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MATTERS OF MOMENT

FAUNA PRESERVATION in Africa is, fortunately, no longer purely a local affair; it has been the subject of an International Convention, over which Lord Onslow presided with characteristic enthusiasm, energy and ability, the provisions of this instrument being now in process of adoption by the East, Central and South-Eastern Dependencies in British Africa. Uganda is modifying its Game Ordinance in the light of the Convention, and in the course of the debate in the Legislative Council of that Protectorate, Mr. Duncan Macgregor put his finger on two points which should certainly be borne in mind when other territories are faced with the same necessity. One was the question of a "dazzling light," the other had reference to the definition of the word "trophy"—and in one of these matters the Attorney-General was constrained to admit that the Convention had been followed "too slavishly."

As the senior non-official Member explained, Clause 5 of the amended Ordinance read: "uses any dazzling light or flare for the purpose of hunting any animal," and he could not understand why the words "dazzling light" had been employed, for they might lead to considerable confusion later on. It was possible, he said, to use a soft, subdued light, such, for example, as a strong light suspended high up, to enable the hunter to shoot an animal, and if he did so he would not be guilty of an offence. In his opinion the old law was better, for it

said: "uses any artificial light for the purpose of enabling any game to be shot." This contention was accepted by the Attorney-General and the old phrase was inserted in the amended Ordinance in place of "dazzling." Good sportsmen will agree with the Uganda resolution, which should put a stop to the ingenuities of mere trophy hunters in evading the Game Laws, of which Eastern Africa has already had sad experience.

* * *

The other flaw in the Convention's findings exposed by Mr. Macgregor was in the definition of "trophy," which mentions "tooth, tusk, bone, claw, hoof and horn," but omits skins and skulls, the principal trophies sought by hunters. Here he did not find quite so easy a passage for the Attorney-General's legal mind saw that "skull" would be covered by the word "bone," and "skin" by "anything part of, or produced from, an animal"; yet he admitted that the Game Ordinance was distributed all over the world, often to people who were not lawyers, and who might be led to believe that they could with impunity take the skin or skull of an animal. So, on the excellent principle that it is better to be safe than sorry, the word "skin" was inserted in the amended law. Mr. Macgregor may be thanked for his refusal to be overawed by the great authority of the International Convention into accepting its findings without critical examination, and for having given a lead to other Legislatures before which these questions will come for consideration.

IT IS LAMENTABLE that the great amount of good work which is being done to improve the health and living conditions of Native workers in East Africa and the Rhodesias passes unnoticed by some of the people and societies most inclined to express themselves in public. **Need For Publicity.** on the various problems of African life.

Not long ago, after a lecture on East Africa had been given in London by a man who knew his subject, a member of the audience seized the opportunity of question time to throw out the challenge: "I suppose these Native mine-workers are practically slaves?" The pity is that that idea, perhaps not quite so crudely expressed, lies at the back of the minds of many well-meaning critics of British administration in the Colonies. While German propaganda invents calumnies to the detriment of the British Colonial Empire, the British Press, learned and philanthropic societies, and informed individuals might well play their part in making known the humanitarian work on which British Governments, missionaries, settlers and others are engaged in Africa.

There is a fine record of devoted and inspired labour on behalf of the Natives—work that deserves wide publicity, but which remains hidden under a bushel. Dr. A. R. Paterson and his colleagues in Kenya and elsewhere are working on the broadest lines, widening the basis

Service to the African. of the medical service to include all phases of hygiene in co-operation with every department of the Administration; Dr. Wilson and his wife, the principals in the "malaria unit," which has done such good work in Tanganyika, have, after extended research, developed a theory of treatment which promises to revolutionise the hygiene of Native labour forces; many estates are introducing new types of houses for their Native employees, with surprisingly good results in improving health; and these examples barely touch the fringe of the betterment which, in the face of manifold difficulties, makes progress year by year.

There are very few European employers of Native labour who do not now realise the practical importance of improving the living conditions of their "boys." Cheap labour, they know to their cost, can be very dear labour. Unhealthy and underfed labourers are a dead weight in any labour staff, and lack of consideration brings its own swift punishment, for the Native everywhere in the British Dependencies, whatever ill-informed sentimentalists may say, is a free man, free to choose his employer, to work where he will, or to stay in his village. The great mines of the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, for instance, set an excellent example in the provision they make for the comfort and welfare of their Native staff; and as the lecturer at Friends House retorted to the questioner's accusation of "slavery"—for it was there that the innuendo was uttered—the Natives will use all means to get to the mines in search of well-paid work, being assured of decent and

healthy conditions. Retired residents from East and Central Africa might find and utilise opportunities of spreading the knowledge of such facts far and wide; sentimentalists and jaundiced critics seem to have no difficulty in getting lecturers to support their crabbed and distorted views, and there is great need for honest and knowledgeable Colonists to bring the breeze of truth to dissipate the mephitic atmosphere diffused by these detractors of British African endeavour.

* * *

TEN YEARS AGO, when transcontinental flying in Africa was in its infancy, this journal drew attention to the danger of the introduction of yellow fever among non-immune populations in Eastern and Southern Africa, owing to the transport of **Aeroplanes and Yellow Fever.** port of ~~the disease~~ by aeroplane. The warning which we ventured to give became the subject of somewhat heated controversy: while some of the leading authorities in the world warmly welcomed the initiative, certain other medical authorities dismissed the suggestions as the scaremongering of a lay publication which should have refrained from comment upon such a topic. But we were privately encouraged by men of outstanding eminence to adhere to our judgment, and by 1933 the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation had come into existence with headquarters at the Hague. It formulated the special regulations which have nowadays to be observed by aircraft and by the Governments of the countries in which aircraft land, and it may fairly be said that those stringent rules and the careful observance of them by the men responsible for aircraft management have done much to remove public anxiety in East, Central and South Africa. Colonel F. P. Mackie, of the staff of Imperial Airways, has, for instance, recently said that the introduction of yellow fever in those territories would result in "a holocaust of unparalleled dimensions."

* * *

Two sources of infection are possible: a sufferer from yellow fever may travel as a passenger in a plane, or the aircraft may carry infected *Aedes* mosquitoes. The first possibility is not so alarming for though a yellow fever patient is **Two Sources of Infection.** infective for nine days, the disease is so acute in its symptoms that diagnosis is rapid, and the patient may be readily dealt with, a mosquito net being sufficient protection against the spread of infection. So it is the mosquito which constitutes the real threat. Mosquitoes can travel great distances in an aeroplane; Colonel Mackie has pointed out, for instance, that a serious outbreak of malaria was recently caused in Brazil by a purely African mosquito, *Anopheles gambiae*, which had in some way managed to cross the Atlantic, though planes were not proved to have been the agency of transport. The *Aedes* vectors of yellow fever could, of course, reach the Eastern African Dependencies at least as easily from the persistent foci of the disease on the West Coast of Africa.

The disinfection, as it is called, of aircraft in flight by the employment of insecticide sprays is proving a real protection against infected mosquitoes finding or retaining a foothold in transit, but the

co-operation of passengers is essential to ensure the maximum efficiency for the method. We had, and have, no wish, like the fat boy in "Pickwick," to "fatten" readers' flesh creep, but those who have read accounts of a yellow fever outbreak in, say, the West Indies or West Africa, will realise that Colonel Mackie's strong language was thoroughly justified, and that all precautionary measures are to be welcomed. It is on

record that a whole British regiment of the Line, from Colonel to drummer-boy (with the exception of the chaplain), once refused to land in the island of Barbados because yellow fever was rampant there; and though modern research has made control of such an epidemic comparatively easy among Europeans, its spread among non-immune natives would be far more difficult to fight. The "appalling dimensions" of such a possible disaster being once recognised, transcontinental passengers in African planes will need no persuasion to submit with promptitude and good grace to any regulation, even if it be irksome.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Of Income Tax

INCOME TAX YIELD cannot, of course, be accepted as a conclusive criterion of the relative prosperity of two territories, since their financial structure, the ratios between direct and indirect taxation, the actual rates of income tax, and the proportion of European to African residents are among the many considerations which enter into calculations. But though the figures are consequently not recalled in a blindly comparative spirit, it is interesting to note that a recent issue of this paper contained, by coincidence, two quite disconnected facts—*that Southern Rhodesia is budgeting for a revenue from income tax in the current year of £1,000,000 and that Kenya collected from income tax last year rather more than £100,000, though only about £40,000 had been estimated as likely to accrue from that impost.* As was noted in the reference by the Earl of Denbigh, a large part of the revenue thus received by Kenya originates with companies and shareholders domiciled in Great Britain, and to them it is no hardship, for they would otherwise pay the tax to the Imperial Treasury. Kenya has a long way to go to draw level with Southern Rhodesia, but she has already gone a much longer way in that direction than many people thought possible when Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister ruled the Colonial Office!

Fascists Forgo Coffee

TERRIBLY SAD is the news from Italy that patriotic Fascists have been enjoined to give up coffee drinking "in order to cheat the rich democracies which want gold for their coffee and not goods"—a reason which is spiteful enough, but sounds remarkably thin. When the Duce took over Ethiopia, the home of coffee, the very birthplace of the coffee tree, it was blazed abroad that Italy would in no time put the coffee industry of Kenya "on the spot"; her plan was that of mass production by the thousands of Italian peasants who were to be settled in the new Empire. Why, only a year or so ago, as an earnest of the prodigality of Ethiopia, Mussolini presented a hundred tons of coffee to the German Winter Help Fund. In the interim there seems to have been a hitch somewhere, and as the Blackshirt who loves but cannot obtain coffee ruefully sips his orange juice or what-not, he may ponder the very apt proverb that "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip."

Commemorating Mosilikatze

MOSILIKATZE, Mzilikazi, or Umziligazi—and there may be other variants, of the name of the creator of the Matabele nation—was a man of distinct parts, if given, as a well-known guide-book puts it, to "exterminating the inhabitants as a preliminary to settlement" on his way up from Zululand to what is now Southern Rhodesia. He proved a good friend to Dr. Robert Moffat, Livingstone's father-in-law, whom he allowed in 1859 to establish the first European settlement in Matabeleland, and he was loyal to his agreements with the British. So a fund has been started to erect a memorial to him as part of the Jubilee celebrations to be held in Southern Rhodesia next year. It will be on the site of his *kraal* some 13 miles from Bulawayo on the old Gwanda road, a dwelling-place which rejoiced in the name of Mhlahlandhlela. (How good it would be to hear a B.B.C. announcer roll out that word!) As a gesture of goodwill to the Natives, and as a tribute to one who was a great man in his own way, the proposal is sound and welcome. The memorial will cost some £500, and the many Rhodesians, old and new, who would doubtless willingly contribute should send their donations to P.O. Box 971, Bulawayo.

Eating Poisoned Meat

ARROW POISON, so successfully used by hunting tribes in Eastern and Central Africa, does not, as is well known, render the meat inedible. At the most, the site of the actual wound is cut out before the carcass is consumed. The most immediately fatal poison, HCN, hydrogen cyanide or, in common parlance, prussic acid, yet it is being increasingly used to fumigate trees, especially citrus trees, to get rid of insect pests such as "scale," and, in England, to exterminate rabbits. The question then arises, are animals killed by this gas dangerous to eat? The answer is, No. This has been proved in the case of English rabbits, and in South African citrus orchards, where HCN fumigation is used, it often happens that chickens roosting in the trees are killed by the gas and are then eagerly sought by the Natives who eat them without suffering any ill effects. The explanation is that the inhaled gas is transformed in the blood into harmless thiocyanates; and the fact is well worth knowing, for good meat is not so plentiful in Africa that one can afford to waste it, as might happen if HCN-poisoned carcasses were thrown away under the impression they were dangerous to man or beast.

An American View of Africa

Book which Deserves an English Edition

THANKS TO AN AMERICAN READER, our attention has been drawn to a book published in the U.S.A. and well deserving of an English edition for its subject matter, the manner of its treatment, and the experience of the author.

"Out of Africa," by Mr. Emory Ross, is not a big book in size, but it is big in conception, broad in delineation, wide in sympathy, and long in vision. Written by a missionary who has spent twenty-one years in West and Central Africa, who for the past six years has been secretary of the American Committee on Work in the Congo, and who recently made a comprehensive tour of East, Central, West and South Africa, it is addressed primarily to the Christian Churches of America, which, far from being told that the endeavours of the missionary societies are perfectly planned and executed, are made aware of their shortcomings in men and money, and told of the magnificent opportunities waiting to be seized.

One of the qualities of this book is its balance: in its enthusiasm and sincerity it does not forget the background of African life and in its confidence that the African can rise to his new responsibilities it does not omit to quote cases in support of that thesis. Mr. Ross sees his Africans—and his Europeans and Americans—as they are, not as he wishes they were, though he has ever before him the contemplation of what all might become.

Africa's Place in the World

Even men whose lives are given to the development of Africa are frequently so engrossed in their immediate work and circle that they underestimate the immense importance of the continent in world economy. Not so this writer, who asserts:—

"Our vaunted modern industry is dependent on Africa. Our two million tons of tin plate every year are boiled in African palm oil. Our mass-production technique depends on African cobalt, and only the Congo blocks Canada from developing a monopoly of this metal for the whole world. The earth's largest known resources of copper lie in Africa. Africa bores the very bowels of the earth with drills pointed with its diamonds; and African diamonds are among the largest ever found and cut. Africa treats our malignant conditions with its radium, cleanses our hands with its soaps, tops the keys of our pianos with its ivory.

"Africa is not remote. Africa is not just unobtrusive background stuff on the stage of world affairs. Africa is in us and with us and of us, already. Without Africa even now American life would be something quite different. Your chain store could not sell a tin of seven half-peaches for a dime were it not for Africa. For cheap tins require ample tin-plate, and tin-plate in its manufacture requires a sizzling hot bath of yellow palm oil.

"Ford" would still, to the American mind, mean a wading place across a stream were it not for Africa. For Africa produces largely the cobalt indispensable to high-speed tool steel, and without high-speed tool steel the mass-production automobile would not be. Two-thirds of every cup of cocoa or pound of chocolates that you buy comes from Africa, the source of 65% of the world's cocoa. From Africa we get much of the wattle bark used to tan American leather; casings for American-made sausages; and coffee for the discriminating taste; and cloves from Zanzibar for the American housewife."

The African is given his rightful place in this story of the evolution and development of his country.

"First-generation descendants of witch doctors and medicine men sit with trained and knowing eyes at the latest high-powered microscopes in scores of hospitals and laboratories picking trypanosomes out of blood smears, and determining which of a score of long-named intestinal parasites is troubling the patient. We have Congolese to-day running the steamboats and driving all the trains, selling the railway tickets and operating the adding machines which total up the sales; we have them manning all the telephone exchanges, and tapping Morse keys on all the telegraph lines of the Colony; we have them tending the latest high-speed, multiple-control cotton looms of the only spinning mills in Central Africa. . . . I have seen Native boys actually building a modern ten-passenger Fokker monoplane out of thousands of pieces of wood and wire and fabric sent out, knocked down, from Europe for the African air service of the Belgian flying company, the Sabena."

Unlettered but not Uneducated

While the author has a full appreciation of the importance to the African of the right type of education, he does not underestimate the education which for generations helped to shape tribal loyalties.

"Unlettered the African was, and very primitive," he writes, "but uneducated, no. African education dealt with getting meat from the forest or plain, fish from the river or lake, millet and plantains from the soil. It told one what to do in building a house, setting out on a journey or getting evidence against an enemy. A young man's relation to society and a girl's initiation into the mysteries of life were a part of education. And so was 'medicine,' but it did not lead to the degree of M.D.; it led to mass involvement in a system of witchcraft, dominated by fear, which many believe was the largest single factor in the African's centuries of retardment. It is hard to overstress the repressive and thwarting effects upon succeeding generations of Africans of the witchcraft and fetishism which fixed itself so blightingly upon their souls."

Education by Films

That the cinematograph would assist Africa enormously as an educational medium is the conviction of the writer, who says: "Pictures would leap all language barriers and carry home directly fundamental lessons in medicine, hygiene, public health, geography, history, climate, transportation, manufacture, personal conduct, religion, agriculture, architecture, stock-breeding, games—a great animated curriculum to be used in the schools, in the villages, and in the industrial centres to prepare the people for the new Africa."

He is emphatic on the need for proper planning for African development, describing as a tragedy the lack of a responsible body to define for even ten years a plan or objective for Africa as a whole. He looks at "French Africa in nine sections, British Africa in nineteen lots, Belgian Africa in two pieces, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish Africa in three divisions each, with Egypt, Liberia and Ethiopia left over to maintain traditions of autonomy"—which reveals that that book was written before Italy had expunged Ethiopia from the list of autonomous States.

Mr. Ross believes that the African of to-morrow may reach a stage beyond that of the white man of

to-day. "Where they will be to-morrow, we may never go. As a race of whites we may be quite unable in the end to keep pace with the unleashed energy of an African people catapulted within a single generation across three thousand years of history, culture, and religion on to the swift roads of modern progress."

He emphasises the tragedy of misdirected African initiative and energy. In the Union of South Africa, for instance, some three hundred separatist Native churches are registered with the Government, separatist, he is convinced, because the African feels that by establishing them he is advancing on at least five emotional fronts.

"He creates something. He controls it. It helps to satisfy his soul's aspiration for a better life and a religion more adequate than his father's. He registers protest against white domination. And he gets revenge by excluding whites from something of his, as he has been systematically excluded from many of their things." Yet if the African has blundered in this way, "the Church outside Africa cannot escape responsibility for having set the pattern of divisions, and for having carried into Africa looms set to duplicate that pattern."

There are some striking passages which contrast the deadening repression of African animism with the enlivening hope of Christianity.

"Animism has as its centre a belief in spiritual beings, most of whom are ever threatening to destroy man. Life is smothered in the fear of their violence. Magic, witchcraft, divination, sacrifice, propitiation, 'medicine,' fetishes are all a part of animistic beliefs and practices. Ceaseless vigilance and activity are necessary to ward off the malign influences of the countless spirits."

Repressive Influence of Witch Doctors

"Witch doctors are relied upon in most instances. They are at once detectives, police, grand jury, prosecutor, trial jury, judge and executioner, with such aids as they select, and with the entire consent of the tribe. Even the 'guilty' usually bow to them in assent. Their verdicts are seldom voided. In the massed fear in which African society exists, the magical wisdom of the witch doctors is accepted as the bulwark of the tribe.

"The desire to escape their professional attention and often fatal ministrations is a powerful factor in the individual's effort to remain inconspicuous in the mass of the tribe by conformity, imitation, avoidance of the unusual and the repression of initiative. In this atmosphere individuals cower. Peace and forgiveness are rare. Raw punishment prevails. To preserve life, life is forfeit. Fear rules. For century upon century generations of Africans lived and died within the shadow of this all-embracing animism."

A few brief sentences, picked almost at random, will still further reveal the character of a book well worth the study of all concerned for African progress:—

"In Africa more than in any other continent education is co-extensive with life."

"Nowhere in Africa has co-operative advance been more marked than in the Belgian Congo."

"Sometimes commercial firms, or even Governments, are quicker to trust important functions to the African than is the Church."

"The Maginot Line of concrete and steel seems no harder than the barriers of caste built in India of nothing more material than ideas."

Only when Mr. Ross crosses the border-line of politics does he commit himself to judgments likely to be rejected by many men who know their Africa not less well than he.

Over-Hasty Judgments

There is, for instance, no justification for his generalisation that "Africa became a Mandate-coated spoil for the victors of the World War." Only a small portion of Africa is governed under Mandate, and that Great Britain at any rate had no appetite for more land is clear (a) from the repeated endeavours of her then Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, to persuade President Wilson to accept the Mandate for Tanganyika Territory, and (b) by her ready renunciation of all claims to German territory in the Cameroons and Togoland beyond frontier rectification in the interests, not of this country, but of the unity of the border tribes.

Equally hasty is the assertion that "there can be no warrant for any great enthusiasm over the practical working out of mandates in Africa." The truth is that any comparison between German and British administration in East Africa, between German and French in the Cameroons, or between German and South African in South-West Africa results in each case immeasurably in favour of the new dispensation, whether the assessment be in terms of African freedom, of the safeguarding of Native lands, of the encouragement of Native production, of medical attention, of educational provision, or of transport or marketing facilities.

Though these factors are either insufficiently realised by the author, or escaped his mind when he wrote the passage quoted above, he does concede elsewhere that:—

"Any Colonial territory re-adjustments between European nations involve Native rights and desires first of all in this: whilst for the most part they were not really given the initial choice of their present European rulers, yet they have acquired from the latter already a certain heritage of foreign language, type of education, national mannerisms, literature, coinage, industrial and commercial practices, and even national history, which have been powerful forces in forming the lives of this whole generation of emerging African leaders in each Colony."

Africans Must Not Be Sacrificed

"Must they give up all this, unasked for in the beginning, but now a hardly-acquired part of their lives, just to allow jealous European countries to compose their extra-African differences? . . . If territorial re-adjustments meant change from Colonial rule to African autonomy, they would have much support from the Native populations. But a mere shift from bonbons to pretzels, from roast beef to spaghetti arouses only antagonism."

"A rising people just mastering French does not want to start all over again with Italian. Carpenters using inches will not shift to centimetres. I know some who have not done so even after 30 years under a centimetre régime. It is hard for 'lorry drivers' to become 'chauffeurs.' There is more in this, latter than just a name change. It means driving to the right while sitting on the left and shifting with the right, instead of driving to the left while sitting on the right and shifting with the left, and it means motors and pumps and carburettors and ignitions all built differently, screw-pitches different, and what-not. A clerk skilled in Portuguese accounting would have to educate himself afresh to give satisfaction in a German counting-house. A tribal chief ruling in capable co-operation with Belgian authorities would need considerable re-training before joining a British administration."

This, then, is a stimulating and well-written book, of a quality seldom reached in American volumes on Africa.

Facts About the Masai

Points from a Paper by Sir Claud Hollis

SIR CHARLES ELIOT, my revered chief, wrote some three decades ago in an admirable introduction to a book of mine:—

"The Masai resemble the lion and the leopard, strong and beautiful beasts of prey, and possess the artistic sense, but are never of any use, and often a serious danger. Even so the manly virtues, fine carriage, and often handsome features of the Masai arouse a certain sympathy; but it can hardly be denied that they have hitherto done no good in the world anyone knows of; they have lived by robbery and devastation, and made no use themselves of what they have taken from others."

"There are, however, two hopeful points for the future. Firstly, the Masai perform well whatever occupation they consent to engage in. They make good herdsmen, policemen and soldiers, though it must be remembered that there is some danger and inconvenience in keeping alive the warlike sentiments of the race in their own country. Secondly, the example of the pastoral Masai speaking the same language as the nomads shows that as a race they oscillate between the two modes of life, and the idea that they may be induced to settle down and take to agriculture is confirmed by the fact that many Masai near Nairobi and Taveta own plantations. It would appear that when once they begin to cultivate they do not return to their nomadic life."

Veterinary Training Centres

I think it may be said that the steps taken to educate the Masai are on the right lines. The Veterinary Training Centre is now an unqualified success, and a marked and welcome change has taken place in the attitude of the tribesmen towards assistance afforded by the veterinary staff.

When this establishment was inaugurated the method adopted to improve the Masai stock was to cross it with pure-bred European stock. This method was never popular with the Masai. In the first place, as the half-bred stock had no humps like the Native cattle, they were considered of little value; in the second place, they were less hardy and more prone to disease. The method now followed is to breed up Native stock by selection, and during the last three years the best Native bulls obtainable have been distributed to various centres in the reserve.

The Masai formerly valued their stock largely according to the colour of its hide, and were indifferent regarding the milk and beef yield. To-day they are being taught an improved method of handling and keeping stock in dairy centres, six of which are in operation. In these dairies the cows are milked regularly, the milk yields are measured systematically, the milk is handled under the most hygienic conditions, and a considerable quantity of milk and ghee is sent to Nairobi for sale. As an instance of the improvement in the milk supply, one Native cow recently gave 500 gallons of milk in 200 days, and another 485 gallons in 271 days.

The instruction given to the Masai in animal husbandry includes breeding; disease control, dairying and the preparation of hides and skins. Great enthusiasm has been shown in the immunisation of stock against pleuro-pneumonia and rinderpest, and in 1936 over 70,000 head were inoculated against these diseases. In 1937 inoculation against pleuro-pneumonia was made compulsory in a great part of the reserve.

A grassland improvement station has been established, and the Masai have themselves undertaken a system of building dams for the storage of rain

water. Cattle are sent to pasture there during the rainy season, thus resting the grass around the permanent sources of water. Huts for shade-drying of hides and skins have been erected in many places in the reserve, and a considerable number of well-dressed hides are sold to traders.

But perhaps the most important matter to record is that in 1936 over 10,000 head of cattle were sold by the Masai to people outside the reserve, and that number is likely to increase in the future. During 1937 some 8,000 head were sold for slaughter purposes only, the total number of cattle exported from the reserve not being recorded.

Attitude to Education Changed

As regards other forms of education, the Chief Native Commissioner has reported that, owing to the successful management of the two schools in the Masai reserve, the attitude of the elders towards education has completely changed, and that they welcomed a proposal to increase the number of schools. They even went so far as to agree to the provision being made for the education of girls, and so four more schools were soon established.

The following comment by the Director of Education on the Masai schools is worthy of record: "There is," he writes, "some splendid material in the Masai schools, and it is satisfactory to find that real progress has been made. Until recently it was exceptional for a Masai boy to remain at school beyond the elementary stage. Now substantial numbers are remaining for primary education, and with careful selection there is no reason why this tribe should not have representation in post-primary and secondary courses."

A form of education which has proved acceptable and valuable is for warriors to attend the recruit course at the police depot in Nairobi. It is a form of training that appeals to the Masai and instils into them a sense of discipline and personal pride.

Abolishing the Warrior System

A very important matter which has been discussed, but upon which no decision has been reached, is a proposal made by some of the most influential elders of the tribe that the warrior system should be abolished. Many of the elders, however, consider the proposal impracticable and undesirable, and have submitted a counter-proposal obliging all warriors to serve in some capacity for three months in each year for five years after circumcision and thereafter until marriage. This would be no great innovation, for, whereas in former times the Masai warriors considered it derogatory to perform any manual labour, large gangs of them may now be seen working on road construction or improving water supplies in the reserve.

Probably the brightest outlook for the future of the Masai lies in the fact that there is a marked urge amongst many of them towards progress and a wish for the eradication of disease. There is a limited area in the reserve suitable for agricultural activity, and a number of them have of late taken to an agricultural life. These Masai are not only themselves growing foodstuffs, but are hiring and paying Natives of other tribes to cultivate for them, and during the last two or three years have sold considerable quantities of maize to traders.

It is satisfactory to think that the Masai may yet contribute to the well-being of the rest of Africa, and that the efforts of those Europeans who fifty years ago saved them from extinction may not have been in vain.

Universities' Mission to Central Africa

Great Work Done, but More Help Needed

QUEEN'S HALL, London, was packed one evening last week on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, when several missionaries from East Africa, gave first-hand accounts of their experiences in the field. The Bishop of Ely presided.

The best speech of the evening was made by Canon R. M. Gibbons, Member for Native Affairs in the Tanganyika Legislative Council, and of the Council of Makerere College, Uganda, who spoke of the Native's urge for higher education and demand for responsibility.

Higher education for the Natives was, he said, the policy of the Zanzibar Diocese, and it met the insistent demand of the Natives themselves. Some might say that it was inspired by a longing for the "loaves and fishes" education brought with it; but that was not by any means the case. The Natives were keen to assume responsibility and the liabilities it involved, and to set up a civilisation of their own in their own land.

They wanted to do something, and had presented a memorial to Sir Mark Young, the Governor, to that effect. They had not learned much from the government which preceded the present British administration; but they had learned from the broadminded policy so sympathetically carried out by the British the institution of Native Councils, something they did not know before—what liberty meant. People at Home had no conception of the slavery that was caused by superstition and witchcraft.

Native Interest in Social Work

The Natives were taking an interest "off their own bat" in social work. The Bondel tribes had, on their own initiative and with their own money, bought a hut which they called a "Gut" where food, rest and housing were available for U.M.C.A. Christian wayfarers, and not only of their own tribe. Another, a combined church and club, had been erected at Moshi. Leadership was in the air, and in every Government department in Dar es Salaam were to be found Africans in responsible positions.

African women, too, could be trained to a wonderful degree. When he was in Uganda he had had the pleasure of seeing Mother Kevin's Community of 60 Native nuns, women of the highest spiritual attainments whose devotion and sanctity were a revelation to him.

Cynics might ask what sort of higher education did the Natives want, and what was best for them? The standard was high and getting higher; in Makerere it would reach University standard. He had had a surprising experience himself. Coming across a class of boys sitting in the open air, he asked them, rather sharply, what they were doing. One of the lads replied: "This is Mr. Stewart's zoology class, and we are learning the alimentary system of the slug." (Laughter and applause.)

The higher classes could be adequately taught only by European teachers; and he made an eloquent appeal to his audience for such teachers. To take up such work in Africa would be a sacrifice, though thought worthy by the great English headmaster of a great public school who had resigned to become the second Principal of Makerere. The clergy, on relinquishing their mission work in Africa, could,

and did, easily find work at Home, but that would be almost impossible for school teachers.

Contrasting British Native policy with that of the Germans and Italians, Canon Gibbons quoted the notorious "ape man" passage from *Mein Kampf*, and his own experience when travelling to England when he touched at Mogadiscio and Massowah. Struck by the paucity of Natives in those ports, he asked the reason, and was told that "The Italian policy is to do without niggers. In Asmara you will not find a nigger in the place, and soon in Addis Ababa it will be the same."

The Bishop of Ely, in his opening address, emphasised the mutual dependence of the Church overseas and the Church at Home; he had found from experience that if parishioners were made interested in Christian work abroad, the work of the parish increased spiritually and financially. There was no need, he said, to be depressed about the present or the future of the Church; in spite of what some newspapers with sensational headlines might say.

Tribute to Bishop May

The Rev. W. F. P. Ellis, who had worked for 11 years in the Northern Rhodesia diocese and hoped to revisit that Protectorate this year, pointed out that the U.M.C.A. in Northern Rhodesia checked the spread north of undesirable influences, such as the colour-bar, from the south, and the surging tide of Islam from the north. It was therefore important. He referred with enthusiasm to Bishop Alston May, who had been working for 25 years in the diocese and had recently celebrated his Jubilee. From the Congo to the Zambezi he was held in affection, reverence and respect, by every man, white or black, and his Jubilee had brought tributes from the Free Churches, the Roman Catholics, mining camps, settlers and Government officials alike. At one Native celebration in his honour the Bishop attended he was declared to be as indomitable as a wart-hog (laughter) because, said the Natives, the wart-hog was the greatest and stoutest of beasts; it never ran away, but fought to the death.

Bishop May had found it necessary to put an Interdict on a whole district which had been "incredibly naughty," and for six weeks no marriages could be celebrated, no baptisms performed, no Christian burials allowed and no Masses could be said.

Work in Nyasaland

Archdeacon H. A. M. Cox, who is still working in the Nyasaland diocese after 33 years, congratulated the Mission on the splendid young priests who had been coming out to Nyasaland during the past two years. They were effective because they had the spirit of humility, of joyful service and of patience in learning new languages. They needed wisdom and strength of body and soul to carry out their heavy responsibilities. He recalled what a famous Bishop had said to him when he first went out to Africa: "You may consider yourself fortunate if, during your first two years, you do not do more harm than good." He urged the need for more doctors to help Dr. Wigan, who had 11 stations to supervise scattered over a line 400 miles long from Matope to Mlilo, and had been working there for 25 years; and Dr. Trefusis whose medical work was limited by his being Principal of St. Paul's College at Liluli.

The Rev. Dr. G. Broomfield, organising secretary of the U.M.C.A., dwelt on the urgent necessity to divide the diocese of Nyasaland, where the work involved presented an impossible task for one man.

(Concluded on page 1086.)

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald Rhodesian Defence Measures On British Colonial Rule Training of Reservists

TWELVE HUNDRED of the members of British Empire Societies assembled last week in the banquet hall of Grosvenor House to celebrate Empire Day and entertain as their guests of honour, T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Kent. Lord Athlone presided over a very distinguished gathering.

The dinner was delayed while those present listened, standing, to the King's Empire Day speech broadcast from Winnipeg, Canada, reception being excellent. The passage defining the ideal of Empire was particularly impressive and appropriate to the occasion:—

"It is not in power or wealth alone," said His Majesty, "nor in dominion over other people, that the true greatness of an Empire consists. Those things are but the instrument; they are not the end nor the ideal. The end is freedom, justice and peace in equal measure for all, secure against attack from without and from within. It is only by adding to the spiritual dignity and material happiness of human life in all its myriad homes that an Empire can claim to be of service to its own people and to the world."

The Duke of Kent in responding to the toast of his health and that of the Duchess, stressed that the solidarity and genuine unity of the British Commonwealth had become even more evident as the result of the difficulties and problems of the last twelve months. "If they in England had had anxious moments, those moments had been no less anxious in the self-governing Dominions and in the Colonies."

Loyalty of Colonial Empire

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Colonies, after referring to Somaliland as one of our desert territories "across which drifted nomadic tribes," claimed that the British Commonwealth had proved it was possible for people of countless different races and creeds to live together in peace and concord. In some cases for generations, in other cases for centuries, the Colonies had given Great Britain their unstinted support and loyalty.

As to the charge sometimes made that Great Britain exploited her Colonies, if that ever was true, the idea had long been abandoned. It was her main purpose to enable her subjects throughout the Colonies and Protectorates to partake in ever larger measure of the benefits of modern education, of economic well-being, of education of health, and of a full enjoyment of life. We must repay their loyalty by giving back to them the best that lay in our power, the gift of self-government and freedom.

Even among the most backward peoples, he concluded, it was our endeavour to help them to stand more and more securely on their own feet. Man's freedom was one of the most treasured things in the world to-day, and enshrined in the British Commonwealth was a freedom so strong that no power on earth would be able to blot it out.

The new headquarters of Imperial Airways at Victoria Station will be opened on Monday next. Thereafter passengers for the East African air service will leave Victoria by the private platform behind the building, and incoming passengers will be brought direct to the station from the base at Southampton. Friends and relatives of departing and arriving passengers may make use of these facilities for travelling to and from Southampton.

A BILL to amend the Defence Act has been gazetted for introduction during the Parliamentary Session. Its most important provision is for compulsory training for a period of up to 14 days for members of the Territorial Force Reserve.

Hitherto a large number of men through the circumstances of their employment or residence in country districts have been unable to carry out compulsory training with the Territorial active force, although many have fired off the annual musketry course. It is now intended to gather such men into camps annually to give a more comprehensive and satisfactory military training, thus increasing the numbers of trained men.

Provision has also been made for newcomers to the Colony to do such service before they are qualified as citizens in the ordinary way, although the Bill indicates that care must be taken of the acceptance of such volunteers. Men who evade the obligations of compulsory service will have to do it when found out, in spite of the fact that they may have passed the age limit. The police reserve is also to be expanded under the Act.

War-Time Allowances

The Minister of Defence, Mr. R. C. Tredgold, has introduced a Bill to provide for revised conditions of service of the Colony's soldiers in the event of war.

Pay will range from 5s. a day for a rifleman to £2 a day for a Lieutenant-Colonel. Allowances for dependants will be made on a flat rate for all ranks, a wife to receive £150 a year, with an additional allowance of £36 a year for the first child and £30 for each additional child. Soldiers may allocate a portion of their pay to dependants. Southern Rhodesians serving in the Forces of other Governments, where the scales of pay are lower, will have their pay and allowances made up to the Rhodesian rate. Disability pensions will be on a scale related to 100% disability payments, which range from £240 a year for a non-commissioned officer or rifleman to £480 for a Lieutenant-Colonel, and pensions for widows will range from £180 for the widow of a non-commissioned officer or rifleman to £300 for the widow of a Lieutenant-Colonel. In each instance the children's allowance is £36 for the first child and £30 for each of the others.

Provision is made to ensure that insurance policies are not forfeited, the repayment of loans for the purchase of house property will be suspended, and the Government will undertake the payment of school boarding fees where necessary. Civil servants will be guaranteed against loss of seniority or promotion through military service. A board is to be appointed to modify the provisions in special cases of hardship.—*Times*, telegram from Salisbury.

Tropical Medical Research

The Tropical Medical Research Committee announce that up to three junior fellowships are offered immediately for award to qualified medical men or women wishing to receive training with a view to careers in research work in tropical medicine. Preference will be given to candidates who have already had preliminary experience of methods of research in some branch of medical science. Full particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Tropical Medical Research Committee, 38 Old Queen Street, S.W.1. Applications should be lodged not later than June 19, 1939.

New Bridge over the Kafue

Further Help from Beit Trustees

LILIAN LADY BEIT, widow of the late Sir Otto Beit, last week formally opened the new Otto Beit bridge across the Zambezi at Chirundu, in the presence of a distinguished gathering. In accepting the bridge from the Beit Trustees, Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, said it was the latest example of the many benefactions made by the Beit Trust to Rhodesia.

"The bridge has been built from the funds bequeathed for the furtherance of the ideals of Cecil Rhodes by his devoted friend, Alfred Beit, whose brother and successor, Sir Otto Beit, has earned the deep gratitude of the Rhodesias both in the administration of the Trust and in other ways." He paid a tribute to the health and safety of the men who had built the bridge, and congratulated the engineer-in-charge, Mr. Leishman, on the successful completion of the work. The bridge stood as a monument of finely conceived and wisely applied munificence.

Sir John Chancellor, who is one of the trustees of the Beit Fund, announced that a new bridge was to be built over the Kafue River in Northern Rhodesia. At present cars crossed the river by pontoon, and it was the only unbridged gap left in the main route through the Rhodesias. At the suggestion of Sir James McDonald, the Northern Rhodesia Government had agreed to advance the money for the construction of the bridge, and the Beit Trust would repay the Government in five annual instalments. Work would soon begin on the new structure, which has been designed by Mr. Ralph Freeman, who is responsible for the design of the Otto Beit Bridge.

Those who were present at the official opening ceremony at Chirundu, in addition to Sir Herbert Stanley and Sir John Chancellor, included Sir John Maybin, Governor of Northern Rhodesia; Sir Alfred Beit, M.P., and Lady Beit; Mr. R. H. Henderson, Minister without Portfolio, representing the South African Government; Sir James McDonald, Beit Trustee in Rhodesia; Lord Davidson, representing the contractors, Messrs. Dorman, Long & Company, Ltd.; Mr. Ralph Freeman, the designer of the bridge; Mr. Hitchcock, secretary of the Beit Trust; and Captain E. R. Marsland, resident engineer for the Beit Trustees. Mr. G. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister for Southern Rhodesia, and members of the Legislative Councils of Northern and Southern Rhodesia were also present.

East African Group

Lord Chesham and Mr. C. L. Mortimer, Commissioner of Lands and Settlement in Kenya, will address the East African Group of the Overseas League on June 15 on the subject of "European Settlement in East Africa." While Lord Chesham will deal with settlement problems in Tanganyika, Mr. Mortimer will take as the basis of his address the report of the Committee on Settlement in Kenya.

Salvaging a Flying Boat

Three months ago the Imperial Airways flying-boat "Corsair" was severely damaged in making a forced landing in a river near Faradje, in the North-eastern Congo. Temporary repairs to the hull are being carried out on the craft, which has been pulled ashore, and officials are now investigating the possibility of damming the river and dynamiting rock obstructions, so that there might be sufficient depth of water to enable the flying-boat to take off.

Statements Worth Noting

"Hear my law, O my people; incline your ears unto the words of my mouth."—*Ps. lxxviii, 1.*

"Language, even more than Art, is the soul of a people."—*Lord Harlech.*

"Medicine is an essential part of evangelistic work."—*Archdeacon H. A. M. Cox.*

"I owe my conversion to the Universities Mission to Central Africa."—*The Bishop of Ely.*

"The arch slaughterer and enemy of all wild life—Man."—*Colonel J. Stevenson-Hamilton.*

"I do my best work in an atmosphere of friendship."—*The Rt. Rev. G. A. Chambers, Bishop of Central Tanganyika.*

"In Japan there has been no erosion due to mismanagement of the soil."—*H.E.H. in the "East African Agricultural Journal."*

"Nyasaland is at long last to have the only thing that it has ever really lacked—a policy."—*The "Beira News," in an editorial on Nyasaland's new Governor.*

"It is the prime duty of any museum organisation in Uganda to serve the requirements of the people of the Protectorate."—*Report of the Uganda Museum Committee.*

"The people of Kenya will not always be content to be governed from abroad and ruled by an imported Civil Service."—*The "East African Standard," in an editorial.*

"Tropical forest management as practised to-day is a very crude art compared with European forest management."—*G. V. Jacks and R. O. Whyte, in "The Rape of the Earth."*

"African territories north of the Union need professional men, and it is possible an outlet may thus be found for many such in the Union who now find difficulty in making a living."—*Mr. O. Pirow.*

"The campaign against veld fires in Southern Rhodesia last year has checked soil erosion, preserved timber and conserved the water supply."—*Captain F. E. Harris, Minister of Agriculture.*

"I don't think there is any question that the most startling and ingenious of the British exhibits in the New York World Fair is the main contribution of Southern Rhodesia."—*Mr. Alistair Cooke, in a broadcast.*

"The international crisis in September and the intensive cultivation of food crops which it evoked served to show that the peasant cultivators of Zanzibar are both able and ready to rise to an occasion."—*Provincial Administration Report, Zanzibar, 1938.*

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.

Danzig.—“Whatever the ultimate outcome of a war between Germany and Poland, its early stages would probably be extremely painful for Danzig. . . . The present position, in which foreign affairs, Customs, and railways of the Free State lie under Polish control cannot long continue.

Yet to a neutral observer there seems little in the situation in Danzig which should be intolerable to a German, apart from the fact that the city is not actually a legal part of the Reich. Only the occasional glimpse of a strange khaki uniform indicates that there are Polish Customs and postal officials in the town. But the Polish eagle on a railway carriage is a reminder that it is the Polish and not the German State Railways which control Danzig lines; at the frontier the Danzig Customs officials are supervised by Poles; and it is galling for the Danziger abroad to be forced to apply for help to the Polish rather than the German Consulate. Yet for the price in foreign control which the Danziger pays he obtains solid advantages. His city is the second port for Poland; the entire Polish timber trade passes through it, and much of the Republic's coal, minerals, and agricultural produce is still shipped from there. Danzig banks are rich in foreign exchange, and the man in the street knows eggs, butter, white flour, and coffee to any extent in Danzig and that he cannot do so in Germany. If Danzig were to become a truly German port most of its prosperity would vanish.”—*The Danzig correspondent of "The Times."*

Germans in Rumania.—Germany is carrying out a prodigious propagandist campaign with a view to achieving the 'ideological' conquest of Rumania (the military conquest having been made rather difficult by the Franco-British guarantee). Numerous Rumanian journalists have been invited to Germany, where they are shown much military display, for the Germans want above all to impress Rumania with military power. Rumanian newspapers receive German subsidies and publish articles packed with servile praise of everything German. They reveal the fact of their newly-acquired wealth by lavishly increasing their print and the number of their pages. The Press Department of the German Legation in Bucarest has become extremely active. Its personnel consist of four principal agents and numerous 'special attaches' (the French and British Legations have only one press attache each).—*"The Arrow."*

British Defence.—“Delay in facing facts has forced us willy-nilly into the Continental system of conscription. I do not believe that our engagements will compel us to make that system permanent, but I do believe that they will necessitate the maintenance of a militia with six months' training, recruiting its strength and its reserves by steady annual increments. We shall not be able to play the part we ought to play in the next phase of European development unless we maintain a larger trained reserve in peace time than will ever be possible under our present Territorial system. The best feature of the Military Training Act is that it will bring together young men of all classes in common service to the nation. All who served in the last war know what is meant by the comradeship of service. Why should that comradeship be confined to periods of national danger, and not perpetuated in a form which will strengthen and enrich our democracy for all time?”—*Sir Edward Grigg, M.P., writing in the "Observer."*

Palestine.—“That the Arabs in Palestine should be gradually reduced by a systematic and continuing immigration of Jews to the position of a minority in their country would be intolerable. No Arab could be expected to acquiesce in that; no Englishman, if he were an Arab, would acquiesce in it. Since 1922, the year when the Mandate took effect, Moslems in Palestine have increased by under 50%, and the Jews by 300%. The Jews, of course, started from a much lower level (84,000 in 1922), but their absolute increase also has been greater than that of the Moslems. Some limit must clearly be set to immigration, and though there is room for discussion as to when and at what figure the claim that it can be limited only by the absorptive capacity of the country is not tenable. That much-quoted phrase occurs not in the Mandate, but in a White Paper issued by Mr. Churchill in 1922, and it was negative, not positive, in form, indicating a limit which must not be exceeded, but by no means implying that the limit must necessarily be reached.”—*The "Spectator."*

Background to

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

Financial
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Free Speech.—“Out of 11 hours' debate in the House of Commons on Monday and Tuesday, official party speakers and Privy Councillors occupied just over eight hours. The average length of their speeches was 40 minutes. Only seven ordinary back-bench members spoke. One of these spoke for an hour; one delivered a maiden speech; and one was Mr. Morrison. Excluding these, only four completely ordinary back-bench members spoke, and all of them limited their speeches to the comparative brevity of 20 minutes. When a very considerable number of members in all parts of the House feel strongly on a particular issue, that only some six out of 800 should be able to speak is really a denial of free speech and a negation of Parliamentary government.”—*Captain V. A. Cazalet, M.P.*

American Cotton Scheme.—“For years the cotton policy of the American authorities has been frankly almost insane. The net result of these seven years is that price of cotton is low, acreage under cotton is very restricted, and the U.S. Government has accumulated more than 11 million bales, which it has little chance of selling in a normal way, and which is costing considerable sums in interest and storage charges. The U.S. Government has over \$500 millions advanced against the security of this cotton. At most, this country could take about 4,000,000 bales of American cotton—worth at current prices approximately £10,000,000. Divided equally between rubber and tin, this sum would buy 60,000 tons of the former and 25,000 tons of the tin. Now the British Government does not own these two commodities, so it will have to buy them. But what Dutch take any of the cotton? If the proposed deal goes through, this country will take something of which the U.S. wants to be rid very badly. It will give in exchange two commodities which the U.S. must have; and it will be giving Congress control of a stock which might be used to the detriment of the tin and rubber markets. For this, the benefits to this country are relatively slight. The scheme may go through, but for one reason alone—because the British Government wants to please the American.”—*The "Investor's Chronicle."*

to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week: Market Movements and Trends

Opinions Epitomised.—“Short speeches are the best and most effective.”—*Captain E. A. Fitzroy, M.P.*

“If I had my hat on I would take it off to the Palestine police.”—*Sir Charles Tegart.*

“Wherever the Swastika has gone trade has invariably not followed but left the flag.”—*Sir Samuel Scott.*

“Conscription of wealth is a substitute for thought.”—*Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

Oxford is an industrial centre which, like Sheffield and Manchester, has a University.”—*The Bishop of Ely.*

Hatred of war is a potent force in any civilised community, but not so fear of war.”—*Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P.*

“The position of France and Britain is much stronger than it was in 1914.”—*M. Tardieu, in the Paris “Gringoire.”*

“It is not the selfishness of this country which one has to combat, but its incurable optimism.”—*Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P.*

“The Royal Family is the greatest asset in the British Empire.”—*The Rt. Hon. S. M. Bruce, High Commissioner for Australia.*

“Should a national emergency occur, I am convinced that the horse will again become a great national asset.”—*Sir Walter Gilbey.*

“Freedom involves sacrifice and liberty means restraint, without which there can be no true liberty.”—*The Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C.*

“Sympathy, understanding, and a genuine delight in fellowship are the secrets of such a brilliant progress as the King and Queen are now making.”—*The “Observer.”*

“The Ministry of Health is still subsidising tenements to house and re-house masses of people whom the National Defence is planning to evacuate.”—*Mr. F. J. Osborn.*

“The qualities most desirable for business are mental alertness, resiliency, accuracy, and ability to reason logically and to express thought briefly and coherently.”—*Mr. W. Bell.*

“To ask a man, when challenged with a revolver, to say whether he has been expecting to be robbed with violence is precisely parallel with the Fuehrer’s present inquiry.”—*A. B. Gridley, M.P.*

“In two zones in Libya modern Rome is running up her new agricultural Colonies with a speed equalled by the democracies only in the construction of the scaffolding of world exhibitions.”—*Mr. George L. Steer.*

“Members of the executive of the Labour Party never showed any objection to the fact that I earned a large income when I was in the Party; indeed, at times I was regarded, I believe, as somewhat of an asset to the Party.”—*Sir Stafford Cripps.*

“It is zest for life that matters, that carries you on; however subordinate your walk in life; but without discipline it is unbridled, without freedom it is stifled. Whatever your job is to be, you need never be bored or dispirited.”—*Sir David Munro.*

“Disraeli was once asked by a new M.P. whether he advised him to take part often in debates, Disraeli replied: “No. It is much better that the House should wonder why you do not speak than why you do.”—*The Speaker, in the House of Commons.*

“It is the boast of the totalitarian states that they have solved the problem of unemployment, and to some extent the claim is justified. The same absorption of employment takes place in Dartmoor Prison, as was pointed out by the late Lord Snowden.”—*The “Investors’ Review.”*

“Nobody in Paris believes that war has been averted; but everybody agrees that, thanks to the redressment of Anglo-French policy since the dark days of March, the danger of war has been greatly diminished, and the danger of defeat reduced to nothing.”—*London* Britain and France firmly continue to remain in their present line of policy.”—*Paris correspondent of the “Sunday Times.”*

“Let the British Government ask the permission of the League of Nations to make Palestine a British Colony. It would have several great advantages. There would be greater security for the Jewish National Home, and a more effective safeguarding of the rights of all communities; moreover, under British rule, in a British Colony, the Arabs need not fear Jewish domination.”—*Mr. James de Rothschild, M.P.*

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

	£	s.	d.
Consols 2½%	70	7	6
Kenya 5%	108	0	0
Kenya 3½%	97	15	0
N. Rhodesia 3½%	98	10	0
Nyasaland 3%	92	10	0
N’land Rlys. 5% A. debts.	86	10	0
Rhodesia Rlys. 4½% debts.	83	10	0
S. Rhodesia 3½%	99	10	0
Sudan 5½%	106	12	6
Tanganyika 4½%	108	0	0

Industrials.			
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco (s1) ...	5	0	0
British Oxygen (s1)	4	5	0
British Ropes (2s. 6d.) ...	6	6	6
Courtaulds (s1)	1	7	10½
Dunlop Rubber (s1)	1	9	0
General Electric (s1)	3	19	6
Imperial Chemical Ind. (s1) ...	1	10	10½
Imperial Tobacco (s1)	6	15	0
Int. Nickel Canada	53
Prov. Cinematograph	1	0	0
Turner and Newall (s1)	4	4	7½
H.S. Steels	50
United Steel (s1)	1	4	7½
Unitever (s1)	1	16	9
United Tobacco of S.A.	4	6	3
Vickers (10s.)	1	0	6
Woolworth (5s.)	3	4	1½

Mines and Oils			
Anaconda (\$50)	5	8	9
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	2	3	9
Anglo-American Investment ...	1	0	7½
Anglo-Iranian	4	5	0
Ariston (2s. 6d.)	11	10	10½
Ashanti Goldfields (4s.)	3	8	9
Bibiani (4s.)	1	0	0
Blyvoor (10s.)	10	7	7½
Burma Oil	4	0	0
Consolidated Goldfields	3	5	0
Crown Mines (10s.)	15	8	6
De Beers Deferred (50s.)	7	2	6
East Daaga (10s.)	1	2	6
E. Rand Consolidated (5s.)	4	6	6
E. Rand Proprietary (10s.)	2	11	3
Gold Coast Selection (5s.)	1	4	3
Grootvlei	4	3	9
Johannesburg Consolidated ...	2	7	6
Klerksdorp (5s.)	3	9	9
Kwahu (2s.)	1	12	6
Lyndhurst	1	10	10½
Marievale (10s.)	18	6	6
Mexican Eagle	9	3	3
Nigel Van Ryn (5s.)	2	11	11
Rand Mines (5s.)	8	12	6
Randfontein	2	0	0
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	36	0	0
Shell	4	7	6
Simmer (2s. 6d.)	1	0	0
S. A. Land (3s. 6d.)	3	15	0
S. A. Towns (10s.)	9	6	6
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	11	5	0
Vlakfontein (10s.)	1	1	6
West Mines (10s.)	5	11	3
Western Holdings (5s.)	14	11	11

Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails			
Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) ...	1	3	0
British India 5½% prefs. ...	100	15	0
Clan	5	12	6
E.D. Realisation	3	6	6
Great Western	37	0	0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	87	10	0
L.M.S.	16	5	0
National Bank of India	30	15	0
Southern Railway def. ord. ...	18	5	0
Standard Bank of S.A.	14	7	6
Union-Castle 6% prefs.	17	4	4

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

PERSONALIA

Sir Alexander Gibb left for South Africa last week.

Major G. H. Anderson has arrived home from Kenya.

Mr. Jivahji P. Jasavala, Legal Assistant, is acting Crown Counsel in Zanzibar.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Edge leave England this week on their return to Nyasaland.

Mr. H. R. Hone, Attorney-General in Uganda, has arrived home by air from Kampala.

Mr. D. S. Smith has been elected member for the Njoro ward of the Nakuru District Council.

Mr. Vivian Oury has been appointed a director of the British Central Africa Company, in succession to the late Mr. Libert Oury.

Mr. W. Buttery, Senior Clerk, Special Grade, has been appointed Chief Train Controller, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.

Mr. S. O. V. Hodge has been promoted to be Provincial Commissioner, and Mr. R. Pedraza to be Senior District Commissioner, Kenya Colony.

The Rt. Rev. Alston I. W. May, Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, who has been working in that diocese for 25 years, is expected to visit England next year.

Mr. J. O'B. Kelly has been appointed Acting Resident Magistrate, Mombasa, in addition to his duties as District Registrar, Supreme Court of Kenya, Mombasa.

Mrs. R. B. Vellani, Mrs. R. Mehta, Mrs. B. Leechman and Mrs. R. J. Mason have been appointed members of the Dar es Salaam Cinema Censorship Board.

Mr. F. S. Joelson, editor and proprietor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*, left London before Whitsun with Mrs. Joelson. He has been ordered complete rest, and will therefore be grateful to be spared correspondence.

Sir Hubert Young, former Governor of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and new Governor of Trinidad, has returned to Trinidad from this country, where he has been on medical leave for the past six months.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Meredith, of the South African Air Force, has been appointed Director of Civil Aviation in Southern Rhodesia, and will act in an advisory capacity in regard to civil aviation in Northern Rhodesia.

Lieutenant the Earl of Errol is acting as O.C. "A" Squadron, Legion of Frontiersmen, East Africa District, with Lieutenant G. W. Rowland as Second in Command. Second Lieutenant J. H. Rogers has succeeded Mr. R. C. Samuels as Commander of "B" Squadron.

Mr. A. B. Killick has been appointed Deputy Director of Agriculture, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. Alex Holm is, we are glad to learn, progressing favourably, but is still confined to his bed.

East Africans recently elected to the Royal Empire Society from Dar es Salaam include Major H. Bown, Mr. John V. Burgess and Colonel C. C. Fowkes.

Sir Leopold Moore, who resigned his seat on the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council as a protest against the report of the Rhodesia Royal Commission on the amalgamation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, has been re-elected unopposed.

A presentation of a camera adapted for aerial photography was made to Mr. M. W. Bartlett at the annual meeting of the Aero Club of Nyasaland by pupils he had trained on behalf of the Club, of which he has been honorary instructor since 1933.

Two new C.M.S. missionaries, Mr. N. S. Hubbard and Mr. W. H. A. Butler have taken up their duties, the former at the Masindi Boys' School and the latter at Bulemezi, where he will undertake evangelistic work. Miss N. H. Corby and Miss R. I. Douglass, also of the C.M.S., are going to Gayaza School and Namirembe Primary School respectively, and Mr. G. A. Rendle to the Belgian Congo.

Brigadier D. P. Dickinson, at present Commandant of the Nigeria Regiment of the Royal West African Frontier Force, has been selected to succeed Major-General G. J. Giffard, who has been appointed Military Secretary at the War Office, as Inspector-General of the African Colonial Forces. Brigadier Dickinson, who served in Iraq from 1930 to 1933, commanded a battalion of the Welch Regiment—to which he was commissioned in 1906—from the end of 1934 until his appointment as Commandant of the Nigeria Regiment in 1936.

Lord Hankey has been appointed the British Member of the Permanent Mandates Commission in succession to Lord Hailey, whose resignation from that office, owing to heavy pressure of work, was announced recently. Lord Hankey, who received his peerage this year, had been secretary to the Committee of Imperial Defence from 1912 until his retirement a few months ago. He had also been secretary of the Cabinet since 1919, and Clerk of the Privy Council since 1923. He was British secretary of the Peace Conference in 1919.

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Mr. W. H. E. Edgley

A WIDE CIRCLE OF FRIENDS in East Africa will learn with deep regret of the death in Nairobi at the age of 65 of Mr. W. H. E. Edgley. He had travelled extensively throughout the world before he first went to Kenya in 1913 to become manager of the East Africa and Uganda Corporation through which he controlled the Norfolk Hotel, Nairobi, the Hotel Metropole, Mombasa, and the Victoria Hotel, Entebbe (now Government House).

Later, when the Corporation liquidated its affairs, he acquired the Norfolk Hotel personally, and under his leadership it became one of the most popular rendezvous in the Colony. From the time of his arrival in Kenya Mr. Edgley also took an active interest in coffee planting, wheat growing, cattle and horse breeding, importing good pedigree stock from England. He was an enthusiastic member of the Jockey Club of Kenya.

For years past he has been a leading figure in the commercial life of Kenya, was for some years a member of the Nairobi Municipal Council and Chairman of the Unemployment Committee during his term of office, and by letters to the Press and other ways had shown a keen grasp of matters affecting the progress of Kenya. He became a big property owner in the Colony, showing sound judgment and business acumen in his activities, and during the past few years had taken a keen interest in the mining industry.

His hospitality in Kenya became a household word, and his unobtrusive philanthropy has helped to put many men on their feet. In private life he was a man of many hobbies included Egyptology, ornithology, gardening, shooting and fishing.

Other Obituaries

We regret to learn of the death in Gwelo of Captain H. E. Polham Brown, widower of Cynthia Stockley, the novelist.

Mrs. Frances Theodore Power, widow of Mr. Hugh Power, and formerly of Southern Rhodesia, has died in Dartford.

The death is reported of Mr. W. ("Billie") Baines, one of the pioneer settlers of Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, who at one time owned an hotel in that township.

The Future of Tanganyika

SPEAKING at the Royal Empire Society dinner in Dar es Salaam last week Sir Mark Young, the Governor, said that the place of Tanganyika Territory in the Empire was a subject upon which in the past 12 months much had been said, much hoped, and much feared.

The fears had been that on the part of His Majesty's Government there might be an acquiescence in proposals to hand over the Territory; the hopes had been that it might be possible for a more clear and more precise statement to be made regarding the future of Tanganyika. "Let us recognise," Sir Mark said, according to a telegram from *The Times* correspondent, "that though the hopes have not been realised to the full, far less have the fears been fulfilled."

Speaking for himself and the members of the Society, the Governor said that in their minds there was now no doubt either as to will or the capacity of the British people to ensure that, whatever settlements might be contemplated or carried out, Tanganyika would remain within the confines of the British Empire and under the sovereignty of the King.

Shikar Club Dinner

THE Shikar Club held their annual dinner at the Dorchester Hotel last week. Those present included: The Belgian Ambassador, Mr. R. Akroyd, Mr. Waris Ameer Ali, Vice-Admiral Sir Sidney Bailey, Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Beddington, Major G. H. Fanshawe, Lord Belper, Mr. C. Hettier de Boislabert, Count Antoine de la Chevasserie, Mr. J. B. Burlace, Major C. C. Buxton, Captain Keith Caldwell, the Earl of Onslow, Mr. A. F. S. Clarke, Mr. V. A. Dunkerly, Lord Cranworth, Colonel H. Wilkinson, Lord Egerton of Tatton, Lord Elphinstone, Sir William Gowers, Mr. P. F. Hadow, Major H. W. Hall, Mr. A. E. Leatham, Mr. Ian Malcolmson, Captain Archer Clive, Mr. J. J. O'Leary, Mr. R. P. Page, Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Bailey, Mr. G. W. Penrice, Mr. Arthur Sweet, Major P. H. Powell-Cotton, Mr. Niall Rankin, Major J. A. Richmond, Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Ross, Viscount Mountgarret, Major G. S. Rowley, Mr. Colin C. Scott, Mr. F. D. C. Shaw-Kennedy, Mr. R. Shaw-Kennedy, Mr. T. Murray Smith, Captain K. L. Storey, Colonel G. Vawdrey, Lieutenant-General Sir Wentworth Harman, and Mr. H. Frank Wallace (hon. secretary).

The East Africa Dinner

THE East Africa dinner will take place at the Savoy Hotel, Strand, on Thursday next, June 8, when the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester will be the chief guests of the East Africa Dinner Club. Sir Edward Grigg, this year's President of the Club will preside. Those desirous of attending should communicate as soon as possible with the secretary, Major J. Corbet Ward, c/o H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

"Germany's Claims to Colonies"

"Germany's Claims to Colonies," by Mr. F. S. Joelson, editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*, will be published on June 15 by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett at 8s. 6d.

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Questions in Parliament

MR. CRECH JONES asked whether the Colonial Secretary was aware that, in pursuance of Section 49 of the Native Land Trust Ordinance, 1938, active steps were now being taken to extinguish Native rights in lands in the Kenya Highlands, and that Natives were being evicted from their ancestral lands and the farms on which they were now residing; and whether suitable land equal to that being so offered to the Natives now under notice.

Mr. MacDonald replied that the rights of the Natives in the Highlands had been extinguished by Section 70 of the Native Lands Trust Ordinance, 1938, and steps were now being taken with a view to the transfer of such Natives to alternative land. It was, however, provided in the Ordinance that pending transfer the enjoyment of those rights—which had been formally extinguished—should not be restricted. With regard to the procedure to be followed regarding the provision of suitable alternative land, Mr. MacDonald referred Mr. Jones to the answer he gave on December 21.

Expenditure on Native Education

Mr. Paling asked for particulars of the grant paid by the Government for the education of African children in elementary schools in Kenya each year. In replying, Mr. MacDonald said he assumed that by "elementary schools" reference was made to all schools covering the first six years of normal school life. On that assumption, the answer, in round figures, was £55,000 in 1937, £62,000 in 1938, and an estimated sum of £65,000 in 1939. Those figures did not include the expenses of direction and inspection.

Replying to Mr. Jones, the Colonial Secretary said that the rate of direct Native taxation in Kenya

was prescribed annually by the Governor. In 1939 the normal rate had been fixed at 12s., although in certain areas a lower rate was fixed, varying from 3s. to 10s. In addition a local Native council might, with the approval of the Governor, impose a rate on adult male Natives living within its area. The latest figures available were in respect of 1937, when such rates varied from 50 cents to 2s. per head.

Mr. Paling asked for the number of children of school age in Kenya attending elementary schools. He was told that the 1937 figures showed that in that year 121,577 African children attended elementary schools, but he had no figures showing the total of African children of elementary school age. The number of European children attending school was 1,681.

Mr. R. Morgan asked whether the Colonial Secretary could make a statement as to the position of the Liebig meat industry in Kenya; whether it was now functioning; and whether any charges were made against the local administration for failure to help the industry.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald replied that the factory which started operations in February, 1938, had been closed temporarily owing to shortage of supplies of cattle. He understood there had been local criticism of Government in connexion with supplies to the factory, and was communicating with the Governor on the subject.

What was the number of Native labourers from Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia now working under contract in Southern Rhodesia? asked Mr. Riley, who was informed that they numbered 1,600 and 800 respectively. The average period of the contract in both cases was 12 months, and the approximate rate of wages in the case of Nyasaland was 25s. a month, and in the case of Northern Rhodesia 18s. a month. The general practice in Southern Rhodesia was to provide free accommodation and free rations for Native labour, in addition to wages.

Colonial Officials and Income Tax

Mr. Clement Davies, M.P., raised a matter of interest to the Colonial Civil Service in the debate on the Finance Bill. He said he had visited West Africa recently, and wished to appeal to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to lighten the burden upon Colonial civil servants. Officials' wives he said, had to leave their children here, while they go back to join their husband. If the wife remained in this country she was worried about her husband, and if she was in Africa she wondered how her child was getting on. What happened? If she came home fairly often and stayed here for three months or longer, all the money her husband sent home from his salary became subject to income tax in this country, and especially if in the end they had saved and purchased a house. Their children had no home, but when a home was provided, the husband was immediately served with income tax papers. Mr. Davies therefore appealed to the Chancellor to give some consideration to the matter and, if possible, do something to meet it.

At the opening session of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council in Lusaka last week Sir John Maybin, the Governor, referred to the honour conferred on The Northern Rhodesia Regiment by the King's consent to become its Colonel-in-Chief. Sir John said that the response to the registration scheme had been satisfactory. As to the defence programme, the needs that could be foreseen would be met by measures that would be taken without undue dislocation of industry.

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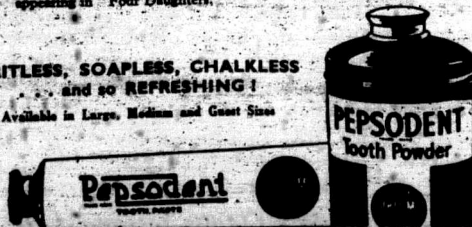
Constance, star of Warner Bros. Pictures, appearing in "Four Daughters."

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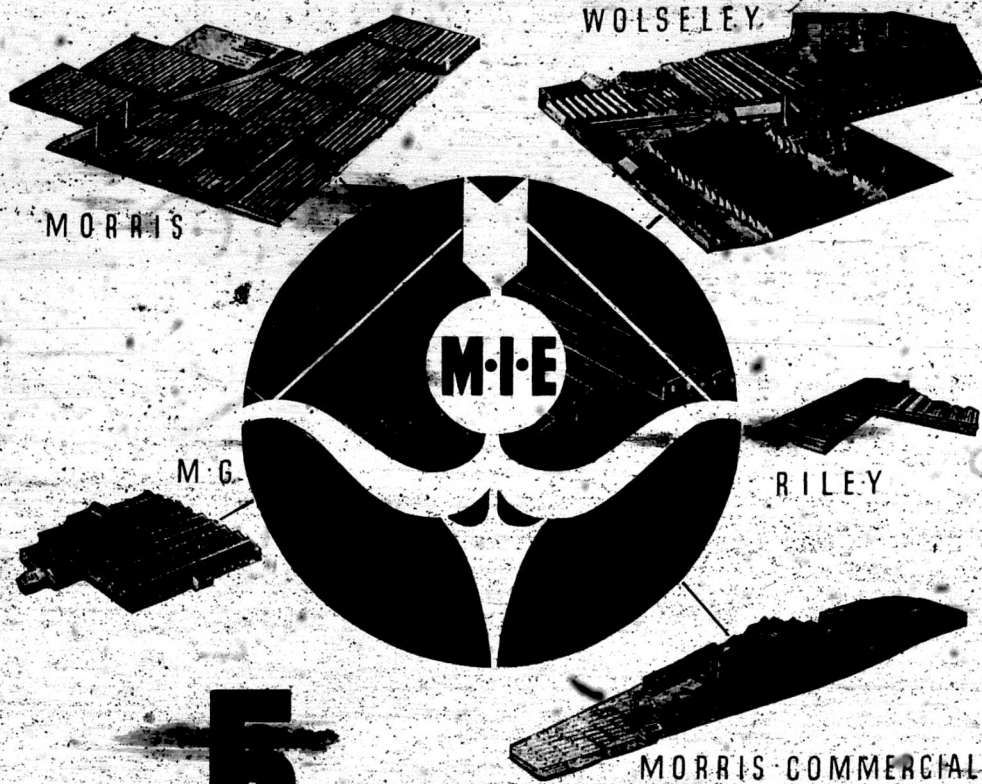
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ercial da Beira, Beira

Labour Party and Colonies

REFERENCE to the Colonial problem was made at the Labour Party conference in Southport on Monday, when Mr. Ernest Bevin advocated the building up of a great Commonwealth of which the United States could be a partner, at least economically. The great mass of the "haves" had been brought together, pooling 90% of the essential raw materials of the world and 75% of the world's populations, and controlling its money power. If that could be done for defence, could there not be an economic pool? We should return to the position we occupied before the tariffs of 1932, of trusteeship for our Colonial territories, continued Mr. Bevin. Here was a chance to settle the Colonial problem on an entirely different basis, not on a mere transference of territory. We must pool the resources of the world, and instead of denouncing our friends in Middle Europe and in Japan offer them something better than war could win for them.

U.M.C.A. Annual Meeting

(Concluded from page 1077.)

The diocese covered 83,000 square miles, or 14 times the size of England, contained nearly 43,000 Native Christians, as many as in the other three dioceses put together, and was under the administration of three different Governors—Nyasaland, Tanganyika, and P.E.A. That meant that there were three different sets of regulations to be observed, and four different languages—Swahili in Tanganyika, Chipyanga and Yao in Nyasaland, and Portuguese in P.E.A.; and different school-books had to be used. And the Bishop had to exercise personal touch with all his flock over that vast area. But new dioceses meant endowing new Bishops and maintaining them, and for that money was wanted.

Civil Aviation in Nyasaland

At the recent annual meeting of the Aero Club of Nyasaland, Mr. J. M. Ellis, the Chairman, said that they had submitted to Government a scheme for the development of civil aviation in the Protectorate, in which they contemplated the training up to the standard of the first stage of R.A.F. training of ten pilots during the first three years, and two additional pilots a year thereafter. Capital outlay would be about £2,000, with £1,000 annually for running costs. The Club felt that the future of civil aviation in Nyasaland must depend on the value attached to it by the Imperial Government from the point of view of Imperial defence, and that the question was for the Secretary of State to decide. The suggestion had been sent on to the Colonial Office.



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.

ELFORDLEIGH HOTEL, PLYMPTON, SOUTH DEVON.

Banks' Trade Reviews

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

Kenya.—Plentiful rain has fallen in all districts except at the coast, where abnormally dry conditions have prevailed, with the result that there has been widespread planting of cereal crops. Locusts are present in several districts, but damage to growing crops has been only slight.

Uganda.—Well-distributed rains have fallen, and the bulk of the cotton crop, has already been marketed at prices ranging from 37½s. to 35½s. per 100 lb. Trade in the Kampala bazaar has been brisker.

Tanganyika.—Rains have been satisfactory in all districts, and prospects for Arusha and Moshi coffee crop are satisfactory. Bukoba Native crop will be picked shortly, prospects being good. The Mwanza cotton crop is estimated at 50,000 bales.

Southern Rhodesia.—Retail trade has been steady, and slightly higher than last year. Good grade tobacco supplies have met with active buying and favourable prices. Prime cattle in small supplies met with a good demand and satisfactory prices. The maize yield is expected to be lower this year.

Northern Rhodesia.—Trade has shown increased activity. Fine weather prevailing over most areas has benefited crops. The bulk of the tobacco crop has been reaped in Fort Jameson, and is considered satisfactory, being estimated at 1,500,000 to 1,750,000 lb.

Nyasaland.—Trade has been dull, but it was hoped that the tobacco crop proceeds would stimulate business. Tea and cotton crops have been adversely affected by the wet season.

Standard Bank of South Africa

The Standard Bank of South Africa include the following notes in their current trade review:—

Kenya.—There is no change in conditions at the Coast, and elsewhere in the Colony trade is quiet.

Tanganyika.—Trade in Dar es Salaam is reported to be quiet, with little money changing hands. The over-stocked position which existed for some time has been relieved by curtailment of indents, and the position generally is more satisfactory.

Uganda.—Trade in the bazaars is reported to be quiet.

Southern Rhodesia.—General business conditions improved after the cessation of the recent heavy rains, and turnovers in some lines compare favourably with those of last year.

Northern Rhodesia.—General trading conditions are steady, with a slight improvement at Chingola, where building activity has increased. It is reported that new motor cars are in fair demand throughout the Copperbelt. Cattle are in good condition and prices are firm.

Nyasaland.—Some improvement in trading conditions is expected during the next few weeks.

"Swynnerton Day"

It was a gracious action on the part of the Indian residents of Shinyanga to observe "Swynnerton Day" by a meeting in the Indian Public School, attended by Mr. H. E. Hornby, Director of Tsetse Research, and Mr. C. Macpherson, Chairman of the Swynnerton Day Memorial Committee. Mr. Hornby unveiled a photograph of Mr. Swynnerton in the school building, and in the afternoon the whole assembly, including teachers and children, were entertained to tea by the Tsetse Department and taken to the hill in Old Shinyanga where the grave of Mr. Swynnerton will be.

LATEST MINING NEWS

Kentan Gold Areas

REVELATIONS of further important gold discoveries in the Geita district of Tanganyika are contained in the latest progress report of Kentan Gold Areas. It is stated that at Prospect 30, about 6 miles west of Geita and within 2,000 ft. of the divide station of the Ridge 8 ropeway, prospecting has disclosed a promising breccia orebody of similar type to Ridge 8, and trenching has exposed a strike length of 630 ft. The deposit consists of several parallel orebodies which join in places to form bodies up to 80 ft. in width. From the area of ore exposed in the trenches it is estimated that to the depth of the trenches—10 ft.—there are 22,000 tons of ore averaging 8.4 dwt. An adit has been started and advanced 40 ft., but has not yet reached the orebody.

Gold Production

During the period from January 1 to April 30 the mill dealt with 21,173 tons, yielding 5,247 oz. fine gold. Difficulties—which have now been overcome—occurred in connexion with the foundation of the gas engine, and it has now been decided to order a second 800 k.w. power plant at a cost of about £20,000, which can be met out of revenue or by the issue of further debentures. This unit should be ready for operating by the end of the year. The mill is now operating at full capacity, and gold production for the first 13 days of May was 932 oz. from 2,766 tons of ore. Now that the full quota of Ridge 8 ore is available monthly output will reach about 3,000 oz. fine gold, and it is expected that costs will not exceed 30s. per ton, against the estimated figure of 33s. per ton.

Summarising developments to March 31, the report states that underground development at Geita

totalled 42 ft.; at Lone Cope mine development was 854 ft., of which 404 ft. was driving, 331 ft. being payable with an average of 7 dwt. over 69 in.; good results were obtained from No. 6 level, where 490 ft. of driving av. 6.8 dwt. over 69 in. At Ridge 8 work consisted mainly in stope preparation and driving on the Eastern orebody on No. 3 level; total development footage was 720 ft., of which 373 ft. was sampled, giving an average of 12.7 dwt. over 66 in.; driving on the No. 3 level of the E. orebody gave the following results: drive 301 N. 256 from 0 to 140 ft. av. 11 dwt. over 46 in.; drive 301 S. 265 from 0 to 285 ft. av. 13.2 dwt. over 75 in.; raise 205 E. 301 from 0 to 60 ft. av. 17 dwt. over 55 in. At Mawe Meru development totalled 375 ft., of which 237 ft. av. 22.75 dwt. over 62.77 in.; in drives 203 E. and W. 118, the average for 115 ft. was 25.4 dwt. over 48 in., and from 192 to 342 ft. on drive 301 the average was 19.6 dwt. over 75 in.

Extending Mill Capacity

Consideration is being given to expansion of the mill. The daily capacity could be extended to 500 tons within a year, and it is estimated that the cost could be met out of the surplus revenue from present mill operations. The capacity could then be expanded to 1,000 tons twelve months later, the cost being met out of the surplus revenue from the 500-ton mill during that period. Operating at 1,000 tons a day would, it is estimated, reduce working costs by 10s. per ton of ore treated.

Mr. A. M. Mackilligin, a partner of Messrs. Pellow-Harvey & Company, has reported on the properties of the company, and his report should be available shortly.

The new Government ferry on the road from Kitagati to the tin fields at Karagwe, Muronga and Kyerwa, Uganda, has been completed.

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Mining Personalia

Mr. Theodore Marks, a director of the African and European Investment Company, Ltd., which is conducting oil exploratory work in Uganda, has been visiting the Protectorate en route for England.

Major Ewan Tulloch, Vice-President of the Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, and resident engineer of the Goldfields Rhodesian Development Company, has arrived home on leave, part of which will be spent in Ireland. He first went to Southern Rhodesia in 1898 as a boy, joined Consolidated Goldfields in 1909, and served with the Tunnelling Section, R.E. during the War, when he was four times mentioned in despatches. Since the War he has reported on mineral concessions on the Gold Coast, and in 1927 was engaged on reconnaissance work in the Tati Territory. Afterwards he served for five years as Inspector of Mines in Southern Rhodesia, resigning that appointment to take up his present post.

Zambesia Exploring Co.

MESSRS. C. F. BURTON & COMPANY, a firm of City chartered accountants, have made an offer to shareholders of Zambesia Exploring Company, Ltd., to purchase their shares at 6s. For the last six months the shares have been obtainable on the London Stock Exchange at around 4s. 10½d., but it is suggested that their break-up value, even at present depreciated prices, is at least 8s. 6d. Zambesia Exploring Company have stated that they had no knowledge of the circumstances surrounding the offer to purchase the shares.

Prospecting in Kenya

A large area in South Kavirondo was opened for general prospecting to-day, subject to permits from the Provincial Commissioner, Kisumu, and the Mining Department; a further portion of the same area will be opened for general prospecting on July 1.

Union Minière Results.

The gross profit of Union Minière du Haut Katanga for 1938 was Fr.364,311,000 (Belgian), compared with Frs.569,296,000 for the preceding year. Net profits were Frs.209,179,000 and Frs.406,545,000 respectively. A dividend of Frs.160 per share is again to be paid, and Frs.100,413,000 is to be carried forward.

Rezende Mines

Speaking at the annual meeting in Salisbury last week of Rezende Mines, Mr. Bailey Southwell drew attention to the satisfactory values being found at the lowest levels of all sections of the property, and to the improved tonnage and extraction following the recent alterations to the plant. He was confident that the completion of the reduction plant would be achieved by September.

Kagera Mines.—Output for April, 160 oz. fine gold, valued at £1,048 and 39½ tons of tin concentrates, including 16½ tons from tributaries.

News Items in Brief

Heavy rains fell in Mombasa last week, no fewer than 5.28 inches falling within 30 hours.

The annual meeting of the Empire Social Services Group of the Royal Empire Society will be held on Thursday, June 8, at 7.40 p.m.

A fully grown rhinoceros from Kenya, purchased by the Belle Vue Zoo, Manchester, for more than £1,000, has arrived in this country.

The registered office of the Tobacco Company of Rhodesia and South Africa, Ltd., has been transferred to 19, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.

Mercury-discharge lamps giving a bluish light are to be installed as the standard system in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. The scheme will cost some £50,000 and take two years to complete.

Under the auspices of the Children's Seaside Holiday Fund, 52 children from Mashonaland are spending a month's holiday in Beira, while 50 Portuguese children have arrived in Salisbury from Beira.

The financial results of the year 1938 in Kenya were: actual gross revenue £3,776,030, or £180,405 above the estimate, and actual gross expenditure £3,876,952, being £299,934 in excess of the estimate.

The actual revenue of Tanganyika Territory for the year 1938 was £2,113,294, compared with an estimate of £2,216,580 and a revenue of £2,345,004 in 1937. Total expenditure in 1938 was £2,246,790, against an estimate of £2,301,274 and a 1937 total of £2,285,023.

The party of Rhodesian schoolboys now visiting the United Kingdom spent last week in Scotland, and are visiting the English lake district and Bristol this week. They will return to London on June 14 and assemble in Rhodesia House for a farewell party by the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, leaving England by the "Windsor Castle" on the following day.

Work is to be begun very shortly on the construction of the three strategic roads linking the Nile valley with the Red Sea. They will cost about £1,815,000, and are being built in accordance with the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of alliance. The first of the roads will be between Cairo and Qus, the second between Qus and Qussair, and the third between Quena and Ghardaqa.

Holders of certificates issued by the Chartered Company and representing shares in the Beira Railway Company will meet in London to-day in order that they may sanction the extension of the present arrangements under which the British South Africa Company holds the shares of the Beira Railway Company, represented by the certificates, upon trust for the certificate holders.

The directors of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., have resolved, subject to audit, to recommend at the general meeting to be held on July 26 payment of a dividend of 7% for the half-year ended March 31, together with a bonus of 2s. per share, making a total distribution of 14% for the year ended March 31, 1939; to appropriate £75,000 to the writing down of bank premises; and £150,000 to the officers' pension fund, carrying forward a balance of about £169,072. The bank's investments stand in the books at less than the market value as at March 31 last, and all other usual and necessary provisions have been made.

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Cotton Problems Investigated

By Empire Cotton Growing Corporation

THE INTEREST taken by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation in the industry in Africa from the Sudan to Southern Rhodesia, and the financial support generously afforded by it, are evident in the Report submitted to the annual general meeting in 1939.

The Corporation regards the advanced training of an adequate number of African assistants for the Agricultural Departments of Uganda and the adjoining Territories as a vital factor in the development of those countries; and it has made a contribution of £10,000 to the building fund of Makerere College, Uganda, to be devoted, in the first instance, to the erection and equipment of a biological laboratory, any balance to go towards the completion of the science block. The growing demand for trained assistants in cotton work, as in other lines, can only be filled economically by training Africans.

Research being carried out by the plant breeding staff of the Sudan service—which country, with Uganda, accounts for over 80% of the cotton produced in the British Empire, excluding India—is reported by the Corporation, which partly supplies the staff, to be giving promising results, especially in the direction of breeding a Sakel cotton resistant to blackarm disease. One of the Corporation's plant breeders in the Nuba Mountains is working on improved strains of American-type cotton suitable for the areas where cotton is grown under rainfall.

The chief plant breeder having been appointed Director of Agricultural Research in the Sudan, the Corporation has supplied a junior officer to the staff.

In Nyasaland, the experiment station staffed by the Corporation reported the most successful season since it was established. The crop averaged 270 lb. of lint over the whole 45 acres on which it was grown. A determined attempt is being made to deal with insect pest control. An entomologist has been appointed to study bollworm and a second one to specialise in stainers.

Research Work

Apart from pest control, the Corporation's Nyasaland staff are carrying out breeding work on improved strains of cotton, both by the selection of U.4 strains and by the use of hybrid material in some of which a U.4 derivative is one of the parents.

Mr. Parnell, the Corporation's senior officer in Africa, visited Tanganyika Territory at the request of the Governor, and discussed various aspects of the development of cotton growing. The notable increase in the Territories' production of cotton, from 22,000 to 55,000 bales, encouraged the Corporation to consent to renew its financial assistance to the Agricultural Department when the current grants, which have been given for the past five years, expire this year.

The Government assured the Corporation that it would do its best to see that no basic part of the work financed by the grants would be dropped; but in spite of that, it seemed doubtful if the Territory would be able to continue to bear the whole cost of the work without further assistance. The executive committee of the Corporation decided to extend the grant at the present rate for another year, but to review the position after Mr. Parnell had reported.

Satisfactory reports continue to be received from the four experiment stations, the work of which is assisted by the Corporation.

Experiments in Northern Rhodesia

It is doubtful, says the report, whether Northern Rhodesia is capable of producing cotton economically in commercial quantities; it must depend to a large extent on the completion of the experimental work on stainers which has been going on for some years. Inquiries made of the Corporation as to the desirability of providing a gin and press for the Lungwa Valley led to the conclusion that the expense would not be justified until the prospects of the industry in the Protectorate are more certain.

However, trials were continued with cotton as a Native grown crop in the Lungwa Valley and in the Lower Zambezi Valley. In the former, an average yield of over 600 lb. of seed-cotton per acre was obtained over 27 acres. That area may prove to be well suited to cotton growing, though strict adherence to general uprooting of the crop will be necessary to prevent increase of bollworm. The position as to stainers also requires further investigation.

The area under cotton in Southern Rhodesia was very small owing to the low prices in the previous season. As a fact, however, the average yields obtained at the experiment station, i.e. 638 lb. of seed cotton per acre, showed a net return of £3 4s. per acre, as against £2 6s. per acre for maize.

It is gratifying to realise, concludes the report, that in all the principal cotton growing countries of the Empire organisations now exist, built up either by the Governments or by the Corporation, by means of which the supply of Empire cotton can be developed as it is required. The Corporation, by concentrating its work on the improvement of varieties to suit local conditions and on possible methods of reducing damage from insects, is doing its utmost to ensure that the highest possible yields are obtained from whatever acreage it may be thought desirable to put under the crop.

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Meat-meal for Milking Cows

Do bare pastures, the result of drought or over-grazing in the tropics, or to "winter" conditions in more temperate climates, supply sufficient protein to dairy milking herds, to balance the large rations of cereal chaff, grain and other concentrates fed to them as supplements to the sparse pasturage?

Research by Mr. A. C. T. Hewitt at the State Farm, Werribee, Victoria, Australia, proves that the feeding of 1 lb. of meat-meal during the Australian winter to seven Friesian cows raised their milk yield and increased the butter-fat content of their milk, whereas the milk yield and its butter-fat content of six control cows decreased during the same period.

Since August, 1936, small amounts of meat-meal, varying from 0.02 to 0.56 lb. per cow daily, have been fed to all milking cows, writes Mr. Hewitt in the *Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture* (April, 1939) and this practice has increased the milk yield of the herd, particularly the winter yield, and the butter-fat content of the milk. The meat-meal has not imparted any taint to the milk, and since it has been fed the cows have been in better health and condition.

Market Prices and Notes

Butter.—Unchanged and nominal at 109s. per cwt. (1938: 119s.)

Castor Seed.—May-June quiet at £11 12s. 6d. per ton for Bombay to Hull. (1938: £11 5s.)

Cloves.—Dull with Zanzibar spot, 8½d., c.i.f., 7½d. Madagascar spot (in bond) 7½d., c.i.f., 6'13/16d. per lb. (1938: 10½d.)

Coffee.—Kenyas sold fairly well in dull conditions at last week's auctions.

Kenya "A," 55s. to 66s. 6d.; "B," 58s.; "C," 54s. to 55s.; peaberry, 70s. per cwt.

Tanganyika London cleaned 1st sizes, 44s. 6d. to 58s. per cwt.

London stock of East Africa, 104,634 cwt. (1938: 83,598.)

Copper.—Quiet and steady with standard for cash £42 5s. to £42 6s. 3d., and three months 7s. 6d. higher. (1938: £33 13s. 9d.; 1937: £55.)

Cotton.—Quiet with American middling, 5.41d. per lb.; June 4.88d., July 4.75d., August 4.79d. per lb.

Cotton Seed.—Egyptian black to Hull steady for May at £5 11s. 3d. per ton. (1938: £4 7s. 6d.; 1937: £5 12s. 6d.)

Gold.—Steady at 148s. 5½d. per oz. (1938: 140s. 5½d.; 1937: 140s. 9½d.)

Pyrethrum.—Kenya flowers nominally unchanged at £160 per ton, Japanese old crop £116, and new crop £142 10s. per ton. (1938: £126, £89; 1937: £78.)

Sisal.—Tanganyika and Kenya quietly steady with No. 1, £16 15s. to £17 No. 2, £15 15s. to £16 3s. £15 7s. 6d. to £15 10s. per ton for May-October shipment, c.i.f. optional ports. (1938: £17, £16 7s. 6d., £16; 1937: £29.)

Tin.—Strong at £226 12s. 6d. per ton for standard cash, with three months £2 2s. 6d. less. (1938: £161 7s. 6d.; 1937: £245 15s.)

Suede Gloves From Somaliland

A composite exhibit now displayed at the Imperial Institute illustrates how the skins of black-headed sheep from British Somaliland are processed before they are finally made into gloves. The thin pastures of semi-arid British Somaliland provide Europe with some of the world's best suede glove skins. The skins weigh from ½ to 3 lb.

Rhodesian Tobacco Industry

COMMANDER J. H. MORTEN, tobacco representative of the Southern Rhodesian Government, who has just returned from the Colony, said in an interview with a representative of *East Africa and Rhodesia* that the imposition of the additional duty of 2s. per pound on tobacco imported into Great Britain had had a most beneficial effect on the Southern Rhodesian tobacco growing industry. Whereas it had been expected in the Colony that the season would open with a fall in prices—and had in fact opened with a fall—as soon as the Budget news from England arrived, prices hardened all round. Since then they had advanced about 20%.

"Last season," said Commander Morten, "24 million pounds of Rhodesian tobacco realised 10.72d. per lb., but a reduction of about 2d. to an unprofitable level had been expected this year, as a glut of Indian tobacco was weighing heavily on the market for Empire tobaccos generally, and excessive rains in Rhodesia were expected to result in a light-bodied crop."

For some years Rhodesian tobacco has been increasing in popularity with British manufacturers, both for sale as such and for blending purposes. The higher duty has now made it imperative that more Rhodesian tobacco should be used, owing to the advantage conferred by Imperial preference.

"I anticipate that tobacco reaped in April and May will be found to be better-bodied than the earlier part of the crop, but there will be a shortage of pipe grades. Strong competition is likely for the better-class bright leaf, as the quota to the Union of South Africa has been increased to 3 million pounds. Latest advices I have received from the Colony state that this season's crop will be very little more than 20 million pounds. For the six weeks ended May 20, total sales amounted to 7,944,924 lb., which realised an average of 10.43d. per lb., or a total of £345,289."

Agriculture in S. Rhodesia

The latest agricultural report from Southern Rhodesia gives the following information:—

Maize.—Deliveries of new crop will be late, owing to high moisture content following heavy and late rains.

Wheat.—Planting is in full swing as water supplies are plentiful, and a record acreage is anticipated.

Cattle.—Condition continues to improve, prices are steady and may remain so until end of year.

Sheep.—Confidence in the industry is shown by the number of advance inquiries for rams and breeding stock from the Union.

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The s.s. "Malda," which left London for East Africa on May 27, and is scheduled to leave Marseilles on June 3, carries the following passengers for:—

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 *Campbell, Dr. R. T.
 *Crandle, Mr. H. E.
 Lander, Mr. W. E.
 *Lovell, Mr. N. G.
 *Staines, Mr. & Mrs. H. P.
 *Stannard, Mr. R. H.
 *Williams, Mr. R. J. H.

Mombasa
 Allen, Mr. H.
 Brown, Mrs. Fraser
 Carter, Miss H.
 Cochrane, Mr. & Mrs.
 B. W.

B. W.
 Cochrane, Miss E. A.
 Cribb, Mrs. E. M.
 Eadon, Miss M. F.
 *Fainshaw, Mr. G. B.
 *Fishlock, Mr. & Mrs.

C. W. L.
 Greenwood-Penny, Mr.
C. H.
 *Hale, Mr. & Mrs. F. R.
 *Horley, Mr. & Mrs. D. C.
 *Littlefair, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 *MacSparran, Mrs. E.
 *Morrell, Mr. & Mrs. S.
 *Owles, Mr. C. D.
 *Palmer, Mr. R. F. G.
 *Prophet, Miss F.
 *Scott-Dickson, Mr. & Mrs.

W.
 *Kelsall, Miss L. M. B.Sc.
 *Sevenoaks, Mr. D. V.
 *Marscombe, Capt. P. A.

Passengers marked * journey via Marseilles, † Malta, ‡ Suez.

Sharpless, Miss K. A.
 Silvester, Mrs. M. C.
 Swift, Mr. & Mrs. F. C. W.
 Tiffin, Mrs. T. C. W.
 Trent, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 *Troughton, Mrs. F. G.
 *Waldegrave, Mr. & Mrs.
 A. F.
 *Walsh, Mr. & Mrs. E. L.
 *Weaver, Mr. & Mrs. F. E.

Tanga
 *Heusser, Mr. H.
 Riegels, Mr. & Mrs. E. R.

Zanzibar
 Smith, Cdr. (E) F. B. C.

Dar es Salaam
 Coké, Mr. & Mrs. C. M.
 Lissett, Mr. & Mrs. R. N.
 *McElwee, Miss K.
 *Robertson, Mr. W. M.
 *Ross, Mr. & Mrs. F. J.
 *Rowe, Mr. & Mrs. H. P.
 *Savage, Mr. A. E.
 *Trenlett, Capt. & Mrs.
 J. D. S.

Beira
 *Kelsall, Miss L. M. B.Sc.
 *Marscombe, Capt. P. A.

The s.s. "Ubena," which arrived at Southampton on May 28 from East Africa, brought the following passengers from:—

Beira
 Eiras, Mr. & Mrs. M. J.
 Emmerson, Mr. & Mrs. W.
 Firmino, Mr. & Mrs. J. N.
 Hipolito, Mr. V.
 Metzger, Miss E.
 Smith, Mr. A.
 *Vowless, Mr. & Mrs. A. C.

Dar es Salaam
 Beselin, Mr. A. V.
 Boost, Mr. E.
 Geiger, Mr. J.

Schultz, Mr. & Mrs. H. M.
 Webb, Mr. C. S.
 Webb, Miss D. O.

Mombasa
 Bache, Mr. & Mrs. E. C.
 Bentley, Mr. & Mrs. L. J.
 Bradford, Miss I. M. H.
 Collier, Rev. & Mrs. R.
 Godwin, Miss H. M.
 Jackson, Mr. J.
 Morgan, Miss B.
 Russell, Mr. & Mrs. W. St. R.

Air Mail Passengers

Homeward passengers on May 22 included Mr. C. V. Read, Mrs. J. King, Mr. A. O. Dickenson, from Kisumu, and Mr. J. R. Boniface, from Khartoum.

On May 23 Mr. J. W. Lynch and Miss K. Ballance arrived from Beira, Mr. K. E. Crawley, from Kisumu, and Mr. L. C. Wheeler and Mr. F. C. Simms, from Khartoum.

Homeward passengers who arrived on May 26 included Miss H. J. Marriott, from Beira, Mr. H. E. Watts, from Nairobi, and Mr. H. R. Honey, from Port Bell.

Outward passengers on May 26 included Mr. R. G. Turnbull, for Nairobi.

On May 27 Mr. A. S. Gibb and Mr. G. Granville-Ross left for Nairobi, and Dr. E. Muir left for Blantyre.

Mr. P. E. Williams is booked to leave for Khartoum on June 2, and on June 3 Mr. J. V. Lewis will leave for Dar es Salaam, and Mrs. Spottiswoode, for Lindi.

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 May 17).—Chemellil, 0.12 inch; Cherangani, 0.09; Eldama, 0.30; Eldoret, 0.06; Equator, 0.15; Fort Hall, 1.76; Gilgil, 0.35; Hoey's Bridge, 0.33; Kabete, 0.28; Kaimosi, 0.20; Kajiado, 0.61; Kericho, 0.13; Kiambu, 0.35; Kijabe, 0.51; Kilifi, 11.66; Kinangop, 1.60; Kipkarren, 0.15; Kisumu, 1.14; Kitale, 0.01; Koru, 0.14; Lamu, 0.10; Linuru, 0.99; Lumbwa, 0.25; Machakos, 0.72; Mackinnon Road, 6.22; Makindu, 0.23; Makuyu, 0.74; Malindi, 7.99; Menengai, 0.17; Meru, 1.64; Miubiri, 0.37; Miwani, 0.20; Moiben, 0.16; Molo, 0.22; Mombasa, 11.67; Muhoroni, 0.12; Nairobi, 0.21; Naivasha, 0.05; Nakuru, 0.61; Nanyuki, 0.34; Narok, 1.07; Ngong, 1.44; Njoro, 0.46; Nyeri, 2.43; Ol'kalou, 0.24; Rongai, 0.12; Ruiru, 0.33; Rumuruti, 0.07; Sagana, 2.18; Songhor, 0.07; Sotik, 0.61; Soy, 0.13; Taveta, 3.42; Thika, 0.25; Thomson's Falls, 0.19; Timau, 0.06; Timboroa, 0.12; Tsavo, 1.56; Turko, 0.95; and Voi, 0.18 inch.

Nyasaland (week ended May 13).—Chisambo, 0.20 inch; Cholo, 0.95; Lauderdale, 0.04; Limbali, 0.10; Mini Mini, 0.04; and Mas, 0.09 inch.

Royal Empire Society

Sir Frederick Sykes has accepted an invitation to continue as Chairman of the Council of the Royal Empire Society for a further year. Speaking at the annual meeting of the Society last week, he said that anyone who examined the history and other textbooks used in our schools to-day would be struck by the disproportionately small space given to the Empire, and one of the chief objects of the Society was to dispel that ignorance and apathy by every means in their power. He paid tribute to the work carried on by the Society's Honorary Corresponding Secretaries, and expressed the thanks of the Society for what they are doing.

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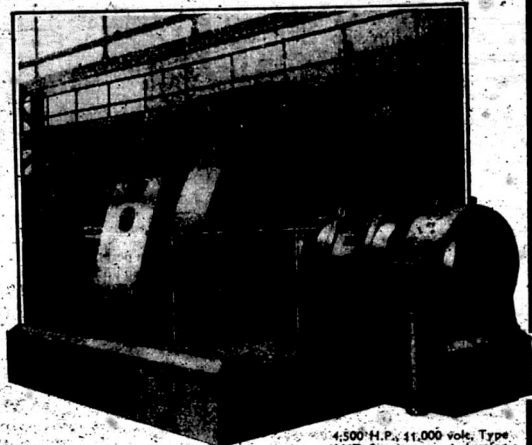
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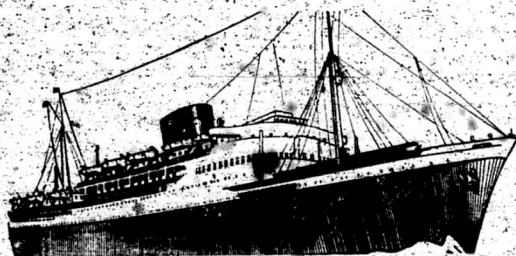
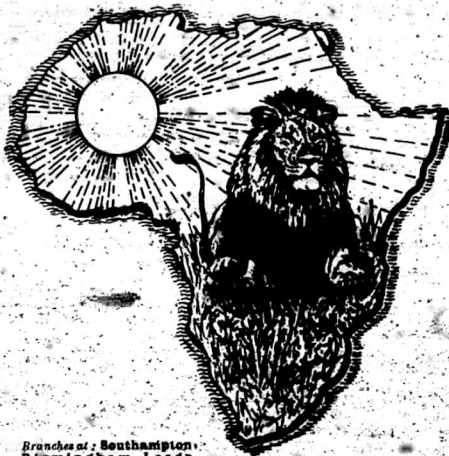
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

WHAT European colonisation in Africa? Mr. Ian Orr-Ewing, M.P., whose address to the East African and Rhodesian Groups in London was recently reported by this journal, said that his visit to the Rhodesias and Nyasaland as a member of the Bledisloe Commission had left him with the impression that the influence of European contacts was not very deep, and that he knew of no part of Africa which was developing a static Native policy. Indeed, he uttered a warning that Europeans must not be too sure that what they are doing in Africa to-day would have a lasting beneficial effect upon the Natives, and, perhaps inevitably, but rather dangerously, he fell back on a comparison of the effects upon Britain of the Roman conquest.

It is too often overlooked that Romans and Britons were inhabitants of the same continent and were allied by blood, environment, racial history and outlook. Nor were the British the "barbarians" whom Roman national pride embodied in Caesar's unbalanced writings after his raids on our island in 55 and 54 B.C.—ignorantly declared them to be. Long before Caesar's day the British had achieved a high degree of culture. Their agriculture was sound, and they understood and practised the breeding of horses, cattle and sheep; their art was well developed and, especially in metal work, very beautiful; they were familiar with the wheel and its uses; mechanically they were able to erect such

tremendous monuments as Stonehenge; and they had a well-organised system of trade routes on land and traffic by sea with the continent of Europe. Nothing comparable to the pre-Roman British culture existed in East, Central or Southern Africa before the arrival of Europeans—not even among the Baganda, the most advanced of the Central African tribes, who owed their standards to Hamitic, and perhaps to Egyptian, influence.

The European impact on the African has been the very antithesis of the Roman on the British. The two races are utterly alien in those very points in which the Romans and the British were alike; they are as wide apart as are the continents of Europe and Africa in geographical position, climate, geological history and human development. British civilisation in its origin and evolution has been typically European, built up on lines inherent in the genius of its people, and therefore a natural growth. That cannot be said of any African culture, founded on an alien European basis. Undoubtedly the contrast between modern European civilisation and primitive African culture is vastly greater than was that between the Roman and British, and the effects of the clashing have been revolutionary, almost cataclysmic. The effective European colonisation of tropical Eastern and Central Africa dates back barely half a century, within which period primitive savages have been made acquainted with the white man and his ways, his medical and engineering skill, his organising powers and his commercial system, his insistence that right must take precedence of might.

Much misconception exists concerning the effects of the Roman colonisation of Britain which began with the military conquest, from A.D. 43 onwards and lasted some four centuries with a strong infiltration of Christianity from Gaul towards the end of the period. But all that was wiped out after the departure of the legions early in the fifth century A.D., and it was the religious invasion of Britain in 597 by St. Augustine and his missionaries which had a permanent influence. It spread the Christian religion, directed from Rome, all over the country, and with it disseminated the Roman tradition and Roman conceptions of law, life and culture which are the basis of British civilisation as it exists to-day.

Africa has had, and still has, its religious invasions from Europe, but the Churches in Africa now realise that their true hope lies in the evolution of a real African Church staffed by its own priests and workers. As religion cannot be separated from its traditions or from the culture of which it is at one and the same time the seed and the fruit, it may well be that this religious invasion of Africa will prove to be as successful in establishing a permanent culture as was the case in Britain. Even those who doubt that forecast must at least concede that its failure would not be the fault of its propagandists, so many of whom lack nothing of the zeal and devotion of St. Augustine and his priests. Moreover, they have the advantages of better resources, equipment and of general support, from the Eastern, Central and South-Eastern African Governments downwards. If no definite replies can yet be given to the queries provoked by Mr. Orr-Ewing's address, if the future of African culture has still to be established, if the way is often rough and the trail confused, the European will work for the good of the African not merely persist, but develops new power with every passing year. There are the strongest grounds for faith and hope.

TWO YEARS AGO Mr. W. G. A. Ormsby Gore (now Lord Harlech), the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, decided to compile an annual review of all the Dependencies under his charge in order that Members of Parliament in the debate on the Colonial Office could have to hand an official account of the latest development in the British Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories. The wisdom of that step, which was widely welcomed, was apparent in the course of the debates, for Members were provided with an up-to-date summary of progress in the Colonial Empire, and were thus enabled to avoid the pitfalls which sometimes endanger those whose criticisms lack the background of fact essential in dealing with territories where the real significance of events, and of the policies responsible for those events, may easily be misunderstood.

In his review for 1938, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the present Secretary of State for the Colonies, has

dealt faithfully, as we show on other pages of this issue, with the Eastern African Dependencies and Northern Rhodesia, but he gives no hint of the setting up of a separate branch of the Colonial Civil Service for Africa. That omission is the more remarkable as he makes two long and eulogistic references to Lord Hailey's monumental "African Survey" which contains unequivocal reasons for the constituting of just such a separate branch of the Colonial Civil Service; the grounds given by Lord Hailey being the strength of the establishments now employed in Africa and the importance of the issues of policy which now present themselves. In contrast to this, Mr. MacDonald's exposition of the organisation of the Colonial Office appears to preclude any possibility of any separate African branch.

No Separate African Civil Service.

Mr. MacDonald explains that Colonial Civil Servants are now divided into two categories—those who may be transferred from one Dependency to another and those who, having their homes in any given territory, prefer, and are allowed, to do all their service in that country. The "Unified Service" former constitute a "unified service," the essence of which is that the members, being highly qualified, are "freely transferable" so that their abilities and experience can be placed at the disposal of the Dependencies which need them most; the latter—and no prejudice attaches to their opting for home service only—may rise to unspecified heights in their home territory, but cannot be transferred to another. In practice, the "unified service" officials appear to monopolise many of the highest posts in the administrations; and that they are "freely transferable" is an undoubted fact, as the recent experience of Northern Rhodesia proves. Whether, in every case, their qualifications are of so transcendental a character as entirely to satisfy the needs of the Dependencies to which they are so often, and sometimes so unexpectedly, sent, is a moot point.

Generalisation, rather than specialisation, then, seems to be the principle that informs the Colonial Office under Mr. MacDonald—rather surprising in these days when specialisation is considered, and rightly, as indispensable to efficiency. From his eyrie in Downing Street the Secretary of State surveys his Colonial domain from Belize to Broken Hill and from Fiji to Freetown, and sees it as a chess-board, uniformly chequered, on which the aristocratic pieces have great freedom of movement (if a varied, and occasionally an erratic, one), while the pawns, though doing quite useful work, are restricted in their ambit. The picture, though pleasing, is deceptive. Every Dependency, every sub-division of it down to the politically insignificant section in charge of a District Officer, has its own peculiar problems, which can be solved only by long, close and intimate association with the people. In Africa, they are particularly difficult because of

the intricacies of the Native mind, traditions, customs and language. Here again Lord Hailey had drawn earnest attention to the too frequent transfer of officials, emphasising that lack of continuity inevitably produced decay of personality and the substitution of a mechanical routine of administration. To the stock answer of the Colonial Office that the free transfer system gives Africa the benefit of experience acquired in other parts of the world, he replied that it is often to be doubted whether that experience is of any material value in solving African problems.

* * *

Mr. MacDonald admits that the tradition of the Colonial Office is to trust the man on the spot, to leave local Legislatures to make their own laws, and to encourage each Dependency to work out its own

individual development within the Empire. He must have been surprised to find himself asked in the House of

Commons recently to debate so trivial a local question as whether the Native employees of the Kenya Government should be paid by the week or by the month! That was surely the very *reductio ad absurdum* of the policy of centralisation, for machinery exists in the Kenya Administration to settle so minor a point without taking up the time of the Imperial Parliament. Devolution rather than centralisation is the pressing need of the vast, infinitely varied and far-flung Colonial Empire to-day, and one urgent step is the setting up of a separate branch of the Colonial Civil Service for Africa which, as Lord Hailey has shown, the growing importance of the country demands, and for which we have so long and so persistently contended.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Porcupine versus Motor-Car

QUILLS upon the fretful porcupine are a fairly efficient protection against carnivora, if one may judge from the records of lions and leopards crippled by festering wounds in their paws caused by such quills: but what happens when a motor-car collides with a porcupine? The problem can be solved only by experiment, and two recent cases are now on record. Both occurred within a few months of each other, both on the Mpulungu road in Northern Rhodesia. The common notion that the porcupine "shoots" its quills at an enemy is, of course, pure "hoogy," as film parlance has it: what the ingenious animal does is to go into reverse and jam its cutaneous armament into its foe; and, as the quills are but loosely attached to the skin, they remain in the person of its antagonist.

Conflicting Results

Now for an analysis of the two experiments aforesaid. In the more recent one a night-travelling car coming down-hill on the moon-lit road hit the porcupine's after, or business, end, the animal, a large one, having evidently adopted its natural defensive attitude. When the motorist pulled up he found six quills in his tires, but "a chaos of scattered quills was all that could be found of the porcupine"—a vivid expression which gives a pathetic picture of the poor beast rapt of its dermal armature and helpless until it grew a new set. The motorist found to his surprise and relief that his tires were intact, in spite of their treads being badly worn. In the other case, however, no fewer than ten punctures resulted from the porcupine's quills. Why these results are so contradictory requires the consideration of a number of variable factors involving fluxions and a calculus—but better not, perhaps?

Fun in Figures

IT IS AN ERROR to think that statistics are always sticky and that no fun is to be got from figures. Take the 1938 Kenya Trade Report, for example: what story lies behind the recorded fact that Southern Ireland sent the Colony "miscellaneous goods, manufactured" to the value of £1? Was that miscellany just a consignment of carved bog-

oak, or a bundle of selected shillelaghs, home-sick Irishmen, for the use of, to be twirled in some East African Donnybrook? And why did Kenya import four Imperial gallons of passion fruit juice, valued at £2? That, perhaps, is easier; as a sample, possibly, for comparison with Kenya's own incomparable product. How many "bedsteads and finished parts thereof" go to the ton? The report does not say; but no less than 13 tons of German "bedsteads and, etc." were imported, valued at £49 2s. 9½d. a ton.

Meticulous Accuracy

The most remarkable feature of the report is its straining after meticulous accuracy, which, mind you, is a most commendable consummation in an official trade report. But the one under review rather overdoes it. Customs and excise revenue and expenditure are shared between Kenya and Uganda in the proportions of 59:588426% to the former and 40:411574% to the latter! The revenue thus collected in 1938 amounted to £1,474,512 and the expenditure to £48,206. But does the report—or the compiler of it—having thus proclaimed its standard of accuracy, carry on the calculations involved? Not a bit of it: it gives the results in round figures in £'s only. Instead of Kenya's share of the expenses being set down as £28,725 3s. 11 1930144d, it just says "£28,725" thus dodging as nice a bit of arithmetical calculation as one could wish. If you are going to carry your accuracy to the order of one millionth of one per cent., don't shirk it!

Welcome

BULAWAYO and District Publicity Association, with commendable foresight, has erected on each road leading to the town large signboards painted yellow, bearing a picture of the Rhodes statue, and the words: "Welcome to Bulawayo. Information and advice is gladly furnished at the Publicity Bureau, Scott's Buildings, Main Street." That greeting and offer of assistance will be appreciated by many travellers by road—some of whom may recall that a certain "city" in the United States anticipated this form of welcome some years ago, announcing snappily: "Go slow, and see our town; go fast, and see our jail."

Mr. M. MacDonald's Comprehensive Survey

Colonial Secretary Reviews Progress in Colonies

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO Lord Durham wrote: "The experiment of keeping Colonies and governing them well, ought, at least, to have a trial." A century later, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Colonies, reviews the work of his Department from April 1, 1938, to March 31, 1939, and finds it, on the whole, good.

Mr. MacDonald leads off with a reiteration of his statement made in Parliament last December, that there was no intention to hand over to any other country the care of any of the territories or peoples for which Great Britain was responsible. "His Majesty's Government was not discussing the matter; was not considering it; and it was not now an issue in practical politics." This statement, he claims, had a reassuring effect in Tanganyika, where developments in the international situation had created anxiety, and where, as elsewhere in East Africa, largely attended meetings were held to protest against any return of the territory to Germany.

Increased Concern for Native Welfare

A major tendency in all the dependencies has been the greatly increased concern for the welfare of the people. Labour in the Colonial Empire is becoming more articulate. The year under review has seen a great many new laws on labour questions, the further establishment of labour departments, and numerous advances towards the provision of improved housing, feeding and other conditions for persons employed in the States, in mines and in industry. Many Governments have, as a matter of policy, increased those services which are directed specifically towards the welfare of women and the education of girls.

"While hospital work retains its efficiency, a new technique of health work has been greatly extended. It consists of sending a team of qualified workers into an unhealthy area with the purpose of cleaning it up and leaving it in a condition in which the general health of the population can be maintained at a high level. Side by side with these curative and preventive health methods goes the indispensable work on the problems of nutrition.

Consolidating Native Administrations

"On the political side, a feature of the year has been the consolidation of Native administrations and the extended application of the policy of indirect rule in Africa. Under this policy the local government of the people is entrusted to their own traditional chiefs and councils, under the guidance of British officers. The endeavours to make these indigenous authorities into effective agencies of modern Government must be regarded as a great experiment; the year under review affords encouragement for continuing that experiment in high hope of success."

"I need not dwell," says Mr. MacDonald, "on the importance which questions of defence have assumed during the year. We do not maintain large Native armies in our Dependencies, but we have taken steps to ensure that no one may attack them with impunity."

The Colonial Office tradition, continues the Colonial Secretary, is to trust the man on the spot, but with co-operation, common objectives and

awareness of each other's problems. Advisers of the Colonial Office had, during the year, made tours of the Colonies, and younger men had been seconded from the Colonial Office to Colonial Administrations, and *vice versa*. The bar to the admission of women to the administrative staff of the Colonial Office had been lifted. The total number of servants of all Colonial Governments he estimates at 250,000.

Unified Colonial Civil Service

The principle of a unified Colonial Civil Service was based on the conception that officers who were ordinarily resident in the Dependency in which they were employed would be regarded (if properly qualified) as members of the unified services and would not be liable to transfer. It was realised that that system would in time change the character of the unified services and destroy their value.

Their purpose may be described as the creation of a highly qualified staff and the use of that staff in the best interests of the Colonial Empire as a whole. It is the essence of the system that individual members of each unified service should be freely transferable from one Dependency to another in order that their qualifications may be placed at the disposal of the Dependencies which most need them. It would, therefore, be inappropriate to regard as members of the unified services locally recruited officers who do not wish to be transferred to another Dependency away from the place where they may have their home. It must, however, be emphasised that for the purpose of advancement within the Colony concerned, there must be no distinction between those who are members of the unified services and those who are not."

It is hoped, Mr. MacDonald notes, that the example set by Jamaica in adopting the simple means now available for protecting buildings against termite attack will be followed by other Dependencies.

Veterinary Research

Dealing with animal and soil research, the review says that it has become increasingly clear that the phosphatic content of tropical soils is a dominating factor, and that on the maintenance of the supply of phosphoric acid, soil fertility is to a considerable extent dependent. The exact nature of the functions of organic matter in the soil is still in some doubt, but the rapid destruction of humus in the tropics is compelling the development of animal husbandry as an integral part of the agricultural system, especially in connexion with mixed farming.

The good results of the research into East African pleuro-pneumonia in Northern Rhodesia and Kenya are mentioned as contributing to the health of essential animals for farm work and for meat; and if the present favourable results of artificial insemination of cattle continue to be recorded, it should be possible greatly to facilitate the improvement of live stock in Colonies where the cost and risk of introducing stud animals is considerable. In Kenya promising results have been obtained in producing a satisfactory serum for protective inoculation against rinderpest.

In health research, a remarkable result was obtained in an experiment on improved nutrition for Natives:—

"An experiment was arranged amongst labourers employed on the building of the new Kampala railway station. Two hundred Ruanda, a tribe the

* "The Colonial Empire": H.M. Stationery Office, Cmd. 6023, 1s. 6d.

members of which are notorious for poor physique and inefficient work, were given a full diet which included meat, and, in the case of certain of them, additional treatment such as prophylactic quinine, anti-helminthic treatment, cod liver oil, etc. The results showed that on a good diet these people become as efficient as the best labourers drawn from Uganda. The nutritional officer says the results showed that the extra output paid for the extra diet several times over.

Nutritional Research Work

Reference is made with approval to the work on sleeping sickness and tuberculosis in Tanganyika; the research on Native diets, health and physique now going on in Nyasaland by a unit of the Medical Research Council; and on the experimental feeding of milk to about 1,000 African children in Nairobi. The report of the Committee of the Economic Advisory Council appointed to consider the question of nutrition as it affects the Colonial Empire is expected shortly, says Mr. MacDonald.

The outstanding event of the year has been the remarkable results which have been obtained by the use of a new drug—M & B 693. By the courtesy of the makers, a generous supply of this drug was obtained for trial purposes in the treatment of pneumonia. The results were so satisfactory that the drug was brought into routine use. Towards the end of the year the drug 693 was used for the treatment of one form of venereal disease. The results appear to have been dramatic. Among the Masai, this disease, on account of certain old tribal customs, is probably slowly leading to the extermination of the tribe on account of the sterility which is introduced, and this fact is appreciated by the people, who are willing to sell their superfluous land in order that the Government can purchase a supply of 693 for their use.

Makerere College

Four medical students completed their training at Makerere College this year and were granted the diploma of the Joint East African Examining Board in Medicine. During the year, a new departure was made by the appointment of one of the African medical officers as a consultant to the surgical specialist. The experiment has been a great success, and it has been decided to appoint similar assistants to the physician and obstetrician as soon as suitable African medical assistants are available.

Mr. MacDonald notes with satisfaction the completion of the £500,000 endowment fund of Makerere College, Uganda, to which that Protectorate has contributed £250,000 and £170,000 for the buildings. On this subject of higher education for Africans Mr. MacDonald is worth quoting in full, if only for the sparkling metaphor he employs:—

"I am aware that it is felt in some quarters to be a mistake to spend so much on higher education in a region which still needs a very great deal to be done for primary and secondary education. It may be said that we are building the peak of the pyramid before the base. I do not accept that metaphor. Education in East Africa resembles rather a column, not of static stone but of moving water, ever rising upward to the head of the fountain, whence the column spreads out and returns to its first level, shedding over a wide area the refreshing waters of teaching ability, medical skill and technical knowledge. Money spent wisely on higher education is, in fact, an essential contribution towards the spread of primary education."

The soundness of this policy, says Mr. MacDonald, has long been recognised in West Africa; but it does not imply the neglect of primary schools. Compulsory education is gradually being insisted upon—in

Nyasaland by the Native authorities in some localities. The language difficulty is a trouble often encountered, and sometimes Native parents object to having their children taught in their own mother tongue. In Berbera, Somaliland, parents demanded that instruction should be given even to their very young children in Arabic, instead of Somali; and their view was accepted.

Increased attention has been paid to the labour position throughout the Dependencies, both by appointing or increasing the necessary staff, and of enacting legislation to regulate labour conditions. A Labour Department is contemplated in Northern Rhodesia, and that Protectorate and Nyasaland have jointly appointed an officer on the Rand, and, separately, in Southern Rhodesia, to look after the interests of their Natives who have sought work in those places. Tanganyika has set up a standing Labour Advisory Board to consider and advise on matters referred to it by the local authorities concerning the supply and welfare of workers in the Territory.

Economic Development

Considerable space is given to economic development during the year, and the depressing effect on revenues of the almost universally low prices for primary products. An interesting feature was the contrast between market conditions of commodities subject to regulation schemes and those not so regulated. The former—tin, copper, rubber, sugar and tea—were not altogether unaffected by the price falls in the early months of 1938, but the rapid action of the committees governing the schemes prevented the falls from getting out of hand and brought about a rally at the end of the year.

Among the non-regulated commodities sisal has remained depressed in spite of a record wheat crop in certain areas, which should have stimulated the demand for sisal—the raw material for binder-twine. It is being increasingly realised that the position of the commodity will never be really satisfactory until further openings for sisal fibre are found outside the binder-twine market, and until greatly improved marketing methods are adopted. Some progress has been made on the latter point during 1938: the organisation of producers in East Africa and in London has been taken seriously in hand and arrangements for the establishment of a terminal market are being discussed. There is reason to suppose, however, that little progress will be made until greater co-operation can be established on an international scale between the producers of the various competitive hard fibres, of which the chief is Manila hemp.

Cotton prices fell as low as 4d. a lb. and prospects of an early improvement were impaired by market uncertainty about American cotton policy. The position in Brazil was a little better, events having shown that the new Brazil policy does not completely undermine the market for "mild" coffees of the type produced in East Africa, so long as there is not too great a supply of these also.

The comparison between the course of prices of regulated and non-regulated commodities prompts the question whether it would not be desirable to attempt to frame regulation schemes to cover the more important commodities which are not at present subject to such schemes. The desirability of a scheme for sisal has already been referred to, and it appears that agreement between producers on an international scale should not be beyond the bounds of possibility. For cloves too—a commodity the production of which for export is practically confined to Zanzibar and Madagascar—a regulation scheme may shortly be considered.

Lessons of an Agricultural Survey

Nyasaland's Pointers for Other Dependencies

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA have so many similarities that a study of conditions in one territory has frequently valuable lessons for the others.

Generalisation has obvious dangers, for climate, soil, populations, crops and other factors vary from province to province, from district to district, but good work done in one Dependency has its lessons for the rest. Thus the Agricultural Survey* of Nyasaland's five northern districts, Kota, Kota, Kasungu, Mzimba, West and North Nyasa—rather unkindly called the "Dead North"—can be read with profit far beyond the confines of the "Cinderella" Protectorate.

Condemnation of "finger millet" (*Eleusine coracana*) is one feature of the Survey. Finger millet ought, it is said, to be discouraged at all costs on account of its wasteful methods of cultivation and destruction of timber, with consequent acceleration of soil erosion and diminution of supplies of permanent water—and the particular reference is to the Upper Henga Valley, which is described as "outstandingly fertile."

Looking Twenty Years Ahead

The Native method is to collect tree loppings and coppice growth from far and wide—scarcity of timber being already a disturbing feature of Northern Nyasaland—pile them on the millet gardens, often to the height of 30 inches, and then set fire to them. So exhausting to the soil is this crop that in spite of this heavy manuring with ash, the Natives get as a rule only a "burn" from a "burn." In many areas finger millet is not popular as a food, but is used for making beer. No agricultural officer has a good word for it.

That shifting cultivation is a system not worth preserving from any standpoint and one which should be definitely discouraged, is another general conclusion.

"It is of course admitted," writes Mr. A. J. W. Hornby, "that it will take about 20 years of hard work on the part of numerous agriculturists to make many changes in the systems now in operation and destructive of so much vegetation and soil humus, but it is maintained that in 20 years the population in some cultivated areas will have doubled and reached 300 to the square mile. There will be no room for shifting cultivation, and unless much demonstration and educational work is put in before that date, there will be much distress on the overpopulated land. . . . There is a vast amount of work to be done of which hardly the fringes have been touched."

Restoring Poor Soils to Fertility

Yet Mr. Hornby sees good prospects of soil enrichment by manuring and short bush-fallow rotations. Indore compost is highly recommended as the best of all materials for depleted soils; it can be made in large quantities by the Native cultivator near his village, utilising all animal, vegetable, human and village wastes, and no monetary considerations enter into the problem, for the manufacture will be the work of the family. Many degraded surface soils require as much as three tons of compost to bring them back to fertility, and Mr. Hornby estimates that 30,000 tons of Indore compost are required in the poorer areas at the present time to obviate food shortage.

* Obtainable from the Government Printer, Zomba, at 7s. 6d.

Magnificent Country for Sheep

There is room for more European settlers in the North, states the Survey rather surprisingly: and two areas, one for sheep and the other for cattle ranching, are mentioned with approval.

The Nyika Plateau, in the northern part of the Mzimba district, is described by Captain J. M. Culhane as "magnificent country, ideal for sheep." The great rolling tracts, with their covering of short grass, are eminently adapted for sheep raising, and a basis of one sheep to two acres is suggested. Black-faced mountain sheep would, thinks Captain Culhane, do best in the cold climate of the Plateau—which averages 7,000 to 8,000 feet above sea level—with frequent frosts. It is well watered and has a small lake in the centre. "The Nyika Plateau," he writes, "is undoubtedly well suited to European settlement, though rather inaccessible at present, and it seems a pity it should lie practically useless to both Europeans and Natives."

The Vipya Plateau, at between 5,500 and 6,000 feet, partly in the Chintechi and partly in the Mzimba districts, is declared by the same veterinary officer to be good cattle ranching country for cross-breeds of the Afrikander, Ayrshire, Polled Angus or Kerry strains, though experiments would be needed to discover the most suitable.

From the point of view of both climate and density of Native population it would appear that the Vipya Plateau is most suitable to be alienated for European settlement. It has the advantage over the Nyika Plateau of lower altitude and greater accessibility. He does not altogether exclude the possibilities of sheep raising, and considers that if a great number of small holdings were established, each might run a small flock of sheep and have the wool and meat dealt with at a central factory.

Mr. Hornby endorses these opinions as to the openings for European settlement, but emphasises that the white settlers would need much help and technical assistance in the conditions of their particular areas, help which would be forthcoming from the large experience and the mass of information already accumulated at the experimental stations in Zomba and Nkwali.

Native Small-Holdings

Close co-operation between the Administration and the Departments of Agriculture, Veterinary Science and Forestry will, says the Survey, be required in the institution of Native small-holdings, one of which has been in operation on the Lilongwe Experiment Station for some years.

"A serious obstacle to economic progress of the people of West Nyasa, however, is their rooted objection to doing hard manual labour in the field for any length of time. To think that any number of these people will ever make small-holders who will work for many hours during the day at field tasks, is merely a figment of the imagination."

As for de-stocking, in the densely populated Karonga-Songwe Plain a good deal of potential agricultural land is being rapidly rendered useless by the excessive number of cattle grazing over it, "but any interference with the cattle holdings and tribal customs of the Konde peoples in these matters would prove an unwise policy, for the present at least, and would meet with strong opposition."

The difficulties of Native villages adjacent to game reserves or in game areas are touched upon sympa-

(Concluded at foot of next column.)

Soil Destruction in Kenya

Dr. Pole-Evans's Sensational Report

"THE POSITION is steadily getting worse," writes Dr. I. B. Pole-Evans in his report on soil erosion and the regeneration of grasslands in Kenya. "No Department of State is able to cope with it, and the combined efforts of all the State Departments have also failed to stem the tide of destruction, desolation and famine. The Provincial Administration has failed, the Departments of Agriculture and Veterinary Services have only aggravated the position, and the Forest Department has effected no relief."

The picture given by the Kamasia Reserve is typical of what Dr. Pole-Evans found in the Colony:—

"The grass cover had gone, thorn bush was increasing everywhere, much of the top soil had disappeared, gullies were eating deeper and deeper into the land, and termites were completing the picture of desert conditions."

The primary cause of the disastrous conditions everywhere prevailing—Dr. Pole-Evans's tour of Kenya covered some 4,000 miles and all the provinces except the Coast—is the destruction of the grass cover by grazing animals, or by the breaking of it for cash crops and intensive agriculture, for which the country is not suited. "The natural grass cover" declares Dr. Pole-Evans, "is the country's main and surest stand-by, and little or no attention has been paid to it in the past."

Commenting on "the appalling conditions" he found in the Kamba Reserve, he finds that "the attempts made to improve some of the badly eroded sites by stagger-trenching and by the establishment of plots of exotic plants were neither impressive nor designed to strike at the root of the trouble, and were futile."

(Concluded from previous column.)

thetically, but the limit is reached in some part of South Kikuyu, where whole districts have been depopulated by lion. One such area is described as "cleared by lion some years ago"; "all villages moved from this area because of lion" is recorded of another; a third has been "evacuated fairly recently owing to lion," which are a grave menace to settlement in all the more fertile areas of this part of the country. "The villages are enclosed within palisades and the cattle are always herded and grazed as near the village as possible" it is said in another case.

Need to Frame a Policy

"Unfortunately," writes Mr. Hornby in summing up the Survey, "in the whole of Northern Nyasaland there are no large areas of fertile soil with a climate suited to the production of high-priced crops such as we find in the Lilongwe dark tobacco belt, the cotton areas of eastern Dowa and Dedza, and further south in the tea belt. But it shows at any rate that there is a vast field of work, and that those who are responsible for the well-being of the Native population should allow no time to be lost in framing a policy and programme of activities on the part of the departments concerned which will at least arrest the present rapid denudation and soil degradation."

"It will mean a large expenditure, which, unfortunately, at the present time the production of crops or other commodities cannot hope to pay for."

The sting is in that tail-piece.

Drastic Steps Proposed

The restoration of the grass sward is, then, the fundamental recommendation of the South African expert. To effect this he proposes drastic, even ruthless, steps. Goats and sheep are the worst offenders, and if these cannot be purchased from the Natives and turned into fertiliser "or some other useful products," only one practical course remains—the compulsory turning over to the Administration of all goats and sheep and in place of them the supplying of the owners with ration cards over a period of five years; the establishing of food depots in the locations, just as dispensaries are now established; and finally, no remission of taxes but rather making the Natives seek work outside the Reserves, or within them, on reclamation work.

In desert and semi-arid country, such as the Machakos Reserve, says the Report, the goat is the most destructive of all animals, and a drastic reduction in the number of goats should be the first consideration. The cattle problem can be dealt with in the same way, but the problem is only being shelved if Natives with their flocks and herds are merely moved from one area of destruction and desolation to create further desolation in another locality.

Dr. Pole-Evans therefore recommends that an aerial survey and map should be made of each Reserve, and selected portions reconditioned first. From such portions all stock should be removed entirely, and the Natives, so far as possible, in each evacuated area a pastoral research station should be established. At present three such stations would be needed, one in the Kamba Reserve, one in the Kamasia Reserve and one in the Kikuyu Reserve. The minimum staff for each station Dr. Pole-Evans puts at one officer in charge, two qualified technical assistants, one soil engineer, four lay assistants, one reconditioning officer and one clerk. The cost of upkeep of each station would be about £7,000 per annum.

Director of Pastoral Research Proposed

"In addition," he writes, "a post of Director of Pastoral Research with the necessary clerical staff will be required at a cost of approximately £3,000 per annum, bringing the total amount for pastoral research to £24,000 per annum. I would suggest, therefore, that steps be taken to secure a grant of £120,000 from the Colonial Development Fund to cover expenditure on pastoral research in Kenya over a period of five years."

But Dr. Pole-Evans does not despair of the future of Kenya. In his view, it has all the essentials, as a pastoral country, for building up a successful livestock industry. It possesses areas for extensive ranching practice, for intensive systems of pasturage and dairying, and for crop production for the fattening of stock. "All that is necessary is a comprehensive policy for developing the country on sound pastoral lines after the grass cover has been restored and the land reconditioned, and when investigation has taught the right use of the land."

The pastoral problems of Kenya are, he admits, probably the most difficult and most complicated the Colony has had to face, and can be overcome only in proportion to the way in which they are tackled. "When pastoral science is given its rightful place in the development and reconditioning of Kenya, then may progress be written on her land."

And he sees in pastoral research an opening for the most brilliant of Kenya's youth to become "pastoral-minded," and so save and restore their land.

OUR BOOKSHELF

Native Races of Africa

"THE NATIVE RACES" OF AFRICA AND MADAGASCAR is a volume further described in the title as a "Cópious Selection of Passages for the Study of Social Anthropology from the Manuscript Note-books of Sir James George Frazer," arranged and edited from the MSS. by R. A. Downie, and published by Lund, Humphries & Co.

The colossal title of the book is entirely in keeping with its contents, which cover 50 years of intense labour by Sir James Frazer and are a perfect mine of information on African tribes. Naturally, it is a reference book, and not a continuous narrative, but any tribe or subject needed can be easily found, thanks to an excellent index; and the information is valuable, for in these days of a sentimental attitude towards the African, it is well to recall some of his manners and customs before the European impact upon him:

No fewer than 155 pages are devoted to the races of equatorial Africa, from the Goni and the Ila of Northern Rhodesia, through the tribes of the Zambezi, of Tanganyika, of Kenya to Uganda, and including Zanzibar; and a particularly clear outline map shows the location of each tribe.

Of the Ngoni we read: "The belief in witchcraft is the most powerful of all forces at work among the tribes. It is a slavery from which there has been found no release. It pervades and influences every human relationship, and acts as a complete barrier to all advancement—which is true of many other tribes, if not of all except the Masai, who are very pious, and, though they cannot lay claim to any definite form of religion, possess a marked ethical instinct unusual to the races of Africa."

The Ila are devoted to "medicines"—charms and amulets which act on the dead as well as on the living. Their system of relationship is complicated: "A man addresses his female cross-cousin as his wife, and she addresses him as her husband; a father's sister is called a 'female father'."

Certain Barotse tribes believe in transmigrating, and every man during his lifetime chooses the animal whose body he wishes to enter. "He then performs an initiatory rite which consists of swallowing the maggots bred in the putrid carcase of the animal of his choice; he thenceforth partakes of its nature."

The Nika tribes of Tanganyika must be one of the few people who mourn the death of a hyena. "The wake held over a chief is as nothing compared to that over a hyena. One tribe only laments over the former, but all tribes unite to give importance to the obsequies of the latter."

Among the Seguha and Pare tribes trial by ordeal consists in the accused taking a draught of boiling water. If unscalded, he is innocent. (A trooper of the B.S.A. Police, writing in the *Outpost* for February, 1939, describes such an ordeal in which he took part during the War, the accused being a Rhodesian Yao. Three times the man plunged his hand and arm into two gallons of boiling water, but was not scalded in the slightest.)

"On his accession the new king of Urundi used to put to death his nearest relations, especially his elder brothers; this custom prevailed almost everywhere in East Africa. The younger wives of the late king are put to death." Among the Chagga are many devils. These are the evil spirits of the dead, who have a grudge at the living; they are very black, with long hair and no bones.

In the Mambwe district of Tanganyika the vendetta is practised, applying even if one man kills another by accident. "Nowhere else have I found this custom."

Among the Swahili of the Tanga coast children born with teeth are murdered at once. To make the fields fruitful, the Nyamwezi often stick eggs in the ground. "From the luxuriance of the vegetation and the intelligence of the inhabitants, Uganda is the interesting district of eastern Central Africa."

In addition to what may be described as orthodox religion, there exist over many parts of British East Africa local societies of a semi-secret character. Little is known with regard to their rites and ceremonies, but it is certain that they have one point in common, namely, the worship of the snake. A festival was held in 1891, another in September, 1903.

Occasionally an amusing incident is recorded. One chief was boasting of his power over his tribe; he was a great man and everyone obeyed him. Suddenly he gripped his European visitor by the arm and hurried him away, the latter thinking he had seen an evil spirit. When they stopped, he asked the chief what was the matter. "That was my mother-in-law," he gasped out!

All the statements in this great book are thoroughly documented, every authority being quoted. Many extracts are in German and French. The selections given above are typical, and every page has some interest, often gruesome, sometimes amusing, always instructive. Such records thus collected form an anthropological museum for the education of future generations.

Books Briefly Reviewed

"**British Annual of Literature**" (British Authors' Press, 5s.).—This is the first of a projected series of annual volumes intended to show the standard and tendencies of literary production within the Empire. Two South African poets, Madeleine Holland and Edith L. M. King, are among the overseas writers discussed. For lovers of literature the book is excellent value.

"**Baden Powell**," by R. H. Kiernan (Harrap, 3s. 6d.).—Since the Chief Scout now resides in Kenya and first made his name as a soldier in Southern Rhodesia, this excellent 256-page biography, with eight photographic illustrations and three maps, should be bought by, or presented to, every boy in the Territories. Mr. Kiernan gives full details of his hero's activities from boyhood to 1938, revealing the development of his natural scouting genius and his keen application of it in war and peace.

Lord Baden Powell, a teetotaler, and a non-smoker, does not believe that people should be denied the use of tobacco against their will. He claims tobacco affects the sense of smell, so important to a scout in detecting an enemy, and that smoking reveals a man's presence for an amazing distance, especially at night and in Africa. He is ambidextrous, and at school could draw with one hand and shade with the other. The cheerfulness with which he did "fagging" at Charterhouse was typical—he had the excellent training of six brothers older than himself—and what public school "fagging" meant in his day (1870) should interest modern youngsters, as will the narrow escapes he had from death while scouting the Matabele and other campaigns. The author has produced an eminently readable, instructive and inspiring personal history of a great man.

Territorial Unit for K.A.R.

Sir Philip Mitchell's Announcement

THE DEFENCE OF UGANDA and the report of the Cotton Commission were the two topics dealt with at the recent meeting of the Legislative Council, when Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of the Protectorate, said it had been decided to establish a Uganda platoon of the Kenya Regiment and a Uganda territorial unit; all necessary approvals had been obtained, but legislation would be required.

His Excellency then announced that he had received a telegram from the Secretary of State saying that on the advice of the military authorities at Home, the Uganda territorial unit should be called the 7th (Uganda) Battalion, The King's African Rifles.

"I confess," continued Sir Philip, "that when the military authorities in England first expressed this opinion I felt, perhaps because I had had the honour of serving throughout the last war with the K.A.R., that it was a very great honour that a Regiment which had not yet been formed should, from the beginning, wear the uniform and bear the name of a Force with so distinguished a record, dating back to the earliest days of our occupation of the East African Dependencies.

An Honour to Uganda

"But on reflection I feel that the honour will be an inspiration to the Regiment, and that it will prove to every man who contemplates joining it that the responsible military authorities at Home at this time of great stress not only take very seriously the formation of the Regiment, but from the beginning prescribe for it the same status as that accorded to the most famous units of the Territorial Army at Home, which are in immediate association with the Regular Army. I trust that all those who join this unit will, from the beginning, have in mind that this confidence in the *personnel* of Uganda is an additional reason for every man to put his back into the unit and make the Regiment worthy of the honour it is receiving."

His Excellency further expressed the hope that the Uganda Territorial Regiment would become a permanent feature of the defence of the country, and would have a long and valuable life. It would afford opportunities for service and training for which every man is the better.

Normally, the Regiment would have a staff from the Regular Army, but in the present emergency they might have to fall back on officers and warrant officers from the Reserve. They had been fortunate in securing the services of Major Young, an officer with a long record in the Territorial Army at Home, and he would take command of the Regiment from the start. The Uganda platoon of the Kenya Regiment was no more than an emergency measure to give suitable types of young men an opportunity for training for a particular purpose in association with an organisation already existing in a neighbouring Colony.

Arrangements to establish a small local branch of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, not only for marine work—mine sweeping, coast defence, and so on—but to keep the Lake steamers, the Nile service and water transport, running throughout the country.

The National Service Committee, continued the Governor, was producing very satisfactory results; Lady Mitchell was presiding over a Women's Emergency Organisation to which the ladies of Entebbe and Kampala were giving a great deal of their time; and the general response had been excellent.

Position of Civil Servants

As for the position of Civil Servants with regard to training, the Government regarded itself exactly as any other employer in that matter; but as the Government of the country had to be carried on, the Civil Service would have a longer list of reserved *personnel* than other businesses.

They now had all the information necessary to meet the requirements of the joint East Africa Defence Organisation in the matter of transport and medical *personnel*, and a considerable number of African-trained motor-cyclists were available. Personally he was strongly opposed to going too far with the allocation of specific individuals to specific tasks. At the moment they might be able to put their hand on A, B, C and D and tell them to do this or that, but in three or four months' time A, B, C and D might not be available.

The Government's attitude to conscription was that if at any time there was any need for it, he, as Governor, would not hesitate for five minutes before calling together that Council to give the Government power to introduce conscription forthwith. His only objection to conscription was that, as matters stood, there was nobody to conscript. If at that moment they were to consider compulsory service, he knew of nobody to compel. All the missionary societies, the Kabaka of Buganda, the Mukama of Toro, the Mukama of Bunyoro, and all the heads of the principal Native administration, had placed their entire resources and their *personnel* at his disposal; on all sides he had had the same offers from other organisations; from the National Service Committee and the Women's Emergency Organisation the story was the same.

The Cotton Industry

Touching on the cotton industry, the Governor said the fact could not be escaped that the buying, ginning and merchandising part of the industry did not enjoy the confidence of the growers. He did not say that it did not deserve the confidence of the growers, because reliable information collected by the Commission showed that it did deserve it; but the fact remained that it did not enjoy such confidence. It was of the greatest importance that confidence and understanding should be promoted, as they were the basis of future security and prosperity.

His other comment was that mechanically a great deal of the plant in the cotton industry was not efficient. The ginneries were mixed up with buying rights and all sorts of other questions, and it was often difficult to detach matters of that sort from the technical question of mechanical efficiency in the ginneries; but it must be done.

His Excellency concluded with a brief reference to Malindi College, announcing the completion of the £500,000 endowment fund, and that the fees paid by students attending the College would represent the cost of educating them. The Government of Uganda was, he said, entitled to regard with satisfaction the end of its obligation to provide, for £15 a year, educational training of an almost university standard for the East African Territories generally. At first the numbers might fall—they probably would fall—but at all costs the schools which were to feed the College must not be turned into forcing houses for the College. If the standards went up to where they should be, he, for one, would feel perfectly justified of his share in the foundation of the College.

Defence Measures in Kenya

SIR ROBERT BROOKE-POPHAM, Governor of Kenya, made another statement on defence policy in opening the Legislature. He announced that in the event of hostilities a General Officer Commanding would be appointed, with authority beyond the confines of Kenya. The Defence Committee, with unofficial representation, would continue to act in an advisory capacity, and the Executive and Legislative Councils would continue functioning.

The available man power in all districts was already organised. Generally only one quarter or a third of the Europeans would be mobilised for service entailing leaving their district. The remainder would be employed either in key services or as a reserve for emergency. Every effort was being made to ensure, as far as humanly possible, equality of sacrifice.

The Government was arranging rates of pay and separation allowances on scales suitable for Kenya conditions. Pensions and gratuities would be assessed in conformity with the English scale. The Governor suggested that to meet inevitable hard cases and overtake the time lag before pensions were paid to widows, a special fund should be raised by voluntary subscriptions. He announced that arrangements had been made to maintain farm production, for which finance would be provided. The Government was prepared to introduce anti-profiteering legislation and to prevent foreclosure during the war, or for a period afterwards.

A police force was being organised for the purpose of patrolling districts and affording protection to women and children.

A board would be established to allocate shipping space for the commodities required for Imperial purposes would be afforded priority.

The Government would adopt principles applicable to Britain for the compensation of civilians and air-raid workers killed or injured, and compensation for damage to private property and the insurance of essential goods.—*Daily Telegraph and Morning Post* telegram from Nairobi.

N. Rhodesia's Prosperity

ADDRESSING the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, Sir John Maybin, the Governor, said that accounts of the territory for 1938 showed a gross excess of revenue over expenditure of £170,956 against an estimated surplus of £44,925 when the 1939 Budget was passed. From the gross surplus of £170,956 had to be deducted £47,491, representing certain items re-voted in 1939, leaving a net excess of revenue over expenditure of £123,465. The main increase in revenue occurred under the following items: Customs, £3,400; income tax, £12,200; Native tax, £6,500; court fees, £7,300.

Prospects for 1940 had not depreciated. The average price of copper and the production for the year ending June 30, 1939, were expected to be approximately the same as for the previous year. Income tax revenue for 1940 should not therefore be less than the estimate for the current year. The estimates for 1939 and the financial policy on which they were based had been approved by the Imperial Government, who had also approved the raising later of such a loan as may be necessary. That would be considered in connexion with the 1940 estimates.

Sir John said he had pressed strongly for a free grant from the Colonial Development Fund of the

whole cost of the water development scheme for the territory, in view of the great effort being made by the country from its own resources. He was glad to announce that the water development scheme, involving a total expenditure of £135,000 had been approved in principle, and a free grant of the whole cost of the first two years' working of the scheme, £50,845, had been approved by the Imperial Government.

Provided satisfactory reports were forthcoming both as regards the work done during the first two years in the Eastern province and the results of investigations in the remaining provinces, free grants to finance the remainder of the scheme might be anticipated.

German "Theft" Charges

HERR HITLER repeated many of his now familiar charges against the Allies in a speech in Kassel on Sunday. He declared that before nor during the War had Germany any war aims; she had wished only to pursue a peaceful programme of internal development. The responsibility for the Great War in 1914 lay with the encirclement policy of the Western Powers. Behind that policy lay the ends—the theft of the German Colonies, destruction of German trade and elimination of German power.

On Monday the Fuehrer made a bitter jibe at Britain when addressing the 20,000 Germans who had fought in Spain. He said that for years British and French newspapers had declared that Germany wanted to rob Spain of her Colonies, and continued: "Such thoughts are less unnatural to them than to us, as the theft of Colonies has been always one of the most approved methods of these democracies."

Mr. Duff Cooper, M.P., making a National Service appeal on Monday evening, said that Britain's answer to Herr Hitler's accusation that she was a thief should be 100,000 volunteers within 24 hours. He added:—

"Those of us who still remember the times of peace before the last war realise that it would have been unthinkable that a responsible man—if he is still responsible, which some of us begin to doubt from his actions and his words—that a man responsible, at any rate, for the fate of 80,000,000 people and perhaps of Europe and the world, should launch so violent an insult at what is still the greatest and the most powerful country in Europe. The time is past to exchange words with those who use such language."

Germany and Indians

Indians in East Africa who have hesitated to join the Tanganyika League may be interested in an article in the German *Deutscher Kolonialdienst*, the official organ of the Colonial department of the National Socialist Party. The writer says that "Indian settlers are a serious danger to the vital interest of the Europeans living in German East Africa under British mandatory administration" and accuses them of exploiting the country in a bare-faced manner and of sending their savings to India. Later the article says that before the War the Germans were not favourable to any further immigration of Indians, but did not prevent it forcibly. Under German administration the Indian immigration did not get beyond tolerable standards. This changed at once when German East Africa became a British mandate. Indians are charged with acquiring the bulk of the land, and particularly the properties of German nationals in Tanganyika after the War, which were sold to them at a fraction of their real values.

News Items in Brief

A Native was imprisoned for sending a parcel of gelignite by post, says the report of the Postmaster-General, Southern Rhodesia, for 1938. The length of the sentence is not stated.

An exhibition of gliding was given in Salisbury recently when the Salisbury Gliding Club's training machine was flown for the first time. The members were assisted by visitors from the Umfali Gliding Club.

The Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association is participating in the Zurich Exhibition. Mr. C. Reinacher, secretary of the Association, is now on leave in Switzerland, and will be available at the stand.

A 120-ton schooner, built at Homā Bay from local materials, has been launched on Lake Victoria. She has been named "Kenya," and will carry a cargo of 100 tons. The sails were imported from Scotland, but were cut and sewn by the owner of the vessel.

New iron buoys to replace the rubber buoys used by Imperial Airways at mooring places on Imperial Airways' route through Africa are being tested at Hythe. The rubber buoys have frequently been partly destroyed by crocodiles at Malakal, while in other places they have been used as practice targets for spears.

Speaking in Gwelo, on the problems of bilharzia and malaria, Dr. Annie Clark, a member of the Public Health Department of Southern Rhodesia, emphasised how the health of the European population depended on the habits of the Natives, among whom there was need for more extensive health propaganda.

Additional Native police under a European superintendent have been drafted to the Samburu tribal area in Kenya, owing to the disobedience of the Natives in opposing the Government's attempt to reduce the number of cattle and goats. There have been no serious incidents, but there is evidence that the tribe is being subjected to agitation from outside the reserve.

A fine illustrated brochure describing the journey from London to Capetown of Mr. H. E. Symons and Mr. H. B. Browning has been issued by Morris Industries (Exports), Ltd. The run was made by a Wolseley car in the record time of 31 days 22 hours, notwithstanding long delays caused by the car overturning on a bridge in Central Africa and lying water-logged for four days.

The annual dinner of the Society for the Preservation of Fauna in the Empire will be held in the "Gowans" Restaurant of the Zoological Society of London, Regent's Park, on June 30. H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester will be the chief guest, and the Earl of Onslow, President of the Society, will preside. Applications for tickets should be sent to the secretary of the Society, Zoological Gardens, N.W.1, as soon as possible.

A Kenya settlement exhibit will be included in the centenary Royal Agricultural Society show to be held in Windsor Great Park from July 4 to 8. The exhibit has been organised by Colonel C. F. Knaggs, Kenya Government Agent in London, but as he is now visiting Kenya, Major Brassey-Edwards has offered to attend in order to give information concerning farming in the Colony to interested callers. Other East Africans will be available at various times in case any specialised information is desired.

Statements Worth Noting

"Where jealousy and faction are, there is confusion and every vile deed... the fruit of righteousness is sown in peace for them that make peace."—James iii. 16, 18 (R.V.).

"It is worthy of note that there are few villages of any size in Zanzibar Protectorate."—*Provincial Administration Report, Zanzibar, 1938.*

"The number of cattle owned by Natives in Kenya is estimated at between three and a half and four million head."—*Mr. J. Anderson, broadcasting in Nairobi.*

"The threat to Tanganyika increases with the prospects of peace, and decreases with every tautening of European tension."—*Major F. Cavendish-Bentinck, in a broadcast talk.*

"If the League of Nations had fulfilled its purpose, soil erosion to-day might have become an uncontrollable force driving the whole world towards starvation."—*Messrs. G. V. Jacks and R. O. Whyte, in "The Rape of the Earth."*

"Kraal manure cannot be used for finger millet (*Eleusine coracana*) in Nyasaland, as it always introduces the weed *Eleusine indica*, which is stronger than *E. coracana* and chokes it."—*Agricultural Survey Report on Northern Nyasaland.*

"Unless members of the Chamber of Commerce lose some of their distrust and get together, Mombasa will lose a great deal of its coffee business."—*Mr. Collins, former President of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce.*

"It is not generally realised what a unique mountain Mount Kenya is. It rises alone out of the plains, is a peak of excellent rock, and is remarkably free from that bug-bear of climbers—stone-fall."—*Mr. Wyn Harris, Chairman of the Mountain Club of East Africa.*

"When evenings, nights and early mornings are cold, one can sleep on the ground when camping out, knowing full well that there is no chance of a wandering snake being one's unwelcome bed-fellow."—*Captain C. R. S. Pitman, in his book, "A Guide to the Snakes of Uganda."*

"During the past twenty years there has been a general and gradual lowering of European authority in Kenya and a diminution of the respect in which the minority of a superior race should be held among such a huge disproportion of indigenous blacks."—*Nairobi "Sunday Post."*

"Considerations of political and missionary policy have resulted in an unwarranted isolation of Native education from well-established educational principles followed by educationists in European, and to some extent, in coloured schools."—*The Rev. H. Carter speaking on Native secondary education in Gwelo.*

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.

The "Thetis". — "What went wrong in the "Thetis"? One of two things happened. Either one man about to escape was drowned in the escape chamber and his body jammed the hatch, or those inside the submarine decided to abandon this form of escape, since it was known that salvage craft were in the vicinity, and since escape by this means might have placed the remainder of the men in danger. The escape chambers work perfectly well if the submarine is on anything approaching an even keel, but each escape means that two tons of water enter the submarine. If a submarine is at an angle of over 30°, as was the "Thetis", it might be impossible to confine that water to the bilges. The situation might have arisen in which the ingress of any more water would have flooded the electric batteries. This was to be avoided at all costs, since sea water, if it comes into contact with electric batteries, produces chlorine gas. It has been suggested that, since the stern was at one period above the surface, a hole might have been cut in this to release the imprisoned men. That part of the stern which was above water was, however, a mass of tanks. If a hole had been cut in the hull there would still have been a number of bulkheads and stiffening frames between the

would-be rescuers. The battle of man against the sea is never so grim as in cases of salvage—and particularly when salvage is being attempted against time. — *Lieutenant-Commander Kenneth Edwards, "Sunday Times"*

The Baltic States. — "The independence of Belgium, Holland and Switzerland is not more essential to the life of the western democracies than is the effective neutrality of Finland, Estonia and Latvia to the security of Soviet Russia. The theory of M. Molotov's case is perfect, but, as usual, in human affairs real facts are more complicated than pure logic. The difficulty is that the three Baltic States do not want to be guaranteed. Unless and until they may be compelled they do not want to take sides with either of the great European combinations. They dread Nazi ambitions, but they do not love the memory of their former subjection to the Tsars. They want to preserve their neutrality until the last possible moment and to give no excuse for armed interference either by Berlin or Moscow."

— *Mr. J. L. Garvin, writing in the "Observer."*

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

Background to

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

Finance
Mark

Refugees. — "Up and down Europe are hundreds of thousands of persons who in these last few quieter days have found no respite. They are the refugees—parents severed from their children, students without books, craftsmen who cannot use their hands. In Germany the Ghetto, decrees have been strengthened; in Hungary a new law has thrown Jews out of work and made them second-class subjects; in France is a homeless horde of half a million Spaniards. They are human people who have committed no crime, yet that small space of free earth in which they can live the common life is denied them. What is being done for them? In the neglected question of the refugees the British Government, representative of one-quarter of the world's surface, has a special responsibility. It is attempting to make a peace front against aggression, to gather together the moral forces of the world. But as a moral leader its record is poor. If the British and allied Governments wish to figure as defenders of Western civilisation they can act now in the traditions of the West. Christianity, with its roots laid deep in Jewry, urges them to find homes for the refugees. It would be a proof that democratic governments were standing for a humane principle and not solely for their own interests. If refugees were moved and settled, one of the causes of war would have been removed, and war, if it came, would be fought on this side by men who had not only talked of justice but had made sacrifices in its cause." — *The "Manchester Guardian."*

British Propaganda. — "Establishment of a Ministry of British Information is an urgent need. Its creation now may be the preponderating factor in averting war by providing means whereby the British Government's desire for a just peace can be brought home to Germans and Italians.

Its chief would have to say to the Cabinet: "I am ready to start. What may I tell the people of Germany as regards our plan for the future of Europe after I have explained to them the perils of following Hitler's plan? Does anyone know the answer to that one?" — *Commander Stephen King-Hall, in the "Daily Telegraph and Morning Post."*

Education. — "If I were sending my ewe lamb to school for the first time I should want to be satisfied that the child would be given the essential foundation of self-discipline, and would acquire good manners, cleanliness, and punctuality. I would not bother about academic training—nobody bothered about mine. But I should bother about health, about both of the body and mind, about the possibilities of manual work, about some chance of close contact with the good earth, and I should still make an inquiry as to the possibility of the pursuit of what used to be called the gentler arts. I should like to see the staff and check over the type of persons engaged in the tutorial work. I would run a mile from any crank, taking my precious bairn with me, and I would be suspicious of orange ties, hair which was too long, and tweeds which were too furry. I would assess progress in terms of human happiness and contentment rather than by the number of pupils who got their school certificate at the minimum age, or the importance of the positions filled, and the size of the salaries earned by past students." — *Lord Horder.*

Loot. — "Immediately after the German occupation of Czechoslovakia systematic pillage began. Germans transported from Czech districts everything—not only arms and war material, but corn, food, cattle, textiles, machinery, motor-cars, trains and rolling stock, parquet flooring and musical instruments. Magnificent forests, for centuries the pride of the Czechs, are being rapidly denuded. And in their avid search for iron the Germans are stripping bridges and the iron props which hold the river banks.

He boasted on April 28 of the immense war material he seized in Czechoslovakia. He did not exaggerate. Czechoslovakia was able to put into the field 40 to 45 divisions, equipped with modern weapons, the best artillery, tanks and machine guns without equal in the world. Hitler has added 1,500 aeroplanes to his forces and requisitioned war material estimated at £180,000,000. To this must be added another £110,000,000 worth of goods the Germans are known to have requisitioned." — *Mr. Hubert Ripka, in the "Spectator."*

to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week: Market Movements and Trends



Opinions Epitomised.—"I do not suffer in the least from any inferiority complex."—*Herr Hiller.*

"The young conscripts may turn out to be a terror to enemies and a blessing to the Church."—*The Bishop of London.*

"A striking feature of the world to-day is the elevation of the lie into a principle of action."—*The Dean of Chichester.*

"Education enables us to learn all that it concerns us to know, in order that thereby we may become all that it concerns us to be."—*Dr. Inge.*

"We are ready to let the Czechs share in the blessings and benefits of the Reich."—*Herr Hermann Frank, German State Secretary to the Czech Cabinet.*

"Turkey, once the type of Eastern decadence, is to-day a modern, progressive, and in many respects a liberal State."—*Scribner, in the "Sunday Times."*

"By abandoning the Jewish National Home we are throwing away the key to the Eastern Mediterranean at a vital moment."—*Colonel R. Meinhertzhagen.*

"Why solve the Czech gold question by transferring it to Germany? Would a banker honour a bearer cheque signed by a person who, as everybody knew, had been assassinated two months before?"—*Agence Economique et Financiere.*

"It is quite possible to pull a hair or two out of the British lion's tail without any very serious consequence resulting, and the problem of how many hairs must be pulled out in a bunch or how often individual hairs can be pulled out before the lion roars is almost a problem for a sophist, something like the problem of how many stones make a heap."—*Count von Pückler.*

"If the promised alliance with Russia becomes a reality, what will it mean? It will mean that the programme of *Mein Kampf* has gone astray, that France will not be a German Colony, that European nations will not fall in succession to a series of lightning wars and that future 'conversations' with the dictators will be negotiations between equals and not repetitions of the Munich Dicker."—*The "New Statesman and Nation."*

Suez Canal.—"Italian claimants on the Suez Canal have relied on inaccuracies and on errors of dates or figures. These modern crusaders have even summoned history to their aid. According to them M. Ferdinand de Lesseps was an impostor. The Canal, they say, is the work of three Italians: Negrelli, who drew up the plans; Paleocapa, who supervised the work; and Torelli, who carried out the propaganda and brought in the subscriptions. Now, Negrelli, a talented Austrian civil engineer, died in 1858, a year before work was even started on a plan of which a Frenchman, Linant de Bellefond, was the inspirer. Paleocapa asked in 1858 to be excused by de Lesseps for not being able to collaborate on account of blindness. As to Torelli, on the eve of the opening of the Canal he wrote: 'In Italy people are beginning to take the great enterprise seriously.' Indeed, only 2,719 shares had been taken up in Italy, scarcely more than 1% of the capital. The object of this clamour is to secure seats on the board for Italy... but the company is the sole judge of the opportuneness of a decision in that matter. Representatives of users, when joining the board, must collaborate loyally in the proper running of the concern and not with the intention of thwarting it. It would be ridiculous to open the door of a house to someone wishing to gain admittance merely to ransack it."—*M. Le Marquis de Vogüe, Chairman of the Suez Canal Company.*

German-Italian Debt.—"At the end of April the Italian balance against Germany was 342,000,000 lire. Italy is growing restive of late at the growth of this debt, and a member of the Chamber was bold enough recently to express the hope that it might be reduced. Italy has been holding the sums which the German Government have credited to them in the clearing account for payment of German journalists in Italy. None of them has received any money since April, however, and it must be assumed that Italy has been using this means to bring pressure on their ally to settle her debts."—*Rome correspondent of "The Times."*

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

	£	s.	d.
Consols 2½%	68	17	6
Kenya 5%	108	0	0
Kenya 3½%	97	15	0
N. Rhodesia 3½%	98	10	0
Nyasaland 3%	91	0	0
N'land Rlys. 5% A. debts.	86	10	0
Rhodesian Rlys. 4½% debts.	83	10	0
S. Rhodesia 3½%	99	10	0
Sudan 5½%	106	12	6
Tanganyika 4½%	108	0	0

Industrials			
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco (61)	5	0	0
British Oxygen (61)	4	1	3
British Ropes (2s. 6d.)	6	6	
Courtaulds (61)	1	7	10½
Dunlop Rubber (61)	1	9	0
General Electric (61)	3	19	6
Imperial Chemical Ind. (61)	1	11	7
Imperial Tobacco (61)	6	13	9
Int. Nickel Canada	52	1	
Prov. Cinematograph	1	0	0
Turner and Newgraph (61)	4	1	0
U.S. Steels	1	5	11
United Steel (61)	1	5	11
Unilever (61)	1	17	9
United Tobacco of S.A.	15	0	
Vickers (10s.)	1	0	0
Woolworth (5s.)	3	5	11

Mines and Oils			
Anaconda (\$50)	5	5	0
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	2	3	9
Anglo-American Investment	19	4	
Anglo-Iranian	4	1	3
Ariston (2s. 6d.)	12	3	
Ashanti Goldfields (4s.)	3	8	9
Bibiani (4s.)	1	9	0
Blyvoor (10s.)	10	9	
Burmah Oil	3	16	10½
Consolidated Goldfields	3	5	0
Crown Mines (40s.)	15	7	6
De Beers Deferred (50s.)	7	0	0
East Daaga (10s.)	1	2	6
E. Rand Consolidated (5s.)	4	6	
E. Rand Proprietary (10s.)	2	11	3
Gold Coast Selection (5s.)	1	4	0
Grootvlei	4	3	9
Johannesburg Consolidated	2	7	6
Klerksdorp (5s.)	3	10	1
Kwahu (2s.)	1	12	6
Lyndhurst	1	10	1
Marievale (10s.)	18	9	
Mexican Eagle	8	10	1
Nigel Van Ryn (5s.)	2	14	
Rand Mines (5s.)	8	11	3
Randfontein	2	0	0
Royal Dutch (100 ft.)	36	5	0
Shell	4	7	6
Simmer (2s. 6d.)	1	0	0
S. A. Land (3s. 6d.)	3	15	0
S. A. Towns (10s.)	9	6	
Sib. Nigel (10s.)	11	5	0
Vlakfontein (10s.)	1	1	5
West Witwatersrand (10s.)	5	12	6
Western Holdings (5s.)	1	0	0

Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails			
Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	2	3	0
British India 5½% prefs.	100	15	0
Clan	5	11	3
E.D. Realisation	3	6	
Great Western	36	10	0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	87	10	0
L.M.S.	16	0	0
National Bank of India	30	10	0
Southern Railway def. ord.	18	0	0
Standard Bank of S.A.	14	10	0
Union-Castle 6% prefs.	17	4	

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

PERSONALIA

Cannon R. Banks has arrived home from Uganda.

Mr. J. R. Farley has arrived home from Kisumu on his first visit to England since 1912.

Sir Malcolm and Lady Watson left London last week for South Africa and the Rhodesias.

Mr. Robertson Brown, the former Mbeya advocate, died recently in Chunya Hospital.

Mr. E. B. Haddon, who retired from Uganda ten years ago, leaves England by air on June 16 on a visit to Uganda, Kenya and Zanzibar.

Mr. G. K. Mitchell, District Commissioner in Masaka, Uganda, is expected to arrive home shortly on leave.

Mr. Alexander Paterson, who has been studying prison administration in East Africa, has arrived back in England.

Sir Humphrey and Lady Leggett are spending a short holiday in Perthshire. They expect to be back in London about a week hence.

We are glad to learn that Sir Dougal Malcolm, President of the British South Africa Company, is progressing favourably after his recent operation.

Major R. M. Bradshaw, who served with the King's African Rifles in the African Campaign, and later settled in Limuru, has died in Kenya.

Mr. G. M. Harman, son of Mr. S. T. Harman, Chairman of East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., and Miss N. I. Earley recently married in Dar es Salaam.

Captain A. G. Store, one of Imperial Airways pilots who has been on the African service for some time, has been appointed to the company's Atlantic division.

General Carmona leaves Lisbon at the end of next week for Portuguese East Africa. He will be accompanied by Senhor Machado, Minister of the Colonies.

Sir Wasey Sterry, who served in the Sudan for many years, latterly as Legal Secretary, is compiling a register of Etonians who were in the school from 1440 to 1698.

Mr. Eric Shpton, of Kenya, has arrived in Bombay as head of an expedition to carry out exploratory surveys of the Karakoram Range and botanical and zoological research.

Captain J. C. Annesley has been appointed to H.M.S. "Egret" and has taken over the command of the Red Sea Division in succession to Captain W. K. D. Dowding.

The Rev. Fr. J. M. le Totic, of the White Fathers Mission in Uganda, died recently in Kabale. He had served in the Protectorate since 1899, with the exception of the war years.

Mr. K. Gander Dower, who brought home a number of cheetahs after his last visit to Kenya, is now in the Lake Kivu district, where he intends to photograph gorilla in their native haunts.

Mr. F. E. Cumming Bruce has been appointed assistant private secretary to Sir Thomas Inkip, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, in succession to Mr. D. B. Pitblado, who has been promoted.

Mr. W. Mitchell, who died in Mbeya recently, was one of the oldest English settlers in the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika. He bequeathed his estate to be used for the establishment of an English school.

M. de Vleeschauer, the Belgian Colonial Minister, left Havre yesterday for New York, where he will officially open the Congo Pavilion at the World's Fair. He is accompanied by M. Camus, the Under-Colonial Secretary.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester will be the guests of honour at the East Africa Dinner, to be held at the Savoy Hotel this evening. Sir Edward Grigg, President of the East Africa Dinner Club, will preside at the dinner, a full report of the speeches at which will appear in our next issue.

The third "Africa" dinner to be held in New York will take place on June 19. The chief guest will be Count Lippens, former Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, and among the two hundred people present, all of whom have African connexions, will be representatives from British Colonial Africa and the Belgian Congo. Mr. Emory Ross, director of the Africa Bureau in America, who has organised the function, made a tour through East Africa last year.

His many friends in East Africa will congratulate Mr. C. J. Jeffries on his promotion as Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Colonial Office, in succession to Sir George Tomlinson, who will retire on September 30, 1939. Mr. Jeffries was secretary of the East African Land Settlement Selection Board in 1919, assistant secretary of the East African Currency Board, and became a principal, in 1920; was secretary of the committee on Governors' pensions in 1927/29, and became an assistant secretary in the Colonial Office in 1930. He is the author of "The Colonial Empire and its Civil Service," and for the past eighteen years has been hon. secretary of the Corona Club.

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Service to Nyasaland

MR. S. S. MURRAY, Nyasaland representative in London, writes:—

Nyasaland has recently suffered heavy losses by the deaths of many whose life's work, completed or uncompleted, had been devoted to the service of the Protectorate. Last month there died, one on the day, the other was buried, two whose careers lay far apart, but who, between them, defined what was best in British life among Native peoples.

E. G. Hayter and J. C. Abraham had this much in common: their intense love of social life in all its aspects; their spirit of hospitality; and their gift of making friends wherever they went. In addition, they shared an active interest in public affairs and in everything that could make the Protectorate a better place to live in.

E. G. Hayter had left Nyasaland for some years, but had carried those gifts to his new home in England, where he had already made the same place for himself in his new home as he had in Blantyre. Few retired Colonials are as fortunate, or have the qualities that enable this to be done.

J. C. Abraham died, as he would have wished, in harness, and knowing as I did his feelings that advancement in the Service had been delayed, it is a satisfaction to his friends to remember that his last official task was to act as Governor of Nyasaland.

Without wishing to criticise either of these dead friends of mine, and indeed, in praise of both, it may be said that between them they represented the ideas which most of all tend to make up the ideal of our Colonial administration in Africa. To J. C. Abraham the Native was a race, a tribe, the rightful owner of the country. He must be jealously guarded against all encroachment by the European. That is how he saw his duty as Senior Provincial Commissioner. To E. G. Hayter the Native was an individual, a trained artisan or a peasant proprietor in whose work the European who taught him could take a pride and who occupied not a superior or inferior but an equal place in an economy made for European and Native alike.

The deaths of these two men will leave a gap in the circle of those who have devoted all their working lives to this one small Protectorate, but their work and their memory will live on.

The annual Southern Rhodesian reception and ball, organised by the Royal Empire Society, was held in London last week, when Major-General Sir Frederick Sykes, Chairman of the Council of the Society, together with Lady Sykes and the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia and Mrs. Lanigan O'Keeffe, received the guests.

NYASALAND

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Labour Party and Colonies

A RESOLUTION declaring that the supreme purpose of Labour's Colonial policy was the promotion of the moral and the material welfare of Native people, denouncing their exploitation, and calling for bold measures of self-government, the free introduction of trade unions, and an extension of the Mandates system was accepted by the National Executive of the Labour Party at their conference in Southport last week.

Mr. R. Sorensen, M.P., who moved the resolution, which further demanded that no Colonial people should be handed over to the dictators, and that an international administration should be gradually built up in some favourable territory, said that the social justice Labour demanded could not be withheld from the 70 million people in the Colonial Empire who were asking for the same principles of democracy that we in this country were trying to uphold. He added that they must be told that we were not engaged in a colonial whist drive with the dictators in which Colonial territories were the prizes.

Seconding the motion, Mr. J. Lamming referred to conditions in the Orange Free State, where farm labourers were receiving 2d. a day for an eight or nine-hour day, and advocated a conference of the Labour Movements of the whole Colonial Empire, to which representatives of Labour bodies in the territories of other Colonial Powers should be invited.

Mr. C. Meredith moved an amendment denouncing the Mandatory system and international control over Native peoples, and Mr. L. Hutchinson seconding, said that all Native peoples should be free to take part in the establishment of world Socialist order.

Mr. Creech Jones, M.P., said that new slums of Empire were being created, and that few people recognised the changes taking place in Africa. Public opinion here must be roused to the position before attempts were made to criticise Germany's pre-War Colonial administration.

Mr. Noel Baker, M.P., replying for the National Executive, welcomed the proposal for a Colonial conference, and hoped that the Trade Union movement in this country might assist other Colonies besides the West Indies. He praised the Mandatory system, and said that it had raised the standards to a level that would not have otherwise been possible.

The amendment was defeated and the resolution carried.

Forthcoming Engagements

- June 7 to 17 (excepting June 11 and 12)—Aldershot 10.30 a.m.
- June 15.—East African Group, Over-Seas League, Park Place, S.W.1. Speakers: Lord Chesham and Mr. C. L. Mortimer. 3.45 p.m.
- June 21.—Sudan Club, annual dinner, Trocadero Restaurant. Full particulars from Hon. Secretary, Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.
- June 26.—Annual general meeting of Royal Geographical Society, 3 p.m.; annual dinner, Grosvenor House, Park Lane. 7.45 p.m.
- June 30.—Preservation of Fauna Society. Annual dinner, Fellows' Restaurant, Zoological Society of London, Regent's Park. Chief guest: H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester. 8 for 8.30 p.m.
- July 4-8.—Centenary, Royal Agricultural Show, Windsor Great Park.

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

Questions in Parliament

ASKED by Mr. Creech Jones for details of the changes being made in the Executive and Legislative Councils of Tanganyika, Mr. MacDonald replied that under the existing arrangements the Executive Council in the Territory consisted (in addition to the Governor) of six *ex-officio* members, and there was provision also for the appointment of other persons holding office in the public service as official members. He (the Colonial Secretary) had recently approved a recommendation by the Governor that provision should be made for the inclusion in the Executive Council of unofficial members. In future the composition of the Council (exclusive of the Governor) would be three *ex-officio* and such other official and unofficial members as may from time to time be appointed. He was not aware of any contemplated changes in the Legislative Council.

Mr. Creech Jones: "Will those changes affect the representation of Native interests?"

Mr. MacDonald: "I do not think they will affect it at all; but I have just received a despatch from the Governor on the whole question, giving detailed proposals, and I would not like to add anything to that general statement until I had studied the details."

Mr. Paling: "Will direct representation of Natives be allowed, by a Native, for example?"

Mr. MacDonald: "Again, I would not like to make any further statement until I had had an opportunity of considering the detailed proposals."

British E. Africa Corporation

THE British East Africa Corporation, Ltd.—which was formed as a company registered in England in 1906 and commenced active operations in East Africa in 1907—has directly and indirectly played so historic a part in the establishment of British rule, settlement and commerce in East Africa that there has been general regret that misfortune has for a number of years dogged the enterprise, the financial reconstruction of which has been manifestly merely a matter of time.

While awaiting an appropriate moment for action, the directors have repeatedly given their personal guarantees for large sums in order to permit continuance of the trading activities of the Corporation, which has also been fortunate in enjoying exceptional co-operation from its bankers; the National Bank of India.

But now, primarily on account of the heavy fall in sisal prices, the directors and the bank are agreed that formal liquidation should be undertaken in the manner best calculated to safeguard the position, while at the same time providing for carrying on the trading and agency activities of the old company.

For that purpose a new company, British East Africa Corporation (1939), Ltd., has been registered in Kenya as a private company with capital and financial facilities provided by the bank, which has nominated as directors of the new concern Mr. J. G. Stutfield, London secretary and a director of the old company, Mr. L. F. A. Green, its general manager in East Africa, and Mr. Guy Newburn, the assistant general manager in Africa. The London office will remain at 35 Crutched Friars, E.C.3, as the London agency of the new company, with Mr. Stutfield in charge as director resident in England.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the text of a statement just received by the shareholders of the Corporation.

Beira Railway Co.

At a meeting of holders of certificates issued by the British South Africa Company representing shares in the Beira Railway Company, held in London last week, an extraordinary resolution was passed authorising the modifications of the provisions of the trust under which the Chartered Company exercised the voting rights in respect of those shares, so that the trust, which would otherwise have been determined on July 1, 1942, shall continue to subsist until an order is made or an effective resolution passed for the winding-up of the railway company.

Kenya Official's Bravery

Mr. George Adamson, assistant game warden in Kenya, is in hospital in Nairobi suffering from injuries received from a wounded lioness. He had been asked to kill some lions which had been a source of trouble to Samburu tribesmen. Firing at one of the animals he wounded a lioness, which thereupon mauled him and went away. Mr. Adamson managed to get back to his tent, and in the night heard an elephant moving about outside. Climbing to his feet, he clung to the tent-pole, seized and fired his rifle at the elephant with his left hand and killed it.

Southern Rhodesia is to have post office stamp machines which will take Rhodesian coins. Surprise was expressed some time ago that the machines in use were designed for Union of South Africa coinage only.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Phoenix Prince Gold Mining

BULLION output of the Phoenix Prince Gold Mining Company for the year ended March 31 totalled £148,841, compared with £88,696 during the preceding 12 months. The net profit of £31,827, which is to be carried forward, compares with a net profit of £15,000 last year.

During the year 83,022 tons were crushed for a recovery of 20,536 oz. fine gold, against 47,330 tons milled and 12,738 oz. fine gold recovered in 1937. The average monthly tonnage milled was 6,918 tons, which was considerably in excess of the tonnage for which the plant was nominally designed.

Mine working costs have been reduced from 26s. 6d. per ton in 1937 to 22s. 11½d. in 1938, and this fact, coupled with the greatly improved recovery of 95% and the higher selling price of gold, have made it possible to include in the reserves ore of a lower grade than formerly. Ore reserves on March 31 were: Ore in blocks, 343,000 tons, av. 5.13 dwt. over 62 inches; ore in pillars, 48,000 tons, av. 8.41 dwt. over 78 inches, making a total of 391,000 tons, averaging 5.52 dwt. over 64 inches. These figures compared with a total of 239,000 tons, averaging 7.13 dwt. over 62 inches at the end of the preceding year.

In the course of his report, Mr. C. B. Kingston, the consulting engineer, says that it has been found by experience that the ore put through the mill may be ground somewhat less finely than was at first thought necessary without affecting the extraction unfavourably. That increases the capacity of the filtering plant, which has otherwise reached its limit. It has also been found that the period of pre-aeration of the ground ore before cyaniding can be shortened. So throughout the plant slight alterations and careful adjustments have made it possible to maintain a considerably larger output than the plant was designed to treat. It is hoped that it may be found possible to treat 8,000 tons of ore per month without making any additions to the mill.

Rhodesia Broken Hill

DIAMOND drilling on the property of the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company has disclosed a much larger total ore reserve than was originally expected. This was stated at the annual meeting of the company on Monday by Mr. S. S. Taylor, the Chairman, who said that when the proposals for the provision of additional capital were submitted, it was thought that with the exhaustion of the present sources of supply the production of vanadium would gradually decline and eventually cease, as it was not expected that occurrences of vanadium would continue to great depth. The information obtained from their drilling operations, however, showed that they could now look forward to further vanadium output from underground mining.

Although the Mulungushi hydro-electric plant provided power sufficient for present requirements, it had become clear that its capacity would not be adequate to cope with all the work required in the future and at the same time allow a reasonable margin for expansion. The Lunsemfwa River provided a potential source of supply of power which could be produced at a low working cost. Some years ago the Northern Rhodesia Power Corporation evolved a scheme for the supply of hydro-electric

power from that river, and a modified scheme had now been prepared which would in conjunction with the Mulungushi scheme provide for a constant load of 18,500 kilowatts throughout the year at Broken Hill. The board had therefore resolved to proceed in conjunction with the Northern Rhodesia Power Corporation to negotiate with the Northern Rhodesia Government for the purpose of obtaining the necessary water rights on the Lunsemfwa River. If they were obtained, Rhodesia Broken Hill would erect a power station at the river and a transmission line therefrom to Mulungushi.

Exploration Company, Ltd.

THE Exploration Company, which held considerable interests in Salisbury (Rhodesia) Goldfields, Ltd. (in liquidation), report a loss of £88,996 for 1938. The loss arose mainly from the liquidation of Salisbury (Rhodesia) Goldfields and from the sale of shares which it was considered inadvisable to retain.

Interests in mining and other companies and subsidiaries stand at £202,087, being the book value. Of these securities, those quoted on the Stock Exchange stand in the books at £89,020, with a market value of £47,992 at the end of December. Unquoted securities stand at a book value of £113,067. The report states that many of these have been carried in the books of the company for a number of years, and the board does not feel justified in attempting to estimate their present value. It is intended to realise or write them down as and when opportune.

The management of the company was changed in July last, and a new board took charge.



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Company Progress Reports

Lonely Reef.—Output for May: 14,000 tons crushed, yielded 1,327 oz. fine gold. Estimated profit: £287.

Ngga.—During April the mill ran for 532 hours, crushing 739 tons of ore for a recovery by amalgamation of 314 oz. gold, of which approximately 75% was fine gold.

Kenya Gold Mining.—April return: 1,878 tons milled, yielding 598 oz. fine gold and 75 oz. silver; 885 tons sand were cyanided, yielding 67 oz. fine gold and 10 oz. silver. Total yield: 665 oz. fine gold; 84 oz. silver.

Thistle Etna.—Treated in May, 3,150 tons; yield, 752 oz. fine gold. Taking gold at a nominal figure of 145s. per oz., the operating profit in Rhodesia is estimated at approximately £2,750, before charging development expenditure, but including royalty.

Sherwood Starr.—Ore milled in May totalled 8,500 tons, yielding 1,364 oz. fine gold, estimated £9,984. Total working costs £7,522, including development redemption. Estimated net profit at mine £2,462, add sundry net revenue £140, estimated total net profit, £2,602 (April £1,600). Results include 135 oz. fine, net value £1,000 recovered from excess grade. Footage development 207 ft.

Cam and Motor.—During May, 26,200 tons milled yielded 7,540 oz. fine gold, estimated value £55,929. Total working costs £24,243 including £3,930 development redemption; estimated profit at mine £31,686 less royalty £2,796; estimated net profit, £28,890. Add sundry revenue £115, making estimated total net profit £29,005 (April £28,012). Capital expenditure £1,807. Footage—sub-vertical shaft 8 ft.; sub-circular shaft 64 ft., development 1,230 ft., sand shaft 52 ft. **Cam.**—No. 33 level, winze at 1,820 ft. south co-ordinate 24 ft. sunk av. 3.4 dwt. over 30 in. No. 34 level, winze at 1,820 ft. S. co-ordinate 18 ft. sunk av. 2.9 dwt. over 23 in. **Motor.**—No. 32 level, sub-level drive footwall "B" reef 690 ft. W. co-ordinate 253 ft. driven av. 5.3 dwt. over 33 in., reef not fully exposed.

Rezende.—In May, from 8,500 tons of ore, and 2,522 tons waste, 1,924 oz. fine gold were recovered; estimated revenue £14,387. Total working costs £9,137, including development redemption £2,550; estimated profit £5,250; add royalties £210, rents £40, making estimated total profit at mine £5,500 (April £6,203). Capital expenditure, £16,718. Footage.—Development 1,680 ft.; Rezende circular shaft 25 ft.; Rezende internal "B" shaft 22 ft. **Rezende.**—No. 18 level W. drive from winze No. 2 E., 84 ft. driven av. 4.9 dwt. over 64 in. reef not fully exposed. W. drive from winze No. 1 W. 35 ft. driven av. 0.59 dwt. over 58 in. **Liverpool.**—No. 5 level winze No. 1 E. 27 ft. sunk av. 4.4 dwt. over 23 in. **Old West.**—No. 5 level E. drive 57 ft. driven av. 5 dwt. over 72 in., reef not fully exposed. No. 6 level W. drive 37 ft. driven av. 2.4 over 64 in., reef not fully exposed. Winze No. 2 E. 42 ft. sunk av. 2.8 dwt. over 37 in. reef not fully exposed.

Edzawa Ridge Mining Co.

Edzawa Ridge Mining Company, operating in Kenya, announce the payment of an interim dividend of 25%.

Rhodesian Mining Conference

The Southern Rhodesian Minister of Mines intends shortly to call a conference of the technical staff of the Mines Department to consider what steps are necessary to effect a complete overhaul of mining operations in Southern Rhodesia.

Territorial Outputs

Uganda produced 1,424.34 oz. of unrefined gold during April and 54,231 long tons of tin ore.

The total value of Northern Rhodesia's mineral production in the first quarter of 1939 amounted to £2,632,126, an increase of £344,513 in comparison with the corresponding quarter of 1938. March production included 15,151 tons of copper, and a big rise in gold production, from 126 oz. in February to 493 oz. in March.

Mineral output from Southern Rhodesia during April was as follows: Gold, 63,858 oz.; silver, 15,464 oz.; asbestos, 4,867 tons; coal, 99,456 tons; chrome ore, 5,959 tons; iron pyrites, 2,424 tons; mica, 967 lb.; tin concentrates, 61 tons; tungsten concentrates, 16 tons; limestone, 7,036 tons; lead, 10 tons; antimony ore, 24 tons; and ochre, 18 tons.

Selection Trust, Ltd.

Selection Trust, Ltd., who have interests in the Northern Rhodesian copper mining industry, report that revenue for the year ended March 31 totalled £298,717 from dividends and interest. Investigations expenditure amounted to £49,476, directors' remuneration £8,644, general expenses £12,057, and debenture charges £26,029, leaving a net profit of £202,511. It is proposed to allocate £61,000 to income tax and reserve, £11,480 for debenture stock redemption reserve, and to pay a dividend of 7¼%, less tax, carrying forward £191,670. Quoted investments stand at £2,976,288, the market valuation of which was in excess of that amount on March 31. The unquoted securities include £120,075 in subsidiary companies, and £42,209 in other companies; unquoted investments are considered to have a value exceeding their book value.

Mining Personalities

Mr. R. J. Morgan has arrived home from Geita.
Mr. J. Goodwin, of the staff of Chaunya Goldfields, Ltd., died recently from blackwater fever.
Mr. A. C. Johns, who has been employed by the Roan Antelope Company since 1928, died recently.
Mr. Tom McEwen, who has died recently in Bulawayo at the age of 70, had lived in Southern Rhodesia since 1902, and was a well-known figure in mining circles in the Colony.
Sir Edmund Davis, who was Chairman of the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company, Chairman of the Wankie Colliery Company, and a director of many other Rhodesian mining companies, left estate valued at £394,918. His bequests included £1,000 each to Harold W. C. Dermer, Herbert M. Lewis, and James F. Corp. company secretaries at 19, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C., and a sum to the University of London for providing "Edmund Davis" scholarships in medicine, law, and engineering of £400 per annum for candidates born in Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

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B.E.A. Corporation, Ltd.

Statement in Annual Report

IN presenting their report and accounts of the year ended May 31, 1938, the directors of the British East Africa Corporation, Limited, state:—

"The circulation of these accounts and the date of the annual general meeting is from two to three months later than last year, for reasons that appear in the body of this report;

"The profit and loss account for the year, after providing for ordinary and special maintenance of the company's properties, and after debiting interest, discount and exchange, and writing off all debts considered bad, and making provision for doubtful debts and contingencies, shows a loss of £6,781 2s. 5d. As the corresponding figure for the previous year showed a profit of £6,523 16s. 5d., the result for the year 1937-38 shows a nett deterioration for comparative purposes of £13,304 18s. 10d. Of this, £2,034 14s. 8d. is due to the increase, by that amount, in the expenditure debit for interest, discount and exchange, the explanation of which is given below. Of the balance of the deterioration of £10,370 4s. 2d. the sum of £8,512 4s. 3d. is due to the adverse result of the Voi sisal estate, which incurred a loss of £3,175 17s. 1d. in the year ended May 31, 1938, as compared with a profit of £5,336 7s. 2d. in the previous year. All but £1,857 19s. 11d. in the difference of the results for the two years is thus accounted for by these two items, viz., the increase in interest charges, and the loss on the sisal estate. The turnover and financial results of the merchandise trading agencies, etc., were very fairly maintained, taking the results of the year as a whole.

Merchandise and Agency Business

That the merchandise and agencies, etc., results on the year were as good as they were, however, largely due to the fact that the satisfactory trading conditions and buying power in East Africa, subsisting during the 1936-37 year, continued for approximately the first six months of the 1937-38 year, and enabled a considerably larger trading profit to be earned during those six months than during the same six months of the previous year.

"Shareholders will remember that in the Chairman's speech at last year's meeting, on March 11, 1938, the warning was given that the recession in world trade which became noticeable in November, 1937, together with the general fall in primary commodity prices, had begun to be reflected in East Africa, and the forecast was given that owing chiefly to the fall in world prices of sisal, coffee, cotton and oil seeds, the buying power of the East African territories in 1938 would be very seriously reduced.

"This forecast, unfortunately, proved accurate, with the result to this company as stated. At times the financial stability of some sections of the bazaars was undermined, and a number of bazaar bankruptcies occurred. The bad debt losses incurred by the company were comparatively small, but these trading conditions required the precautionary withholding of deliveries of goods to customers in certain cases, resulting in an increase in the stocks held at the company's depots, and an increase in the charges for interest, etc., above mentioned, with consequent effect upon the profit and loss account for the year under review. These unsatisfactory conditions, in part accentuated by anxiety throughout East Africa as to the outcome of international

affairs, and more particularly the ultimate political future of the Mandated Territory of Tanganyika, continued into the 1938-39 financial year, and still persist.

Voi Estate, and Other Sisal Interests

"By far the most serious factor, as affecting this company, is, however, the heavy fall in the world price of sisal, which has now, for more than a year, ruled at an average of between £16 and £17 per ton, or fully £10 below average values of the previous year. At these current prices, the expenses of production, with proper provision for replanting of cut-out areas, i.e. replacement of the agricultural capital asset, involved a working loss under present conditions. This applies not only to the large Voi sisal estate owned by the company, but also to certain outside sisal undertakings in which the company holds a participation in respect of machinery and equipment supplied.

"In all these circumstances, it became evident by November, 1938, that the company's results for the 1938-39 financial year would be substantially worse than the loss incurred for 1937-38, and the board thereupon laid the position fully before the company's bankers, the National Bank of India, Ltd. The bank advised continuance of the merchandise trading agencies and the production and maintenance of the estate, all with the utmost economy, pending the result of consultations between the bank and the board, with a view to re-organisation on a new basis.

"It was mutually recognised that, for many years, the bank has continued to finance the business of the company in the hope that working results would produce such improvement in the position as would permit some scheme of reconstruction being placed before the shareholders. Had the trading situation and sisal prices ruling in 1937, when the company made a satisfactory profit, been continued, this hope would have appeared in sight of realisation.

"Under existing circumstances, however, it is evident that no ordinary scheme of financial reconstruction is practicable, and as the bank is not prepared to continue to finance the company on the present lines, your directors have no alternative but to submit a resolution that the company be placed in voluntary liquidation.

"Resolutions for the voluntary liquidation of the company and for the appointment of a liquidator are to be submitted to shareholders at an extraordinary general meeting, and a notice for the calling of this extraordinary general meeting to be held on June 30, 1939, accompanies this report.

New Company Registered in Kenya

"In view of the amount owing to the bank and in the interests of all concerned, it has been necessary to give special consideration to the method to be adopted for realising the assets of your company. At the request of the bank your directors have given their consent to the registration in Kenya of a new private company under the style of British East Africa Corporation (1939), Ltd.

"The capital of this new company has been provided by the bank, who will also extend to that company credit facilities for carrying on the merchandise trade and to operate certain of the merchandise agencies held by the present company.

"The management of the new company will be carried on by your present general manager and certain members of the present staff and the services

(Concluded at foot of next column.)

Of Commercial Concern

The importation of corrugated iron sheets into Italian East Africa is now prohibited.

A Commercial Employees' Association has been formed in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Domestic exports from Tanganyika during the first three months of this year totalled £888,752, and imports totalled £740,821.

During April imports into Nyasaland were valued at £74,964, compared with £71,245 during the corresponding period of 1938.

M. Julius Meml, a prominent coffee dealer in Jugoslavia, has arrived in London as the head of a delegation which will discuss trade prospects with that country.

The total export traffic handled by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first quarter of this year was 145,456 tons, while import traffic amounted to 52,246 tons.

The visible balance of trade for Tanganyika during the first three months of this year shows a favourable balance of £147,931, compared with £3,668 during the first quarter of 1938.

The Tanganyika Coffee Growers Co-operative Society, Ltd., has been dissolved. The board of directors are to constitute the first marketing committee of the Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association.

On and after July 8 this year British silver and bronze coins will not be legal tender in Southern Rhodesia. The banks will accept the British coinage on payment of a small commission. Union of South Africa silver coins have not been current for some time in the country.

Gladys Violet Epstein, having retired from the firm of Messrs. Garry Cook and Company, Nairobi, the partnership between her and Harold George Cook has been dissolved by mutual consent, but the firm will be carried on by Harold George Cook, under the same style and name, at Nairobi.

Rhodesian Tobacco Estates announce that net profits for September last, after deducting all expenses and £1,310 for income tax, amounted to £2,754. It is proposed to allocate £500 to reserve, and to pay a final dividend of 7½%, making 12½% for the year, compared with 15% last year.

(Concluded from previous page.)

of the new company will be available to assist in realisation by the liquidator of stocks, outstanding debts, and other assets.

"As a result of this arrangement your company will be in a position to meet the claims of all sundry trade creditors.

"The present directors of the old company will be willing, if so desired by the shareholders, to constitute themselves, for a reasonable time, as an entirely informal and unpaid committee to watch the interests of the present shareholders. The present directors will be very willing to co-opt two or three other leading shareholders to this informal committee, if so desired. In view of existing conditions, however, no return to shareholders can be at present foreseen.

"It follows from the contents of this report and from the simultaneous issue of the notice calling the extraordinary general meeting, that there is no resolution to be placed before shareholders for the adoption of this present report and accounts, nor for the election or re-election of a director, nor for election of auditors for the ensuing year."

New Air Route to Kenya

The flying boat "Guba" left Sydney on Saturday on the first stage of the British and Australian Governments' joint exploratory flight from Australia to Kenya. The flight is being undertaken for the purpose of surveying a war-time emergency route and a new connecting link from Africa to Australia in the Empire air services, the machine being loaned for the flight by the owner, Mr. Richard Archbold, an American millionaire. Captain P. G. Taylor, who was navigator to Sir Arthur Kingsford-Smith on one of his flights across the Pacific, is in command. The route to be followed will be Port Hedland, Cocos Island, Diego Garcia, the Seychelles, and Mombasa, a week being spent at each of those places; but on this flight, the "Guba" missed Cocos Island and turned off to Batavia.

Veld Fires in S. Rhodesia

Last year the 647 veld fires reported to the police in Southern Rhodesia burned out 1,500,000 acres, but the authorities managed to prosecute well over 330 persons for causing the fires, all but 11 of whom were non-Europeans.

New Bulawayo Syndicate

An amalgamation is proposed between New Bulawayo Syndicate and Bulawayo Town Stands Syndicate. Valuations of the assets show that the value of the New Bulawayo shares on March 31 was 6s. 4½d. each, and of Bulawayo Town Stands 3s. 6½d., and a provisional contract to exchange six New Bulawayo shares for 11 Bulawayo Town Stands shares has been drawn up.



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Dwa Plantations, Ltd.

Mr. S. R. Hogg's Speech

THE annual meeting of Dwa Plantations, Ltd., was held in London on May 26, Mr. S. R. Hogg, Chairman of the company, presiding.

Having welcomed Colonel W. H. Franklin, their resident director in Africa, Mr. Hogg dealt with the accounts, which covered a full year, compared with only 8½ months in 1937. He said:

"Share capital and prior lien debenture stock remained unaltered. The bank overdraft of £1,500 was paid off in January, 1938. Capital reserve account has been credited with the profit on the sale of Kiima estate, and debited with certain expenditure which, although incurred in 1938, was directly related to the reorganisation scheme. Reserve for contingencies, no longer required, has been transferred to the credit of profit and loss account, and the debenture stock redemption account remains unaltered.

"On the other side of the balance sheet the total fixed assets show an increase of £3,140, made up of further plantation development, and additions to transport vehicles. Most of the development expenditure occurred on Msinga estate, and the transport system on Dwa estate was considerably improved. The trade investment represents a small holding held in a company manufacturing products made of a mixture of cement and fibre.

"The excess of current assets over current liabilities, totalling £12,007 at the end of 1937, had fallen to £7,417 by December 31, 1938. This is accounted for by the increased value of fixed assets, payment of debenture interest, and paying off of the bank overdraft.

"Output of sisal and tow during the year amounted to 1,582 tons from Dwa and Kedai, and 311 tons from Msinga, a total of 1,893 tons. Costs of production, including expenses in Africa and London, freight and insurance, and provision for estate redemption and depreciation, amounted to £17 3s. 8d. per ton. Unfortunately, the average selling price of all grades of sisal and tow was only £16 13s. 4d., compared with £25 per ton in 1937, representing a diminution in gross revenue of £13,000. In these circumstances, I think you will agree that we have done well to avoid showing an operating loss, and to show a small profit, before charging debenture interest, of £200.

"It was not possible to pay dividends on Preference shares for 1938; such payments cannot be resumed until sisal prices improve substantially. Dividend rights attaching to these shares, however, are now cumulative. The net loss after providing for debenture interest is £714, and deducting this from the balance brought forward and the amount transferred from contingencies reserve, there is a credit balance of £1,069 to be carried forward.

"In August, 1938, I visited East Africa and inspected all the estates belonging to your company. I came away with the knowledge that at Dwa we have a valuable property. The sisal areas have not been cut to full yielding capacity, and there is consequently a reserve of leaf. Native labour supplies are ample. Development at Msinga is being carried out at reasonable cost, and I look forward to this property making a substantial contribution to revenue in future years. In Mr. Smith, our general manager, and his staff we have a most loyal and efficient organisation, to whom I should like to express thanks for their whole-hearted co-operation.

The Use of Sisal

"I hesitate to forecast future prospects of the sisal industry. At the time of our meeting last year, No. 1 sisal had fallen to £17 per ton; lower prices still have since been recorded, and to-day it is still about £17. Unfortunately, use of the Combine Harvester is increasing, thus lessening demand for binder twine.

"Last year I said I found it difficult to believe that all the increased production in Tanganyika could be absorbed by what is still a limited market at a price providing satisfactory profits to growers. I have not ascertained world production for 1938, but production in Tanganyika has continued to increase, while Kenya production has remained steady. There seems no reason to assume that there will be any reduction in sisal production in the Dutch East Indies, where, if anything, it may increase. On the other hand, Mexico production is declining. In these circumstances I again say I find it difficult to believe that all this sisal can be absorbed.

"The sisal industry is a remarkable one, but it contains many anomalies. During the last decade world production has increased from about 250,000 tons to about 330,000 tons, during which time prices over the larger part of the period have been uneconomic to producers. The economics of the industry need urgent investigation; otherwise it will be in a very bad way.

"I have always felt that restriction would help the industry, and have prepared a restriction scheme, but it has been impossible for any coherent or practical steps to be taken even to study the position. As to consumption, it is common knowledge that new sources are being sought and found, but more effort and concentration and money must be applied to the commercial exploitation of uses of sisal other than for binder twine.

Laboratory Research

"Long-range laboratory research must be continued, but more attention must be concentrated on statistical and trade research, and on short range commercial possibilities, and wider knowledge must be obtained as to what is going on in other parts of the world. We have much to learn from Germany, where the consumption is about 50,000 tons a year, of which 20,000 tons is used for purposes other than binder twine.

"Active steps are being taken to improve the quality of fibre in an attempt to widen its market. The recent formation of the Sisal Growers' Association in London is evidence of this, and it is now engaged on the standardisation of grading throughout East Africa—which should assist in increasing sales of East African sisal in the world markets. Attempts are also being made to form a terminal market in sisal. As a member of various committees appointed by the Association you may rest assured I shall do all in my power to assist in improving conditions in the industry.

Mr. R. N. Carvalho, a shareholder, congratulated the directors on their report, said he was pleased to see that a further reduction in expenses had been made, and hoped it would be possible to make still further reductions. He thought the Chairman's visit to East Africa had been of great help to the company. In his opinion, restriction was the only thing which could save the industry, in which connexion he pointed out how restriction had increased the price of rubber from 2d. to 8d. per lb.

The directors' report and accounts were unanimously adopted, the retiring director was re-elected, and the auditors were re-appointed.

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Coffee at Lyamungu

THAT coffee of fine quality can be grown in the Moshi district of Tanganyika Territory is indicated by the results of a liquoring test made at Lyamungu Experiment Station.

The tasting was done by the liquorer of the Kenya Coffee Board on the first crops taken from trees grown on experiment plots devised for very various purposes and receiving very different treatments; yet all gave satisfactory results. One was pronounced "fair," two were "fair-good," five "good," two "good-fine," and one, a sample from a Kents tree on a variety trial plot, was classed as "fine" with the additional comment by the liquorer, "Very fine coffee."

When it is observed that these ten samples came from all sorts of experiment plots—erosion, cultural, variety, selection of seedling material and mulch—and that they had, in the plots, received such different treatments as clean weeding, banana mulch, jembe cultivation and no cultivation, while one lot had "good tops and good roots" and another "bad tops and bad roots," the uniformity of their behaviour under expert investigation, from the commercial angle, is very noteworthy.

An important relation between the number of *Antestia* bugs per tree and the damage done was discovered by the entomologist. With an average of only one bug per tree 8% of the beans were damaged; with two bugs, 16%; with 3 bugs no less than 24% of the beans showed the characteristic infection by *Nematospora* fungus which is introduced by the bug when feeding, for the *Antestia* itself does little actual injury. It is a carrier of fungus infection.

These figures did not take account of any berry fall caused by young cherries. In view of the results obtained, the entomologist urges that *Antestia* should be kept down as low as one per tree at most.

The rooting of cuttings has been so successful that more attention is at present to be paid to it than to the possibilities of budding and grafting. On the whole, coarse sand, with peat moss or coconut fibre, proved the best rooting material. More work is being done on these lines.

Banana mulch and grass mulch gave the only significant results in the mulch experiment, the former giving 42.28 cwt. of cherry per acre, 6.76 cwt. of parchment, and 5.29 cwt. of clean coffee; the latter, 26.07 cwt., 4.56 cwt. and 3.65 cwt. respectively. *Crotalaria* as a cover crop gave obviously harmful effects, and has been abandoned in the experiment. In one case, *Crotalaria* depressed the yield to 10.02 cwt. of cherry per acre, 1.94 cwt. of parchment, and 1.57 cwt. of clean coffee.

Africans and Cotton Growing

PRESIDING at the annual meeting of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation last week, Lord Derby said that though the African peasant cultivator did not include the value of his own or his family's labour in considering whether it paid him to grow a particular crop, he was apt to have fixed ideas as to the value of his produce, and if a certain crop failed to produce as much cash as he felt he should get, he either neglected its cultivation or left it unharvested.

The Native, unlike farmers of Europe or of the East, usually had no tradition or sentiment which led him to regard the land as his livelihood, to be nursed so that it might yield a regular increase. To him it was merely one potential source of cash. It should be accepted, however, that one of the first essentials was that the cultivator should receive as high a price as possible for his produce, and on that question the improvement in communications had had an important bearing, for it had rendered possible a considerable extension of the area in which a price could be offered that was a sufficient inducement to the Native to grow a cash crop at all.

But whether a crop attracted the cultivator depended on the yield per acre, which in turn rested largely on the cultivator himself and on his methods to improve cultivation. He (Lord Derby) had been much struck with the extraordinary effect climate had on cotton growing and the very wide divergence in climatic conditions. That had a considerable effect on cotton production, and rendered it the more necessary to study methods of cultivation carefully. To achieve this, increasing use was being made of trained African instructors, 300 of whom were already employed by their Tanganyika Department.

Referring to the contribution made by the Corporation towards the cost of erecting Makarere College, the Chairman said he had had a letter from Sir Philip Mitchell, the Governor of Uganda, expressing thanks for the offer of the Corporation to erect and equip the biological laboratory of the new College.

Beira Exhibition

Active preparations are now in progress for the exhibition to be held in Beira in July. A prominent feature will be a replica of an old fort at Sofala, which was built almost entirely of stone brought from Portugal. Among the visitors from Portugal will be General Azevedo Coutinho, former Governor-General of Mozambique, and Dr. A. L. V. Soares, managing director of the Mozambique Company in Lisbon.

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Market Prices and Notes

Butter.—Kenya not on offer, and is nominal at 109s. per cwt.
Castor Seed.—Unchanged at £11 12s. 6d. per ton for June-July Bombay to Hull. (1938: £9 5s.; 1937: £13 10s.)
Cloves.—Quiet with Zanzibar spot, 85½d., c.i.f., 77½d. per lb. Madagascar spot (in bond), 7½d., c.i.f., 67½d. per lb.
Coffee.—No auctions were held last week.

During May, 3,032 bags of Kenya out of 6,788 bags offered sold at an average price of 7d. per cwt. Of "A," 855 bags (2,415 offered) averaged 64s. 9d., with the highest price 73s. and the lowest 52s. 6d.; 1,225 of "B" (3,060), 58s. 10d.; 341 of "C" (416), 54s. 11d.; and 85 of peaberry (211), 63s. 8d., with the highest 70s. and the lowest, 59s. per cwt.

Copper.—Quiet and steady at £42 7s. 6d. to £42 8s. 9d. for standard for cash, with three months 7s. 6d. higher. (1938: £34 10s.; 1937: £59 7s. 6d.)

Copra.—East African f.m.s. steady at £10 15s. per ton, c.i.f., for July shipment. (1938: £10 10s.; 1937: £16.)

Cotton.—American spot, middling 5.49d. per lb. July 4-8d., September 4-5d., October 4-5½d. per lb.

Cotton Seed.—Egyptian black to Hull slow at £5 13s. 9d. for June, £5 16s. 3d. for July, and £5 18s. 9d. for August. (1938: £4; 1937: £5 12s. 6d.)

Gold.—148s. 4½d. per oz. (1938: 140s. 8d.; 1937: 140s. 8½d.)

Groundnuts.—Coromandel (machined) to Rotterdam/Hamburg active at £12 2s. 6d. for July; £12 5s. for August and £12 4s. 6d. for September. (1938: £10 10s.; 1937: £14 15s.)

Gum Arabic.—Messrs. Boxall & Company, of Khartoum, state that exports from the Sudan during the first three months of this year totalled 6,834 tons, compared with 8,096 tons last year.

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

Pyrethrum.—Bought for shipment early in 1940 at £100 per ton, while Japanese are steady at £107 10s. per ton. (1938: £125; 1937: £78.)

Sisal.—Values nominal with little demand from spinners. Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, £16 10s. to £16 15s.; No. 2, £15 12s. 6d. to £15 15s.; No. 3, £15 5s. to £15 7s. 6d. per ton, for June-October shipment, c.i.f., optional ports. (1938: £17, £16 7s. 6d., £16; 1937: £29.)

Reviewing the sisal market during the past month Messrs. A. Wigmore and Company state:

"Despite the fact that exports from Tanganyika for the first four months of this year show an excess of some 7,000 tons over the corresponding period of last year, there has been evidence of overselling of the estimated production since several shippers have requested extension of the shipment period January-March and April-June. This has reflected itself in the demand for spot and afloat material, which has been sufficient to absorb available lots offered and to keep the market healthy. Spain and other Continental countries have been buyers of these early supplies.

There has been more pressure to sell No. 2 and the margin between No. 1 and No. 2 has widened. As far as can be judged unsold stocks are small.

"With the sharper advance in the price of jute, sisal has become the cheapest fibre of importance on the market, and offers every attraction to manufacturers. There has been an increase in the consumption of sisal for other purposes than cordage and this promises an outlet to compensate any decrease in the sale of binder twine through the use of the Combine harvester.

"Except for occasional purchases of small quantities, America has given no support in bulk purchases of African and little reliable information as to the prospects of the coming harvest is as yet available. Reports from U.S.A. indicate that winter grains, have come through so far with moderate losses, the total abandonment of winter wheat from all causes being expected to be about 16% or 3% below average, whilst the winter wheat crop is estimated at 549,219,000 bushels which indicates about an average yield per acre and nearly average production."

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., announce that the output of sisal and tow from their estates during May was 172 tons, making a total of 1,986 tons for the 11 months of the current financial year.

Soya Beans.—Manchuian afloat steady at £8 18s. 9d. per ton for June shipment, usual Continental ports. (1938: £7 17s. 6d.; 1937: £9.)

Tim.—Quiet and steady at £226 7s. 6d. for standard for cash, and three months £224 2s. 6d. per ton. (1938: £170 7s. 6d.; 1937: £253 10s.)

Tobacco.—This season's Northern Rhodesian tobacco crop, estimated at between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 lb., is now being sold for the first time by compulsory auctions. The leaf is generally reported to be brighter than usual. High prices are expected because of the keen demand for Empire tobacco, which, following the increased duty imposed under the British Budget, is being more extensively bought so as to secure the benefit of Imperial Preference.

Wheat.—Kenya Equator, 22s. per qtr., Governor, 22s. 6d. per qtr.

N. Rhodesia's Potentialities

A memorandum submitted to the committee now investigating the possibilities of refugee immigration into Northern Rhodesia by the Ndola Chamber of Commerce points out that rye, wheat, cotton, tea, coffee, sugar cane, citrus fruit, sisal and oil-bearing plants could be grown successfully, and that cassava, which is used for the preparation of alcoholic drinks, can also be grown freely. The territory is rich in timber, which could be used for export, and the cotton industry offers great possibilities for the manufacture of rope, sacks and blankets. There is a shortage of dairy produce, and the development of the dairy industry was therefore particularly promising.



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Banks, Canon R.
Baldwin, Mr.
Bingley, Mr. & Mrs.
Bradshaw, Mr. H. J.
Brown, Mr. & Mrs. W. A.
Carter, Mr. E. M.
Clement, Mr. & Mrs. G.
Chillingworth, Mrs.
Clarke, Mr. J.
Coutain, Mr. & Mrs. D. P.
Cowley, Mr. K. M.
Curwen, Mr.
Cullen, Mr. C. E.
Davies, Mr. & Mrs. L. T.
Dickens, Mrs. W. H.
Duggins, Mr. & Mrs.
Durand, Mr. E. J.
Farley, Mr. J. R.
Fowles, Miss M.
Fowkes, Colonel & Mrs.
Cec, Mr. & Mrs. F. L.
Gray, Mr. & Mrs. S. F.
Griffith, Dr. G.
Harverson, Mrs.
Hollingdale, Miss

Hudson, Mr. & Mrs. R. C.
Johns, Mr. & Mrs. R.
Lewis, Mr. & Mrs. C. N.
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Luckham, Mr. & Mrs.
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McLeod, Dr.
Mowat, Mrs.
Pateron, Mr. & Mrs. A.
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Ramsay, Mrs. D.
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Ratcliffe, Mr. & Mrs.
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Spurling, Mrs.
Stobart, Capt. R. L.
Stobart, Mrs. R. L.
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Thomas, Mr. & Mrs. G. R.
Thorold, Mr. C. A.
Tregoning, Mrs. D.
Vaughan, Mr. & Mrs. P. W.
Waller, Miss
Ward, Mr. J.
Watson, Mr. & Mrs. I. Y.
Weller, Mr. F. H.
Worsley, Dr. & Mrs. R. R.

THE m.v. "Dunottar Castle," which left London last week for South Africa, carries the following passengers for:—

Beira

Boycem, Miss A. E.
Cremer, Mr. J. S.
Dayton, Mr. C. H.
Lawrence, Mr. H. G.

Price, Mrs. H. R.
Price, Mrs. W. M.
Sandberger, Mrs. L.
Walker, Miss F. M.
Webster, Mrs. M. K.
Wilkie, Mr. L. P.

THE m.v. "Boschfontein," which left Antwerp on June 2, carries the following passengers to:—

Beira

Brandt, Mr. & Mrs. H.
Burgie, Mr. E.
Ganz, Mr. & Mrs. J. B. V.

Sternberg, Mr. H.
Warschauer, Mr. R.

Air Mail Passengers

Homeward passengers on 20 included Lieutenant-Commander Millington, and Mr. Nilsen, from Kisumu; and Mr. W. A. Allan, from Port Bell.

On May 30 Mrs. N. E. Cowin arrived from Port Bell. Outward passengers on June 3 included Mrs. D. Watson, for Kisumu, and Mrs. Spottiswoode, for Lindi.

To-day Mrs. N. H. Gregg left for Port Bell, and Mr. H. Burnier, for Kisumu.

Passengers due to leave on June 10 include Captain B. S. Jerome, for Khartoum, and Dr. C. H. N. Jackson, for Kisumu, while on June 16 Captain W. Rankin is booked for leave for Khartoum, Mr. E. B. Hadden, for Port Bell, and Mr. A. N. Bailward and Mrs. P. H. Lockwood, for Kisumu.

The Imperial Airways' flying boat "Cassiopia" made an outstanding flight from Alexandria to Southampton on Sunday. She left Alexandria at 10.30 a.m. and arrived at Southampton at 9.24 p.m., doing the 2,291 miles' journey in 18 hours 39 minutes. The flying boat had on board five passengers, a crew of five, two tons of mail, and stores.

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Rainfall in East Africa

THE 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 May 24)—Chemelli, 1.13 inches; Cherangani, 2.24; Eldama, 1.19; Eldoret, 1.38; Equator, 0.49; Fort Hall, 0.29; Fort Ternan, 0.29; Gilgil, 0.10; Hoey's Bridge, 2.22; Kabete, 0.67; Kaimosi, 3.49; Kajiado, 0.29; Kericho, 2.48; Kiambu, 0.25; Kijabe, 0.56; Kilifi, 1.63; Kipkarren, 1.39; Kisumu, 2.32; Kitale, 1.85; Koru, 0.84; Lamu, 5.09; Limuru, 1.98; Mackinnon Road, 0.26; Makindu, 0.24; Makuyu, 0.07; Malindi, 1.42; Miwani, 1.94; Moiben, 3.03; Molo, 1.11; Mombasa, 1.03; Muhoroni, 0.96; Nairobi, 0.32; Naivasha, 0.13; Nakuru, 1.02; Nandi, 3.64; Nanyuki, 0.54; Nyeri, 0.89; Ol'kalou, 1.45; Rongai, 0.42; Ruiru, 1.14; Rumuruti, 0.21; Sagana, 0.37; Songhor, 1.73; Sotik, 0.99; Soy, 1.57; Taveta, 1.67; Thika, 0.31; Thomson's Falls, 0.30; Timau, 0.43; Timboroa, 2.30; Turbo Valley, 5.27; and Voi, 0.65 inch.

Tanganyika (Week ended May 15)—Amami, 9.37 inches; Arusha, 3.97; Bagamoyo, 3.43; Biharamulo, 0.35; Bukoba, 0.48; Dar es Salaam, 6.01; Dodoma, 0.02; Kigoma, 0.02; Kilindini, 4.97; Kilosa, 3.63; Kila, 2.40; Lindi, 0.52; Lushoto, 3.73; Mwanangu, 6.99; Morogoro, 4.01; Mtwara, 3.78; Mpwapwa, 0.85; Mwanza, 0.39; Ngomeni, 8.37; Njombe, 0.57; Old Shinyanga, 0.04; Songea, 0.20; Tanga, 10.14; Tukuyu, 5.63; and Utete, 2.47 inches.

Uganda (Week ended May 17)—Arua, 0.05 inches; Butiaba, 0.42; Fort Portal, 1.05; Gulu, 0.13; Hoima, 1.22; Jinja, 2.45; Kabale, 0.60; Karamoja, 0.17; Kololo, 4.60; Lira, 0.36; Masaka, 1.00; Masindi, 1.45; Mbale, 0.22; Mbarara, 0.46; Namasagali, 1.47; and Tororo, 1.59 inches.

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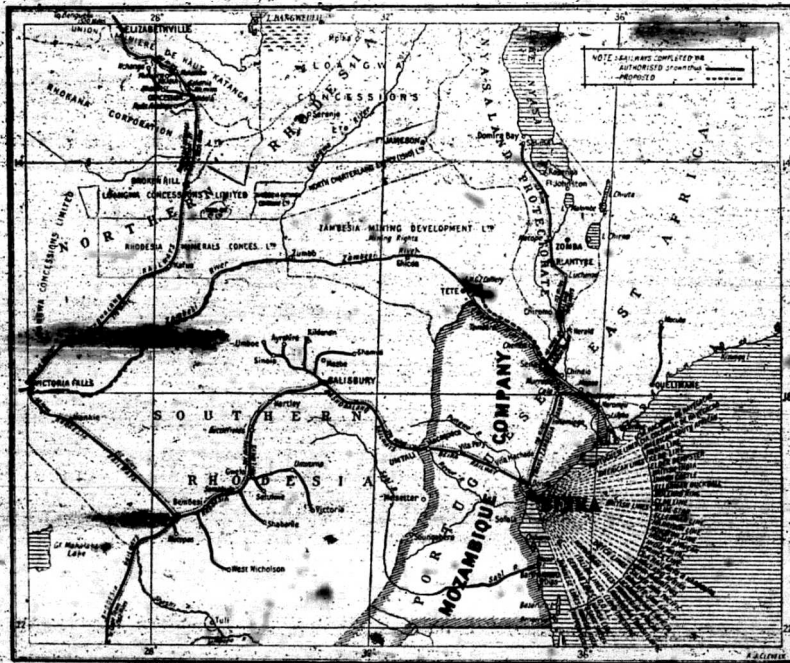
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DUNBAR CASTLE	17,388	June 17 June 20 June 24 June 30	—
WINCHESTER CASTLE	20,019	—	July 6
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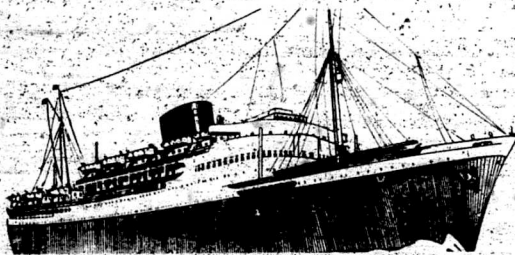
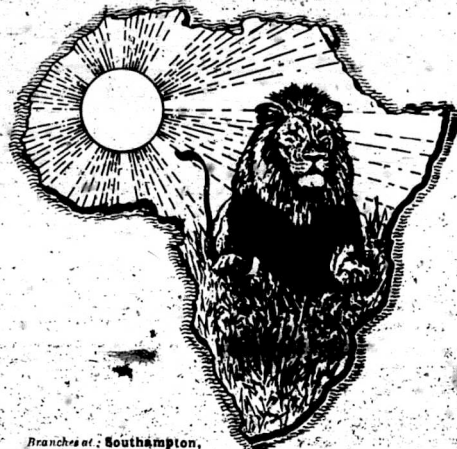
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