former Commodore of the Union-Castle Company. He joined the Castle Line in 1894, and became Commodore of the Union-Castle fleet in 1930, retiring two years later.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Shorthose, who served throughout the East African Campaign, and has latterly spent a number of years in prospecting and mining in West Africa from which he recently returned, is now commanding No. 4. Section of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps, Didcot.

Mrs. Livingstone Wilson, the youngest daughter of Dr. David Livingstone, and the only surviving member of the family, will visit the World's Fair, New York, as the guest of the Commissioner of the Southern Rhodesian Pavilion, which is exhibiting several personal relics of the famous explorer. Mrs. Wilson is 80 years of age.

Sir William MacLean, who was a member of the De La Warr Commission which visited the Sudan and Uganda, and formerly served for many years in the Sudan, has been appointed to represent the Colonies at the World's Fair, New York, and to lecture in many American cities on British Colonial affairs during the next six months.

Lord Hailey will be the guest of the Royal African Society at a banquet to be held at the May Fair Hotel, Berkeley Street, on Wednesday, June 7, at 8 p.m. Major-General the Earl of Athlone will preside. Tickets (16s. for members, 20s. for non-members) may be obtained on application to the secretary, Mr. E. N. Corbyn, c/o the Imperial Institute, S.W.7.

Lady (Eilian) Beit, widow of the late Sir Otto Beit, is to perform the ceremony of opening the Otto Beit Bridge over the Zambezi on May 27. Among those who are expected to be present are Miss Carter, sister of Lady Beit, Sir Alfred and Lady Beit, Sir John Chancellor, Viscount and Lady Davidson, Mr. R. Freeman, Mr. H. H. Hitchcock and representatives of the South African Government.

The Earl of Harewood, Pro-Grand Master, presided over the Grand Festival of the United Grand Lodge of England held at Freemasons' Hall last week. Grand Rank appointments to people with East African and Rhodesian interests were: Sir Alexander Gibb, Senior Grand Deacon; Major Charles Duly, Deputy D.G.M. of Rhodesia, P.A.G.D.C.; and Mr. Herbert B. Nicholson, Egypt and the Sudan, P.G.S.B.

Major F. M. C. Stokes, who served in Southern Rhodesia for a number of years, and through the East African Campaign, and who has been closely identified with Southern Rhodesian publicity matters in this country for the past few years, has been appointed assistant commissioner for that Colony at the New York World's Fair. His position on the staff of Home and Overseas Press Services will be taken during his absence by Mr. John Collyer, former Postmaster-General for Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. H. B. Emley, general manager of Sudan Railways, who has arrived home on leave pending retirement, served for many years as mechanical engineer and later chief mechanical engineer of the Kenya and Uganda Railways. He left Kenya for the Sudan in 1930, became chief mechanical engineer there in 1931, and general manager a year later. He has been a member of the Governor-General's Council since 1935. After a holiday he will take up his appointment as general manager of Aire and Calder Navigation, which controls a group of canals in Yorkshire.

Sir Alfred Pease, who died last week, had frequently visited the Sudan, East Africa and the Rhodesias. Before the War he had hunted lions in East Africa, and in 1913 wrote "The Book of the Lion," while his adventures when in pursuit of them were well described in "Half a Century of Big Sport." His first visit to Somaliland was made in 1895, he went to Ethiopia in 1906, to the Sudan in 1906, and later made frequent expeditions to different parts of East and Central Africa. His first book was entitled "Travels and Sport in Africa." His eldest son, Edward, formerly of the Sudan Civil Service, succeeds him as third baronet.

Mr. L. B. Freeston, the recently appointed Chief Secretary to the Government of Tanganyika Territory, whose excellent address to the East African Group in London was reported at length in our last issue—is outward-bound with Mrs. Freeston and their three children in the "Mantola." He is, of course, no stranger to Dar es Salaam, which he repeatedly visited while Secretary to the East African Governors' Conference from 1936 to 1938. Immediately on arrival he will be thrown into the current of affairs, for he is due to reach Tanganyika only two days before the opening of the next session of the Legislative Council, which is to be followed by a visit of ships of the East Indies Squadron; and then by a session of the Governors' Conference.

Captain Hewlett Cooper

COLONEL G. A. P. MAXWELL, formerly general manager of the Tanganyika Railways and now a member of the Rhodesia Railway Commission, writes from Bulawayo:—

"I had the pleasure of being with the late Captain C. Hewlett Cooper for many years in Tanganyika, where he served the Government honourably and well in the post of marine superintendent. During that time, in addition to giving loyal attention to business, he was always a cheery companion, and the life and soul of many social gatherings.

"I remember Captain and Mrs. Hewlett Cooper carrying off many prizes for fancy dresses, which were as remarkable for their originality as for their execution.

"Their many friends, feeling the loss so much themselves, will extend their heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. Hewlett Cooper in her bereavement."

Kenya Government Criticised By Elected Members of Legislature

KENYA'S MAIN PROBLEMS have recently been ventilated in the Legislature by the elected members.

Lord Francis Scott, having asked for more information as to how Government considers world affairs are likely to affect the economic problems of the Colony, said that lawlessness due to the Government's weakness and vacillation, was spreading among the Natives. The first essential of good government was to establish absolute trust in the inviolability of the Government's word. As it was, the Government had got itself into a hopeless mess over destocking. The new scheme raised the whole question of land tenure in the Native reserves—perhaps the greatest problem in Native policy. Had the Government a clear and considered plan for the census and culling of stock?

The Colony, Lord Francis remarked, had had no grant-in-aid for 26 years, had never defaulted even on the high rates of interest arranged in the past by the Crown Agents, and should be free of Treasury control from London. Apart from the Railways Administration, Kenya loans amounted to only £4,300,000, of which £1,500,000 had gone for public buildings, £200,000 for water supplies, £320,000 for communication, £600,000 for loans to public bodies, and £1,000,000 for the Land and Agricultural Bank.

Appeals for More Loans

These loan commitments were not excessive for the Colony in its present state of development, and Kenya was credit-worthy for many more millions, which were needed for the Land Bank, schools, roads, settlement schemes, hospitals, and constructive development generally; he trusted Government would take a strong line *vis-à-vis* the Colonial Office. Kenya people and the elected members had, he thought, become too well disciplined in recent years, and it was time they kicked a little.

Mr. W. G. Nicol concurred in regard to loans, advocating better roads as prime necessities and game parks as attractions to tourists.

The Acting Chief Native Commissioner, Mr. La Fontaine, declared that it was not weakness on the part of the Government to realise when a mistake had been made and to rectify it, or vacillation to alter the ship's course if she was running upon rocks. Where Native unrest existed, it was due to shortage of staff in the Native Affairs Department preventing that close personal contact with the Natives which was so desirable. Firm and successful steps had been taken with the Lumbwa.

As to land, 21,000 acres were to be added to the Kikuyu Reserve by excision from Crown forests, and with 50,000 acres for returning squatters, a settlement would have been made which would, he hoped, satisfy the Kikuyu for all time.

Whole-Hearted Faith in White Settlement

"As an old-time resident and landholder," continued Mr. La Fontaine, "I have a whole-hearted belief in the future of white settlement in Kenya. It is my desire to see it increased. But I say with all emphasis that the ideal of white settlement cannot be successfully fulfilled unless side by side with European settlers there lives a contented African population with full opportunity to expand and with ample land to cultivate."

In regard to de-stocking, culling in the Kamba area had been temporarily suspended pending a census, and fencing with sisal of holdings and stock routes was proceeding satisfactorily. Eroded areas were being reconditioned; gradual culling would be applied to the Kamasai and Samburu Reserves, and compulsory in any case would not be necessary in the Masai Reserve, where the people were so keen on betterment that they were prepared to sell cattle to provide the money necessary for it. He considered the Liebig factory a vital necessity to Kenya, and hoped the future would make up for the temporary set-back.

Mr. S. V. Cooke repeated the charges of weakness and vacillation against the Government, which had practically encouraged agitation among the Natives, and the Earl of Erroll attacked the Colonial Office for delaying replies to important dispatches, and urged the Governor to telephone the Secretary of State if he did not get answers in six or eight weeks.

Mr. Lockhart, the Financial Secretary, denied that the Secretary of State had obstructed loan proposals, which had to be considered by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, who had an interest in the purpose for which the money was required. The Secretary of State relied on expert advice, advice which no member of that Council was in a position to criticise. (Major Grogan: "Question!") The operations of the Land Bank were not being frustrated for want of funds, and the Government was spending £30,000 on school buildings and hospital work in Nairobi. The time was not propitious for raising a loan on the London market. As for "barter," it amounted to only 2% of the Colony's trade.

Too Frequent Transfers of Officials

Mr. Stanley Gherrie held that much of the lawlessness among Natives was due to the continual shifting of district officers from one post to another and the system which compelled them to refer every trivial detail to the Secretariat—a point also stressed by Lady Sidney Farrar.

Major Grogan described the Colonial Office as the most discredited institution in the British Empire, and Major Cavendish-Bentinck severely criticised the Government's policy in Native land tenure and in destocking, emphasising that the non-official members were determined to see action taken.

Mr. A. W. Redfern's Films

By special request Mr. A. W. Redfern, of Southern Rhodesia, exhibited his remarkable film of hippos before the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire on Monday. The film, with other fine photographs of Rhodesian game animals, was fully described in the issue of *East Africa and Rhodesia* of April 13.

Pan Yan

**GOOD TEMPER
STARTS IN
THE STOMACH!**

Pan Yan is specially blended to stimulate the digestive organs. You'll get more laughs out of life if you serve Pan Yan regularly.



Golfers swear-by PARSHOT

—for reducing their strokes

... because they are sound practical clubs embodying the latest features in recent golf club making research.



Ask your dealer or pro. about them

Made by
FORGAN
ST. ANDREWS

- Note the black sighting line on the wood
 - The irons are rustless with double flanged soles to give maximum power in the right place.
- ROBERT FORGAN & SON, LTD.,
ST. ANDREWS.

Keep the Kidneys active!

Nobody puts up with clogging of the bowels, but clogged kidneys which have more serious results are often neglected. Backache, urinary disorders, disturbed sleep, dizzy attacks, rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago, are the frequent results.

These symptoms of kidney weakness warn you that self-poisoning is going on—they indicate that the blood which should nourish the tissues, the nerves and the joints, is upsetting the system by carrying impurities to all parts of the body.

The kidneys need flushing by taking Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. When this diuretic and urinary stimulant has cleansed the millions of tiny kidney filters, rich, pure blood will again nourish the body. Doan's Pills contain no harmful drugs, without causing the least discomfort and those days and nights of needless pain. People in all parts of the world bless Doan's Pills for their present good health. Why not benefit by them now? Doan's Pills, now?

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office

is gladly at the service of all interested in Trade, Touring, Land Settlement, Big Game Hunting or Prospecting in

**NORTHERN RHODESIA
TANGANYIKA
NYASALAND
ZANZIBAR
UGANDA
KENYA**

Inquiries should be made to—

**THE COMMISSIONER,
H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN
DEPENDENCIES'
TRADE & INFORMATION OFFICE,
132, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2**

Telephones: Whitehall 5701-2-3
Telegrams: "Eamatters, Rand, London"

IRIUM FOR SPARKLING TEETH

It's a real joy to clean your teeth with Pepsodent containing IRIUM. The minute it touches your teeth you have a delightful and lasting sensation of its invigorating, refreshing foam. And what a wholesome tingle of freshness it leaves behind it! But—the biggest test of all—look in your mirror afterwards if you want a real surprise. You'll be amazed at the new radiant beauty in your teeth. There's nothing like PEPSODENT Tooth Paste for bringing out real dazzling whiteness. And that's because Pepsodent contains IRIUM, the amazing new discovery with the remarkable cleansing powers. Start the PEPSODENT way to livelier teeth now.



Rosemary Lane, star of Warner Bros. Pictures, appearing in "Four Daughters."

Available in large, medium and guest sizes.



USE PEPSODENT TOOTH PASTE OR TOOTH POWDER... BOTH CONTAIN IRIUM

60-2-2A

ROOFING WITH "ATLAS-ROSACOMETTA" CEMENT TILES.

Cheap, Weatherproof,
Light, Easily Made.



Roofing with "Atlas-Rosacometta" cement tiles. Approx. 61 lb. per sq. yd., instead of 93 lb. per sq. yd. of clay roofing of the same thickness.



"Atlas-Rosacometta" tile, (underside view)

The hand-operated "Atlas-Rosacometta" roof-tile maker. Output: 300 tiles daily. Half and ridge tiles can also be made.

Apply to:

"ROSACOMETTA," Milan, Italy. Cables—Rosacometta-Milan

for English literature and catalogues, also of the "Rosacometta" block-makers, which make on the spot with sand and cement—hollow and solid blocks and solid bricks for all building purposes; ceiling blocks for reinforced concrete floors; hollow slabs for partition walls; pavement slabs for footpaths, courtyards, etc.; and road edges, street guttering, cable-casing and wire-guards of one metre length. Hand-operated and motor-operated models.

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

LATEST MINING NEWS

E. African Chamber of Mines

WITH the object of bringing the annual subscription for ordinary membership within the means of the smaller mining companies and mine owners, the East African Chamber of Mines has decided to establish two classes of ordinary membership, A and B. The first class will pay an annual subscription of 20 guineas and the second of 10 guineas, the rights of both members to be the same, except that A and B members should be represented on the Executive Committee in the proportion of three to two. Associate members will continue in their present category, but will pay a reduced subscription of three guineas.

These alterations were agreed to at a recent extraordinary general meeting of the Chamber, when Mr. Hugh Sandys, the Chairman, said that since its inauguration they had been of great assistance to the mining industry of the three territories, and it was their hope that sufficient members might be forthcoming to justify the holding of meetings in Tanganyika and Uganda, with representatives from those countries on the Committee.

In regard to the proposed changes in membership conditions, Mr. Sandys said some of the bigger companies had discontinued working, but a number of small syndicates and private owners had erected plants and begun working the numerous lesser occurrences found. The Committee had been considering how the Chamber could adapt itself to the requirements of the smaller workers and yet keep at its present high standing. It was a difficult matter, especially from the financial point of view, for it was impossible to keep going without funds. On December 31, 1938, the Chamber had a balance of £211, with no liabilities.

On the subject of remission of royalties on gold produced in Kenya, Mr. Sandys reminded the Chamber that the remission agreed to 18 months ago would expire in October next, and it was necessary that in making approaches to Government on the subject they should have as large a measure of support as possible. He felt that any mine producing under 100 oz. a month should be free from taxation. As to income tax, there were at present certain anomalies in its relation to mining, and it was thought that they should be brought to the notice of the Government. In that respect Kenya should have the advantages in operation in other countries.

Mr. H. R. Cope Morgan, M.I.M.M. formerly of East Africa, is now in Malaya.

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.

April 1—Sept. 30: Terms, 14s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. daily, or 34 to 54 guineas weekly, golf included. Special family, long leave and winter terms.

ELFDLEIGH HOTEL, PLYMPTON, SOUTH DEVON.

The Position of Copper

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES, Chairman of Rhokana Corporation, referred to his last visit to the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia when presiding last week at the annual meeting of the Rio Tinto Company. He said he was more than satisfied with the progress being made by the Rhokana Corporation and Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines and on the Mufulira property. He added: "In fact, a visit to the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt acts like a tonic to anyone who spends the greater part of his time trying to cope with the economic chaos of Europe."

Referring to the copper industry generally, he said:—

"There is, of course, an armament demand for copper, but it is easy to over-estimate this. I find in the report of the President of the Kennecott Copper Corporation the following paragraph, which exactly expresses our view: 'Although the total amount is probably commonly exaggerated, there is no question that increased quantities of copper were purchased during the armament period, displacing to a degree its use for normal peace-time pursuits. The enormous expenditures which have been and still are being made, in preparation for the possibility of war, divert funds which ordinarily would be employed in part for the expansion of present and the introduction of new uses for copper. A higher standard of living which would gradually come about through an assured peace would do far more to increase consumption of copper than any temporary demand created by a major conflict with its inevitably disastrous consequences.'

Rhodesian Copper Profits

THE fall in price of the metal is reflected in the earnings of the Rhodesian copper producing companies during the quarter ended March 31. The gross revenue for the March quarter of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., totalled £731,500, compared with £937,000 for the preceding quarter. Operating expenses fell to £225,500, and the replacements and obsolescence reserve again receives £50,000, leaving a profit, subject to taxation, of £346,000. This compares with £461,500 in the preceding quarter, and makes the total for the first nine months of the current financial year £1,058,000, against £1,329,000 for the first nine months of the preceding financial year. An interim dividend of 10% is again being paid.

Gross revenue of Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., which company is owned by Rhodesian Selection Trust, Rhokana Corporation, and the Chartered Company, totalled £640,000 for the quarter ended March 31, against £769,000 in the preceding quarter, and £571,000 a year ago. Operating expenses were £330,000 and the reserve for replacements receives £32,500, leaving a profit, subject to taxation, of £266,500. Profits for the nine months of the current financial year are therefore £807,500, against £770,500 for the corresponding period in 1937-38.

N. Rhodesian Outputs

Mineral production in Northern Rhodesia during January and February this year was valued at £1,766,395, of which blister copper accounted for £1,225,286, electrolytic copper for £236,221, and cobalt alloy for £220,301; against a total of £1,542,866 for the corresponding period of 1938.

The International Tin Committee has decided to make no change in the export quota, which remains at 40% for the second quarter of 1939.

Company Progress Reports Latest London Share Prices

Rhodesian Broken Hill.—April output (in long tons): zinc, 1,045; fused vanadium, 54.

Lonely Reef.—For the quarter ended March 31 development totalled 975 ft., of which 425 ft. were sampled, all proving payable; value, 3.1 dwt. over 68 in. width.

Thistle-Etna.—Progress report for the quarter ended March 31 states that on the Etna mine the Hooper shaft was sunk 169 ft. to a total depth of 2,046 ft., and that at Tsessebe the June shaft was sunk 92 ft. to a total depth of 807 ft.; Cook shaft was sunk 92 ft. to 197 ft. Development: 1,935 ft. Results: Footage on reef, 1,203 ft.; sampled, 1,203 ft.; payable, 227 ft.; av. value, .11 dwt.; av. width, 25 in. The mill crushed 9,100 tons; yield, 2,259 fine oz. gold; 1,583 oz. silver.

Wanderer Consolidated.—During the quarter ended March 31 the mill crushed 120,300 tons, yielding 12,996 oz. fine gold valued at £96,069. Working costs: £59,685; working profit, £36,384. Development footage, excluding the Surprise section, totalled 4,730 ft., compared with 5,065 ft. for the previous quarter. The footage sampled amounted to 3,750 ft., of which 1,030 ft. proved payable, averaging 5.4 dwt. At the Surprise section a distance of 67 ft. was advanced, of which 65 ft. was sampled and proved payable, av. 17.8 dwt. over 37.6 in. width.

Kenya Gold Mining.—Progress report for the quarter ended March 31 shows that 4,976 tons were milled, and 2,685 tons of sands cyanided for a yield of 2,810 oz. bullion, or 2,043 oz. fine gold and 259 oz. silver; value, £15,184. Mine development: 53 ft. Practically all development was stopped in mid-January, but results on 5th level are encouraging. Underground operations were concentrated on stopping ground already prepared, and a small amount of stopp preparation was completed. Operations were handicapped by shortage of power and water, but the situation is improving, and power should be normal about the end of May or the beginning of June.

	Last week	This week
Bustick Mines (10s.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	43s. 9d.	43s. 9d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Kentan (10s.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	3d.	3d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	6d.	7½d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	4s. 3d.	4s. 3d.
Luir Gold Areas (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesian Anglo American (10s.)	21s. 9d.	21s. 9d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	2s. 1½d.	2s. 1½d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	14s. 0d.	14s. 0d.
Rhokana (41)	£9 17s. 6d.	£9 17s. 6d.
Rosterman (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	14s. 6d.	14s. 6d.
Sherwood Starr (5s.)	4s. 9d.	4s. 6d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	4½d.	4½d.
Tanganyika Concessions (41)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Thistle-Etna (5s.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	16s. 10½d.	16s. 10½d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Zambesia Exploring (41)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.

Rhodesian Mining Profits

Profits of the Rhodesian mining companies during April were as follows: Rezende, £6,203 (capital expenditure, £10,689); Sherwood Starr, £1,600 (capital expenditure, nil); Cam and Motor, £28,012 (capital expenditure, £4,577); Lonely Reef, £262.

Rhodesian Mining Year Book

The 1939 edition of the Rhodesian Mining Year Book gives particulars of over 800 active mining, industrial and financial companies in South Africa, and a supplementary list of mining concerns in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, and South-West Africa. Copies are available from Argus South African Newspapers, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4, at 12s. post free in Great Britain.

SYMONS SCREENS

Operate in a horizontal position

Having the lowest headroom of any screen, they lower building height, shorten elevators and conveyors, and decrease building costs.



More even and accurate sizing

Weight of Screen not carried on bearings

All vibrating parts counterbalanced

Automatically fed

NORDBERG

MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

BUSH HOUSE, ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C.1

TELEPHONE: TEMPLE BAR 7932/3
CABLES: "NORDBERG, LONDON"

Questions in Parliament

Defence of Colonial Territories

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LAST WEEK Captain Plügge asked whether the Colonial Secretary was satisfied that the British Colonies and Mandated Territories could successfully defend themselves against any external or internal attack until assistance could be sent from elsewhere.

Mr. MacDonald: "I am satisfied that the arrangements for the defence of British Colonies and Mandated Territories are well in hand."

Captain Plügge: "May I ask whether the Colonial Secretary is aware of the steps taken by the French Government to train Native troops on a large scale in the French Colonies?"

Mr. MacDonald: "Yes, Sir."

Asked by Mr. Creech Jones whether he had considered a petition from the descendants of the Kintu, who were the indigenous people of the Buganda kingdom of Uganda, on the subject of the recent Uganda Ordinance dealing with the incorporation of Native administrations, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald said the petition was at present under consideration, and he was not therefore in a position to make a statement.

Mr. Gallacher asked whether the Kenya Ordinance permitting contracts for child labour for children of 10 years of age still operated, and what was the attitude of the British Government towards it, in view of the Geneva Convention.

Mr. MacDonald replied that it had been decided that the minimum age at which children were permitted to enter into contracts for non-industrial employment in Kenya should be raised to 12 years, and that the minimum age for industrial employment should be raised to 14 years. The necessary amending legislation had not yet been enacted, but would be proceeded with as early as possible. He could not say whether it would be ready for the opening session of the Legislative Council.

Weekly Payment of Wages

Asked whether weekly payments of wages could be made to Native employees of Government Departments in Kenya, the Colonial Secretary said that a proposal of that kind was investigated last year, when it was found that the majority of the employees themselves preferred monthly payments. It was always possible for an employee to obtain an advance of wages with which to meet an emergency. In the circumstances he saw no sufficient reason to ask that a change be made.

Mr. Gallacher: "Is the rt. hon. gentleman not aware that the practice of getting a 'sub' operated in this country? Will he not see that as it has stopped in this country it is also stopped in the Colony, and that Natives are paid weekly?"

Replying to supplementary questions, Mr. MacDonald repeated that there was an investigation into the matter, and after careful inquiry it appeared that the majority were in favour of the present method.

Mr. Paling: "Can we have an assurance that the employees have the freest chance of expressing their opinions?"

Mr. MacDonald: "With regard to the Governor's discretion as to the inquiry which was made and the evidence on which he based his decision, I have the utmost confidence in his judgment."

Mr. Benjamin Smith: "Is not the rt. hon. gentleman aware that to obtain the advantages he suggests means having recourse to the moneylender,

and will he not undertake to eliminate this pernicious system of lending money on interest while the men are waiting for their proper wages?"

Mr. MacDonald: "I am very doubtful whether that is an accurate description. I will certainly look into the matter."

Mr. Noel Baker wished to know the quantities of copper and copper ore exported from the British Empire to Japan in 1935 and 1938. Mr. Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, replied that the precise information was not available, as the detailed trade returns for 1938 had not yet been received. The two British countries of major importance in that connexion were Canada and Northern Rhodesia, and the following statistics showed the exports of copper and copper ore from those two countries to Japan in 1935 and the latest year for which information was available:—Canada: Copper contained in ore matte, regulus, etc., 1938, 13,544 tons; copper, old and scrap, 1935, 157 tons; 1938, 79 tons; copper, in ingots, bars, cakes, slabs and billets, 1938, 300 tons. From Northern Rhodesia 500 tons of copper ~~ore~~ were exported to Japan in 1937.

Mr. Craven-Ellis asked for the total number of Germans who had migrated to Kenya since 1933. He was informed by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald that from January 1, 1933, to February 28, 1939, the total number of Germans entering the Colony was 1,200, while 961 had left Kenya.

Writ Sarcastic

"The weather up here has been so long like that of England that one man has cancelled his leave and saved his fare. Also, by the process of auto-suggestion, he is satisfied that the wind in the mahogany trees is the swish of the sea; and as he hears the roar of traffic in 'In Town To-night' on Saturday nights there's nothing else to want for. His broly has been earning its keep for weeks and weeks on end."—*The Mongu correspondent of 'The Livingstone Mail.'*

Victoria Falls in New York

East Africa and the Rhodesias are represented at the New York World's Fair, which was opened on Sunday by President Roosevelt. The East African exhibit is part of that arranged by the Colonial Empire Marketing Board, whose display is in the hands of Mr. A. J. Findlay, formerly Director of Agriculture in Zanzibar, and the chief attraction in the Southern Rhodesian exhibit is an enlarged working model of the Victoria Falls, constructed on the lines of that shown at the Glasgow Exhibition. In a talk broadcast by the B.B.C. after the opening of the Fair an observer described this model, which is 23 ft. high, as the most striking feature from any part of the British Empire.

Analysis of S. Rhodesian Election

Analysis of the voting at the Southern Rhodesian general election shows that of 28,386 voters on the roll, 23,019, or 80.9% voted; that 11,161 votes, or 48.5%, were cast for the United Party, which won 23 seats; 7,353, or 31.9%, for the Labour Party, which won 7 seats; 2,773, or 12.4%, for the Rhodesian Party, which failed to win any seat; 371, or 1.2%, for the Union Party, and 492, or 2.2%, for the Independents, both of which failed to gain representation. The United Party put up 29 candidates, of whom 23 were elected; the Labour Party 26, of whom seven were successful; the Rhodesian Party 16, the Independents numbered 3, and Union Party candidates 2, none of whom won a seat.



FOR BEAUTIFUL SPARKLING TEETH

KOLYNOS gives you teeth which are white and sparkling—it gives you a charming smile. Use KOLYNOS twice-a-day, every day, and keep them in a really healthy condition. KOLYNOS penetrates between the teeth; kills harmful germs, and makes your mouth feel delightfully fresh. Use only a little KOLYNOS at a time. You will be surprised to find how long a tube of KOLYNOS will last. Sold by all Chemists and Stores. Shgs. 1/25 per tube.

MADE IN ENGLAND.

KOLYNOS DENTAL CREAM

NYASALAND

"Darkest Africa in Fairest Mood"

BEAUTIFUL LAKE AND MOUNTAIN SCENERY GOOD ROADS



THE **TOURISTS' PARADISE**

Full Information and Free Brochure from: The Publicity Office, Blantyre, Nyasaland or The Trade and Information Office, His Majesty's East African Dependencies, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

SISAL & SUGAR TRUCKS

MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES



BALL - BEARING WHEELS & AXLES

STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

ROBERT HUDSON

RALETRUX HOUSE **LEEDS** MEADOW LANE

Branches and Agents Throughout the World WORKS AT LEEDS, DURBAN AND CALCUTTA London Office: 31, Tottenham St., Westminster, S.W.1

FOR HOME COMFORT OR WORK AT NIGHT

You must light up with TILLEY LAMPS & LANTERNS

Give light of 300 c.p. for 6 hours for 1d.



Table Lamp



Storm Lantern

Evening comfort largely depends on your lighting. You must have a powerful lamp, but it must be easy to operate and thoroughly dependable. These conditions are fulfilled by the All-British Tilley Lamps and Lanterns, the demand for which is rapidly increasing year by year from the British Dominions, Colonies and other countries. Burn ordinary kerosene under pressure and hold enough oil for 10 hours use. Designed to withstand rough usage. No wick—no chimney—no smell. Absolutely safe. Insect proof.

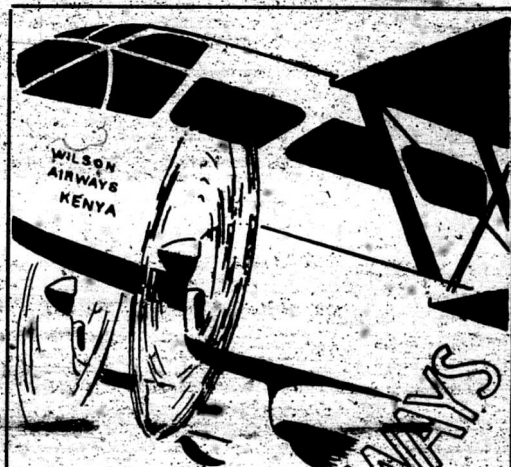
Tilley Table Lamp gives a clear, white, steady light, burns steadily, even when standing in a draught, without hissing noise.

Tilley Storm Lantern is invaluable for all work outdoors after dark. Equally useful indoors. Can be hung up, stood down or carried by hand. Unaffected by weather, however severe. Strongly made of stout brass.

Enquiries for District Agencies invited.

Obtainable from the following Agents: Anglo-Belgian Timber Co., Ltd., Nairobi, Kenya The Arden Co., Johannesburg & Cape Town Haddon & Sly, Bulawayo, and Salisbury, S. Rhodesia African Lakes Corpn., Ltd., A. betcorn, N. Rhodesia and all Colonial Outfitters at home. If any difficulty, write direct for list of Lamps, Storm Lanterns, Radiators for the home, etc., to:

TILLEY LAMP CO. (Dept. E.A.) HENDON, N.W.4.ENG.



WILSON AIRWAYS

FOR ALL YOUR TRAVEL REQUIREMENTS IN EAST AFRICA

For all particulars apply to: **WILSON AIRWAYS, Box 1087** Telephone 2592. Telegrams: "Wilsonair," Nairobi.

Faster Air Mails Requested Of Commercial Concern

A REQUEST for the separation of mails from passengers in aircraft on the Empire air routes has been made by the Civil Aviation Section of the London Chamber of Commerce in a letter to the Secretary of State for Air. It urges that in the interests of the business community steps should be taken at once to provide fast services for the carriage of mail alone, and points out that mails can be carried continuously over long distances in types of aeroplane and in weather conditions which would be unsuitable for passengers. Such a change of policy should enable Imperial Airways to operate a faster service for mails and an improved service for passengers.

"Challenger" Crashes

The Imperial Airways flying-boat "Challenger," which left Dar es Salaam early on Monday morning, crashed at 6.10 a.m. while alighting off Mozambique. It is reported that a small boat was in the path of the flying-boat as it landed. One member of the crew, Mr. George Knight, was killed, and the wireless officer, Mr. Tom Webb, is missing. The three passengers and four other members of the crew were saved, one of the passengers being Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Kisch, a former Chairman of the Palestine Zionist Executive, and a member of the British Military Mission sent to Paris after the War. Imperial Airways flying-boats have been in service on the African route since May 15, 1937, and have covered some 3,980,000 miles without any previous serious accident, and of the thousands of passengers and members of crews carried on the route Mr. Webb and Mr. Knight are the first to have lost their lives.

A session of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia has been summoned for May 20.

Imports into the Sudan during January amounted to £E426,049, while exports amounted to £E780,614.

The Governor of Uganda has fixed 3,450 acres as the total area of land that may be licensed for the growing of tea in the Protectorate.

Customs receipts of the Port of Beira during February amounted to £37,457, compared with £44,310 during February, 1937.

Famine relief is being provided by the Tanganyika Government for Natives in the Mbulu district where there has been a two years' drought.

Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours traffic returns for March were £279,634, making a total of £782,935 for the first three months of 1939.

Dalgety & Company, Ltd., announce the payment of an interim dividend of 2% less tax, payable on May 20. The corresponding distribution last year was 3%.

The British India Steam Navigation Company has declared payment of an interim dividend of 2½% on the Ordinary shares for the half-year ended March 31.

Exports from Northern Rhodesia during January were valued at £758,466, compared with £942,023 in the same month of last year, when copper prices were higher.

Rhodesia Railways have ordered two 240 h.p. single-unit railcars and two 480 h.p. double-engined twin-car articulated trains from a British manufacturing company.

The Buret Tea Company announces the payment of a final dividend of 25%, compared with 27½% making 37½% for the year ended March 31, against 40% in the preceding 12 months.

Tanganyika Railways report that during the first two months of this year 33,548 tons were railed to the coast, compared with 29,615 tons last year. Import tonnage handled totalled 16,729 tons.

The latest crop estimates from Tanganyika for the 1939-40 season show that the quantities available for export should be (in metric tons): Sisal, 104,500; coffee, 16,020; cotton lint, 14,250; groundnuts, 12,000; copra, 5,300; sesame, 6,400.

A Bill gazetted in Southern Rhodesia last week provides for the compulsory national registration of non-Native male residents between the ages of 18 and 60, and of non-Native women residents between 18 and 50. The Bill permits the exemption from compulsory service of certain classes of people.

Eighty thousand parasites of the coffee weevil bug have been bred at the Scott Agricultural Laboratories and released on coffee estates and Native reserves in the Central Province of Kenya. They give promise of becoming established in the Colony, and the work is to be accelerated on completion of the new insectary.

Supply Board for Uganda to ascertain the extent and distribution of the available resources of the Protectorate in respect of foodstuffs and other supplies and to devise means for their conservation and control in any emergency, has been appointed by the Governor. It consists of the Financial Secretary, as Chairman; the Director of Agriculture; the Accountant-General; and Messrs. A. S. Folkes and M. Moses, with Mr. H. Griffin-Smith as Secretary.



POWER for INDUSTRY!

**KENYA
UGANDA
TANGANYIKA**

Cheap power is available in many areas
Before selecting a factory site or installing power appliances refer your proposals to one of the Companies' offices.

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

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

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, Upendo, Tabara, Kiunga, Moshi, Mwanza.

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

Market Prices and Notes

Butter.—Very dull, with Kenya 112s. per cwt. (1938: 127s.)

Castor Seed.—Steady at £10 7s. 6d. per ton for Bombay to Hull, May-June. (1938: £11 13s. 9d.; 1937: £14 5s.)

Cloves.—Unchanged, with Zanzibar spot 85½d.; c.i.f., 7½d. Madagascar spot (in bond) 7½d.; c.i.f., 6 13/16d. per lb. (1938: 8¼d., 7d.; 1937: 10½d.)

Coffee.—At last week's auctions small offerings of good quality London-cleaned Tanganyika realised very firm prices, but little interest was aroused in Kenyas.

Kenya "A," 56s. to 85s.; "B," 52s. to 74s. 6d.; "C," 50s. to 61s.; peaberry, 51s. 6d. to 85s. 6d. per cwt.

Tanganyika London-cleaned, 1st size, 93s. 6d.; 2nd, 70s. 6d.; 3rd, 54s.; peaberry, 67s. per cwt. Country cleaned, "B," 55s. per cwt. London stock of East African is high at 114,108 cwt. (1938: 92,263 cwt.)

Copper.—Unsteady, with standard for cash £41 17s. 6d., and three months £42 3s. 9d. (1938: £38 11s. 3d.; 1937: £59 5s.)

Copra.—East African f.m.s., £10 5s. for May shipment c.i.f. (1938: £11 10s.; 1937: £17 17s. 6d.)

Cotton.—American middling, moderate at 5-0½d. per lb. for spot, with June 4-52d., August 4-32d., and September 4-22d. per lb.

Cotton Seed.—Firm, with Egyptian black to Hull for April shipment £5 10s.; May, £5 11s. 3d.; and June £5 12s. 6d. (1938: £4 5s.; 1937: £4 10s.)

Gold.—148s. 6d. per oz. (1938: 139s. 6½d.; 1937: 140s. 10d.)

Groundnuts.—Coromandel (machined) has improved, to £10 11s. 3d. for May, increasing by 1s. 3d. per month to July. (1938: £10 7s. 6d.; 1937: £14 2s. 6d.)

Ivory.—At last week's quarterly sales, 15¼ tons of East African offered met with an improved demand at prices generally higher. Tusks, soft grain, sound hollows, part slight defects, 23 to 89 lb., £33 to £59 per cwt.; 104 lb., £59 per cwt. Bangle sizes, soft grain, sound, round and hollow, £21 to £40 per cwt. Billiard ball scivelloes, 24 lbs. 2½ in., £58; 13 lb., 2½ in. to 2¼ in., £47 to £50; 10 lb., 2½ in. to 2¼ in., £40. Solid scivelloes bagatelle, 1 to 13 lb., £19 to £30. Cut ball centres, piece 7 lb., 2½ in. to 2¼ in., £64; piece 6 lb., 2½ in. to 2½ in., £70; piece, 4 lb., 2½ in. to 2½ in., £62. Cut ball pieces, 17 lb., 2½ in. to 3 in., £60. Bagatelle points, piece 17 lbs., £28 per cwt.

Maize.—Steady, with East African No. 2, 22s. 9d. down to 22s. 3d. per qtr. (1938: 27s. 3d.; 1937: 28s.)

Pyrethrum.—In a nominal market Kenyas are valued at £145, Japanese new crop at £103, and old crop at £105 10s. per ton. (1938: £120; £83; 1937: £87.)

Simsim.—No East African is on offer. Sudanese white for April/May is quiet at £13 10s. per ton.

Sisal.—A brisker demand has not as yet led to any price improvement, and Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1 is £16 15s. to £16 17s. 6d.; No. 2, £16 to £16 5s.; No. 3, £15 10s. to £15 12s. 6d. per ton, May-August, c.i.f., optional ports. (1938: £17 5s., £17, £16 15s.; 1937: £29 7s. 6d.)

Soya Beans.—Manchurian afloat, steady at £8 10s. for April shipment usual Continental ports. (1938: £7 7s. 6d.)

Tea.—General tone at last week's auctions was strong and prices were firmer. Nyasaland averaged 10-60d., Kenya 12-29d., Uganda 11-75d., and Tanganyika 11-12d. per lb. (1938: 12-5d., 13-75d.)

Tin.—Although statistics show a decrease of only 287 tons for the month on the visible supply, further American buying has caused standard for cash to advance £3 in a week to £225 7s. 6d. per ton; with three months £2 5s. less. (1938: £155 10s.)

Tobacco.—At last week's auctions in Limbe 264,000 lb. of Nyasaland flue-cured sold at an average of 3-16d. per lb. Offerings included some very good semi-brights and colour leaf, and semi-darkers averaged higher prices. Since the beginning of the auctions 290,000 lb. of dark-fired have averaged 3-84d. per lb.

Although fine weather has succeeded the incessant rains and sunless days in Southern Rhodesia, it can have little effect on the dark or bright flue-cured, which will have been harvested before any benefit can be felt. The crop is estimated at 29,500,000 lb. of flue-cured, and 796,000 lb. of dark fire-cured. During February

7,773 lb. of bright flue-cured was exported, there being no exports of dark fire-cured.

During March Nyasaland exported 44,056 lb. of tobacco, of which 40,129 lb. were leaf, dark-cured; 684 lb. flue-cured; and 3,243 lb. dark-fired strips.

Wheat.—Kenya Equator 20s. 6d., and Governor 1s. higher. (1938: Governor, 33s., Equator, 34s.)

The Outlook for Sisal

Messrs. Wigglesworth & Company state in their current monthly review: "The improvement of March has extended further during April, and it is estimated that there is now very little unsold material in the near-at-hand positions. With the increase in the war risk rate, parcels afloat moved quickly into consumers' hands, after which the buying extended to the current shipment position. With the continuance of the demand shippers adopted a more cautious attitude towards the end of the month, so that the volume of offers with which to meet spinners inquiries at the moment is by no means large. This situation is reflected in the price, No. 1 being practically unchanged at £16 15s. to £16 17s. 6d. per ton. For certain positions there were buyers at £17, whilst £16 10s. was paid for No. 2. Since the margin between No. 1 and No. 3 became so narrow, rather less attention has been paid by spinners to the latter grade, although there has been a fair call for No. 3 of the long fibre type, and for No. 1 discoloured; on account of the discount ruling on No. 1 grade.

Reports reach us of a good demand for binder twine, largely for Continental consumption. Spain, in particular, has been in the market recently for binder twine and for raw material in bulk for prompt delivery. The spectacular rise in the price of jute is beginning to reflect itself on sisal, and the tendency seems to be upward, sisal No. 1 at £17 appearing altogether out of proportion to jute at over £30.

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 19).—Chemelli, 4-87 inches; Cherangani, 1-80; Donyo Sabuk, 5-16; Eldama, 3-04; Eldoret, 3-27; Equator, 2-22; Fort Hall, 6-41; Fort Ternan, 3-28; Gilgil, 4-02; Hoey's Bridge, 1-25; Kabete, 5-09; Kaimosi, 4-39; Kapsabet, 6-87; Kericho, 6-09; Kisumu, 6-76; Kijabe, 4-53; Kinangop, 2-18; Kipkarren, 3-74; Kisumu, 3-07; Koru, 6-43; Limuru, 4-61; Lumbwa, 3-37; Machakos, 5-69; Mackinnon Road, 0-31; Makindu, 4-62; Makuyu, 5-75; Menengai, 3-75; Meru, 2-38; Mitubiri, 4-30; Miwani, 4-09; Moiben, 2-46; Molo, 4-70; Muhoroni, 5-27; Nandi, 4-47; Narok, 6-47; Of Kalou, 3-54; Rongai, 4-26; Ruiru, 4-94; Rumuruti, 5-48; Sagana, 4-57; Songhor, 4-76; Sotik, 4-41; Thika, 3-73; Thomson's Falls, 2-73; Timboroa, 3-46; Turbo Valley, 3-43; and Voi, 1-96 inches.

Nyasaland (Week ended April 15).—Bandanga, 1-78 inches; Glenorchy, 3-61; Lauderdale, 5-87; Likanga, 1-64; Limbuli, 4-02; Mini Mini, 6-41; Nyamatete, 1-18; Ruq, 3-62; and Zoa, 1-67 inches.

BRANCHES IN KENYA

at
NAIROBI and KILINDINI

The East African Coffee Curing Co. Ltd.

MILLERS OF
EAST AFRICAN
and
CONGO COFFEES

Passengers for East Africa

THE s.s. "Mantola," which left England last week for East Africa, carries the following passengers for:—

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| <i>Beira</i> | |
| Boe, Mrs. A. K. E. | Pelling, Mr. D. |
| | Rigby, Dr. E. P. |
| | Smith, Mr. & Mrs. W. E. |
| | *Snell, Dr. & Mrs. D. G. |
| <i>Mombasa</i> | |
| †Abramovitz, Mr. & Mrs. A. | *Spiers, Mr. C. R. |
| | Tubbs, Mr. S. R. |
| Alldritt, Mr. A. E. | *Turner, Mr. G. C. |
| *Beale, Mrs. N. | *Willis, Mrs. E. W. |
| *Bowden, Mrs. A. H. | |
| Chambers, Mr. A. O. | |
| *Claridge, Mr. & Mrs. J. L. | |
| | <i>Tanga</i> |
| Clayden, Mrs. D. | Adcock, Miss C. M. P. |
| *Connell, Mrs. F. A. | Cole, Dr. & Mrs. A. C. E. |
| Craig, Mrs. E. M. | |
| †Curry, Miss M. A. | |
| *Ferguson, Mrs. V. P. | |
| *Gray, Mrs. Wingate | |
| Harrison-Lowder, Mr. & Mrs. S. R. | |
| †Hershfeld, Mr. & Mrs. J. | <i>Zanzibar</i> |
| Hosking, Mr. & Mrs. E. B. | Raymond, Mrs. M. |
| Kneeler, Mr. & Mrs. A. H. | Somets, Capt. C. G. |
| Lattin, Mr. & Mrs. F. J. | Tidbury, Mr. & Mrs. G. E. |
| Lawrie, Mrs. A. A. | |
| *Lewis, Miss E. N. | <i>Dar es Salaam</i> |
| *McIntosh, Mr. & Mrs. H. J. | Balfe, Dr. B. G. H. |
| | *Darling, Mrs. H. M. |
| MCKay, Mr. M. E. C. | *Erritt, Mr. W. A. |
| *Mödra, Col. & Mrs. F. S. | Fenwick, Miss J. L. |
| Morland, Mrs. G. L. | Freeston, Mr. & Mrs. L. B. |
| Paterson, Miss M. R. | Harding-Smith, Dr. W. |
| Pelling, Mrs. A. J. | *Hodgshon, Miss G. E. |
| | Holman, Mr. & Mrs. W. |
| | Jones, Mr. & Mrs. T. McLean |
| Passengers marked * join at Marseilles, † Port Said. | Neal, Miss C. M. |
| | Nixon, Dr. & Mrs. R. |
| | Smith, Capt. J. S. |

A fall of over three inches of rain in one night has brought the season for Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, to 51.50 inches for the season—a record. The previous highest was 50.03 inches in 1924-25.

KAREN ESTATES

NGONG, KENYA

A NEW RESIDENTIAL AREA OF
GREAT POPULARITY
ONLY EIGHT MILES FROM NAIROBI

Freshhold plots of ten acres at from £20 per acre

— with the following Attractions —

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Electric Light | Telephones |
| Water | Good Roads |
| Beautiful Scenery | Excellent Soil |
| Building Stone | No Rates or Taxes |

Sport of every kind available. Extended terms of payment.

Apply for illustrated brochure to:

**KAREN ESTATES LTD., P.O. Box 129
NAIROBI . . . KENYA COLONY**

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

Passengers from East Africa

THE s.s. "Wangoni," which has arrived in England from East Africa, brought the following passengers from:—

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Beira</i> | |
| Flaxman, Mr. & Mrs. R. | Cheape, Mr. & Mrs. R. |
| Francis, Mr. J. | Connor, Mr. & Mrs. F. |
| Francis, Mr. L. | Gaster, Mr. & Mrs. L. |
| Thompson, Mr. J. N. | Glover, Mrs. E. |
| | Harvey, Mr. K. |
| | Mackenzie, Mrs. A. |
| | Macnair, Mrs. E. |
| | Makepeace, Mr. & Mrs. C. |
| | Watson, Mr. G. |
| | Wickham, Mr. C. |
| | Wilson, Miss R. |
| <i>Zanzibar</i> | |
| Simpson, Mr. M. | |
| <i>Mombasa</i> | |
| Butler, Miss A. | |

Air Mail Passengers

Homeward passengers on April 25 included Mrs. D. Williams and Mrs. Gordon Small, from Mombasa; and Miss M. G. Perman and Miss J. Radcliffe, from Nairobi.

Among the arrivals on April 28 were Mrs. C. N. G. Griffiths and Mrs. C. E. Watson, from Nairobi; and Mr. G. C. Ishmael and Mrs. E. J. Pehny, from Kampala.

Outward passengers include Mr. A. P. Humble and Miss A. M. Gamwell, for Kisumu to-morrow; Miss E. Griffel, for Beira; Mr. H. D. Lebish, for Salisbury; and Mrs. A. V. Harnoll, for Port Bell, on May 6; and on May 15, the Earl of Verulam will leave for Salisbury, and Viscount and Viscountess Davidson are leaving for Beira.

News Items in Brief

The Uganda Legislative Council will meet again on May 19.

An experimental black-out took place in Dar es Salaam last evening.

Special constables are now guarding vital points in the Northern Rhodesian copper mines.

During 1938, 294 members of the Red Cross and St. John Ambulance in Kenya obtained certificates in A.R.P. work, and 336 in First Aid.

Twenty-four Jewish refugees have entered Northern Rhodesia during the past six months, but 26 more were expected during April. All have been guaranteed employment on arrival.

In order that the local defence forces in Tanganyika may be strengthened, the establishment of the 6th Battalion, King's African Rifles, has been increased by one company. It will be stationed in Tanga.

The new lazaretto in the Native location of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, is to be opened in August. A tender of £6,876 has been accepted for its erection. It will house 104 infectious cases.

Every officer or ranker of the Northern Rhodesia Defence Force who completes the training laid down in the regulations will receive proficiency pay varying from £8 for a major to £2 for a private.

Highfield Presbyterian Church, in the new Highfield Native Settlement in Salisbury, has been formally opened by Sir Herbert Stanley, the Governor of the Colony. Among those present were the Prime Minister, the Chief Justice, and the Mayor of the capital of Southern Rhodesia.

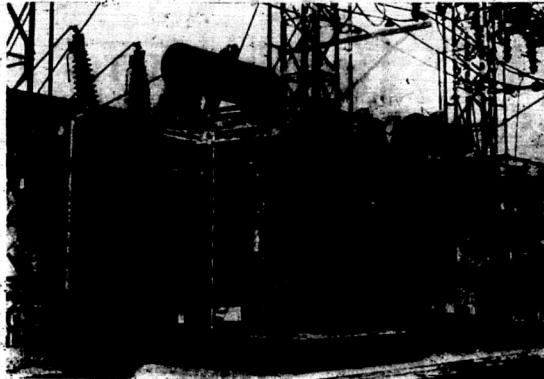
The first number of *L'Essor Agricole du Katanga*, which replaces the agricultural supplement of *L'Essor du Congo*, has been published. It contains a number of useful articles, such as "What Should be Done in April," "Feeding Stock," "How and When to Sow in Katanga," and "How to Conserve the Value of the Soil." Congratulations to our enterprising Belgian contemporary!



TRANSFORMERS

The Transformers illustrated were subjected to impulse tests with full and chopped waves, on a gap of 26", corresponding to a full wave impulse voltage of 400 KV.

We make
ALL types of
TRANSFORMERS



Two BTH 17,500 KVA. (B.S. RATING) 3-phase, 11/66-110KV. Type OFV Transformers installed at Mettur Dam, Mettur Hydro-electric Development, Government of Madras, India.

BTH RUGBY

THE BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON COMPANY LIMITED, RUGBY, ENGLAND

REPRESENTATIVES:

KENYA: R. G. Vernon & Co., Nairobi (P.O. Box 124). TANGANYIKA: Lehmann & Co. (Africa) Ltd., Dar es Salaam (P.O. Box 188). RHODESIA: Johnson & Fletcher, Ltd., Bulawayo (P.O. Box 224). Salisbury (P.O. Box 58B), Gatooma (P.O. Box 55), N'Dola (P.O. Box 129). NORTHERN RHODESIA: Johnson & Fletcher, Ltd., Beira (P.O. Box 196). A 101 N

AUTHORITATIVE BOOKS AT POPULAR PRICES

- **HERE'S HOW.**—By Major G. St. J. Orde Browne, O.B.E. (Mil.), Late R.A. Illustrations by G. S. Meiland. Reviewers say: "One of the finest collections of handy hints." "Hundreds of everyday problems are clearly answered." "Literally indispensable to the man in the back-blocks." "Not a page of padding." 5s. 4d. post free anywhere.
- **RHYMES OF THE OLD PLATEAU.**—By R. R. M. A book of verse that will appeal to all who love Africa. 4s. post free anywhere.
- **IN LIGHTEST AFRICA AND DARKEST EUROPE.**—By Captain P. B. Williams. "One of the funniest books since the War." 15s. 4d. post free anywhere.
- **COFFEE GROWING.**—With special references to East Africa. J. H. McDonald's indispensable book for planters. The standard work on the subject. 206 pages, 63 illustrations. 21s. 10d. post free anywhere.
- **MIXED FARMING IN EAST AFRICA.**—The fruit of fifteen years' farming experience in East Africa. Specially written for settlers with small capital. By G. R. Morrison, one of Kenya's most expert farmers. 15s. 6d. post free anywhere.
- **ELEPHANT.**—The standard work on elephant. By Commander D. E. Blunt, R.N. (Retd.), for seven years an elephant control officer in Tanganyika Territory. With a Foreword by Lord Londale. 15s. 6d. post free.

The above books can be obtained from the Publishers: "East Africa & Rhodesia," 91, Gt. Titchfield St., London, W.1

National Bank of India

Limited

Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862 on the 23rd of March, 1866
Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863

Bankers to the Government in Kenya (B.E. Africa) and Uganda

Subscribed Capital - £4,000,000
Paid-up Capital - £2,000,000
Reserve Fund - £2,200,000

Head Office:

26, BISHOPSGATE,

LONDON

BRANCHES

ADEN	KANDY	KISUMU	
ADEN, Steamer Point	KARACHI	MOMBASA	} Kenya Colony
AMRITSAR	LAHORE	NAIROBI	
BOMBAY	MADRAS	NAKURU	
CALCUTTA	MANDALAY	ENTEBBE	} Uganda
CAWNPORE	NUWARA ELIYA	IINJA KAMPALA	
CHITTAGONG	RANGOON	DAR ES SALAAM	} Tanganyika Territory
COCHIN (S. India)	TUTICORIN	MWANZA	
COLOMBO	ZANZIBAR	TANGA	
DELHI			

The Bank grants Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all places where it is represented; negotiates and collects Bills of Exchange; collects Pay, Pensions, and generally transacts every description of Eastern Banking business. The Bank receives Deposits for fixed periods, not exceeding one year, at rates to be obtained on application. Trusteeships and Executorships also undertaken.

UNION-CASTLE LINE

ENCIRCLES AFRICA



Weekly Mail Service—to SOUTH AFRICA

Fortnightly Intermediate Sailings to (in 13½ days via Madeira)

SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA

Canary Islands, with regular calls at Ascension, St. Helena, Lobito and Walvis Bay

SAILINGS EVERY 4 WEEKS TO EAST AFRICA

via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal

Direct Service between New York and South Africa

Vessel	M'bro	A'uern	R'dam	H'Eur	London	S'h'ton
WINCHESTER CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	May 11
LLANDOVERY CASTLE	—	—	—	—	May 11	—
STERLING CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	May 18
DUNVEGAN CASTLE	May 13	—	—	—	May 19	—
ARUNDEL CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	May 25
WARWICK CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	June 1
DUNNOTAR CASTLE	—	May 20	May 23	May 27	June 2	—
ATHLONE CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	June 8
LANDAVE CASTLE	—	—	—	—	June 8	—

Mail Service via Madeira for South African ports.
 via Tenerife, Lobito, Walvis Bay, S. African ports,
 Lourenço Marques and Beira.
 via Tangier, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Genoa, Port Said
 and East African ports.
 via Las Palmas, Ascension, St. Helena, S. African ports,
 Lourenço Marques & Beira.

HEAD OFFICE: Mansion House 2550
 1, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON E.C.
 WEST END AGENCY: Whitehall 1911
 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1

Branch offices at Southampton, Birmingham,
 Leeds, Manchester and Glasgow, and at
 Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London,
 Durban, Lourenço Marques, Beira, Mombasa
 and Johannesburg.



THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

(With which is incorporated the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED.)

Bankers to the Imperial Government in South Africa, and to the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika

Head Office: 10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET,
 and 77, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 65, London Wall, E.C.2.

WEST END BRANCH: 9, Northumberland Ave., W.C.2.

NEW YORK AGENCY: 47, Wall Street.

HAMBURG AGENCY: 48, Schauenburger-Strasse.

The Bank has Branches in

KENYA UGANDA TANGANYIKA ZANZIBAR

SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA NYASALAND

and throughout the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, SOUTH-WEST AFRICA and
 PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc.

The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited FINANCES TRADE with EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA,
 etc. The Bank is in close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the IMPORTANT
 PRODUCE CENTRES.

THE STANDARD BANK MONTHLY REVIEW

Contains information on all South, East and Central African matters of Trade and Commercial interest. Copies will be
 sent post free on application.

RALPH GIBSON, London Manager.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, May 11, 1939
Volume 15 (New Series): No. 764
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

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

Founder and Editor:

F. S. Joelson

Editorial and Publishing Offices:

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

Telephones: Museum 7170 & 7270

Cables: Limitable, London

Principal Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
Matters of Moment	995	Questions in Parliament	1003
Mr. Libert Oury	998	Letters to the Editor	1004
Germany's Claims to Colonies	1000	Background to the News	1006
Crops in S. Central Africa	1002	Personalia	1008
		Latest Mining News	1013
		The Uganda Company	1017

MATTERS OF MOMENT

A JOURNALIST with a very large public concluded his review of a recent book on Germany's African record with the inquiry: "Why give a rascal like Peters pride of place? Von Lettow-Vorbeck was worth the whole lot." A question and comment of that kind cannot but leave in the mind of the average reader an idea that the writer of the book under examination had unnecessarily besmirched, or at any rate judged without balance, Germany's former Colonial administration. The truth is that such an impression is wholly unwarranted, and that the obvious justification for giving precedence to Karl Peters is that he is the only one of the long list of German Colonial administrators whom Hitler has singled out for praise as "a model, if stern, Colonial administrator" (von Lettow being a soldier from first to last). Peters, indeed, is the exemplar held up by Nazism before young Germans of this generation. Yet his record was as black as it could well be. To use the critic's phrase, he was a rascal—but that has not prevented his canonisation by Hitler, which means that he is now idolised by those in Germany who are undergoing training of various kinds in the different Colonial institutes. That a man so unscrupulous should be officially designated "a model Colonial administrator" is, indeed, one of the many strong arguments against the cession of any African territory to the Reich, for a country which sets and advertises such standards cannot be expected to exercise a trusteeship for the Native population in a manner which would correspond to British interpretations of such responsibilities.

SIR MARK YOUNG lost little time after reaching Tanganyika before announcing the appointment of a Central Development Committee, upon which, with the assistance of provincial committees, rests the responsibility of considering and recommending proposals for the accelerated progress of the Territory. But, as the Dar-es Salaam Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture has emphasised in the opening sentence of a most interesting memorandum submitted to the Central Committee, no-development schemes, however sound, are likely to reach fruition until the present widespread uncertainty as to the future of the country has been dissipated once for all. Unhappily, as we noted last week, the Imperial Government has lost yet another opportunity of saying unequivocally that there can be no question of the retrocession of African territory to Germany, contenting itself and apparently satisfying a complacent House, with a claim for clarity when none existed. The Dar-es Salaam Chamber has shrewdly quoted Mr. Chamberlain's own advocacy of the union of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika at the time of his visit to East Africa in 1930, and has cited the statement of Mr. Amery in *Eastern Africa To-day and To-morrow* that: "East Africa is one on the ground-plan of the universe. For purposes of planned economic development, whether of harbours, railways, roads or air services, of telegraphs and posts, agricultural or medical research, it can be efficiently dealt with only as a single whole and not in watertight compartments by Governments inspired by purely local views."

Having said that amalgamation is more urgently necessary to-day than ever before, the memorandum makes a strong plea for the administrative, fiscal and Customs union under one control of the three contiguous Dependencies, for the **Programme of amalgamation of the two railway Business Men.** systems, and for the establishment of an inter-territorial-road board charged with the duty of planning the main arterial roads, stressing that these recommendations have long been supported by the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa and by the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, two non-political bodies, which formulate their views on purely economic grounds. The Dar es Salaam Chamber ends, as it begins, on a businesslike basis by reverting to the need for an Economic Advisory Board, which, if given reasonable non-official representation, would harness the experience of the general public from the inception of projects and make for continuity in development.

* * *

Nobody who has closely studied the course of Eastern African affairs in recent years can doubt the force of these contentions—which reveal once more how impossible it is to delimit a frontier between economic and political questions.

How Politics Influence Trade. Business bodies have too often been charged with exceeding their powers when they have touched upon matters which, though they may not at first glance appear to be simply and solely of a commercial character, have nevertheless a definite, sometimes even a critical, economic influence. There is, for instance, a mass of evidence in regard to the dislocation of normal business in Tanganyika, and to a lesser but still serious extent in the neighbouring Dependencies, as a result of public anxiety lest the Imperial Government should, in its search for "appeasement," surrender the Territory. We have never feared that catastrophe, however irresistible the Government of the day might be or seem, for we have no doubt that any attempt to implement such an intention would bring about a first-class Imperial crisis, and that a surrenderist Ministry would find itself cast into outer darkness. It is nevertheless true that immense damage has been done to Tanganyika itself, to East Africa as a whole, and to British interests generally by the vacillation of Ministers in the United Kingdom, particularly in the last three years, and it is well that that truth should be so emphatically registered by the leading commercial body in the Territory when asked to submit its views on development policy.

* * *

All too often the similarity of the problems confronting the East and Central African Dependencies is overlooked. The main proposals of the Dar es Salaam Chamber might, however, have been made by any body, official or non-official, in **Similarity of Problems in East Africa.** any of the mainland territories. It advocates, in brief, a serious approach to the problem of increasing non-Native settlement and the development of transport, secondary industries, mineral

resources, Native agriculture, forestry, and public utility works of a developmental character. Might not such a programme be advanced with equal cogency by either of the Rhodesias or Kenya, for instance? There is a reminder that many of the thousands of Rhodesian and South African farmers who tramped through the country during the Great War "compared it favourably from a pastoral and agricultural point of view with existing farms in Rhodesia"; a suggestion for the local manufacture of cheap cotton cloths, gunny bags, cement, and bricks; for a coffee cleaning factory and cold storage in Dar es Salaam; a warning that tourists are now being routed from South Africa through the Belgian Congo rather than through Eastern Africa because the roads of Tanganyika are not sufficiently good; and recommendations that the Government should encourage the economic development of a local coal industry and its by-products, should intensify propaganda in favour of the shade-drying of hides, and should create a game park within motoring distance of that capital. The premier Chamber of Commerce of the Territory has thus approached its task with broadmindedness and, in a spirit of practical helpfulness.

* * *

THE RECENT ACCIDENT to a flying-boat in East Africa calls attention to the truly wonderful record of the pilots of Imperial Airways and the associated companies, Wilson Airways and Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways, in carrying **Fine African Flying Record.** their passengers in safety and delivering their mail to schedule.

Weather and other conditions necessarily cause delays from time to time, but taking the route as a whole, the aircraft companies can claim an astonishing degree of operational efficiency. During April, for instance, out of twenty-five scheduled flights of Imperial Airways on the African service, only four were late in reaching their destination; one of those was the unfortunate "Challenger," another was more than a day late, and the other two were only an hour or so behind time. Few long-distance air routes could boast so excellent a record, which has been achieved only by the enthusiastic co-operation of the management, the pilots, and the ground staff, who have served a public which too seldom realises that not a single passenger has been killed or seriously injured while flying by Imperial Airways in Africa, though that section of the company's Empire net work has accounted for millions of miles of flight.

* * *

A number of complaints of the late delivery of air mails have recently reached us, and this recent accident was followed by suggestions that the mails on board were extraordinarily belated. As we reported last week, the machine—**Mail Services To Schedule.** which landed in Mozambique at 6.10 a.m. on May 1—was carrying mails posted in London between noon on April 21 and 4.30 p.m. on April 25. But as no machine was scheduled to leave Southampton

between those two dates, there can be no question of these mails having been held up in England, indeed we are assured by the authorities that for some months all correspondence posted in England in due time has invariably caught the next out-going flying-boat. In the case of the "Challenger" a letter posted in London on the evening of April 21 took some ten days to reach Dar es Salaam, while correspondence posted on April 25 took seven days. Bad weather, however, was responsible for delay on this flight, and it was in order that lost time should be made up that the pilot was endeavouring to accelerate progress.

The flying-boats now leave for East Africa at dawn on Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, the first and third services only continuing to South Africa, which means that mails for Southern Africa posted in London on Friday after 4.30 p.m. cannot be despatched until the following Wednesday. Acceleration of the service is clearly not to be expected at present, but negotiations are proceeding for the inauguration of an overland service by South African Airways from Lake Victoria to Capetown, which would bring much quicker mail deliveries to Tanganyika Territory and the Rhodesias.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A Bird-Bath in the Sudan

INTERESTING OBSERVATIONS have been made by Mr. G. K. Maurice on the behaviour of the birds which visited the bird-bath he set up at El Fasher, in the western Sudan, where the rainless summer is intensely hot. The first birds to come were the doves and pigeons, shy at first, but afterwards in their hundreds. Curiously enough, they were, with the exception of one pied crow which was inexperienced at bathing, the only birds actually to bathe—which they invariably did only in the evening—all the birds coming to drink rather than for a dip.

Order of Precedence

The doves and pigeons had a good time at the bath until they had drunk it; then they had to stand down, while the crows had family drinking parties. But ravens drove off the crows, and the white Egyptian vultures displaced the ravens and had the bath to themselves until the arrival of the Abdim storks—selfish birds which occupied the bath for half an hour at a time. "The Abdim stork," says Mr. Maurice in his charmingly illustrated article in *Country Life*, "is king at a bird-bath"; but his reign is short, for his coming heralds the advent of the rains, after which the birds at the bath are no more seen, drinking being done at the pools and lakes that rapidly form.

An Ideal Sign-Post

A SIGNPOST'S first duty is to give clear, accurate and accessible information to wayfarers; but even Ruskin, if that caustic critic were alive to-day, could hardly find cause of condemnation in the combination of art and utility displayed by the new signpost in the main street of Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia. The six arms, handsomely lettered, one points to the "Great North Road," another to "Victoria Falls," and "Game Park," and such useful directions as "Station and Customs," "Aerodrome," "Bus Terminus," "Post Office" and "Museum" are there for all to see. Then the post is crowned by a copper panel, the design of Mr. I. Mitford-Barberton, depicting in silhouette David Livingstone struggling along with his Native porters, and bearing the simple legend "Livingstone"—which applies equally well to the Doctor and to the ex-capital of the Protectorate. A framed tourist guide map to the town is affixed; and Mr. M. J. Morris, Director of Publicity, is to be congratulated on designing a signpost which is possibly unique and is certainly an example.

Old Prunitions

OLD SCHOOL DEVICES are fairly easy to design, there being a large range of colours available and ample scope in width of stripe; but to hit on a name for the old boys of a scholastic foundation presents exceptional difficulty in some cases. Take, hypothetically, St. Gengulphus College, for instance. Are the former *alumni* of that school to be known as Old Gengulphians? It seems as unkind as to talk of Old Croyhyans, Old Redingenians, and Old Shooterhillians. Southern Rhodesia's famous Plumtree School was faced by just this problem, which it has solved very neatly: the old boys call themselves Old Prunitions, which is easy to say and preserves the botanical unities. No doubt they address each other as "old prune," a form of salutation affected by Bertie Wooster, members of the Drone Club, and the *jeunesse dorée* of that type. A few miles from Plumtree is Figtree township, which does not now boast a school of the Plumtree class. When it does the old boys will have a pretty puzzle!

Natives and the "Advansi"

SENTIMENTALISTS in the House of Commons are quick to take up the cudgels to chase will-o'-the-wisps when they imagine Africans, especially in Kenya, are getting a raw deal from British colonists—which intentional mixture of metaphors is not more confused than their state of mind. The latest bogey seems to be the alleged difficulty of the Native employee getting an advance of wages because he is paid by the month instead of by the week, his champions conceiving that it would be to his advantage to be paid every seven days. The discussion began about Native employees of Government; but became more general, and one M.P. pictured the Native even into the clutches of the local money-lender because his hard-hearted employer refused an *advansi*! Thereupon the Secretary of State was constrained to assert that it was always possible for an employee to obtain an advance of wages, a statement which any employer in or from the Dependencies can corroborate. Juma, anxious to marry a new wife, turns to his master for the necessary cash; when the cook's wife wants extra clothes, her husband taps the *bwana* for a loan; and it is quite usual for estate labourers to obtain an advance before taking up their job. A professional money-lender would make a poor living from the Natives in the Eastern African Dependencies. Of all the alleged grievances of the Native, this alleged withholding of advances is the most illusory and fantastic.

Mr. Libert Oury's Life and Work

Creator of Beira and the Nyasaland Transport System

WITH DEEP REGRET we report the death in London on Monday in his seventy-first year of Mr. Libert Oury, who having gained the confidence and co-operation of the Portuguese, transformed Beira from a small trading post into a magnificent modern port, gave reality to his dream of a great bridge across the Zambezi in order to provide through transport from Beira to its hinterland on the shores of Lake Nyasa, and played a large part in providing East Central Africa with railway facilities.

One of the Most Modest of Men

In few, if any, of the men who have achieved great things in and for Africa have ability and drive been allied with so generous a measure of true modesty and innate courtesy. While he could hold tenaciously to his opinions through years, even through decades, in face of the indifference or active opposition of others, he could preserve a patient serenity and a courteous conviction which in time achieved their ends. To no outstanding East African or Rhodesian pioneer could one apply so fitly Kipling's line: "If you can wait and not be tired by waiting."

And so modest was Mr. Oury—a naturalised British subject of Belgian origin—that he was not nearly as well known outside Portuguese East Africa and Nyasaland as his labours entitled him to be. Yet, as was written in these pages not long ago when chronicling something of the work of that gallant hand of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland with railways, his achievements in transport affairs were not overshadowed even by those of Rhodes and Pauling, for in Great Britain, Portugal, Belgium and in Africa, his tact, personality, talent and long-sightedness enabled him to carry through negotiations of the most delicate and far-reaching character.

Early Days in East African Enterprises

His financial career was concerned at the outset with mineral concessions in China, but, attracted by the idea of contributing to the progress of Africa, Mr. Oury turned his attention from the Far East, and, just thirty years ago, he and a group of his friends invested some £350,000 in the Mozambique Company and acquired over 40% of the outstanding voting trust certificates of the Beira Railway Company and some four-fifths of the voting trust certificates of the Beira Junction Railway Company, this latter concern holding a concession for the construction of wharves at the port of Beira. In 1904 he joined the board of the Mozambique Company, and when in the following year the two voting trusts, which held respectively over 50% of the shares of the Beira Railway Company and all the ordinary shares of the Junction Railway Company, were about to expire, he was asked by Mr. Rochfort Maguire to vote in favour of their renewal, which meant the continuance of the control of the Junction Railway Company by the Chartered Company.

Mr. Oury and his friends held the voting power to develop Beira in whatever way they considered most desirable in the interests of the Beira Railway Company, and his condition was that his group should receive the right to build a line from Sinjua

to Kafue in order to shorten the journey from Beira to Broken Hill and the copper mines of the Katanga—for the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia was then unknown. That suggestion having been refused, he offered to purchase 400,000 shares of the Rhodesia Railways Trust at 12s. each (the then quotation being 8s.), with an option to take further shares at 10s. As Baron Emile d'Erlanger has recorded in his interesting "History of the Construction and Finance of the Rhodesian Transport System," lengthy negotiations and misunderstandings followed, to be succeeded by Mr. Oury's election as a director of the Beira Railway Company and later of the Beira Junction Railway Company. At about the same time the Shire Highlands Railway Company of Nyasaland, of which Lord Faringdon held control, proposed to build a line to the Indian Ocean at Quelimane, whereas Mr. Oury considered Beira to be the better terminus. The British Central Africa Company owed a large sum of money to Lord Faringdon, whom Mr. Oury reimbursed, thus securing the abandonment of the Quelimane project.

The Zambezi Bridge and Trans-Zambezia Railway

Then he negotiated a concession with the Portuguese Government for a railway from Port Herald to the Zambezi and for a bridge across that broad and troublesome river, and in the year before the outbreak of the Great War he formed the Central Africa Railway Company with a capital of half a million pounds to provide the funds to build the connecting link between the Shire Highlands Railway and the river, the preference dividends on the money so raised being guaranteed for ten years by the Nyasaland Government.

Work was delayed by the War, after which Mr. Oury acquired the concession granted in 1898 to a Belgian group for a railway from Beira to the Zambezi. In 1919 he formed the Trans-Zambezia Railway Company and built the line from Dondo Junction, near Beira, to Murraça, on the south bank of the Zambezi, this being opened to traffic three years later. It was 1935 before the great two-mile bridge across the Zambezi was ready for use, and in the same year the northern extension of the Nyasaland Railways reached the Lake.

That, however, was not to satisfy his railway requirements: one further link on which he had set his heart was to the Tete coalfields, and he was delighted that a start on that new line was recently made, for it will bring bunker and export coal to Beira expeditiously and economically, so further enhancing the position of the port, and also developing the whole Tete area of Portuguese East Africa.

Modernising the Port of Beira

For years Mr. Oury had foreseen the need for an improvement of the port facilities in Beira, but his ceaseless advocacy of action was hindered by various obstacles. At his own expense he sent a number of the leading experts in the world to Beira to report upon the necessities of the case. Some favoured the creation of docks, some proposed deep-water wharves, and some were adamant that nothing beyond the extension of the lighterage wharves was

necessary. Determined to get the best advice possible, Mr. Oury continued to seek the guidance of the greatest authorities, the last specialist to favour the construction of deep-water wharves being Sir George Buchanan.

The use of the port having enormously increased, largely as a result of the immense expansion of Rhodesian mineral traffic, the Southern Rhodesian Government at last gave candid warning that traffic would be diverted to South African ports unless Beira's landing facilities were brought into line with requirements. That conquest of obstructionism, and the Chartered Company thereupon agreed to purchase half the capital of the Port of Beira Development Company, owned by Mr. Oury. The Companhia do Porto da Beira was formed to construct and operate the port works, and then, in 1926, Beira Works, Ltd., was formed in England to co-operate with that Portuguese company.

The Development of Nyasaland

This new English company lost no time in developing the port, spending millions sterling on the provision of new deep-water wharves (of which three are built and two more in course of construction), additional lighterage wharves, warehouse accommodation, transit sheds, craneage and an electric generating station. The enormous advance in the tonnages handled in the port abundantly justified these outlays, the cargo traffic handled over the wharves in the last ten years having almost exactly doubled, the figures for the year ended March, 1938, exceeding 1,500,000 tons.

In all these great schemes Mr. Oury had been the moving spirit. When they were implemented he could turn his attention to the development of Nyasaland in the productivity of which he had great faith, particularly in connection with the increase of its cotton, groundnut, maize, and soya bean crops. For years he had pleaded with the Protectorate Government to adopt the zoning policy of cotton growing followed with such success in the Belgian Congo, and though his advocacy had not succeeded, he still held to his faith in its essential wisdom. It was in no small measure due to his influence that a large-scale experiment was made in the production of soya beans for export, and there was no stronger supporter than he of the policy of low freight rates over the railway to Beira for experimental and low-priced commodities.

Upholder of the Freedom of the Press

Though himself averse to personal publicity, he was so firmly convinced of the value of the Press that he established *The Beira News*, and, with a group of associates, took over the *Nyasaland Times* many years later. He set great store, however, on the independence of view of the editor whom he

selected, and who, once chosen, was to enjoy a full measure of his confidence. In an age in which too many proprietors exercise complete control over the papers they have bought, even though they know nothing of newspaper work, he gave proof that he recognised the ownership of a newspaper to involve special responsibilities and special standards of judgment, and if one or other of his papers sometimes expressed an editorial opinion in conflict with his own, or with that of his colleagues on the board of one or other of his companies, he was more intrigued than aggrieved. "That will upset X," he said with a chuckle to the writer on more than one occasion, "but it is a fair deduction from the facts as the editor knows them, and he is quite right to give vent to his honest opinions."

Though he had so exceptional a knowledge of the affairs of Portuguese East Africa, Nyasaland, and the Rhodesias, Mr. Oury was diffident in expressing his own views except in the board rooms of his companies, to which his passing will come as a severe blow, for he was thorough in everything he undertook, skilful in negotiation and far-sighted in projects. He was Chairman of the United London and Paris Committees of the Mozambique Company, the Trans-Zambesia Railway Co., Ltd., Port of Beira Development, Ltd., and Beira Town Sites, Ltd., managing director of Zambesia Mining Development, Ltd., and a director of Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., the Beira Railway Co., Ltd., Beira Works, Ltd., the Companhia do Porto da Beira, the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., the Anglo-African Trading Co., Ltd., the Central Africa Railway Co., Ltd., Cerac, Ltd., Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd., and the Revue Dredging Co., Ltd.

Mr. Oury, who was awarded the O.B.E. in 1936, was a Chevalier of the Ordre de la Couronne of Belgium and a Commander of the Portuguese Order of Christ. He had long been especially interested in the work of the Red Cross.

A Man of Singular Charm

A man of singular charm and tranquillity, yet with a keen sense of humour and *joie de vivre*, his passing will leave a deep void.

All who knew him and his work will deeply sympathise with Mrs. Oury and with their son and daughter. Mr. Vivian Oury has in recent years paid several visits to the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, and Portuguese East Africa, it being his father's wish that he should continue in his footsteps: that he is doing with marked fidelity and ability.

A memorial service is to be held at 10 a.m. to-day at the Church of St. Thomas à Becket, West Hill, Wandsworth, and the burial will follow at Putney Vale Cemetery.

S. Rhodesian Defence

IN opening the first session of the fifth Parliament of Southern Rhodesia last week, the Governor, Sir Herbert Stanley, said that a Bill for compulsory national registration would be laid before the House. The Speech from the Throne also stated that the Bledisloe report was engaging the close attention of the Ministers.

While hoping for peace, the Ministers felt it would be a neglect of their duty if the Colony did not make the greatest possible contribution to Empire defence, and therefore, in co-operation with the Imperial authorities, they were reorganising a Defence Force

to include artillery, armoured reconnaissance, leader-training, and engineer units, and the air section was to be expanded. Specialist officers were coming from England to assist in the training.

The question of Native secondary education was being investigated, in the hope that a way would be found to make it no longer necessary for Natives to leave the Colony to get a complete curriculum.

The industrial census showed that the total value of the output of the secondary industries in 1938 was £8,000,000 sterling. This was higher than the output for either the mining industry or agriculture.

Scientific prospecting was to be pressed forward.—*"Times"* telegram from Salisbury.

Germany's Claims To Colonies

Incidents of the Year Recalled by Joint East African Board

THE report of the Joint East African Board for 1938, which has just appeared, says, *inter alia* :—

The German claim to Colonies was voiced throughout the year by political leaders and the Press, although no diplomatic action was taken. Herr Hitler himself said in his speech to the Reichstag in February: "The claim for German Colonies will therefore be voiced from year to year with increasing vigour." These claims caused little reaction in Great Britain until the time of the Munich Agreement. Then the opponents of cession of Colonial territory became alarmed at the possibility of a Colonial settlement forming a definite part of a policy of appeasement:

"At the same time those who were in favour of some readjustment expressed their views more strongly. The conflicting solutions proposed included a general reshuffle of territory in Africa, allowing for the creation of a new Colony for Germany in such a way that Britain, France, Belgium and even Portugal would contribute a substantial area; the return of the Mandated Territories outright, summoning an international conference on the question; placing all Colonies under an international Mandate with German co-operation; and a promise to consider German claims in some unspecified way in return for a general settlement and disarmament. The last solution appeared to have a wide following.

Widespread Press Campaign

"A widespread campaign giving publicity to all points of view was carried on by articles and letters in the Press and by meetings up and down the country. The Board forwarded two resolutions to the Government drawing attention to the desire of the inhabitants of Tanganyika Territory to remain under British rule, and of the dangerous consequences which would follow cession of the Territory. Mr. Pirow's subsequent tour round Africa and Europe, which included a visit to Berlin, gave rise to alarming rumours, apparently not justified, of his support for the policy of a Colonial reshuffle involving the British Empire, Portugal, Belgium and France.

"Although the outcome of the agitation appeared at first in doubt, it soon became clear that for the time at least the Colonies were safe. The Jewish pogroms which broke out in Germany during the middle of October did more than anything else to stiffen public opinion in a firm opposition to handing over Native peoples to a nation which could act with such cruelty towards a minority of its population. At the same time Germany's cavalier treatment of Czechoslovakia, the intensification of the Totalitarian drive, the formulation of German territorial claims against France, and the renewed failure to secure non-intervention in Spain by Germany and Italy were signs that appeasement was anyhow entirely in abeyance, so that the question of handing over Colonies in order to promote it would be unlikely to arise.

"Nevertheless every effort was made to obtain from the Government a definite assurance that British territory would never be ceded to Germany and would always remain under British rule. On December 7 the Secretary of State for the Colonies, during a debate on the Colonies, made a statement, the most important passages of which were:—

"I do not believe that there is to-day any section of opinion in this country which is disposed to hand

over to any other country the care of any of the territories for whose government we are responsible, either as a Colonial or a Mandatory Power. That view has been expressed to-day in every part of the House, and it is a view which is shared by His Majesty's Government. We are not discussing the matter; we are not considering it; it is not now an issue of practical politics. In any circumstances it would be impossible for the Government to do anything with regard to this matter without the House having the fullest possible opportunity for discussion, and nothing effective could be done without the positive approval of Parliament."

France Gives Categorical Assurances

"In France categorical assurances were obtained both from M. Daladier and M. Bonnet that the integrity of the French Empire would be maintained; while Dr. Salazar early left no doubt of the attitude of Portugal towards any proposals to involve her in the question.

"The last time the question of the Tanganyika Mandate became urgent the Board itself undertook a campaign to educate the public in the true facts, by providing material for the Press and by publishing and widely distributing a pamphlet on the subject. This time, however, it was clear that the threat of cession to Germany did not apply only to Tanganyika and that eventually interests in other territories would become alarmed and would also proceed to enlist support for their views amongst the public. There was grave danger not only that the public might be confused, but that it might be antagonised should any suspicion arise that one set of interests was prepared to promote appeasement at the expense of others. It was clear, too, that the juridical, economic, strategic and humanitarian arguments on which the claim for the retention of Tanganyika under British rule was based, applied equally to other Colonial territories, and that if for want of strong champions in this country, other territories were to be ceded while Tanganyika was retained it would be much more difficult in future to resist claims on Tanganyika itself. The campaign necessary was obviously beyond the scope of a body dealing only with East African affairs.

Establishment of the Colonial League

"In co-operation with other interests therefore the Board decided to assist in the promotion of a representative all-party organisation entirely devoted to opposing the cession of any British Colonial or Mandated Territory to Germany wherever it might be. This organisation was formed in December under the title of The Colonial League, with Lord Lugard as Chairman. The Chairman of the Board and five other members are on the Council. They will naturally pay particular attention to the interests of Tanganyika. The Board gives the League its full support, and unreservedly recommends it to its members.

"In Tanganyika there was even greater anxiety over the fate of the Territory than in England. During the September crisis the Tanganyika League was formed under the joint presidency of Sir William Lead, Lord Francis Scott and Dr. H. Hunter, with Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck as Chairman and organiser-in-chief, to combine the efforts in all the

(Concluded at foot of next column.)

Lake Victoria's Moods

Not Due to Sun-Spots

VOLCANOES under Lake Nyasa having been suggested by Archdeacon A. G. B. Glossop as a possible explanation of the otherwise inexplicable fluctuations in the level of that inland sea, interest in the general problem of the rise and fall of the great Central African lakes has been revived.

Apt to the moment, comes the publication of the research on the hydrology of those lakes by the magnificent Physical Department of the Egyptian Government,* which puts out of court the fascinating "sun-spot theory" of the fluctuation—which is a pity.

In 1923 Dr. C. E. P. Brooks published a paper in which he pointed out a connexion between the levels of Lakes Victoria and Albert (which in this matter may be regarded as one) and the frequency of sun-spots. His final conclusion was that these two lakes present us with one of the most remarkable known associations of cosmical and terrestrial phenomena, and that the agreement between the sun-spot curve and the lake levels for 30 years was so close that there could be no hesitation in prophesying that it would be maintained in the future.

On the data at his disposal Dr. Brooks was justified; unfortunately, the period 1923-34 showed that there was no correlation between the lake levels and sun-spot numbers, the only one being the straightforward one of rainfall and change of level. The authors of the paper now quoted therefore conclude that Dr. Brooks's theory has not been proved.

Lake Victoria has great importance as a reservoir of water for the banks of the Nile, and its behaviour and changes are naturally of interest. Suggestions of a dam at the Ripon Falls and a reverse proposal to lower the crest of the Falls have been made by competent authorities, and a startling one by an American engineer to lower the level of the Lake itself by no less than 14 metres (46 ft.), thus making available a flood of 940,000,000,000 cubic metres of water. The authors have some observations to make on these proposals.

Only very small variations of level are necessary to store or to discharge large quantities of water in Lake Victoria. For example, the stoppage of the entire normal discharge of the Lake for a whole year would raise the level of the Lake by about 28 cms. (11 inches); a rise of level of 1 metre (39.3 inches) requires a storage of 67,000,000,000 cubic metres.

(Concluded from previous page.)

East and Central African territories to counter German claims on Tanganyika.

The League had overwhelming support and was successful in uniting, probably for the first time, the inhabitants of all the territories of every race for the common cause. At the same time contact was made with the Union of South Africa, West Africa and Southern Rhodesia. The work of the League in rousing and giving expression to public opinion in Tanganyika was of the first importance in its reaction on opinion in this country. There is no means more effective for stiffening opinion than the conviction that all the inhabitants of Tanganyika (including, of course, the Africans) desire to remain under British rule and will go to any lengths to preserve it. The Tanganyika League were able not only to give expression to the fervour and unity of the inhabitants of East Africa, but also, by exceedingly well-directed publicity, to bring it home to the people of England.

Again, since the rainfall on the Lake itself approximately balances the evaporation, a considerable change of area in the Lake produces very little change in the losses from the Lake. Thirdly, while the regulation of the outflow from the Lake presents no engineering difficulty, the transmission of the stored water without very great loss through Lake Kioga and the swamps of the Sudd region of the Southern Sudan presents very great difficulties indeed, which would involve much investigation and a large outlay of capital.

"The use of Lake Victoria as a reservoir for the benefit of Egypt and the Sudan," conclude the authors, "is a thing of the distant future. It will never be necessary if a dam of sufficient height can be constructed at the outlet of Lake Albert. If for any reason it should prove undesirable to construct a dam of the required height at the Lake Albert outlet, then the additional storage required could be very easily found in Lake Victoria. A low regulator at Lake Albert combined with a storage reservoir at Lake Victoria would be a feasible and satisfactory project. It would, however, involve canalisation of Lake Kioga in order to avoid waste."

The main rainfall over Lake Victoria is given as 1,151 millimetres (45.3 in.) and the estimated run-off, spread over the whole Lake, as 276 mm., giving a total supply of 1,427 mm.; the discharge over Ripon Falls is put, when spread over the whole Lake, at 311 mm., whence the evaporation per annum is calculated at 1,116 mm., or 3.06 mm. per day.

The level of Lake Victoria has a yearly oscillation with a normal range of 30 centimetres (11.8 in.). The extreme range in the whole period 1866-1934 was 1.74 metres (68.5 in.). High and low levels persist for several years, owing to the large size of the Lake and the relatively small discharges which enter and leave it. Owing to its size the Lake would no doubt present features of interest from the tidal point of view; it is to be hoped that some day such investigations will be undertaken, as has already been done on the Great Lakes of North America.

* "The Nile Basin: Vol. V. The Hydrology of the Lake Plateau and Bahr el Jebel: Physical Department Paper No. 35," by Dr. H. E. Hurst, Director-General, Physical Department, and Dr. P. Phillips, Director, Hydrological Service, Physical Department; Schindler's Press, Cairo, 20s.

Books Briefly Reviewed

"Yesterday and Tomorrow in Northern Nigeria," by W. Miller (Student Christian Movement Press, 6s.).—An original and thought-inspiring book, which in its treatment of the relations between Africans in general and their European rulers has a far wider application than to Nigeria, in which the author has spent most of his working life. Dr. Miller's discussion of the relations between Islam and Christianity are broad-minded and enlightening, and in view of the wide distribution of Muhammadanism in Eastern Africa, should interest many of our readers.

"Field Determination of Rocks," by E. H. Davison, B.Sc., F.G.S. (Chapman & Hall, 7s. 6d.).—While a full identification of a rock specimen requires the collaboration of the resources of a geological laboratory, very close approximations—sufficiently close for prospecting purposes—can be made in the field. Mr. Davison's book, which is of convenient size (87 pages) and bound in a strong limp cover, supplies just what the prospector with some knowledge of the subject needs. It is practical, clear and sufficiently detailed, with useful illustrations, including photographs of microscopical rock sections, which fulfil the promise of its title.

Crops in S. Central Africa Utilising African Buffaloes

Lord Bledisloe's Practical Advice

Can They Be Domesticated?

LORD BLEDISLOE is a practical farmer and agriculturist with wide and varied experience; and he was impressed, during his tour of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland as Chairman of the Commission for Closer Union of the three Territories, by the limited guidance given to European settlers as to areas where crops could be grown with a fair chance of success. He saw cotton planted on land which would certainly never grow cotton, tobacco on unsuitable soil, and so on. The explanation given by the Agricultural Departments concerned was that it was difficult to get accurate data.

He therefore compiled a table of the chief crops that are grown in South Central Africa with the optimum conditions of altitude, soil, rainfall and pH values for each. This he displayed on the screen during the lantern slide series he gave at a recent address to a London audience, and it is reproduced below. "pH values" indicate the reaction of the soil, whether acid, neutral or alkaline, the figure 7 being the neutral point, from 1 to 6, acidity, and from 8 to 12, alkalinity.

It will be noted that the pH values given by Lord Bledisloe do not reach anything like the limits possible: the greatest is 4 to 6 in the case of rice. But the roots of plants are extremely sensitive to pH values in the soil, as the researches of Mr. F. J. Nutman, of Amani, on the root-systems of *Coffea arabica*, showed. These indicated that Arabian coffee prefers an alkaline soil; and it is curious that Lord Bledisloe suggests for coffee a slightly acid to neutral soil. It is not distinguish, however, between *arabica* and *robusta* coffee; he may have had the latter in mind.

Modestly enough, Lord Bledisloe offered the table "for what it is worth," but it is important as the considered opinion of a practical farmer who during the tour kept his eyes very wide open, was penetratingly inquisitive on all questions relating to agriculture, and could compare conditions with what he had observed in England and in other parts of the Empire.

THERE IS NO REASON, writes M. B. Havard-Duclos in the *Monde Colonial Illustré*, why the African buffalo cannot be domesticated.

He gives an ingenious explanation of the fact that the African has never tamed the buffalo. The staple food of Africans, he says, is sorghum or maize or cassava, none of which plants is grown in swampy soil. Working often in rich land, such as felled forest, having vast areas at his disposal, and not troubled by excessive growth of population, the African has never felt the need of animals to work the ground, "woman being to him the domestic animal best adapted to till the soil."

As a result, the primitive Native has been compelled to adopt polygamy, while the yellow man, in whom family feeling has been developed to the highest degree, looks upon his wife more as a companion than as a beast of burden—and has therefore domesticated the buffalo.

The African buffalo is very resistant to trypanosomiasis, but very susceptible to bovine plagues. The English were the first to try and domesticate the buffalo, and in 1916 one could be seen working with a team of oxen in Kampala, Uganda. In 1918 the Belgian Government made several attempts at Api, in the Belgian Congo, but the calves which were caught died from lack of fresh milk; in 1921 disease killed off most of the buffaloes under trial, and the remainder had to be killed, for they grew savage. Since then the Belgians have abandoned the business.

But M. Havard-Duclos sees no reason why further attempts should not be made on new lines. In Oubangui a famous French veterinarian has had great success with keeping buffaloes, though so far they have not bred in captivity. Yet in the Vincennes Zoo the buffaloes breed annually; the director of that institution suggests that breeding is merely a matter of nourishment and a supply of vitamin E, which is essential to reproduction—points discussed in an article, "Nutrition and Reproduction," in the March issue of the *East African Agricultural Journal*.

Experiments are now in progress in Paris in the crossing of the species of Asiatic and African buffalo.

OPTIMUM CONDITIONS FOR CULTIVATION OF CHIEF CROPS IN SOUTH CENTRAL AFRICA

Crop	Altitude (feet)	Soil	Rainfall (inches)	pH values
Tobacco				
Flue-cured	3,000 to 5,000	Sandy loam	20 to 30	5.5 to 7
Dark-fired	2,000 to 4,000	Clay, fertile	25 to 40	6 to 7
Maize	2,000 to 6,000	Loam, fertile	25 to 40	Indifferent
Ground-nuts	1,500 to 6,000	Sandy	20 to 25	6 to 7.5
Cotton	2,000 to 4,000	Any. Tolerant of poor soil	22 to 28	7 to 8
Tea	2,500 to 3,000	Light loam	25 to 40, plus irrigation	5.2 to 5.6
Coffee	4,000 to 5,000	Medium loam	50 to 65, plus winter irrigation	6 to 7
Citrus fruits	3,000 to 4,000	Sandy loam	25 to 30, plus winter irrigation	6 to 7.5
Soya beans	4,000 to 6,000	Good loam	22 to 30	7 to 7.5
Wheat	3,000 to 6,000	Heavy, but retentive of moisture	20 to 30	6 to 7.5
Potatoes	4,000 to 5,000	Light loam	23 to 28	5.5 to 7
Sisal	1,500 to 2,000	Any good well drained	15 to 25	7 to 8
Rice	2,000 to 3,000	Heavy loam	Waterlogged, wet land	4 to 6
Tung oil	2,000 to 3,500	Heavy fertile	60	5.5 to 6.5
Pyrethrum	4,500 to 6,500	Sandy loam	30 to 40, plus winter irrigation	Indifferent

Questions in Parliament

East African Labour Departments

ASKED BY MR. PALING for news of the progress being made in the formation of Labour Departments in the interests of Native labour in East Africa, the Rhodesias, and Nyasaland, Mr. MacDonald said that in Kenya there had been for some years a Labour Section, which was in process of expansion. In Uganda there was a Labour Inspector, but the arrangements for Government supervision of labour were under review. In Tanganyika there was a separate Labour Inspectorate under a Chief Labour Inspector, and there was also a Standing Labour Advisory Board to advise the Government from time to time on all matters affecting the supply and employment of Native labour.

There was a Labour Commissioner in Nyasaland, and the creation of a Labour Department in Northern Rhodesia was under active consideration. In that connexion, the recommendation of the Royal Commission that consideration should be given to the formation of a single Labour Department for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland would be borne in mind. The Governments of the two territories had appointed Labour Officers to reside in Southern Rhodesia to safeguard the interests of their labour employed in that Colony. The appointment jointly by the two Governments of an officer with a similar function to reside in Johannesburg was also contemplated. So far as Southern Rhodesia was concerned the matter was entirely one for the Government of that Colony.

Abrogation of the Colonies

Mr. Silverman asked on how many occasions within the last 20 years *habeas corpus* had been abrogated in any part of the Colonial Empire.

Mr. MacDonald replied that the information could not be made available without very considerable research, which he did not consider justified. The general power of legislation possessed by Colonial Legislatures would enable them to abrogate the right to obtain a writ of *habeas corpus* from a court in the Colony, but Colonial legislation must be submitted to the Secretary of State for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, and was therefore subject to disallowance by His Majesty on the advice of the Secretary of State.

The Minister added that he was not aware of any Colonial law which contained such a provision, except in the rare case of a special ordinance providing for the detention of a political prisoner. In those Dependencies to which the Emergency Powers Order-in-Council, 1939, applied, the Governor might, in case of emergency, bring the order into operation by proclamation, and he might then make such regulations as appeared to him to be necessary or expedient for securing the public safety, the defence of the territory, the maintenance of public order and the suppression of mutiny, rebellion, or riot.

Mr. Creech Jones wished to know whether the official statement made on July 25, 1923, that the land in North-Eastern Rhodesia was regarded as Native land was brought to the notice of the recent Royal Commission; whether copies of the treaties with the Native tribes were furnished to that Commission; and which clauses in those treaties support the Commission's report that unalienated land in North-Eastern Rhodesia is Crown land or the map appended to their report excluding it from Native land.

Mr. MacDonald replied that neither the statement

made by the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies on July 25, 1923, nor the treaties with the Native tribes were, he understood, brought specifically to the Royal Commission's notice, but that the Commission had had full opportunity of informing itself in Northern Rhodesia upon the position with regard to land. As regards the third part of the question, the treaties referred to did not affect the ownership of the land; the Crown's title to the land in North-Eastern Rhodesia rested upon the Northern Rhodesia (Crown Lands and Native Reserves) Order-in-Council, 1928.

Mr. Jones asked for an assurance that the land in question was in exactly the same position as it was when Mr. Ormsby Gore stated that that was Native land, adding: "In view of the very grave statement in paragraph 87 of the report as to Native rights in land, would the right, hon. gentleman tell me that that has not been altered?"

Mr. MacDonald: "The position is the same, except in so far as it may have been altered by the Order-in-Council, which was made five years after the Under-Secretary of State made that statement—in 1928."

Asked by Mr. Paling for details of the progress made in carrying out the recommendations of the Commission which inquired into the financial position of Northern Rhodesia, Mr. MacDonald said that a comprehensive programme for the provision of social and development services, on lines recommended by the Financial Commission, had been drawn up. The carrying out of that programme, which would entail an expenditure of more than £1,000,000 over the next five years, had already begun.

Increasing White Settlement

Figures issued by the Government Statistician of Southern Rhodesia show that between June, 1929, and June, 1938, the aggregate population of the Colony increased from 1,068,000 to 1,376,000. The European population rose by about 29%, or from 45,650 to 58,870; and the Asiatic and coloured population 45%, or from 3,910 to 5,670. The Native population shows a progressive increase.

Joint East African Board's Report

The fifteenth annual report of the Joint East African Board, that covering the year 1938, broadly reviews the general condition of affairs in H.M. Eastern African Dependencies during last year, has a special section on the raw material production of the territories, and briefly recapitulates some of the main factors in connexion with the German campaign in regard to Colonies. Copies of the report may be obtained on application to the secretary of the Board at 22, Queen Anne's Walk, London, S.W. 1.

Makerere's New Assembly

The Assembly of Makerere College, Uganda, has been constituted thus: Mr. H. Jowitt, Bishop C. E. Stuart, Bishop Michaud, Mr. Duncan Macgregor, Mr. C. P. Dalal, the Rev. Mother Kelvin, The Mukama of Buhoro, and Messrs. S. W. Kalubya, J. Kakoza, and Y. Lubogo, representing Uganda; Major A. T. Lacey, Mr. E. B. Hosking, Mr. H. B. Waters, Mr. S. V. Cooke, Mr. A. B. Patel, Mr. L. B. Greaves and Bishop Hefferan, representing Kenya; Mr. A. A. Isherwood, Mr. F. S. Anderson, the Rev. J. J. McCarthy, and Messrs. J. R. Leslie, W. M. Nazerali, Martin Kayamba and F. X. Lwamgira, representing Tanganyika; and Mr. G. B. H. Johnson, representing Zanzibar.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Points About Population

Striking Disparities in Tanganyika

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—In your analysis some time ago of the statistical tables in different parts of the annual report made by His Majesty's Government to the League of Nations on the subject of Tanganyika Territory for the year 1937, you showed that the German population of the Territory now numbers 2,981, or almost exactly one-third of the total number of Europeans (9,107), and that the Germans, "all of whom are non-officials, outnumber the British non-officials, including the South African Dutch, by about 50%." Your comment upon that disturbing fact was that it is "certainly not a position that warrants complacency"—especially as there was a net gain during the year of 253 German immigrants.

Not even the most simple-minded can believe that, if the Mandate for Tanganyika were exercised by Germany—or by any other country, for that matter—the number of British residents could be 50% above the number of non-official nationals of the Mandatory Power, or that, as you also pointed out, four-fifths of the money expended during the year in support of European schools would have gone to schools for children of other than the governing Power; German, Greek and Dutch establishments took that proportion last year.

It is enormously to the credit of Great Britain, from one point of view, that such generosity should be shown to non-British residents in the Territory; but it is none the less tragic that year after year should go by without any practical being done to redress the balance, and so control conditions that more British subjects may be encouraged to come in, as planters, farmers, traders, and even missionaries.

Though the first Christian missionaries in the country, at least in modern times, were British—and that goes back to the days prior to the establishment of German rule—only 15 British missionaries entered Tanganyika last year against 55 Germans. Without attributing political or other unworthy motives to these German missionary newcomers, I hope it is permissible to say that that disparity in numbers is wholly unsatisfactory. There are three British dioceses within the Territory, and there is obviously scope for greatly increased work.

Incidentally, you drew attention to the fact that 84 of the 131 missionaries arriving during the year were Roman Catholic; yet the State Church of the Mandatory Power is not that of Rome. I have no sort of antipathy to Roman Catholics, and least of all to their missionaries in Africa, so many of whom are fine men, completely devoted to their work and trained not to spoil the African by expecting too much from him, or leading him to believe that a little book-learning justifies the abandonment for ever of anything in the nature of manual work. Nevertheless, as a man without strong denominational feelings, but as one who believes that Christianity must be brought to the African, it seems all wrong that the Church of England, or together with the Nonconformist Churches, if you like, should not be well in the majority. Non-Roman Catholic missionaries have been expelled by the Italians from Ethiopia, even those who had worked there for almost a full lifetime; could not some of them usefully transfer their activities to Tanganyika?

Marseilles,
France

Yours faithfully,

P. L. BURDETT.

Southern Rhodesia's Example

In the Control of Grass-Burning

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—Your indictment of grass-burning in your issue of May 4 is most opportune, and will be endorsed by the large body of public opinion in Kenya which is getting more and more impatient at the disinclination of the Government to tackle this most urgent problem.

It is high time that the East African territories followed the splendid example of Southern Rhodesia, which is carrying out, apparently with much success, a vigorous campaign against fires.

In Kenya the Arbor Society, supported by many Farmers' Associations, has long been urging the need for action, and has put forward a number of proposals. Among these are a fire-ranger system on the Southern Rhodesian model, the prohibition of all burning during wet periods (which local authorities would be empowered to proclaim), and reciprocal obligations of neighbours to make and maintain firebreaks.

Widespread and intensive propaganda by every method should, of course, accompany action; but if we postpone action until education has completed its task, East Africa will by that time be hardly more inflammable than the Sahara.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W. 1

E. H. WARD.

Vernacular Text-Books

The High Cost of Printing

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—In your Matters of Moment of March 2 you mentioned the need for the investigation of several dialects of East Africa.

I think the chief deterrent to amateurs is the cost of printing the results of their investigation. I have continued investigation of Gogo, begun by my predecessors, and have endeavoured to put in order the results of many years' work in the form of a grammar complete with exercises, and also notes in the vernacular on the religion and customs of the people.

The Gogo are reckoned to be the third largest tribe in Tanganyika, yet apart from the sale of copies to, say, 40 missionaries and a few more to Government officials, there is no possibility of disposing of them elsewhere. The cheapest quotation I can obtain in England is £100 for 1,000 copies. What is to be done with 900 odd copies of a Gogo grammar when if the money were at hand?

Now that the Government is encouraging its officers to study for interpreterships in the vernacular, it would surely be worth their while to sponsor the publication of vernacular grammars, etc.

Mpwapa,

Tanganyika Territory.

Yours faithfully,

OLIVER T. CORDELL.

[There ought surely to be a possibility of selling copies of a Gogo grammar to schools in that tribal area. But the main difficulty is certainly as stated by Mr. Cordell, whose experience is by no means exceptional. In such cases there appears to be every justification for at least a reasonable grant from public funds to permit publication of the devoted work of amateur philologists. Perhaps one or more friends of the mission would be willing to find half or two-thirds of the cost if the Government provided the balance.—Ed. "E.A. and R."]

E. A. Service Appointments

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

Mr. W. C. Little, to be Superintendent of Native Education, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. E. Burt, to be Junior Entomologist, Sleeping Sickness Research Station, Tanganyika Territory.

Miss J. L. Fenwick, to be Nursing Sister, Tanganyika Territory.

Miss N. B. O. Fowlie, to be Nursing Sister, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. L. B. Harmer, to be Traffic Superintendent, Posts and Telegraphs Department, Kenya.

Miss G. M. Neal, to be Nursing Sister, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. G. H. Swynnerton, to be Game Ranger, Tanganyika Territory.

Miss E. Wilcox, to be Nursing Sister, Zanzibar.

Recent promotions and transfers include the following:—

Mr. W. J. Bonavia, District Officer, to be Deputy Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. S. O. V. Hodge, Senior District Commissioner, to be Provincial Commissioner, Kenya.

Mr. R. A. J. Maguire, District Officer to be Deputy Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. J. O'Brien, Deputy Provincial Commissioner, to be Provincial Commissioner, Zanzibar.

Mr. R. A. Pedraza, District Officer, to be Senior District Commissioner, Kenya.

Mr. G. J. I. Burton, M.C., Senior Plant Breeder and Experimental Chief Research Officer, Agricultural Department, Kenya.

Mr. G. Griffith, Assistant Agriculture Chemist, Uganda, to be Chemist (Soils), Malaya.

Mr. P. E. W. Williams, Superintendent of Education, Tanganyika Territory, to be Inspector of Schools, Uganda.

Dr. G. J. Williams, Assistant Geologist, Tanganyika Territory, to be Geologist, Gold Coast.

Mr. C. C. Ross, Attorney-General, Grenada, Crown Counsel, Nyasaland.

Mr. L. D. Smith, Resident Magistrate, to be Crown Counsel, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. A. L. Basford, Land Assistant, to be Lands Secretary, Kenya.

Mr. F. W. Bridle, Telegraph Inspector, Northern Rhodesia, to be Assistant Accountant, Posts and Telegraphs Department, Gold Coast.

Mr. A. E. Faithfull, D.C.M., Sub-Engineer, to be Assistant Engineer, Posts and Telegraphs Department, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. A. C. Fry, Clerk, Department of Police and Prisons, Palestine, to be Assistant Inspector of Police, Kenya.

Mr. H. M. Kirkland, Senior Assistant Engineer, to be District Engineer, Kenya-Uganda Railway.

Lieut. Colonel J. W. Lloyd-Davies, D.S.O., M.C., Assistant Engineer, to be Superintendent Engineer, Development Works, Public Works Department, Uganda.

Mr. W. H. Reeve, late Assistant Field Geologist, Tanganyika Territory, to be Geologist, Nyasaland.

Mr. W. E. Smith, A.M.I.C.E., to be Assistant Engineer, Posts and Telegraphs Department, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. H. Wood, District Locomotive Superintendent, Class I, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.

Statements Worth Noting

"The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear Him, and delivereth them. O taste and see that the Lord is good; blessed is the man that trusteth in Him."—*Psalms xxxiv. 7, 8.*

"To-day there are 1,300 churches in Uganda. In 1902 there were none."—*Archdeacon H. Mathers, speaking in Hull.*

"There are over two million lepers in the British Empire."—*Sir William Peel, Chairman of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.*

"In archaeology the magpie type of collector must be discouraged."—*Professor C. van R. Lowe, addressing the Stanley Society in Bulawayo.*

"Cultivation of the soil has become a means to wealth instead of a mode of life."—*G. V. Jacks and R. O. White, in "The Race of the Earth."*

"Anemia is so common in East Africa that few Africans have a normal hemoglobin."—*Dr. H. C. Trowell, in the "East African Medical Journal."*

"Cash has a far better keeping value than sorghum grain in a dirty and weevily store."—*Mr. W. L. Watt, in the "East African Agricultural Journal."*

"Government adopting a scheme of assisted land purchase is a first and essential step towards fostering settlement and development in Kenya."—*Kenya Settlement Committee Report.*

"Kenya coffee requires a light medium roast to a nut-brown colour if it is to give the best that coffee can give in the way of flavour, strength and aroma."—*The "Coffee Board of Kenya Bulletin."*

"The ideal insecticide should be rapidly lethal to insects, non-inflammable, harmless to passengers, stable under varying climatic conditions, and adapted for spraying."—*Colonel F. P. Mackie, of Imperial Airways.*

"News and photographs of the Victoria Falls exhibit seem to have appeared in nearly every paper in America. The description is headed, 'Magara Falls Outdone.'"—*Mr. Yule, Southern Rhodesian Commissioner at the World's Fair, New York.*

"The British have been extraordinarily backward in mosquito-proofing their houses in the tropics. Very strong objections are often raised. When you inquire, you usually find they are from people who have never lived in a mosquito-proofed house."—*Sir Malcolm Watson, Director of the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene.*

"Those in Southern Rhodesia who do not go on active service in the event of war will not have a much better time than those who do; taxation will seize any difference between the pay in the Army and the pay outside."—*Mr. G. M. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, addressing the Women's National Service League in Salisbury.*

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.

Background to

Authoritative Views on Imperial
and International Affairs.

Finance
Market

Germany and Poland.—Hitler is injecting into the German people the certain conviction that there is an international conspiracy to destroy them; that Great Britain, envious of their well-being and fearful of their might, is organising the conspiracy; that all the efforts she has made to save the peace of Europe were really meant to plunge Europe into war. And so Hitler makes the war, which he himself is planning, appear a war of self-defence. To his own people he cries: 'We are innocent; we have always been innocent; we shall always remain innocent.' To Great Britain, above all, he cries: 'You bear the whole guilt for what was and for what is yet to come. Had it not been for me, you would have drenched all Europe in blood. I, not you, have saved the peace. I shall continue to save it, but if I fail, if a whole world, led by yourself, forces war upon me, then the fault will be yours.' And there is no falsehood too outrageous, no misrepresentation too malignant, no insinuation too perfidious, if it will only serve to convince the docile German nation. That nation is being whipped up into hatred of Great Britain and her ally, Poland; Hitler will never forgive the Poles for this alliance and for their heroic resolve never to accept spoliation and vassalage as the Czechs did. His denunciation of the German-Polish agreement was a signal—a signal that a German-Polish war will soon be in preparation.—*The Arrow.*

Poland—The Facts.—If Herr Hitler was sincere when in 1934 he signed his agreement with Poland for ten years, and could then regard the existence of the Polish Corridor as tolerable, why should he suddenly after five years come to the conclusion that this is intolerable? . . . We Poles do not know any Corridor. We know only the ancient Polish province of Pomorze. That province comprises 4,552 square miles, an area which would extend from London to Manchester and westwards as far as Bristol and has 1,250,000 inhabitants, of whom 91% are Polish and only 9% German. As to Danzig, it was over 300 years under Polish rule. If Danzig has remained German, it owes this to Poland, who, true to her traditional policy of toleration, did not interfere with its character as a German city. In the days of the old Polish kingdom Danzig was the richest and most prosperous harbour on the Baltic. Not until the second partition of Poland in 1793 did Prussia seize Danzig. During the subsequent period of over 100 years, when Danzig was incorporated with Prussia, that entrepôt deprived of its natural hinterland was reduced to a third-rate harbour.—*Mr. Stefan Litauer, Polish Telegraph Agency.*

Militarism Rampant.—When the German forces invaded the Czech land, they carried copies of a German-Czech military phrase-book, the contents of which are a revealing clue to the technique of the invasion. The compiler appears to have been as uncertain about the reception, the army would receive as many of the soldiers themselves, for, though the first phrase in the book is 'Good morning, Mr. Mayor,' the second section contains the phrase: 'If you lie, you will be shot.' Among the phrases are the following: 'Are the inhabitants peaceful? Your head is at stake. It is punishable by death. (1) to go near the railways. (2) to use the telephone.' We have a requisition order for food: if food-stuffs are hidden the village will be fined 10,000 crowns. I need 10 waggons with horses and drivers to remove the food: if the drivers purposely mislead us, you will be shot. Are you the Mayor? Open all cupboards. Where is the safe? How much money is there in it? Write down the amount. Have you got any more money? I confiscate the money.—*Prague correspondent of The Times.*

Effects of Weakness.—Reasonable compromises cannot be negotiated between two disputants, one of whom has unbuckled his sword in proof of his anxiety for peace, while the other, revolver in hand, thumps the table with his clenched fist. It is curious how reluctant some minds are to accept the simple fact, though it lies at the root of all collective bargaining. Writing in 1909, I showed what a disastrous effect England's chronic military weakness had had in precipitating or prolonging war and jeopardising peace. After deploring our habit of restricting our forces to our barest needs, increasing them feverishly in time of danger, and reducing them incontinently when the crisis passes I added: 'When a nation is content to lag behind her neighbours in military efficiency, her desire for peace will be mistaken for fear, her moderation for weakness, her firmness for effrontery. To live at peace she must command the means for war, and if she fails in this obvious duty she will pay, in blood and treasure, an extravagant price for her parsimony.'—*Brigadier-General Sir George Cockerill.*

"Innocent" Germany.—Europe might now be happy and prosperous if Hitler had not restored her sense of innocence to Germany. After the Great War, Europe pronounced Germany guilty, as she undoubtedly was. As time went on, generous minds felt that the great nations were more or less guilty in the years that led up to the War, and ceased to blame Germany too severely. There was a general feeling that the European Powers would do well to make a joint confession. All-we-like sheep have gone astray, and, meeting at Geneva, resolve to do better for the future. Another nations became faintly conscious of their sins, Germany became less and less conscious of hers. Voice after voice was raised to denounce the 'War-guilt lie.' The innocence of Germany supplanted Christianity as the faith of the leaders of the nation. And, not only was Germany innocent of the crime of having caused the War; she was also innocent of every barbarity of which she was accused during her march through Belgium. She was even innocent of the minor crime of having lost the War; the Jews were responsible for that. Germany, indeed, was taught to look on herself as a lamb in a world of wolves—a lamb, at the same time, more powerful than any three wolves.—*The "New Statesman and Nation."*

Hitler's Dilemma.—Our aim is to gain time without losing ground. The German aim is to gain ground without losing time. This conflict between the spatial and the temporal has in the last 18 months been conducted to our extreme disadvantage. To-day both space and time are running out. The *Volk ohne Raum* is becoming the *Volk ohne Zeit*. How will Herr Hitler solve this problem? Did he stand alone, he might believe that in a forcible solution of the Danzig problem he could count upon that form of British escapism which hides among the bushes of 'fair play.' But he is not alone. Italy, if a conflict occurs, must be made the *agent provocateur*. And Italian provocation will not be considered 'fair' even by those who still regard the Anglo-Italian Agreement as a masterpiece of appeasement. It will be very interesting to observe how he copes with this dilemma.—*Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P., writing in "The Spectator."*

to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week: Market Movements and Trends



Opinions Epitomised. — Dictators are very well in their place, but neither of them has gone there yet. — *Major A. W. Sulcliffe.*

"If trouble comes we have to be ready in the very first hour." — *Sir John Simon, M.P.*

"If I were a Dictator, the Press flatterers would drive me mad." — *Sir Samuel Hoare, M.P.*

"We owe a lot to Hitler for shaking us out of our sluggishness." — *Sir Thomas Beecham.*

"Hitler's ultimate object is the destruction of the British Empire." — *Sir Waldron Smithers, M.P.*

"A weak-kneed and vacillating foreign policy, devoid of any moral principle, has at last brought us to the brink of war." — *Lord Davies.*

"Hitler's 'Fifth Column,' some of whom are inside the Cabinet, are sabotaging our negotiations with Russia." — *Mr. Hugh Dalton, M.P.*

"The world can keep peace only if its rulers will practise the same principle and keep open faith." — *Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P.*

"Peace has its price—high and defensible. There is only one thing in the life of men, nations and States that is without price, and that is honour." — *Colonel Beck, Polish Foreign Minister.*

"I would sooner face a 10-course banquet at the Mansion House than a good hearty Englishman's evening meal of steak pudding, potatoes and greens." — *M. Emile Ajntoz, maître chef of the Dorchester Hotel.*

"I reject the doctrine, very common to-day, that anyone who is not always discussing Herr Hitler and kindred themes is wasting his time and exhibiting a lack of moral earnestness." — *Mr. A. P. Herbert, M.P.*

"War is no more unchristian than idle self-indulgent peace. War is the severest, sorest judgment with which God manifests His wrath on rebellious nations, worse than famine, worse than pestilence, and no other way is shown by which we may avert it than penitence and amendment of life. Our Prime Minister acted strictly in accordance with our Master's precept in seeking to agree with our adversary while in the way with him, but if all such efforts fail and the dire calamity of war comes on us, we have each and all to do our duty." — *Bishop Watkin H. Williams.*

"The average Pole loathes the Germans." — *Mr. Frank Clements.*

"Danzig and the Vistula are to Poland what London and the Thames are to England." — *The Observer.*

"We have been faced in the past with more formidable men than Herr Hitler." — *Lieutenant-Commander R. Fletcher, M.P.*

"It was a conscript army that stormed the Hindenburg Line, the most formidable fortification ever erected on a battlefield. There is no justification for the suggestion that conscripts cannot fight for ideals just as well as volunteers." — *Mr. Lloyd George, M.P.*

"The Ministry of Transport should cease to be a political office. There have been seven Ministers of Transport in the last 15 years. Nobody has had time to master the job. The Ministry of Transport should be transformed into a Commission like the Forestry Commission, manned solely by experts." — *Lord Ponsonby.*

"Almost every grand monument raised by the Hungarians is dedicated to a hero who defied German domination, and the very hills are given names to commemorate anti-German battles. This is the age-old plebiscite of Hungarian hearts. Can one believe that the Axis has suddenly changed them?" — *"Times" Budapest correspondent.*

"The Military Training Bill provides a golden opportunity to democratise the Army. If reforms are brought about providing that all officers should pass through the ranks first, and be chosen solely on the grounds of fitness and powers of leadership, we can create the most powerful army we have ever had." — *Lord Strabolgi.*

"In war time fat will be a crucial factor, and because of its high fat yield, because of its feed value and earlier maturity, the pig is the most important of all animals. It must rank next to man himself while being innocent of the latter's criminal stupidity in the management of world affairs. If loin of beef be worthy of a knighthood, the pig deserves canonisation." — *Lord Middleton.*

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

Stock Exchange.—Latest market 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	0	0
Kenya 3½%	97	15	0
N. Rhodesia 3½%	97	10	0
Nyasaland 3%	91	0	0
N'land Rlys. 5% A. debts.	86	10	0
Rhodesian Rlys. 4½% debts.	82	10	0
S. Rhodesia 3½%	98	0	0
Sudan 5½%	105	12	6
Tanganyika 4½%	103	0	0

Industrials			
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco (£1)	4	16	10½
British Oxygen (£1)	3	16	9
British Ropes (2s. 6d.)	6	6	6
Courtaulds (£1)	1	4	6
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	1	5	7½
General Electric (£1)	3	17	9
Imperial Chemical Ind. (£1)	1	9	4½
Imperial Tobacco (£1)	6	5	0
Int. Mercantile Marine	£50½		
Prov. Cinematograph	18	0	
Turner and Newall (£1)	16	6	
U.S. Steels	£46½		
United Steel (£1)	1	3	6
Unilever (£1)	1	14	4½
United Tobacco of S.A.	4	2	6
Vickers (10s.)	1	0	3
Woolworth (5s.)	3	1	9

Mines and Oils			
Anaconda (\$50)	5	3	9
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	1	17	6
Anglo-American Investment	16	3	
Anglo-Iranian	4	1	3
Ariston (2s. 6d.)	10	6	
Ashanti Goldfields (4s.)	3	5	0
Bibiani (4s.)	1	5	0
Blyvoor (10s.)	8	0	
Burmah Oil	3	17	6
Consolidated Goldfields	3	0	0
Crown Mines (10s.)	15	3	9
De Beers Deferred (50s.)	6	13	9
East-Asia (10s.)	1	0	0
E. Rand Consolidated (5s.)	1	3	9
E. Rand Proprietary (10s.)	2	7	6
Gold Coast Selection (5s.)	1	0	6
Grootvlei	3	15	0
Johannesburg Consolidated	2	0	0
Klerksdorp (5s.)	2	1	
Kwahu (2s.)	1	5	0
Lyndhurst	1	4	
Marievale (10s.)	16	6	
Mexican Eagle	7	0	
Nigel Van Ryn (5s.)	2	4	
Rand Mines (5s.)	8	12	6
Randfontein	1	15	0
Royal Dutch (100 ft.)	33	5	0
Shell	4	0	7½
Simmer (2s. 6d.)	18	3	
S. A. Land (3s. 6d.)	3	5	0
S. A. Towns (10s.)	8	6	
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	10	10	0
Vlakfontein (10s.)	18	9	
West Wits. (10s.)	4	10	0
Western Holdings (5s.)	10	9	

Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails			
Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	2	1	0
British India 5½% prefs.	100	15	0
Clan	5	2	6
E.D. Realisation	3	0	
Great Western	30	0	0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	88	0	0
L.M.S.	14	0	0
National Bank of India	29	0	0
Southern Railway def. ord.	14	0	0
Standard Bank of S.A.	14	7	6
Union-Castle 6% prefs.	47	4	

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

PERSONALIA

Captain Keith Caldwell has arrived in London from Kenya.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Chancellor has left for South Africa.

Sir Abe Bailey is due to arrive in London tomorrow from South Africa.

Mr. E. D. Hawksley, assistant secretary of Beira Works, Ltd., has left for P.E.A.

Commander and Mrs. Hare have returned to London from their visit to Kenya and Uganda.

Sir Brooke Francis, Chief Justice of Northern Rhodesia, and Lady Francis have arrived in England.

Lilian, Lady Beit, left England last week for Southern Rhodesia to open the Otto Beit Bridge at Chirundu.

Major-General the Earl of Athlone and Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, return to London on Monday from Iran.

Mr. S. F. Male has been appointed to represent Tanganyika Territory on the Council of the East African Publicity Association.

Mr. Ashley Cooper, who was a member of the Bledisloe Royal Commission on the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, has returned to the United States and Canada.

Dr. H. H. Storey, plant pathologist, and Mr. R. E. Moreau, secretary and librarian, of the Amani Research Station, are on leave.

Mr. K. S. Bajwa has been acting as a member of the Tanganyika Cotton Board during the temporary absence of Mr. A. A. Adamjee.

Sir George Bettesworth, who served in East Africa many years ago, and Lady Bettesworth have left for New York and Canada.

Mr. L. E. Skinner, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Pay-Commander A. Jeffrey are on leave from Zanzibar pending retirement.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. E. R. Wright, formerly of Mlanje, Nyasaland. He had lived in the Protectorate for the past 16 years.

Mr. B. R. J. Hussey, former Director of Education in Uganda, opened the new playing fields and pavilion of St. John's Training College in York on Saturday.

Colonel Desmond H. S. Somerville, M.C., who was recently appointed to command the military forces in Southern Rhodesia, left England last week to take over his duties.

The Duke of Devonshire, Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, left England last week for South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. He will return to England by air in July.

Colonel Charles Ponsonby, M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby and Miss Diana and Miss Lavinia Ponsonby have returned to 6, Eresby House, Rutland Gate, S.W.

Many East Africans will learn with regret of the death in Folkestone of Mr. A. T. Purdey, the well-known gun-maker, and grandson of the founder of the firm bearing his name.

Captain Claud Anderson, Chairman of the *East African Standard*, and Mrs. Anderson and family, who have been on holiday in Cornwall, are now staying in Buckinghamshire.

The Bishop of Tanganyika, the Rt. Rev. G. A. Chambers, will show some of his films of Tanganyika at an "At Home" at the Royal Empire Society on May 22 at 6.15 p.m.

The following have been nominated official members of the Kenya Legislative Council: Messrs. J. D. McKean, J. C. Rammell, T. A. Dennison, J. C. Hopkins, and C. T. Davenport.

When addressing the Royal Geographical Society last week, Mr. A. M. Champion showed his films of Nairobi, including many excellent pictures of gardens in and near the Kenya capital.

Mr. J. Foulds, manager in East Africa for the Texas Oil Company of South Africa, Ltd., is expected to arrive home next month. After a short stay in this country he will leave for America.

Mr. E. K. Figgis was recently elected President of the Kenya Golfing Society, and Mr. Hubert Buxton has been elected Captain for 1939. The Committee is composed of Messrs. G. J. L. Burton, A. J. Gibson, L. A. Spiers, A. C. Tannahill, A. B. Tannahill, W. J. Webb and J. M. Dodgington. Mr. R. D. England is the hon. secretary.

Dr. Monteiro, Portuguese Ambassador in London, last week visited Buckingham Palace to invest His Majesty the King with one of the oldest and most honourable of European decorations—the United Grand Cross of the three Orders of Christ, Aviz and St. James of the Sword. The United Grand Cross of the three Orders is rarely given, and then only to Heads of State on the initiative of the Portuguese President, who is the Grand Master of the three Orders.

**COOLING —
INVIGORATING**

ON SALE
EVERYWHERE

WHITEWAYS
DEVON
CYDERS

Whiteways Cyder Co. Ltd. London, England.



Lord Bledisloe has issued an appeal for an Empire-wide observance of Empire Day, with the object of starting a youth movement covering all countries in the Empire.

Mr. W. S. Marchant, Deputy Provincial Commissioner in Tanganyika Territory who has been appointed to the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, is on leave before taking up his new appointment.

Mr. H. P. Mathews has been elected President of the Nyasaland branch of the British Empire Service League, with Messrs. C. A. B. Barton, H. F. Bingham, R. C. Magrath and A. J. W. Hornby as Vice-Presidents.

Among the Civil List awards announced last week is a pension of £75 to Mrs. Edith Marion Hurd-Wood ("Marion Cran"), who visited East Africa a couple of years ago and afterwards wrote a book on her experiences.

Mr. W. J. Webb has been elected this year's President of the Kenya Golf Union, with Messrs. R. D. England, W. N. Mackenzie and A. K. Gibson as members of the Committee. Mr. A. E. Keating is hon. secretary.

Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, M.P., who takes a keen interest in East African development, and visited the territories a few years ago, has been elected Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of M.P.s supporting the Government.

Lieutenant L. Harrison, who for the past four years has been in charge of the Kabete School, near Nairobi, has been appointed superintendent of Hong Kong Prison, said to be the largest in the Colonial Empire.

Mr. W. Gosthuizen, a 26-year old Southern Rhodesian, is reported to have been trampled to death by an elephant in Portuguese East Africa while saving the life of his Native gun-bearer, who was being pursued by the wounded animal.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed the following to the K.A.R. Reserve of Officers in the rank of second-lieutenant: Messrs. L. N. Raynor, W. G. R. Henry, J. E. L. Fenner, A. J. Yates, G. J. Stacey, J. E. R. Emptage, N. R. Bartlett, W. D. Lewis, R. W. Kettlewell, T. G. Derry, T. D. Thomson and G. D. Hayes—all of Nyasaland.

Mr. Patrick Munro, M.P., who served for some years in the Sudan Civil Service, has been nominated to be next President of the Scottish Rugby Union.

Lord Delamere has been elected Chairman of Messrs. Everett's Advertising, Ltd., a company just formed by the amalgamation of Everett Jones & Delamere, Ltd., and the Basil Butler Company, Ltd.

Major Cedric Alston, managing director of the Manica Trading Company, who served in the R.A.F. during the War, and was demobilised with the rank of captain, has been gazetted to field rank in the Royal Artillery (T.A.) and given command of a searchlight battery at Twickenham.

Mr. D. L. Blunt has been elected this year's President of the Nyasaland Golf Union, with Messrs. R. C. MacGrath, T. P. Symington and H. R. Price as Vice-Presidents. Mr. E. P. Hodgson is the hon. secretary. The annual golf championship was won by Mr. Copland, with Mr. McLean as runner-up.

Mr. I. Orr-Ewing, M.P., who was a member of the Royal Commission on the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, will address a joint meeting of the East African and Rhodesian Groups of the Over-Seas League on Thursday, May 18, at Over-Seas House, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.1. He will speak on his impressions of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. Tea will be served at 3.45 p.m., and the address begin at 4.15 p.m. Mr. Alex Holm, Chairman of the East African Group, will preside.

This year's annual dinner of the East Africa Dinner Club will be held at the Savoy Hotel, London, on Thursday, June 8. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Edward Grigg, President of the Club for 1939, will preside. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester have graciously accepted an invitation to be present. Particulars of the dinner may be obtained on application to Major J. Corbet Ward, Secretary of the Club, c/o H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

Mrs. G. A. R. Williams, the airwoman, who was better known to East Africans as Mrs. Elliott Lynn, and later as Lady Heath, died in a London hospital on Tuesday at the age of 43 from injuries received when falling from a tram-car. She was the first woman to fly from the Cape to England, and later she held many other altitude and other records. For a while she lived in Tanganyika Territory with her first husband, Major W. Elliott Lynn. On his death she married Sir James Heath, and after the dissolution of that marriage, Mr. G. A. R. Williams, an airman.

East African Art in London

The Duchess of Gloucester last week paid an informal visit to the East African Art and Crafts Exhibition in the Imperial Institute, and was shown round by Sir Harry Lindsay, Director of the Institute, and Mrs. Trowell (wife of Dr. H. C. Trowell, of Uganda), who organised the exhibition. Her Royal Highness was particularly interested in the paintings by students of Makerere College, in those by the young teachers at the C.M.S. Girls' School at Gayaza, in the clothing made from tree-bark, and in the photographs of Native artisans and craftsmen at work. The Duchess then re-visited the East African Court of the Institute.

NYASALAND

"Darkest Africa in Fairest Mood"

**BEAUTIFUL LAKE
AND
MOUNTAIN SCENERY
GOOD ROADS**

**THE
TOURISTS' PARADISE**



Full information and free Brochure from:
The Publicity Office, Blantyre, Nyasaland or The Trade and Information Office, His Majesty's East African Dependencies, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

News Items in Brief

£300,000 for K.U.R. Re-Alignment

Two squadrons of the Belgian air force are to be sent to the Congo.

Customs receipts of the Port of Beira during February amounted to £37,457.

A woman patient suffering from a serious spinal injury was recently carried by Imperial Airways from Nairobi to Southampton.

A charter has been granted by the Grand Lodge of Scottish Freemasons for the formation of Lodge Chingola, Northern Rhodesia.

Efforts are being made in Mombasa to raise a special constabulary of Indians, pending the establishment of an Indian regiment.

H.M.S. Gloucester, flagship of the East Indies Squadron, is to visit Dar es Salaam from June 17 to 27, and H.M.S. Manchester from July 10 to 17.

A Territorial battalion is to be raised in Uganda, enlistment being open to all races. It will be utilised for the protection of vital points in the Protectorate.

A parcel of East African bamboo stems and leaves, sent by air from the Kenya Forestry Department, has arrived at the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, for identification.

The cruiser Norfolk, which is being relieved as flagship of the East Indies Station by the new cruiser Gloucester, is expected to arrive home towards the end of this month.

As a protest against the recent Order-in-Council reserving the land for European settlement, Indians in Kenya have decided not to support the Empire Day celebrations in the Colony.

Under an agreement concluded between the Sudan and Egyptian Governments, the Sudan Government has agreed to repay the £6,000,000 debt to Egypt by an annual payment of £100,000 a year for 60 years.

The second *Congress International du Tourisme Africain* is to be held in Algiers from April 4 to 19, 1940. The first Congress, it will be remembered, was held last October in Costermanville, in the Belgian Congo.

Following the recent heavy rains in South-Central Africa, the flow of water over the Victoria Falls is greater than ever. The cloud of spray, which ordinarily rises to about 4,000 ft., now extends to nearly 7,000 ft.

The Imperial Airways liner "Heracles," by which so many East Africans have travelled, has been withdrawn from service. During the past eight years, she has flown over 1,250,000 miles, and carried more than 100,000 passengers.

A resolution pledging support for the elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council in their endeavour to force the Government to prepare a suitable scheme for the de-stocking of the Native reserves has been unanimously adopted by the Executive Committee of the Kenya Convention of Associations.

The annual report of the British and Foreign Bible Society records encouraging progress in work in Africa. Copies of the Bible sold in the Sudan increased by 3,000 copies to 9,000, while in Equatorial Africa some 251,000 copies were sold. In Ethiopia, although figures are available for only six months, they indicate that a steady, if restricted, work is being maintained.

German broadcast announcers now refer to *Deutsch Ost Afrika* and *Deutsch Sued-West Afrika* when speaking of Tanganyika Territory and South-West Africa. A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph and Morning Post* recalls that before the coup of March 15 the Nazi Press and officials used to refer to the rump State of Czechoslovakia as "*Gau Dreizehn*" ("Nazi District 13").

A propaganda film concerning Germany's former Colonies has been released in Munich. It was taken in Africa with the object of showing Germans "that these Colonies are German possessions and not former German Colonies." It depicts German farmers at work, and endeavours to show that the products from their plantations are the foods and raw materials so badly needed by the Reich.

The Southern Rhodesian Jubilee Celebrations Committee is offering a prize of £100 for a commemoration play to illustrate the Colony's historical heritage and to express the "Rhodesian spirit." The competition is open to all, and entries should be received by the secretary of the Committee by October 30, 1939. Three prizes of £25 each will be awarded by the Committee for poster designs.

Mr. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said in Sinoia recently that the cost of the Imperial preferential and protective duties to the average household in the Colony was 2s. 3d. a month, or 2s. 6d. a month where the standard of living was higher. That was his reply to statements that the preferential duties on British goods and on local industries imposed unduly heavy burdens on consumers.

The sum of £302,000 for the re-alignment of the railway between Uplands and Gilgil has been voted by the Kenya Legislative Council, Sir Godfrey Rhodes, general manager of the K.U.R., H., urging that the alteration would save operating costs to the amount of from £12,000 to £13,000 per annum, which sum would be available for rates reductions. Major F. S. Grogan alone voted against the measure.

In the course of a debate in the House of Lords last week Lord Davies advocated the internationalisation of Colonies. "Some of us have an uneasy feeling," he said, "that the existing distribution of non-self-governing Colonial territories is scarcely compatible with the idea of justice, and I do suggest that those territories should be put under the control of an international Commission and an international Civil Service recruited from all the co-operating States."

WHICH BELT TO USE



ANGUS BELTS

for all machines

GATEX Filastic Belting is the most efficient belting made, particularly for all short centre drives.

TEXCELA Hair Belting is used extensively for Mill and Mining Machinery.

FRICTIONED Rubber and Canvas Belting thoroughly reliable for general engineering purposes.

OXHEAD Leather Belting is very dependable for main drives and heavy duty.

Sole Agents:

KETTLES-ROY & TYSONS (MOMBASA) LTD. MOMBASA
KAMPALA DAR-ES-SALAAM NAIROBI

Scope for British Trade

Lines Which Might Be Pushed

NYASALAND sets an example in many ways to certain other Eastern African Dependencies in buying British goods: thus in 1938 every one of the 8,232 pedal bicycles imported was of United Kingdom manufacture, 10 out of 11 motor-cycles were British, and even in motor-cars 80 out of the 123 imported were British, the United States of America coming a bad third with 17.

Yet the share of the import trade secured by the United Kingdom was only 44.1%, an increase of 3.3% over 1937, it is true, but still unsatisfactory. "There is no doubt," says the Trade Report of the Protectorate for 1938 (Government Printer, Zomba, 2s. 6d.), "that this percentage could show a more substantial increase were Nyasaland in a position to grant preferential treatment. Failing this remedy, it is believed that much improvement would be a feature of future years' trade if British manufacturers would send their representatives or appoint live agents to establish personal contact with Nyasaland's merchants and so ascertain better this country's requirements."

Nyasaland's Best Customer

Great Britain is by far Nyasaland's best customer—taking 92% of all the Protectorate's produce in 1938—but reciprocity is hindered by Japanese competition. Japan has a practical monopoly of the cotton piece goods trade, which represents 24.2% of the total import value: in 1934 the U.K. held 14.9% of this trade and Japan 83.7%, but by 1938 the figures were 7.0% and 92.8% respectively. Moreover, in silk goods, silks, scarves, shawls, yarns and threads, handkerchiefs, haberdashery and millinery, shirts, singlets, underwear, and even hollow-ware Japan holds either a complete monopoly or a vastly preponderating share of the business, cheapness being the factor which determines the buyer's choice.

This cheapness is obvious: 165 cwt. of British domestic and fancy glass imports were valued at £462, while 164 cwt. from Japan appear at £288; even Czechoslovakia could not beat Japanese prices in boots and shoes, the 1,036 dozen pairs imported from the first-named country costing just over £1 a dozen pairs while the 3,613 Japanese were valued at 12s. per dozen pairs. British toilet soap was priced at just double that from Japan.

The United Kingdom holds a commanding position in cement, hoop iron and baling wire, iron and steel goods, non-ferrous manufactures, surgical and scientific instruments, steel implements and tools, electrical manufactures, wooden furniture, tea chests, chemicals and drugs, dyes and paints, tires and tubes, firearms, fertilisers, and, of course, spirits, marmalades, jams and jellies.

German Lamps Dearer than British

There is evident scope for energy in pushing certain British goods in which the U.K. already does a fair share of the turnover. For instance, the 219 British lamps and lanterns—bought almost entirely by Natives—were priced at 2s. each, yet Germany sold 2,532 at 2s. 6d. Could not good salesmanship deprive the Germans of that market? And why should the U.K. allow Germany to dispose of sewing machines to the Natives at an import cost averaging £8.2 apiece when the British article was priced at only £5.8 each? Yet Germany sold almost three times as many machines as Great Britain. More than a few other examples will be found in the report.

How many readers could guess whence Nyasaland buys its salt? The imports totalled 3,204 tons, and 2,471 came from French Somaliland. Another intriguing item is that cigar imports, all from Cuba, were valued at £2 only. Southern Rhodesia is the U.K.'s only competitor in tombstones, supplying 22 cwt. to its rival's 31 cwt., at a cost of 35s. 5½d. per cwt.

The steady improvement in Nyasaland trade recorded for each of the preceding five years was fully maintained in 1938, favourable influences being the introduction of the tobacco auction system with the consequent reopening of idle European-owned tobacco estates, the 48% increase in cotton production (though prices were lower), and money brought home by Natives or remitted from the Union and Rhodesian mines.

Exports at £974,729 showed an increase of 8% over 1937 and imports at £793,980 an increase of 10.7%. The favourable balance of trade was £180,749.

White Settlers Massacred in Ethiopia

The diplomatic correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* reports a serious incident from Addis, some 40 miles south of Addis Ababa. The Italians had, he says, established an agricultural settlement in that part of Ethiopia, the Native landowners being expropriated and paid only trivial prices for their land. Native troops commanded by Italian officers were employed to protect the settlement, but during the night of March 17-18 the *askari* and Native labourers joined forces with rebellious Ethiopians from the neighbourhood, and killed the white officers and the entire Italian population of the settlement, numbering 42 men, women and children, whose houses were burnt to the ground.

South Africa in the Stormy Nineties Melina Rorke, R.R.C.

MELINA RORKE's autobiography of her early life—escaped from convent to marry footballer—mother and widow at 15—saved sister-in-law from Matabele's spear—took up nursing—was with the force that relieved Mafeking—decorated by Edward VII.

"A book that should be read by modern women."
—PHILIP PAGE, *Daily Mail*.

"Told with sincerity and charm... a pleasure to read."
—*East Africa and Rhodesia*.

(Illustrated. 10/6 net)

He Captures the "Spirit of Africa" Frontiers of Enchantment

W. R. LEIGH, painter of the backgrounds of the African Habitat Group, in the American Museum of Natural History, tells how he "discovered" the sights, sounds and smells of Central Africa, while his many drawings reveal his acute perception and understanding of what he saw. The author was with Carl Akeley in the high mountain country when he died.

(Illustrated. 10/6 net)

By the author of "Laurence of Arabia" Baden-Powell

R. H. KIERNAN's life-story of the hero of Mafeking, telling of his army days in Ashanti, India and South Africa, adventures as intelligence agent in Europe and of B. P.'s great work in the Scout movement. For boys of all ages. (Illustrated. 2nd Printing. 3/6 net)

HARRAP, 182 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.1

BRANCHES IN KENYA
at
NAIROBI and KILINDINI

The East African Coffee Curing Co., Ltd.

DEALERS OF
EAST AFRICAN
and
CONGO COFFEES



ANTI-CORROSION PAINT

for Reliability
and Efficiency

Specify

RED HAND

THE RED HAND COMPOSITIONS Co. 4 (London, London S.W.1)

TANKS

Braithwaite Pressed Steel Tanks show increased sales throughout the world. The advantages of sectional construction lead to their adoption for all purposes of storing liquids.

**BRAITHWAITE
& CO ENGINEERS LTD.**

HORSEFERRY HOUSE WESTMINSTER LONDON S.W.1

VISIT THE BELGIAN CONGO

- Fascinating and Interesting
- Good Facilities for Comfortable Travel
— and at Moderate Cost!

Descriptive material and practical information will be sent free of charge on application to—

Office National du Tourisme de Belgique (Colonial Department)

48, Place de Brouckère, Brussels,

Belgium.

Official Representative in the Congo:

Office du Tourisme Réceptif au Congo Belge,

Boîte Postale 28, Costermansville (Kivu)

Belgian Congo.

LATEST MINING NEWS

Kentan Reaches Production Discovery of Promising New Prospect

LORD STONEHAVEN, a director, and Mr. G. C. Hutchinson, managing director, of Kentan Gold Areas, Ltd., who have returned to London after another visit to the properties of this company in the Mwanza district of Tanganyika Territory, are more than satisfied with the progress made since their previous tour of inspection. Mr. R. W. Ednie, secretary of the company, also reached London a few days ago from East Africa, and Mr. Pain, mine secretary in Tanganyika, has arrived on leave.

As is shown by the progress report published in an adjoining column, the company has now reached the production stage and has overcome the troubles inevitable when any new mill is first put into commission. Moreover, the ropeway is now operating from the rich Ridge 8 mine some eight miles distant from the Geita property, with the consequence that the grade of ore fed to the mill is already substantially improved. Whereas the first production report shows an average in the neighbourhood of 5 dwt. per ton of ore crushed, the admixture of ore from Ridge 8 may be expected to raise the grade to at least 8 dwt., and perhaps to 9 dwt. per ton.

As the late Sir Robert Williams constantly emphasised, there is every indication that this company possesses a great new goldfield, not merely two or three good mines, and our latest news from the property is of the discovery of a most promising new prospect. It is too early to publish details, but if surface indications are maintained at depth, Kentan may well find it desirable to expand its production at a rate far in excess of what has hitherto been planned.

That this company should have reached the production stage is of real importance to Tanganyika Territory as a whole and to its mining industry in particular, for when such properties as Kentan and Saza are returning substantial monthly yields, the provision of capital for other promising properties should be greatly facilitated.

Borderland's Good Progress Increase of Capital to £60,000 Sanctioned

ENCOURAGING news of developments on the property of the Borderland Syndicate, Ltd., was given at the recent annual meeting in Nairobi, when it was resolved to increase the capital from £35,000 to £60,000.

Mr. Hugh Sandys, who presided, said that the company had been treating ore by open cast methods from three reefs, and also from new reef discoveries three and a half miles from the Davies reef. Altogether some 4,000 oz. of gold had been produced.

Difficulties had been experienced in shaft-sinking owing to the character of the ground, which at 60 ft. depth consisted of semi-liquid rotten rock. These difficulties had now been overcome, and a shaft had been sunk to 178 ft.; at 170 ft. a crosscut had been driven 420 ft. to the west, cutting several gold-bearing reefs and veins, two of which were being driven on with favourable results.

The Davies reef in the North drive showed consistently high values, averaging 36 dwt. over 22 inches or a distance of 50 ft., the length of the drive. In the South drive, low values were encountered at first, but at 25 ft. good values came in, the latest being 40 dwt. over 10 in., 50 dwt. over 9 in., and 59 dwt. over 12 in. Values of the Eastern reef were not so

consistent, but the reef was wide, the first 20 ft. av. 11 dwt. over 61 in. and from 40 ft. to 67 ft. av. 11 dwt. over 33 in. These two reefs are, in the crosscut, about 100 ft. apart, and are converging together both along the strike to the north and in depth. Should their present dip continue they should meet at a depth of some 470 ft.

Another reef has been found behind the manager's house; it has been uncovered for 130 ft. and carries exceedingly good values. Yet a further reef some 3½ miles north-west of the Davies reef has been uncovered for a length of 250 ft., and some 226 tons have been crushed, with a recovery of 185 oz. fine gold by amalgamation alone. The tailings are being cyanided and a further extraction averaging between 2 and 3 dwt. is expected.

Three 10-ton a day milling units have been erected, a small cyanide plant is in operation, and a steam hoist installed. The compressor plant, though able to cope with the work in the past, is too small for the scale of development contemplated and a larger one is necessary.

To date the cost of development has been met out of revenue, but the open casts have now reached a depth at which mining is no longer economical or safe, and in future ore must be obtained by underground mining. To ensure a programme of rapid development, additional money is needed, and it is for this that an increase of capital is required.

New Mining Trust

Salisbury Mining Trust, Ltd., has been registered with a nominal capital of £15,000 to carry on business as proprietors of mines and other properties. No directors are named, but the subscribers are Mr. J. Wyatt, of Woodleigh, Arundel Road, Eastbourne, and Mr. W. H. Heyting, of 65 Duke Street, London, W.1.

VIROL

BUILDS FOR LIFE

Weekly gain

2.6 oz.
while on
VIROL

1.2 oz.
while on
Halibut Liver Oil
(and milk)

1.0 oz.
while on
Cod Liver Oil

0.3 oz.
while nothing was
added to usual meals

Results of scientific investigation
(recently published in "The Medical Officer")

It was only on Virol that the children reached the ideal growth-rate for their age. Put your child on Virol now. Virol also builds new strength and vitality after illness.

Obtainable at all Stores
Virol Ltd., London, W. 4, England

Company Progress Reports

Wankie Colliery.—April coal sales, 83,603 tons.

Tati Goldfields.—During April 3,170 tons were milled; profit, £974.

Rhodesian Corporation.—Profit from the Fred mine during April, £1,000.

Gabait Gold.—Treated in April: 1,005 tons of ore and 1,330 tons of accumulated tailings, yielding 483 oz. fine gold.

Ngiga.—During March the mill ran 200 hours, crushing 825 tons for a recovery by amalgamation of 493 oz. bullion (approximately 75% fine gold).

Buastick Mines.—During April 16,398 tons were milled for a recovery of 2,339 oz. fine gold. Working revenue, £17,223; profit, £6,737, which includes profit of £758 from treatment of 1,402 tons from the Eveline and Woolwinder mines.

Luiiri Gold Areas.—April output, 2,995 tons; yield, 412 oz.; value, £3,048; surplus, £497. Ore crushed during the month was taken from the low grade stopes. The high grade stopes are not available until the new gas engine is completed.

Kentan.—The first production report from the Geira mine of Kentan Gold Areas states that during the four months ended April 30 production of gold amounted to 5,246 oz., from 21,173 tons put through the mill. Production began on January 1, and the above output represents running-in period involving initial mechanical metallurgical and ore adjustments. Now that the Ridge 8 ropeway is in operation, the full estimated production is expected in May.

Globe and Phoenix.—Output during April: 6,000 tons; gold recovered, 4,003 fine oz.; profit, £17,749. Development: Phoenix mine: 10th level driven 113 ft. av. 7 dwt.; 12th level driven 130 ft. av. 3 dwt.; 23rd level driven 33 ft. av. 1 dwt.; 37th level sunk 20 ft., av. 1 dwt.; 37th level raised 21 ft., av. 1 dwt. Globe Mine: 2nd level driven 10 ft. av. 34 dwt.; 2nd level driven 20 ft., av. 2 dwt.; 2nd level driven 13 ft., av. 1 dwt.; 2nd level driven 13 ft., av. 13 dwt.

Rosterman.—Progress report for April states that during the month 3,000 tons were milled for a recovery of 1,264 oz. fine gold, valued at £9,388. Working expenditure, £4,737; development, £1,828; surplus, £2,823. Capital expenditure, £79. Development: 511 ft. Main shaft sunk a further 14 ft. to a total of 898 ft. No. 1 Footwall reef, No. 9 level, W. drive from 180 to 270 ft. av. value 66 dwt. over av. width of 53 in.; rise 5 ft. E., from 125 ft. to 145 ft., av. value 10 dwt. over 40 in. width; rise 220 ft. W., from 0 to 45 ft. av. value 48 dwt. over 60 in. av. width.

Sherwood Starr.—During April 8,400 tons of ore milled yielded 1,183 oz. fine gold; estimated value, £8,685. Total working cost, £7,449, including development redemption and concentrates realisation costs. Estimated net profit at mine, £1,236; add sundry revenue, £364. Estimated total net profit, £1,600 (March £3,500). Capital expenditure, nil. Footage development, 225 ft.

During the quarter ended March 31 the total crushings were 24,800 tons, yielding 3,841 fine oz. Working revenue: £28,522; working costs, £22,012; gross working profit at mine, £6,510, less royalty of £456; working profit at mine, £6,504; sundry revenue, £1,197; total working profit at mine, £7,251. Capital expenditure (excluding £1,329 on development) nil. Development: No. 4 level, Kopje reef: No. 1 rise adv. 64 ft. to 113 ft. in jasperite; last 88 ft. av. 2.5 dwt. over 49 in., lode not fully exposed; No. 1 crosscut N. at 232 ft. E. in No. 1 drive E. adv. 6 ft. to 21 ft., av. 5.6 dwt. over 72 in., lode not fully exposed; No. 1 crosscut N. at 232 ft. E. in No. 1 Drive E. begun and adv. 18 ft., av. 3.3 dwt. over 99 in.; No. 1 winze at 252 ft. E. in No. 1 drive E. begun and sunk 41 ft., first 27 ft. av. 5.4 dwt. over 52 in., lode not fully exposed; No. 23 level, main drive E. begun and driven 188 ft.; jasperite exposed from 90 to 130 ft., av. 2 dwt. over 40 in., 25 ft. of which av. 6 dwt., lode not fully exposed.

Cam and Motor.—Output milled in April, 25,600 tons yielding 7,368 oz. fine gold. Estimated value, £54,527. Total working costs, £34,904 including development redemption, £3,840. Estimated profit at mine, £30,623, less estimated Government royalty, £2,726; estimated net profit, £27,897. Add sundry revenue, £115. Estimated total net profit, £28,012 (March £29,000). Capital expenditure, £1,477. Development, 1,208 ft. Cam: No. 33 level winze at 1,820 ft. south co-ordinate 11 ft. sunk assaying 12.9 dwt. over 54 in. No. 34 level main drive 1,850 ft. south co-ordinate 77 ft. driven assaying 14.1 dwt. over 44 in. Reef not fully exposed. Winze at 1,850 ft. south co-ordinate 18 ft. sunk assaying 8.7 dwt. over 37 in. Motor: No. 32 level sub-level drive footwall "B" reef 690 ft. west co-ordinate 284 ft. driven assaying 10.5 dwt. over 33 in. not fully exposed.

Tonnage milled during the quarter ended March 31 was 76,200 tons, yielding 21,811 fine oz. Working revenue: £166,283; working costs, £70,287; gross profit at mine, £95,996, less royalty; net working profit at mine, £87,682; add rents, £347; total net profit at mine, £88,029. Capital expenditure, £4,084. Development: Cam Lode: No. 33 level: stope drives S. at 310 ft. W. co-ordinate adv. 151 ft. to 229 ft., av. 14.1 dwt. over 27 in. for 100 ft. payable; No. 34 level: Main drives at 1,850 ft. S. co-ordinate started and adv. to 276 ft., of which 260 ft. av. 12.5 dwt. over 42 in. Cam Spur Lode: No. 35 level: No. 1 drive N. adv. 42 ft. to 181 ft., av. 6.2 dwt. over 47 in. for 240 ft. payable; No. 1 winze sunk 26 ft. to depth of 49 ft., av. 3.3 dwt. over 62 in. for 45 ft. sampled; No. 1 rise adv. 16 ft. to 54 ft., av. 12.5 dwt. over 30 in. for 50 ft. sampled; No. 36 level: No. 1 drive N. adv. to 78 ft. on the break. Motor lode: No. 32 level: sub-level drives on footwall "B" reef adv. 504 ft. to 685 ft., of which 480 ft. av. 7.3 dwt. over 46 in.; No. 34 level: winze on No. 5 footwall "B" reef sunk 41 ft. to depth of 146 ft., av. 5 dwt. over 24 in.; No. 35 level: Main drives on footwall "B" reef adv. 358 ft. of which 320 ft. av. 3.5 dwt. over 25 in.; stope drives on footwall "A" reef adv. 456 ft. to 812 ft., av. 9.7 dwt. over 39 in. for 620 ft. payable; No. 36 level: Main crosscut W. from sub-vertical shaft adv. to 42 ft.

Rezende.—Report for April states that 8,300 tons were treated; 1,680 sorted out waste; gold recovered 1,989 oz. fine gold. Estimated revenue, £14,856. Total working costs, £9,003, including development redemption £2,490. Total estimated profit at mine, £6,203 (March £4,711). Capital



**For
INDUSTRY!**

**KENYA
UGANDA
TANGANYIKA**

Cheap power is available in many areas
Before selecting a factory site 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 413
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, Dydama, Tabora, Kigoma, Moshi, Mwanza.

LONDON OFFICE: 46, Queen Street, E.C.4

expenditure, £10,689. Footage development, 1,666 ft. Rezende circular shaft 25 ft. Rezende internal "B" shaft 13 ft., Perhalonga shaft 14 ft. Rezende: No. 18 level east drive from winze No. 2 east 21 ft. driven assaying 8.2 dwt. over 77 in. Reef not fully exposed. West drive from winze No. 1 east 58 ft. driven assaying 11.5 dwt. over 55 in. Reef not fully exposed. East drive from winze No. 2 west 49 ft. driven assaying 6.8 dwt. over 69 in. Reef not fully exposed. Liverpool: No. 5 level winze No. 2 east 28 ft. sunk assaying 17.8 dwt. over 18 in. Old west: No. 5 level east drive 64 ft. driven assaying 5.9 dwt. over 69 in. Reef not fully exposed. No. 2 east cross-cut north average 312 in. over 312 in. No. 6 level west drive 79 ft. driven assaying 4.9 dwt. over 67 in. Reef not fully exposed. Winze No. 2 east 15 ft. sunk assaying 3.5 dwt. over 43 in. Reef not fully exposed.

During the quarter ended March 31 the mill crushed 23,000 tons, yielding 5,284 fine oz. gold. Working revenue, £39,737; working costs, £26,147; working profit, £13,590; sundry revenue, £930; total profit, £14,520. Capital expenditure: £10,972. Development: Rezende section: No. 18 level: Hanging wall crosscut from No. 1 W. winze put in 25 ft., of which 24 in. av. 11.8 dwt.; hanging wall and foot-wall crosscuts from No. 1 E. winze exposed 120 in., reef av. 11.2 dwt.; drive E. from No. 1 E. winze driven 84 ft., av. 11.4 dwt. over 63 in. throughout. Hanging wall crosscut from No. 2 E. winze exposed 240 in.; reef av. 14.9 dwt. drive W. from No. 2 E. winze driven 103 ft., av. 8.3 dwt. over 63 in.; drive E. from No. 2 E. winze driven 78 ft., av. 21.1 dwt. over 63 in.; reef not fully exposed. Liverpool section: No. 4 level: rise on Spur reef extended 96 ft., av. 7.2 dwt. over 12 in.; No. 5 level: drive E. adv. 268 ft. to 780 ft., av. 3.6 dwt. over 18 in.; drive W. adv. 138 ft. to 638 ft., av. 8.6 dwt. over 15 in.; No. 1 E. winze sunk to depth of 63 ft., of which first 45 ft. av. 7.8 dwt. over 8 in. Old West Mine, No. 5 level: drive E. adv. 271 ft. to 516 ft., av. 4.4 dwt. over 71 in.; No. 1 E. winze sunk 114 ft. to total depth 146 ft., av. 4.3 dwt. over 41 in.; drive W. adv. 134 ft. to 283 ft., av. 3.8 dwt. over 70 in. No. 6 level: No. 1 W. rise adv. 105 ft. to 183 ft., of which 165 ft. av. 3.6 dwt. over 47 in.; Drive W. adv. 96 ft. to 644 ft., av. 3 dwt.

Mashaba Asbestos

Negotiations in connexion with the provision of further finance for the Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos Company have been actively resumed, according to the annual report for the year ended September 30, 1938, which states that during the year the purchase of the Murie property was completed, that independent technical engineers have expressed encouraging views as to the quantity of fibre they contain, and that the value of the properties is much in excess of the figure at which they stand in the balance sheet, provided it is possible to obtain the finance necessary to ensure their most efficient development.

The loss for the year amounted to £21,389, chiefly accounted for by charges incurred in obtaining the temporary finance necessary to meet the company's requirements until permanent finance can be obtained. Ore reserves are estimated at 1,500,000 tons, which, with an average yield of only 2%, is equivalent to 30,000 tons of finished fibre. This calculation is held by the directors to justify the view that the value of the properties would considerably more than offset the whole of the amounts standing in the balance sheet to profit and loss account, development account and other extraneous expenditure. Independent experts have advised that a considerable area of the Murie property which has been measured up and tested will yield 5% of fibre. The demand for fibre has increased considerably during the year, and the company has been offered orders for over three times the quantity it contemplates producing under the new programme. Arrangements have been made for the mortgage existing on the Honeybird property, which was due for repayment on March 31, 1939, to be renewed for a further six months.

The mining editor of the *Financial News* writes: "There is little room for enthusiasm with the Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos report. . . . If the directors are successful in securing the necessary finance to increase production; if the property lives up to the estimates of the board; and if thereby the present poor financial position could be straightened out, the company would have some claim to be regarded as successful. But these are big 'ifs' and we must wait and see."

Empire Mineral Resources

Presiding at the annual dinner of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy in London last week, Dr. C. B. Kingston referred to the number of institutions brought into existence by engineering science, each dealing with its particular branch of engineering. At the base of that industrial structure was the mining industry, which supplied the raw material needed for other branches of the industry.

The importance of the mining industry could be easily realised by reflecting that if the supply of minerals were suddenly to cease civilisation would disintegrate and crumble. Mining engineers might therefore be pardoned for a feeling of pride in the key position of their industry. The British Empire was practically self-supporting in mineral supplies, the bulk of which was found throughout the Dominions, the Colonies and Dependencies. That was the field of labour of mining engineers, with their colleagues, the geologists and the metallurgists.

Mr. F. A. Macquisten, K.C., M.P., in responding to the toast of "Our Guests," said that Dr. Kingston and he had for many years been associated in mining enterprise in Southern Rhodesia.

Territorial Outputs

Mineral production in Southern Rhodesia during March was as follows: Gold, 62,408 oz.; silver, 13,118 oz.; antimony ore, 29 tons; asbestos, 4,844 tons; chrome, 6,919 tons; coal, 93,680 tons; copper ore, 117 tons; iron pyrites, 1,753 tons; lead, 37 tons; limestone, 9,192 tons; tin concentrates, 73 tons; and tungsten concentrates, 25 tons.

Gold production figures for January by companies operating in Kenya were: Rosterman Gold Mines, 1,270 oz. over 3,000 tons; Kavirondo Gold Mines, 680 oz.; Pakaneusi Prospecting Co., 424 oz.; Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, 702 oz.; Bukura Mining Company, 298 oz.; S. Everett, 193 oz.; Edzawa Ridge, 114 oz.; Ngiga Mining Company, 254 oz.; Asembo Mines, 217 oz.

MILLIONS BUY FROM J. D. WILLIAMS' MANCHESTER WAREHOUSES

THE unique services offered by J. D. Williams' Mail Order Warehouses enable you to order clothing and footwear for every member of the family, as well as necessities for the home, just as simply, as safely, and as easily as if you lived in the heart of London, Manchester or some other great city in the Old Country. The thousands of bargains made possible by J. D. Williams' direct-to-customer service are available to Overseas Customers by means of a wonderful 200 page Catalogue. To obtain a copy of this magnificent Catalogue containing thousands of money-saving bargains, simply fill in your name and address in the coupon below and post it NOW without delay.

POST THIS COUPON NOW

To J. D. WILLIAMS & Co. Ltd., Dept. E.F.1.

The Dale Street Warehouses, Manchester, England.

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

M

(Mrs., Miss or Mr.)

Latest London Share Prices

	GENERAL		Last week	This week
Bushick Mines (10s.) ...	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.) ...	43s. 9d.	45s. 0d.	43s. 9d.	45s. 0d.
Exploration Co. (10s.) ...	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.) ...	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Gabait Gold Mines (2s.) ...	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.) ...	26s. 3d.	26s. 9d.	26s. 3d.	26s. 9d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.) ...	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Kagera Mines, Ltd. (5s.) ...	2s. 7½d.	2s. 7½d.	2s. 7½d.	2s. 7½d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.) ...	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.) ...	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Kentia (10s.) ...	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.) ...	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.) ...	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.
Leonora Corporation (1s.) ...	7½d.	7½d.	7½d.	7½d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.) ...	4s. 3d.	4s. 3d.	4s. 3d.	4s. 3d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.) ...	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Luri Gold Areas (5s.) ...	4½d.	4½d.	4½d.	4½d.
Mashaba Asbestos (1s.) ...	50s. 0d.	32s. 6d.	50s. 0d.	32s. 6d.
Nchanga Cons. (20s.) ...	8s. 0d.	8s. 0d.	8s. 0d.	8s. 0d.
Rezende (1s.) ...	3s. 9d.	3s. 10½d.	3s. 9d.	3s. 10½d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.) ...	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Rhodesia Katanga (£1) ...	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.) ...	21s. 9d.	21s. 9d.	21s. 9d.	21s. 9d.
Rhodesian Anglo American (10s.) ...	2s. 1½d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 1½d.	2s. 0d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.) ...	14s. 0d.	13s. 9d.	14s. 0d.	13s. 9d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.) ...	£9 17s. 6d.	£10 2s. 6d.	£9 17s. 6d.	£10 2s. 6d.
Rhokana (£1) ...	14s. 10½d.	15s. 0d.	14s. 10½d.	15s. 0d.
Roan Antelope (5s.) ...	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Rosterman (5s.) ...	14s. 6d.	14s. 3d.	14s. 6d.	14s. 3d.
Selection Trust (10s.) ...	4s. 6d.	4s. 9d.	4s. 6d.	4s. 9d.
Sherwood Starr (5s.) ...	4½d.	4½d.	4½d.	4½d.
Tanami Gold (1s.) ...	1s. 0d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 0d.	1s. 6d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.) ...	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Tanganyika Concessions (£1) ...	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.) ...	4s. 0d.	4s. 3d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 3d.
Thistle-Etna (5s.) ...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.) ...	4½d.	4½d.	4½d.	4½d.
Watende (5s.) ...	16s. 10½d.	15s. 7½d.	16s. 10½d.	15s. 7½d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.) ...	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Zambesia Exploring (£1) ...				

Billiton Company

The Billiton Tin Company, which has important interests in Kagera Mines, Ltd., of Uganda, has been merged with the Netherlands East Indies Government tin undertaking.

Kenya Gold Mining

Directors of the Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate have decided to recommend to shareholders at the annual meeting, to be held on May 16, payment of a dividend of 10%, less tax.

Mining Personalia

Mr. G. A. Marshall, A.I.M.M., is now in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. W. A. Mackenzie and Mr. G. Carleton Jones have been appointed directors of Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd. and New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd.

Mr. R. C. Samuels, formerly managing director of Kenya Reefs, Ltd., and more recently a partner in the Sama Syndicate of Kakamega, reached England last week from Kenya, accompanied by Mrs. Samuels. He has happily made an excellent recovery from his recent illness.

"WILL PAY FOR ITSELF WITHIN THREE YEARS"

An unsolicited tribute in a letter from a satisfied Factory Superintendent using the new



SUPER E.C.P. TEA DRYER

(The pre-eminent Automatic Machine for "Single" and "Double" Firing)

Manufactured by—

DAVIDSON & CO. LTD.,

Sirocco Engineering Works,

• BELFAST •

London: 45 Kingsway, W.C.2.

Write for New Publication,
Ref. No. SF297, describing features of
Sirocco Super E.C.P. Tea Dryers.

Other appreciative comments:—

- "my prices are up . . ."
- "teas are excellent . . ."
- "a very sound investment . . ."
- "I am most satisfied . . ."

COMPANY MEETING

The Uganda Company

Sir Theodore Chambers's Address

SIR THEODORE CHAMBERS, Chairman of the Uganda Company, Ltd., said, when addressing the shareholders at the recent annual general meeting:—

"The Uganda Company came into being in 1903 to take over the undertaking previously carried on by the Church Missionary Society under the name of the Uganda Industrial Mission with the object of developing the natural resources of the Protectorate. Last October there passed away in British Columbia, whither he had retired, Mr. K. E. Borup, the company's first general manager in Uganda.

Born in Denmark and trained there as an engineer, Mr. Borup went at an early age to Canada, where he became interested in missionary work. In 1897 he joined the C.M.S. for service in Uganda. Landing in Mombasa, he travelled to Voi in a construction train and completed the rest of the three months' journey on foot, reaching Kampala in February, 1898.

"At that time cotton was found growing wild in Uganda, and a sample submitted to a Manchester expert was pronounced to have a commercial value. Mr. Borup discussed the possibilities of native cotton growing with the Native Ministers of Buganda, and in 1904, directly after the Uganda Company was formed, he imported 62 bags of cotton seed supplied by the British Cotton Growing Association. This seed was distributed among 27 chiefs, and the trial sowings showed the country well suited to cotton. During the year 1904-05, 54 bales of a value of £250 were exported, and thus the cotton industry of the Protectorate took its rise. For 1938, 34 years later, the crop is estimated at 424,000 bales of 400 lb. valued at £3,360,000; in the previous year the value exceeded £4 million.

Establishment of the Cotton Industry

"To quote the recent report of the Uganda Cotton Commission:—The influence of the industry on the country has been profound. It has led to a rise in the standard of living of the Native inhabitants which is as remarkable as it is spectacular, while the prosperity which it has brought in its train has enabled the Government to undertake public works and to establish public services for the benefit of the inhabitants on a scale which would certainly not have been possible otherwise, and at the same time to build up considerable financial reserves which can be drawn upon at times of emergency. The industry can without exaggeration be said to be the life-blood of the country.

"Mr. Borup's death cannot be allowed to pass without recording the important part which he played in this remarkable development, assisted by the pioneer shareholders of this company, many of whom are still with us to-day. The company has had its vicissitudes and disappointments, but it cannot be denied that its main purpose has been fulfilled.

"The Uganda Company has from its earliest days been associated with other undertakings based upon its primary purpose of developing industrial work amongst the Natives of Uganda. It played a part in the development of rubber in the Protectorate; it experimented in coffee and tobacco; and it inherited from the C.M.S. Industrial Mission the germs of a wood-working industry, a printing office, a building department and a trading store. It might be suggested that at all times its energy and ambitions were too much for its financial resources, and

I think it must be agreed that it has been wise during the past three or four years to curtail some of the activities which had for one reason or another failed to produce revenues.

Findings of the Cotton Commission

"You will expect me to say something about the report of the Cotton Commission. I think the Chairman, Dr. Tempny, took the sting out of criticisms of the inconvenient time chosen for the sittings of the Commission when he met a deputation, and I do not think he had any reason ultimately to be other than gratified with the results of his tactful handling of the situation. The industry certainly placed a wealth of knowledge and experience at his service.

"The Commission's final report was published in December. A statesmanlike document, it constitutes a very valuable treatise on the Uganda cotton industry. The Commissioners go out of their way to express the opinion that the present state of the industry reflects credit on all who have been responsible for bringing about its development, and they express satisfaction with the pains taken by the ginning industry to supply them with full information.

"It is scarcely to be expected that there should be universal agreement with all the recommendations, but I think everybody must admit that many of the recommendations will be of great benefit to the industry if implemented by the Government. I deem the most important recommendation to be that of placing the ginning pools on a statutory and compulsory basis. Other most important and beneficial recommendations relate to Government action to improve cultivation of cotton both as to quality and quantity. The Commissioners touch on the ancient and vexed question of redundant ginneries, but it is obvious that this does not to-day stand in quite the same position as it did in the days of the Carter Commission in 1929. Increased crops have, in fact, lessened so-called redundancy. We shall no doubt be in a better position to judge when the Government embodies the proposals in a projected Ordinance.

Progress of the Tea Industry

"Our new tea factory was opened by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Philip Mitchell, on August 9 last. The factory has proved in every respect satisfactory, and is turning out an excellent tea. I think we may expect a steady increase in our revenue from this undertaking as our tea areas come into full bearing.

"Agreements have now been practically reached with Kenya to stabilise local prices and to obviate the risk of competitive price-cutting in the local market.

"There is an excise duty of 10 cents per lb. payable on tea manufactured in Uganda and sold in East Africa. This is a serious encumbrance, but the Government is fully alive to the disadvantage of the burden to an industry still in its infancy, and it is believed that it will be willing to render some financial assistance to tea propaganda as a *quid pro quo* for the excise duty.

"The 1938 cotton season was a period of very low prices to the grower, and resulted in a restriction of money in circulation. In spite of the record crop, the amount paid to growers fell from £2,900,000 in 1937 to £2,300,000 in 1938. This considerable reduction in purchasing power could not fail to react adversely in many directions. A general decrease in the purchase of motor vehicles naturally led to intense competition, between dealers and to a considerable extension of credit by our competitors, who also accepted second-hand vehicles at high prices in order to off-load their stocks."

Sisal Sales to Continent East African Lands Report

INTERESTING facts concerning the consumption of East African sisal on the Continent in 1938 are revealed in a statistical table prepared by H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London.

Belgium increased her purchases of East African sisal from 23,174 tons in 1937 to 23,836 tons in 1938, though her total receipts fell from 35,124 tons in 1937 to 33,548 tons in 1938. France, next in order of whose sisal imports came from East Africa in 1937, imported from East Africa 19,119 tons in 1938, out of a total import of 31,284 tons. Holland greatly increased her sisal imports in 1938, taking 28,238 tons, compared with 16,914 tons in 1937, and it is of interest to note that her supplies of the East African variety also showed an increase from 10,190 tons to 16,326 tons.

In Norway and Portugal fibre imports increased greatly, Norway raising her consumption of the East African product from 6 tons (out of a total import of 4,344 metric tons) in 1937 to 165 tons (out of a total of 4,479) in 1938, while Portugal increased her imports from 91 tons (total 1,605) in 1937 to 263 tons.

The two Totalitarian countries registered a decline. Germany took 19,873 tons of sisal from East Africa in 1938, against 26,332 tons in 1937, out of a total import of 47,853 tons and 57,564 tons respectively, while Italy's sisal imports from East Africa fell from 513 tons in 1937 to 342 tons in 1938, out of a total import of 2,320 tons and 1,353 tons respectively.

Magadi Reconstruction

The directors of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., have decided to purchase of all the shares in the Magadi Soda Company, Ltd., so far offered to them as the result of their recent offer. I.C.I. will then be the beneficial holders of the following percentages of debentures and shares of the Magadi Soda Company: 6% debentures, 98.4%; 6% first preference shares, 99.4%; 6% second preference shares, 83.5%; preferred ordinary shares, 92.4%; ordinary shares, 100%. The I.C.I. board is prepared to keep open a little longer its offer to buy the various shares at the prices previously stated. In the course the directors of I.C.I. intend to confer with Magadi directors in regard to proposals for the financial reconstruction of the Magadi Company. This reconstruction will apparently involve calling up the outstanding 2s. on each preferred ordinary share, and the second preference shares and preferred ordinary shares (when fully paid) will, it seems, be valued in the reconstruction at less than the prices offered for purchase by I.C.I.

THE East African Lands and Development Company, Ltd., the general meeting of which is to be held in London at noon to-day, reports a credit balance of £8,242 for the calendar year 1938, and intends at an early date to redeem at par another 20% of the outstanding balance of its debenture stock. In September, 1937, £72,300 of such stock was issued to shareholders by way of return of capital, and 25% (£18,075) was redeemed six months later. The amount now to be redeemed is £10,845.

During last year 19,473 acres of land were sold for £17,285, compared with 21,095 acres sold for £19,250 in 1937. Thus the total area disposed of by the company since its incorporation is 237,125 acres, leaving a balance of 72,268 acres, of which 5,600 have since been sold. The land stands in the books at 7s. 11d. per acre, this being the cost inclusive of development, roads, surveys and other outlays.

The issued capital is £24,100 in shares of 1s. each and £54,225 in debenture stock. Assets consist of freehold land standing in the balance sheet at £28,618, investments of £15,159, sisal property valued at £5,267, a difference of £43,000 between debtors and creditors, £5,400 cash at bank, and buildings, plant and equipment worth some £2,300. There is a general reserve of £20,000. So altogether the company is in an excellent position.

Sir Edmund Davis, who died on February 20, had been a director since the inception of the company in 1902 and a managing director since 1920. The Earl of Denbigh, the Chairman, offers himself for re-election. The managing director is Major Sir Humphrey Leggett.

Of Commercial Concern

MESSRS. MANBRE & GARTON, a company with interests in sugar growing in Kenya, announce the payment of an interim dividend of 5%, compared with 4% a year ago.

From May 1 all consignments of fruit sent to Southern Rhodesia from the Union of South Africa infested with codlin moth to a greater extent than 5% will be destroyed on arrival in that Colony; the option of having the fruit re-consigned has been withdrawn.

At last week's annual meeting of the Ceylon Association in London, Mr. A. C. Matthew, the Chairman, after referring to the extension of the International Tea Agreement for a further five years, said that it was more than likely that before long an announcement would be made that the East African Dependencies had come into the scheme.

THE MANICA TRADING COMPANY LIMITED

Cable and Telegraphic Addresses: MARROJAR

LONDON OFFICE:
St. Ben's Chambers
Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

THE LEADING STEAMSHIP,

AIRWAYS, SHIPPING, FORWARDING
AND INSURANCE AGENTS

BEIRA

P.O. BOX 14

SALISBURY

P.O. BOX 776

LOBITO

P.O. BOX 118

Market Prices and Notes

Aloes.—Aden in slow demand at 50s. to 52s. 6d. (1938: Zanzibars, 65s. to 70s.)

Butter.—Kenya slow and easier at 109s. per cwt. (1938: 127s.)

Castor Seed.—Bombay to Hull for May-June, strong at £11 per ton. (1938: £11 10s.; 1937: £14 2s. 6d.)

Chillies.—Mombasa spot supplies small, with good quality sold at 75s. and small shipments at 65s. c.i.f. Sudan shipment offerings are small at 60s. c.i.f., with spot in bond 2s. 6d. higher. Zanzibars are nominal at 75s. (1938: 67s. 6d.; 1937: 50s.)

Cloves.—Quiet and unchanged, with Zanzibar spot 85½d.; c.i.f., 7½d. Madagascar spot (in bond), 7½d.; c.i.f., 6 13/16d. per lb. (1938: 8¼d., 7d.; 1937: 10d.)

Coffee.—Kenya offerings at last week's auctions were rather poor in quality, while 59 bags of Uganda all sold. Kenya "A," 60s. to 70s. 6d.; "B," 50s. to 64s.; "C," 53s. to 57s.; peaberry, 60s. 6d. to 69s. 6d. per cwt. Uganda—European-grown robusta, 35s. per cwt. So far this year 145,318 cwt. of East African has been landed (1938: 121,723 cwt.; 1937: 97,985 cwt.). London stocks are high at 112,552 cwt. (1938: 88,445 cwt.; 1937: 88,535 cwt.)

During April 5,036 bags (12,248 offered) of Kenya were sold at the London auctions at an average price of 62s. 5d. per cwt. Of "A," 1,505 bags (5,713) averaged 71s.; 1,651 of "B" (3,534), 60s. 3d.; 358 of "C" (881), 54s. 10d.; 264 peaberry (716), 71s. per cwt. Maximum price for "A" was 47 bags at 111s. and the minimum, 25 at 57s., while 19 bags of peaberry sold at 101s. Altogether 122 bags sold at 100s. or over.

Copper.—Standard for cash has been steady, if quiet, and is £41 18s. per ton, with three months £42 3s. 9d. (1938: £38 12s.; 1937: £60 2s. 6d.)

Copra.—East African f.m.s. steady at £10 7s. 6d. c.i.f. per ton for June shipment. (1938: £11 12s. 6d.)

Cotton.—Business slow. American middling is 5 13d. per lb. with June 5 13d., August 4 34d., and October 4 23d.

Cotton Seed.—Idle and unchanged at £4 7s. 6d. per ton for Brazilian ex ship. Egyptian black to Hull is quiet for May at £5 12s. 6d.; June £5 13s. 9d., and July £5 16s. 3d. per ton. (1938: £5 7s. 6d.; 1937: £5 10s.)

Gold.—148s. 6d. per oz. (1938: 139s. 10d.; 1937: 140s. 9d.)

Groundnuts.—Market firm, with May and June £11 3s. 9d., July £11 5s., and August £11 6s. 3d. per ton for Coromandel (market) to Rotterdam/Hamburg. (1938: £10 5s.; 1937: £14 12s. 6d.)

Gum Arabic.—Kordofan natural spot, 41s. 6d.; cleaned, 42s. 6d. May-June shipment easier at 37s. 6d. for natural, and 38s. 6d. for cleaned, c.i.f.

Messrs. Boxall & Co. state that exports from the Sudan during the first two months of this year totalled 3,796 tons, compared with 4,503 tons during the corresponding period of 1938.

Hides.—Very quiet, with Mombasas 70/30% 12 lb. and up, 5½d.; 8/12 lb., 5¾d.; 4/8 lb., 6¾d.; 0/4 lb., 6½d. (1938: 6½d., 6¾d., 7½d.)

Ivory.—Next auctions are to be held in London on July 19.

Matte.—East African firmer at 23s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. according to position. (1938: 28s. 6d.)

Peppercorn.—Kenya flowers nominal at £145 per ton, and Japanese new crop firm and inactive for July-September at £103-£105 per ton. (1938: £120, £83; 1937: £85.)

Sisal.—A very good demand was experienced towards the end of last week, prices rising sharply. Although buying has subsided a little, supplies are sparingly offered and full rates are asked.

Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, £17 2s. 6d. to £17 10s.; No. 2, £16 7s. 6d. to £16 12s. 6d.; No. 3, £15 15s. per

ton for May-September shipment, c.i.f. optional ports. (1938: £17, £16 10s., £16; 1937: £29, £27 15s., £26 15s.)

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., state that production from their estates during April was 195 tons, making 1,833 tons for the first 10 months of the current financial year.

Soya Beans.—Firm for May shipment is firm at £8 17s. 6d. per ton to the usual Continental ports. (1938: £7 10s.; 1937: £9 15s.)

Tea.—Competition at the auctions was quieter and prices slightly easier. Nyasaland averaged 10-77d. per lb., and Tanganyika 10-75d. (1938: 12-57d., 13-25d.; 1937: 12-1d.)

Tin.—Steady and firm, with standard for cash £225 2s. 6d., and three months £2 10s. less. (1938: £167 17s. 6d.; 1937: £249.)

Tobacco.—The Nyasaland representative in London announces that a cable received from Nyasaland states that good prices were maintained at last week's auctions at Limbe for good grades of flue-cured tobacco. The averages paid on Wednesday and Thursday were 6-59d. and 6-95d. respectively. Dark-fired is selling well, and good quality sun-cured averaged over 5d.

Wheat.—East African firm, with Governor 22s. 6d. and Equator 1s. less per qtr.

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:—

Tanganyika (Week ended April 17).—Amani, 2-29 inches; Arusha, 7-55; Bagamoyo, 0-41; Biharamulo, 6-97; Bukoba, 3-98; Dar es Salaam, 1-25; Dodoma, 0-31; Iringa, 0-87; Kigoma, 4-42; Kilosa, 2-26; Kilwa, 1-59; Kinyangiri, 1-31; Lindi, 2-18; Lushoto, 3-46; Lyamungu, 13-16; Mahenge, 1-48; Morogoro, 1-63; Moshi, 5-28; Mtwapa, 0-13; Musoma, 2-82; Mwanza, 2-71; Ngomeni, 0-47; Njombe, 0-81; Old Shinyanga, 4-50; Songea, 1-51; Tabora, 1-41; Tanga, 1-16; Tukuyu, 9-31; and Usete, 1-49 inches.

Uganda (Week ended April 26).—Butiaba, 1-32 inches; Entebbe, 0-06; Fort Portal, 3-53; Hoima, 1-09; Jinja, 1-66; Kabale, 1-44; Mubende, 0-26; Namasagali, 3-29; and Tororo, 4-13 inches.

Nyasaland (Week ended April 23).—Bandanga, 0-17 inch; Chisamba, 0-43; Glenorchy, 0-4; Lauderdale, 0-42; Likanga, 0-30; Limbuli, 0-93; Tuchenya, 0-17; Mini Mini, 0-25; Ruio, 0-27; and Zoa, 0-02 inch.

Nyasaland Tea Growing

The Nyasaland Legislative Council is to consider a Bill raising the maximum cess on tea grown in or exported from the Protectorate from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per 100 lb., or part thereof, net weight. Another Bill is to give effect to the approved extension of tea acreage from 17,700 to 20,200 acres and to limit the amount of tea that may be exported from the Protectorate.

ESTABLISHED 1700

HALE & SON

LONDON BROKERS
PLANTATION HOUSE, MINCESTER LANE, LONDON, E.C.1

Tel. Address: "SONELAH" FEN, LONDON

**MICA · ASBESTOS
BEESWAX · IVORY
HIDES · SKINS
GLOVES AND
WATTLE BARK**

Expert valuations and advice
Consignments through London Merchants

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS
Including BALTIC and DUNKERQUE and BONDEAUX to
DAKAR, CONAKRY, MADAGASCAR, REUNION,
MAURITIUS, BEIRA, EAST AFRICA, SEYCHELLES
Also from UNITED KINGDOM and ANTWERP to
DAKAR, CONAKRY, MADAGASCAR and REUNION

For Freight and Insurance apply to:
KELLER, BRYANT & CO., 9/19, PENNINE BLDGS., LONDON, E.C.3

N. Rhodesia and Refugees

MEMBERS of the Commission appointed to investigate the possibility of admitting a large number of European refugees into Northern Rhodesia are now at work in that country. Colonel A. Stephenson has stated that his colleagues on the Legislature consider that no refugee should enter the territory on the off-chance of obtaining work, and the Co-ordinating Committee for Refugees is prepared to guarantee that no refugees shall enter without means of support or definite plans, so there is apparently agreement on fundamentals. Most of the elected members of the Legislature therefore regard the suggested increase in immigration as a unique opportunity of introducing more capital and of adding to the white population. The type of immigrant visualised under the scheme would be highly qualified, and might with his own capital establish secondary industries calculated to stimulate Northern Rhodesia's economy. A committee of Northern Rhodesians has been formed to work with the London Commission.

Air Mail Passengers

Homeward passengers on May 4 included Mr. R. S. Findlay and Mr. R. C. Freeman, from Nairobi; and Mr. S. J. Murdock, Mr. G. M. Pain, Mrs. M. E. A. Phrazyn, Mr. J. R. Leftley, and Mr. W. D. Usher and Mrs. Usher, from Kisumu.

On May 2 Mr. E. W. Pilkington and Mr. F. H. Rohrig arrived from Kampala.

Passengers who arrived on May 5 included Mr. J. E. Rodgers and Mr. F. J. Lock, from Beira; Mr. A. M. Gibb, from Nairobi; and Mr. M. W. Parr, from Juba.

The British India Steam Navigation Company have placed an order for a large passenger and turbine liner similar to the "Aska," which was launched recently.

KAREN ESTATES

NGONG, KENYA

A NEW RESIDENTIAL AREA OF
GREAT POPULARITY
ONLY EIGHT MILES FROM NAIROBI

Freshhold plots of ten acres at from £20 per acre

— with the following Attractions —

Electric Light

Water

Beautiful Scenery

Building Stone

Telephones

Good Roads

Excellent Soil

No Rates or Taxes

Sport of every kind available Extended terms of payment

Apply for illustrated brochure to:

**KAREN ESTATES LTD., P.O. Box 129
NAIROBI KENYA COLONY**

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

Mosquito-proof Houses

INSTRUCTIVE evidence of the advantages of mosquito-proofing a residential building over the use of mosquito-nets is given in the report of the Ross Institute's Industrial Advisory Committee.

The 50 patients in a small hospital were at first given mosquito-nets only, and on an average 2.87 were attacked by malaria each month. The ward was then mosquito-proofed, and the average number of patients attacked fell to 0.45 a month. Unfortunately, the iron-net proofing rusted in the sea air and was blown away, and the patients had to resort to nets again, with the result that 3.20 of them went down with malaria each month. The patients, it must be added, suffered from beri-beri and were not all bed-ridden.

"Proof of the value of mosquito-proofing has also come from other countries," concludes the report. "There is no doubt whatever that a house which is properly screened greatly reduces the chances of the occupants contracting malaria."

Leprosy Expert for E. Africa

REFERENCE to the expansion of leprosy relief work in East Africa was made at the annual meeting of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association last week by Sir William Peel, the Chairman, who announced that it was proposed to appoint a leprosy expert for that part of the Continent, and that the Association would contribute to his salary.

While a great deal had been done in checking the progress of the disease among many of its victims, and in effecting cures among cases which had been treated in the earlier stages, no marked decrease in the number of cases would be achieved until proper surveys were carried out and more adequate preventive measures brought into effect.

For many years the expenditure in the Colonies on medical and health services had steadily increased; but, unfortunately, the resources were not equal to the needs and much remained to be done. It was largely to assist Colonies which had to contend with other diseases and were unable to do all they wished in regard to leprosy that the Association was working. A great debt was due to the various missions and societies working in that field, but they needed more help, not only in finance, but also in the matter of advice based on medical research and experience.

S.S. Llanstephan Castle

Work on the s.s. "Llandoverly Castle," the first of the three intermediate liners of the Union-Castle fleet which are being converted from coal to oil burning, has been completed, and the vessel will leave London to-day for East and South Africa, after having been withdrawn from service since December. It is expected that the remaining two vessels, the "Llandaff Castle" and the "Llanstephan Castle," which are being similarly treated, will be completed by the end of May and the end of June respectively. In addition to being converted from coal to oil burning, the main and auxiliary machinery of the vessel has been thoroughly overhauled, and additional refrigerated cargo space has been provided for the carriage of perishable produce. The first and tourist class passenger accommodation has been generally improved and modernised, and a hot and cold water supply is now available throughout. Accommodation for the crew has also been re-arranged and enlarged.

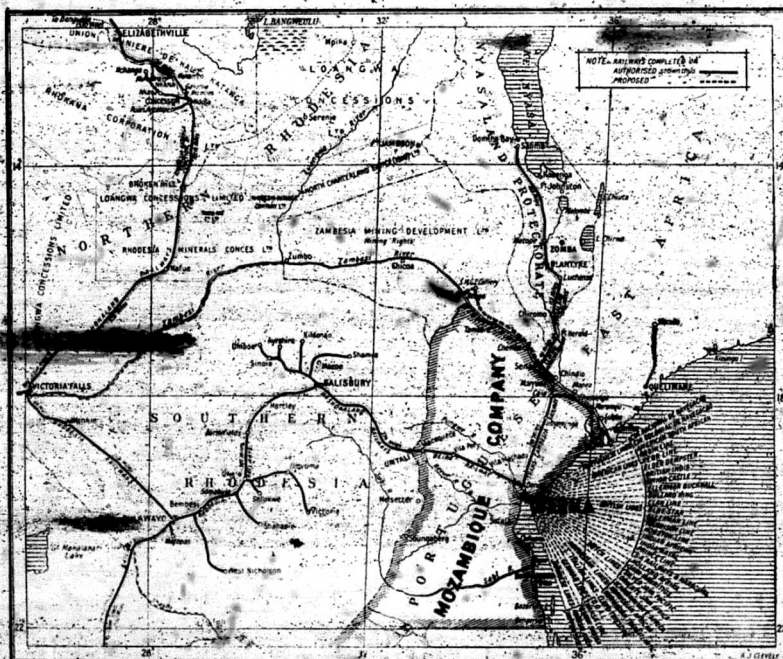
BEIRA

THE CHARMING HOLIDAY RESORT

BEIRA provides the ideal sought by every tourist — a glimpse of the African tropics, with all its allure, but without the discomforts.

The winter season — from May to October — offers a sunny, healthy, bracing and happy holiday unsurpassed anywhere in the world.

There are four magnificent beaches with miles of white sands, which assure warm but exhilarating bathing throughout the season. A few miles inland every variety of game, big and small, abounds, which may be "shot" by the visitor with rifle or camera.



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

Beira has become the recognised winter seaside resort of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and, being easily reached by sea, rail and air, it is becoming increasingly popular with residents in and visitors to South Africa, and with visitors from Overseas.

The Port of Beira is not only the outlet of the Territory administered by the Mozambique Company, but of the two Rhodesias, Katanga, Zambesi Valley, Nyasaland and the shores of Lake Nyasa. It enjoys the monopoly of the import and export traffic of the Copper Mines of Northern Rhodesia. Over 30 Steamship Lines call regularly at the Port, which has the most efficient and modern equipment.

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY - BEIRA

3, THAMES HOUSE, QUEEN ST. PLACE, LONDON, E.C.4.

10, LARGO DA BIBLIOTECA PUBLICA, LISBON.

52, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN, PARIS.

UNION-CASTLE LINE

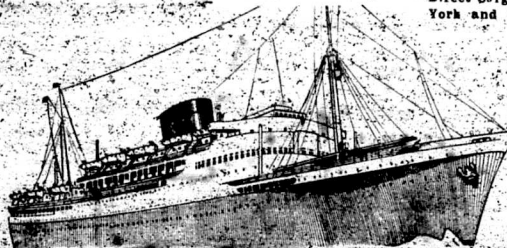
Weekly Mail Service to **SOUTH AFRICA** via Madeira
 Fortnightly Sailings to **SOUTH & EAST AFRICA**
 Sailings Every Four Weeks to **EAST AFRICA**

VESSEL	Tonnage	Awerp	Road	Hburg	London	S'lon
*STIRLING CASTLE	25,550	—	—	—	—	May 18
*DURVEGAN CASTLE	18,007	—	—	—	May 19	—
*ARUNDEL CASTLE	19,116	—	—	—	—	May 25
*WARWICK CASTLE	20,107	—	—	—	—	June 1
*DUNHOTTAR CASTLE	18,007	May 20	May 23	May 27	June 2	—
*ATHLONE CASTLE	28,564	—	—	—	—	June 8
*LLANDKFF CASTLE	10,786	—	—	—	June 8	—

Mail Service via Madeira for South African ports.
 Via Teneriffe, Lobito, Walvis Bay, S. African Ports, Lourenco Marques and Beira
 Via Tangier, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Genoa, Port Said and East African Ports.
 Via Las Palmas, Ascension, St. Helena, South African Ports,
 Lourenco Marques and Beira.



Direct Cargo Service between New York and South and East Africa



Residence at: Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow, and at Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Johannesburg, Lourenco Marques, Beira, Mombasa.

AGENTS: Middlesboro T. A. BULMER & CO. LTD. Antwerp, JOHN P. BEST & CO. Hamburg, SUHR & CLASSEN, Rotterdam, KUYPER, VAN DAM & SMER.

HEAD OFFICE: 3, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3
 Telephone: Mansion House 2550
 West End Agency: 125, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1
 Telephone: Whitehall 1911

H.M.

Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office

is gladly at the service of all interested in Trade, Touring, Land Settlement, Big Game Hunting or Prospecting in

- NORTHERN RHODESIA
- TANGANYIKA
- NYASALAND
- ZANZIBAR
- UGANDA
- KENYA

Inquiries should be made to THE COMMISSIONER,

H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES' TRADE & INFORMATION OFFICE,
 132, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2
 Telephones: Whitehall 5701-2-3
 Telegrams: "Eamatters, Rand, London"



E. GERRARD & SONS TAXIDERMISTS

Every form of sporting trophy cured, dressed and mounted; natural and life-like, a lasting reminder of past adventures.

61, College Place, Camden Town, London, N.W.1