

EAST AFRICA

AND

RHODESIA

VOL.

REDUCTION

21

DATE

1/6/73

START

16

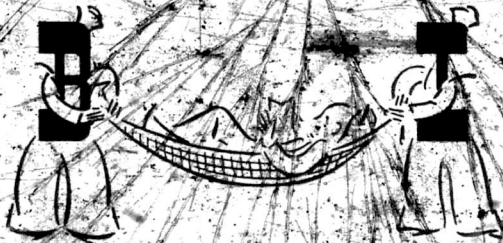
EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

September 7, 1939

Page 16. (New Series) No. 2, 701
Registered at the G.P.O. as a newspaper.

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

TRAVEL IN COMFORT ON A B. I. SHIP



REGULAR, FOUR-WEEKLY
SAILINGS FROM LONDON
TO AFRICA VIA SUEZ

Tickets interchangeable with Union-Castle,
Blue Funnel, Skaw, Savill, Jansz, Services,
Ellerman and Blackhall, Holland-Africa Line
and K.P.M., also with Imperial Airways.

We firmly believe in comfort in travel—no matter what the objective might be—and cater for our passengers accordingly. Please don't jump to the conclusion that you will be expected to sleep in a hammock! On the contrary, beds on B.I. ships are exceptionally comfortable.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

PASSAGE: 14 Cockspur Street, S.W. & 130 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3; Australia House, Strand, W.C.2. LONDON AGENTS: Gray, Dawes & Co., 22 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. FREIGHT: Gollally, Hankby & Co. Ltd., Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.4. MOMBASA AGENTS: Smith, Mackenzie & Co. Ltd. BEIRA AGENTS: Allen, Wack & Shephard, Ltd.

For
**INSURANCE
IMPORTS
PRODUCE**
Consult

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO. LTD.

MOMBASA, DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA,
INDIA, ZANZIBAR, NAIROBI, KAMPALA
LONDON OFFICE: 130, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.3, AVENUE

WHEN NEXT ON LEAVE

Why not call at our showrooms
or send in your enquiries?

COMPLETE OUTFITTING FOR HOME AND ABROAD

LADIES' AND GENTS' CLOTHING
CAMPING EQUIPMENT
FIREARMS and AMMUNITION
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES

In fact all that you need for competitive prices and in the latest styles.

Insurance in all its branches. Newsletters & books and other supplies posted.

GRIFFITHS McALISTER Ltd.

London Showrooms
10, WARWICK STREET, REGENT STREET, W.1
ESTABLISHED 1881

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

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

**NORTHERN RHODESIA
TANGANYIKA
NYASALAND
ZANZIBAR
UGANDA
KENYA**

Inquiries should be made to—
**THE COMMISSIONER,
H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN
DEPENDENCIES
TRADE & INFORMATION OFFICE,
132, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2**
Telephone: Whitehall 5701-2-5
Telegrams: "Bemariter, Rahd, London"

**LEADING BRITISH
MANUFACTURERS**

ARE REPRESENTED BY

JOHNSON & FLETCHER

LIMITED

- BULAWAYO
- SALISBURY
- GATOGGHA
- NDOLA
- BEIRA

ESTABLISHED 1897

**TRANS-ZAMBESIA,
CENTRAL AFRICA
AND
NYASALAND RAILWAYS**

THE LINK BETWEEN BEIRA AND NYASALAND

Passenger Trains leave Beira Mondays
and Thursdays. Coast bound Trains
leave Blantyre Sundays and Wednesdays

**RETURN FIRST CLASS TOURIST TICKETS
AVAILABLE THREE MONTHS
FOR SINGLE FARE**

London Office: 3, Thames House, Queen St. Place, E.C.4

National Bank of India

Limited

Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862
on the 23rd of March, 1865

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863

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

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

Head Office

**26, BISHOPSGATE,
LONDON E.C.2**

BRANCHES

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|---------|------------|
| ADEN | KANDY | KISUMU | |
| ADEN, Summer Ports | KARACHI | BOMBAYA | Kenya |
| AMSTERDAM | LAHORE | NAIROBI | Kenya |
| BOMBAY | MADRAS | NAKURU | |
| CALCUTTA | MANDALAY | ENTEBBE | Uganda |
| CANBERRA | NUWARA | ELVA | |
| CHITTAGONG | ELVA | KAMPALA | |
| COCHIN (S. India) | RANGOON | MALAA | Tanganyika |
| COLOMBO | TUTICORIN | MWANZA | Tanganyika |
| DARHAT | ZANZIBAR | TANGA | Tanganyika |

The Bank grants Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all places
where it is represented; negotiates and collects Bills of Exchange;
collects Dividends and Agency Transfers; every description of
Letters-Exchange business. The Bank issues Cheques for large
periods, but extensions may be arranged on application.
Terms and Conditions on application.

DALGETY

& COMPANY LIMITED

PRODUCE handled on commission with liberal
advances pending sale.

MERCHANDISE Every requirement
supplied from Stock or on indent.

SHIPPING All classes under
taken and passage arranged by
Sea or Air

INSURANCE Fire, Motor, Marine, etc. and
Accident Insurance transacted.

LIVESTOCK Importers and Salemen.

LAND AND ESTATE

Agency business

EAST AFRICAN BRANCH

Hamilton House, Elliot Street, Nairobi

SUB BRANCH

Mombasa

REPRESENTATION AT

Dar es Salaam, Kitale and Tanga

Telephone: 1000 Office 2

**65-67, BATHURST STREET,
LONDON, E.C.**

Telephone: Dalgety, Ltd., London also Branches at
AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND

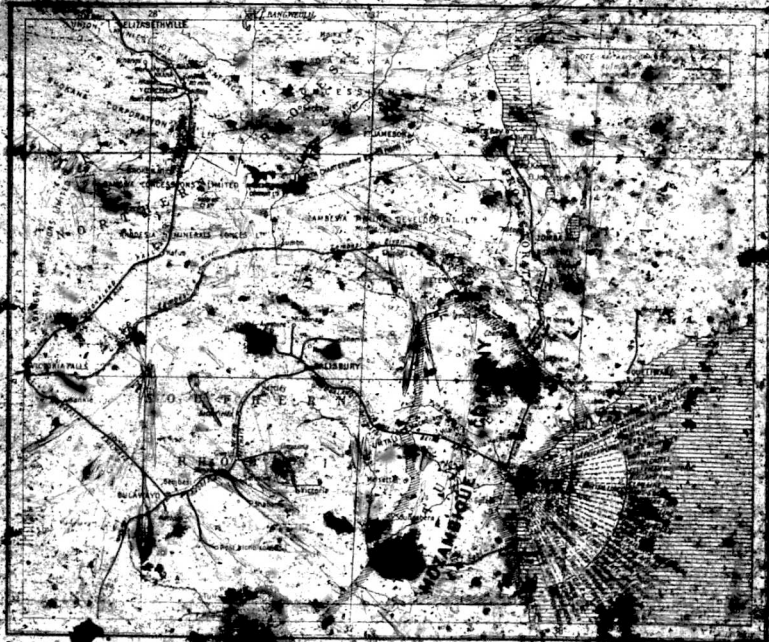
BEIRA

THE CHARMING HOLIDAY RESORT

BEIRA provides the ideal sought by every tourist — a glimpse of the African tropics, with all its allure, but without any of its discomforts.

The winter season — from May to October — offers a sunny, healthy, bracing and happy holiday, unsurpassed anywhere in the world.

There are four magnificent beaches with miles of white sands, which assure warm but exhilarating bathing throughout the season. A few miles inland every variety of game, big and small, abounds, which may be "shot" by the visitor with rifle or camera.



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

Beira has become the recognized winter seaside resort of the Rhodesias and Nyassaland, and being easily reached by sea, rail and air, it is becoming increasingly popular with residents in and visitors to South Africa, and with tourists from Overseas.

The Port of Beira is not only the outlet of the Territory administered by the Mozambique Company, but also the one for Rhodesia, Katanga, Zambesi Valley, Nyassaland and the Province of East Nyasa. It has the monopoly of the import and export traffic of the Copper Mines of Northern Rhodesia. Overseas shipping lines call regularly at the Port, which has the most up-to-date and modern equipment.

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY **BEIRA**
SHEPHERD HOUSE, QUEEN ST. PLACE, LONDON, E.C. 4.
CARGO DA BIBLIOTECA PUBLICA, LISBOA. 57, BOULEVARD HAUSMANN, PARIS.

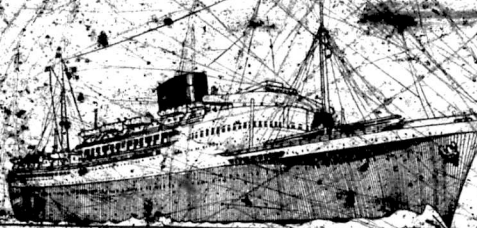
UNION-CASTLE LINE

Mail Service to **SOUTH AFRICA** via Madeira
 Sailings to **SOUTH & EAST AFRICA**
 Periodical Sailings to **EAST AFRICA**

| | | | |
|----------------|---------|--------|----------|
| ARDESSEL | Tuesday | London | Sept. 10 |
| PROYLE | 18.850 | | Sept. 17 |
| HOWARD CASTLE | 18.002 | | Sept. 24 |
| BRUNDEL CASTLE | 18.118 | | Sept. 31 |
| WARWICK CASTLE | 20.107 | | Sept. 21 |

Mail Service via Madeira for South African Ports
 Via Las Palmas, Ascension, St. Helena, South African Ports
 Lourenco Marques and Beira

Direct Cable Service between New York and South and East Africa



Branches at: Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow, and at Gaps town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Johannesburg, Lourenco Marques, Beira, Mombasa.

AGENTS: Middlesbrough, T. A. BULMER & CO. LTD. Antwerp, JOHN P. BERT & CO. Rotterdam, KUYPER, VAN DAM & SKEER

HEAD OFFICE: 3, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3
 Telephone: Mansion House 2230
 West End Agency: 125, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1
 Telephone: Whitehall 4711

Kidneys to Blame

WHEN you have off-days; back aching, head aching, hoarseness, tingling feet and legs; and when the urine is discoloured, you feel weary and tired, and your nose is disturbed, you should investigate the kidneys with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. These waste time begins to be well to-morrow. You must stop the self-inflicted pain to kidney weakness or worse troubles may follow, and Doan's Pills will do this for you. They are splendidly successful in relieving backache, rheumatism, rheumatic pains and bladder disorders. No medicine is just as good.



Every picture tells a story.

DOAN'S
Backache Kidney Pills

BETTER PLAY
 WITH
FORGAN
 GOLF CLUBS
 PLAY BETTER

Ask your dealer or write about them
ROBERT FORGAN & SON LTD. ST. ANDREWS

Kolynos makes my mouth feel so fresh - and keeps my teeth sparkling white



Use KOLYNOS when you get up. See how delightfully refreshing it is in the mouth, how it cleans the teeth, making them gleam and sparkle. Use KOLYNOS again at night to protect your teeth from harmful germs while you sleep. KOLYNOS is the ideal tooth paste for attractive teeth and a healthy mouth. Get a tube from your Chemist or Store today.

5½s. 1/2s. per tube.
 MADE IN ENGLAND.



KOLYNOS
 DENTAL CREAM
 The Most Economical Tooth Paste

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, September 7, 1939

Volume 16 (New Series): No. 781

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

Subscription: 30s. Yearly, post free

Air Mail Edition: 1s. Weekly, post free

to British East Central and South Africa

Founder and Editor:

F. S. Joelson

Editorial and Publishing Offices:

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

Telephone: Museum 7370 & 7370

Cables: Limitable, London

Principal Contents

| | PAGE | | PAGE |
|---------------------------------|------|----------------------------------|------|
| Matters of Moment | 3 | Background to the News | 10 |
| Notes by the Way | 5 | Personalia | 12 |
| Professor of Cynicism's Book | 6 | Annual Research Institute Report | 15 |
| Letters to the Editor | 8 | Latest Morning News | 16 |

MATTERS OF MOMENT

IT IS STAGGERING, not that Hitler should have committed the outrage which has plunged mankind into a new and ghastlier war, but that so many normally intelligent Britons should have believed with every fibre of their being until the last moment that the megalomaniac to whom Germans had committed the destiny of the Reich would at the last moment relent and, if he did not repent, at least recognise that he would be marching his vaunted forces, not into new vineyards ripe for harvest, but into the abyss. Readers of this newspaper at least will have been surprised at nothing which has happened in the past few days or, for that matter, in the past few years, for one of our main tasks during the last decade and a half has been to enlighten the mind of the public as to the true aims of the rulers of Germany. Whatever may be said to his discredit—and nothing can be an exaggeration in dealing with this treacherous, tyrannical, hysterical gangster masquerading as statesman—Hitler has been true to form.

Never in history have the words of an autocratic ruler been so loudly shouted from the house-tops. Yet such is the moral and intellectual decency of the British public that *Mein Kampf*, instead of being accepted at its face value, has been discounted even by our leading statesmen and publicists as too extreme for credence. It is, of course, fanatical and fantastic, false and furious, but it is the key to the mind of a madman who, by the use of terrorism in all its forms, has for more than six years held undisputed sway over a totalitarian

Germany. "Our Bible is *Mein Kampf*," chant the small boys of the Hitler Youth. "We advance with *Mein Kampf* in one hand and the sword in the other," shrieks Dr. Goebbels. Now the book which for millions of Germans has supplanted the Bible and the sword on which they have been taught to rely have brought their bloody Nemesis. "By the skilful and sustained use of propaganda one can persuade the people that heaven is hell," Hitler exulted in one well-known passage. He, who has prostituted propaganda so persistently and perfidiously, and his duped subjects will soon learn that the Nazi heaven has been turned into hell by their own aggression, and that the crazy theorising with which Germany has been indoctrinated are mere futility.

To set in right perspective both the faithlessness and the senseless ambitions of Nazism it is well to recall a few characteristic passages from the book of its founder and prophet. "The sole earthly criterion whether an enterprise is right or wrong is its success." "Right abides in strength alone." "Lost territories are not to be won by solemn invocations to God, not by pious hopes in the League of Nations, but only by armed force." "Mankind grew great in eternal conflict, and in eternal peace he perishes." "These are the maxims of madness, but they are those implanted by the Führer in his docile and gullible *Volk*." His frenzied barbarism, cynically confessed in his written testament, has been revealed in its brutal practices in Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Danzig, and his policy of ruthless cupidity has been evident to all who were not too blind to see.

A word in season may be permitted. Young Rhodesians will enjoy handling and getting results from the latest apparatus invented for scientific and technical training. The fascination of machinery will be theirs; the wonders revealed by the microscope with its auxiliary mechanism will be a daily experience. The manifold apparatus of the physical laboratory will be familiar even domesticity will assume a new aspect in the light of modern research. While enjoying and profiting by all these modern facilities, let the youngsters think in terms of the pioneers who founded the sciences—of Berzelius, the famous Swede, who had to make his own thin glass tubing and other apparatus and purify his own reagents, yet discovered the very foundations of

chemistry; of Hobbins, so short-sighted as to be almost blind, who yet peered into the secrets of the relationship of the vegetable kingdom, and of other great botanists, many of them amateurs, who armed with nothing but a pocket lens, nevertheless made botanical history; and of Faraday, whose researches were conducted with equipment laughably inadequate in twentieth century eyes, but upon whose fundamental discoveries rests the whole structure of the science of electricity. Southern Rhodesia is so young a country that its pioneers are but the men of yesterday. Let its youth remember with what scanty materials they built, and that elaborate apparatus is not essential to good and lasting work; but the spirit of inquiry and the application of industry that achieve results.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Heterophyletic Convergence

THOSE whose fortunate wanderings enable them to compare at first hand the ~~fauna~~ ~~of~~ Eastern Africa (as in the Usambara) with those of South America (in the Guianas, for example), must have observed many resemblances between them—the bases or bush-rope outlines, from the trees, and the epiphytes clinging to the tree-trunks or decorating the branches; and have noted the surprising similarity of the two pictures presented. But on closer examination they will have found that the lianes and epiphytes, though looking so alike, are of quite different families, and they will have grasped the fact that similar conditions of existence—need for light, for a water supply and for food—have shaped quite generally different plants into passable imitations of each other.

Secretary Birds and Cariamans

Zoological examples can be quoted. The secretary birds of tropical Africa, famous for their long, strong legs, so effectively used for rapidly stamping on the snakes, lizards and other active animals which form their prey; their majestic walk and powerful beaks; are, in appearance and habits, remarkably like the cariamans of South America. Yet the secretary birds are modified hawks and the cariamans belong to the crane family. Thus two birds of quite different origins, but filling the same niche in the economy of nature, have evolved on the same lines. At the Zoological Society of London's Whinslade estate a pair of each of these birds can be seen; the secretary birds having recently arrived from the game reserve in Southern Rhodesia. This parallel evolution, needed a name and the term "heterophyletic convergence" was invented for it, and a very fine brace of words it makes, appropriate and descriptive, and with a rhythm and swing when spoken which are quite fascinating. "Given mouth" as Mr. Demis the landman, said the phrase is gratefully satisfying.

"Baboon-Children"

EVIDENCE for and against the existence of wolf-children from the founding of Rome and the legendary Romulus and Remus to similar stories in India, have recently been the subject of correspondence in a London newspaper, and one is prompted to ask whether the question of baboon-children in Eastern Africa and the Rhodesias has not adequately

explored. Kipling explained the wolf-child topic in his wonderful Mowgli tales, and Rider Haggard used the baboon-child motif with great effect in "African Wife". On the face of it, a human child would stand a much better chance of survival among baboons than among wolves, the zoological status of the ape, their food and their habits are far closer to those of man than any lupine characteristics. In fact, there is something comically and irresistibly funny about the treatment of their infants by mother baboons, and the writer recalls seeing in a remote district of Tanganyika Native children running about a Native village on all fours, who, by their posture and method of progression, were so baboon-like that he mistook them for veritable apes until he noted the absence of the distinctive baboon tail. There must be hundreds of good stories about baboon children in our African Dependencies that should, and could, be told.

Mr. B. Ashton Warner

SHIFTING CULTIVATION by Natives presents, in some respects, problems parallel to those arising from the over-frequent transfer of so many administrative officers in the East and Central African Dependencies. A District Officer who is here to-day to often under orders to move to new pastures to-morrow, and a Provincial Commissioner who has just begun to grasp his work in an area as large as England, and inhabited by primitive tribes or caste-ridden folk of whose languages he has started to acquire a smattering, may be inconceivably transferred to a sophisticated coastal province for the first time in his career. Exceptions ever prove the rule, and the case of Mr. Aston Warner, who recently retired from the Post of Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province of Uganda, is sufficiently unusual to attract notice. In a period of service exceeding 25 years he spent more than 20 in the Northern Province. He assisted to establish administration in the Chua district in 1912; two years later he introduced British administration into the West Nile district, and he had an unequalled knowledge of the Nile tribes, their history, characteristics and development over a quarter of a century, as well as a wide acquaintance with individual Africans based on great personal interest and liking. So writes his successor, Mr. P. H. B. Sandford. Would that such a career could convince the higher authorities of the benefits of having more men in one language area for longer periods in order that they might accumulate knowledge, the value of which increases in geometrical progression with the years.

Britain in East Africa No Trace of So-Called "Imperialism"

THAT ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE was the single-minded aim of British policy in the early days in East Africa is a main theme of Professor R. Coupland's great work, "The Exploitation of East Africa, 1850-1895" (Faber, 25s.). The tremendous difficulties of the task can to-day be realised only when it is recalled that slavery was both the law of the land as John Rank had to point out to 1000 enthusiastic missionaries in Mombasa, had, was sanctioned, even rested upon, in the Arabs' sacred book, the Koran, in order to abolish it Great Britain had to uproot the very pillars of the Muhammadan system of social life and economy, and the record of its final accomplishment, as traced by Professor Coupland, is a tale of amazing persistence, infinite tact, and inspired humanity.

Britain sought no trade advantages in East Africa, business was chiefly in the hands of British Indians; it is true, but no charge of exploitation of East Africa can be proved against Great Britain herself. Her policy was to uphold the status and power of the Sultan of Zanzibar in return for the Sultan's cooperation in the work of silencing the slave trade.

Sir John Kirk's Labours

British explorers and missionaries on the mainland strove hard, often very dangerously, and some times enthusiastically rather than circumspectly in their good work, while in Zanzibar, Kirk, who is deservedly the real hero of this book, stood at the elbow of the Sultan, Barghash bin Said, now guiding him in the desired direction, now pressing him to make decrees against slavery, again remonstrating as he saw that circumstances were not favourable for action, encouraging him in his difficulties, supporting his authority, and the main and so very paladin of diplomacy and always a wise friend.

The British explorers of East Africa thought of annexation by Great Britain primarily as a means of abolishing the slave trade. "No one who takes the trouble to read the accounts they gave of their journeys," writes Professor Coupland, "will find in them any trace of what came to be called 'Imperialism'."

German Schemings

But in Germany it was otherwise. As far back as 1864, von der Decken, supported by the Hanseatic seaports, began an agitation in favour of German Colonial expansion, using the arguments so familiar to us to-day—the disposal of surplus population, the need for increased overseas trade, and the lure of national prestige. He chose East Africa as the site for a German Colony more for strategic, political, and economic reasons than for humanitarian purposes.

"It is unfortunate," he wrote, "that we Germans allow such opportunities of acquiring Colonies to slip, especially at a time when it would be of importance to the Navy. It would become of special importance after the opening of the Suez Canal."

That was the year and then the time of Germany's first Colonial aspirations in East Africa. Even then the plea was that Great Britain had become rich by reason of her possession of Colonies and so Germany must follow her example. Matters drifted along until after the founding of the German Empire in 1871, but Bismarck would for a long time give Colonial ambitions no encouragement; he seemed indeed steadfastly opposed to the idea. In 1883, the German Ambassador in London assured Lord Granville that "it was well known that the

Prussian Government was opposed to their ardent desire for the acquisition of colonies by Germany. . . . A month later," writes Professor Coupland dryly, "Bismarck gave an answer of Colonial aspirations. . . . This whole chapter of the book is an instructive recitation of typical German political manoeuvres, inspired by the jealousy and egotism which are again in the ascendant to-day."

The Admiral von Carl Peters, having founded in 1883 the *Gesellschaft für Ostafrika*, had then proceeded to East Africa to put his schemes into operation. He gained his machinery, he and three companions left Trieste for Aden under false names and with the false belief, from Aden they sailed to Zanzibar as deck passengers.

In spite of the opposition of Bismarck, who had them not to expect abolition from the German Government, he handed at Sultan in what is now Tanganyika territory, went to country, and concluded their treaties with Native chiefs. The value of the signed documents which Peters obtained can be estimated from the fact that Mung'oo, Sultan of Masero in Usambara, declared that he was ignorant of the existence of the Sultan of Zanzibar. Small wonder that Peters's treaties were not implemented in Berlin, but in 1884 when England had her hands full with Russia and Afghanistan and bitter friction was brewing with France over Egypt, Bismarck saw and snatched his chance. A *Schutzbrief*, signed by the Emperor, gave Peters practically all he had requested.

So the miserable story goes on, to end with the betrayal of the Sultan, the humiliation of Kirk, and the establishment of Germany in East Africa. In a moment of weakness Britain had succumbed to threats—to be expiated in later years by the sacrifice of blood and treasure on a vast scale in those same East African lands.

Joseph Thomson's Wonderful Record

Few people, even among East Africans, are aware that, at the age of twenty-one, Joseph Thomson had a safari of 150 porters from Zanzibar to Lake Tanganyika and back, returning with 120 of his original carriers, safe and sound. He had no need to fight; he triumphantly overcame Native truculence by sheer courage and will-power. In his later journeys through Masailand, he was in constant danger, but again he succeeded by the same invincible pluck and tact. "The most notable feature of Thomson's career in Africa, and it was the same with all the great British explorers," writes the author, "was his conduct towards the Native peoples. Before his early death in 1895, he undertook two more expeditions in Africa, and from first to last he never killed an African."

Dr. Coupland, who is Beit Professor of Colonial History at Oxford University, has added to his already great reputation by this book. Research among previously untouched records has given him new and vital facts concerning a period of absorbing interest, his grasp of his subject is evident on every page, and his writing is lucid. The fundamental point which he demonstrates is the fact that Great Britain, when she resumed, in a modified and more enlightened form, the policy which she adopted during the eighty years down to 1880. If she wished to keep her good name among Africans and throughout the world, it is impossible for her to abandon it. In other words, she could not, even if she would, leave in African lands and African populations for the pretended satisfaction of a Germany which now as then has no right in Africa which differ in fact from those which dominated British thought and guided British policy.

Veterinary Research in E.A. Education in S. Rhodesia

Central Institute at Kabete

LAST WEEK saw the beginning of work at the Central Veterinary Research Institute, Kabete, Kenya, the fruit of suggestions for the closer co-ordination of veterinary research services in the East African Dependencies.

So far everything has been done to make the most of exiguous resources among the three main laboratories in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika in order to prevent overlapping and the diffusion of effort but the more the problem was investigated the clearer did it become that nothing short of a central research institute could serve the best interests of East Africa as a whole.

It had then to be decided whether to build and staff a new institute or to take advantage of the existing headquarters of the Kenya Veterinary Services at Kabete, the oldest and largest of the three territorial laboratories. Kabete was chosen. Its situation is good, the climate excellent. £5,000 had already been spent on it; the buildings are ample and the staff from Mr. R. Daubeny, the Director of Veterinary Services, downwards, were already skilled in the research into East African problems, its animal diseases, and familiar with local conditions. To the new institute has been grafted on to the Kabete laboratories, and Mr. Daubeny has been appointed Director of all the research.

Advantages of Co-operation

The advantages of this arrangement are manifold. The combination of the two staffs, that of Kenya with ten professional research officers at the laboratory, and that of the Central Institute with five, provides a team of fifteen research workers accommodated in one large institute, encouraging and stimulating each other by daily contacts and discussions. The greater the degree of specialisation, and most workers in primary science are specialists to-day—the greater the need for the support of other specialists in related fields. A separate Central Institute would miss these advantages.

The programme drawn up for the new team of workers at Kabete includes fundamental research on the filterable viruses, with special reference to the rinderpest problem in Africa; a helminthological survey of the three territories, with special reference to the pathogenic parasites of sheep; studies in the species of *Trypanosoma*, the parasites responsible for East Coast fever and allied diseases; investigation into the action of dipping fluids; and a study of deficiency diseases of livestock in East Africa.

It is proposed to appoint five additional workers—one general research worker with special qualifications in virus diseases, one general veterinary research worker, one biochemist, and two zoologists, one of them a helminthologist and the other a protozoologist.

The recurrent expenditure of the new Institute is estimated at £5,000 per annum to be provided by yearly contributions of £1,800 each from Uganda, Tanganyika and Kenya. Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are not at present being asked for financial support. The Central Development Fund has made three grants of £1,430 for capital expenditure.

It is worth noting that the recurrent expenditure of the Kenya research services in 1938 was £26,852, while biological products, sera, etc., were manufactured to the value of no less than £71,000, much of them sold free, but a total collection of revenue amounted to £30,950—£0,100 from the sale of products and £30,850 from fees for veterinary indications carried out by the field division with materials prepared at the laboratory.

A Magnificent Programme

HAVING PILOTED his Great European education schemes through the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Huggins is finding no time in building accommodation for the pupils; and it is noteworthy that most of the available money is to be spent on the "modern" side, where, indeed, it is most needed, for modern teaching requires full equipment, mechanical, instrumental and technical.

The building programme was necessarily held up until the Prime Minister's schemes had been approved by Parliament, but now the work is going ahead at full speed. Building begun in the present year will cost over £150,000, and £67,000 will be spent in the current financial year. The new Salisbury East Junior School is being erected at a cost of £22,500; £5,400 is being spent on adapting Prince Edward Junior School as a senior "modern" school; £4,000 on the Girls' Junior School; and £2,000 to provide a domestic science room for the Girls' High School.

No less than £10,000 is to be spent in this financial year on Bulawayo's new Technical School, the site of which in the South Park has been given by the Town Council. Building is expected to start in November or December. Eveline School, Bulawayo, is to have a new domestic science room at a cost of £2,000.

Extensions to Other Schools

Additional science rooms and other extensions at Umtali High School will amount for £5,250. Gatooma's Public School is to be completed, no less than £15,000 being devoted to that purpose; £2,000 is to be spent this year on a new school for One One at Plumtree; a new hostel costing £15,000, to house between 50 and 60 boys, is being erected; and £3,000 goes towards a new village school. Domestic science rooms, a science room and class rooms costing £5,500 are being provided in Fort Victoria.

The Government's interest in rural education and its policy of providing better equipped and more centralised schools in the rural districts are shown by the building on a splendid site at Featherstone of a new junior school with hostels, to cost £7,000, and Enkeleborn is to have a new hostel for 60 boys at an outlay of £10,000.

The Beit Trustees are applying part of the £5,000 for a new Beit Hall for the Salisbury Public School and £2,000 for a Beit Library in Umtali.

Teachers' houses at Chipinga and Somabule, costing £600 each, and a new craft room and store at Beitwe, at £650, are further items in what may justly be called a truly magnificent programme, which includes £3,000 for a Government Hindu school in Salisbury.

Editorial comment is made under Matters of Moment—Eds. E.A. & R.

Our Air Mail Edition

The Government having decided to discontinue the circulation of mail matter by air under the Empire air mail scheme, we are reluctantly compelled to suspend publication of our air mail edition. The many readers in East and Central Africa who have subscribed for our special issue of East Africa and Rhodesia will understand the necessity for this step. Arrangements have been made for the return of the unsold copies by surface mail free of charge, and the unexpired portions of their subscriptions will be applied to payment for the appropriate number of copies of the ordinary edition.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The African and His Cattle

Importance of Healthy Herds and Flocks

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR—For some 17 years I had to meet continuously a series of attacks levelled against African-owned stock in East Africa, the main charges being (a) that East Africa was gravely overstocked; (b) that bovines and caprines menaced the future of Africa more seriously than any ravaging beast; and (c) that the presence of enzootic and epizootic diseases could be regarded with complacency as likely to reduce the numbers of these pests.

I now learn from *East Africa and Rhodesia* that the most striking and presumably the most regrettable feature encountered during the recent investigations into the nutritional problems of the Colonial Empire was the comparative absence of milk and other animal products from the "diets" of the peoples.

This fact is somewhat bewildering, as I have not yet seen a clear explanation as to the basic reason for such a shortage. As early as 1932 I urged the need for a greater, but improved, bovine population to meet essential nutritional needs, a view which was not generally acceptable, although somewhat supported by your journal.

Can it be that, as a result of the Nutritional Report, serious efforts will now be made to create herds and flocks of healthy stock—to the infinite betterment of public health, agriculture, and, most important of all, the contentment of the peoples most intimately concerned?

Or will the African still be expected to grow 2,000-gallon cows from calves and young stock that have been debilitated through contraction of a multitude of diseases?

Yours faithfully,

W. F. POULTON

Buxton, Late Director of Veterinary Services,
Derbyshire, Uganda.

Internationalising Colonies

Mr. J. A. Watson's Comment

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR—Sensible people seldom find anything to complain of in the editorial views of *East Africa and Rhodesia*, but exceptions sometimes prove rules, and I venture to suggest that your leading article of August 17 does rather less than justice to Mr. Ramsay Muir's argument in favour of the international supervision of Colonies.

You criticise the idea of the "foundationalists" to be of practical value; it must satisfy Herr Hitler. But it is not advanced as a short-term expedient and the approval or disapproval of Herr Hitler, who will be gathered to his fathers within a few decades at most, is surely a matter of complete irrelevance to a long-range policy the full fruition of which may be a century or more ahead.

I cannot imagine any intelligent man questioning the proposition that the salvation of the human race demands the curtailment, and eventually the elimination, of national sovereignty. The shrinkage of the world has forced us to recognise, on practical grounds, the General Spurts of Holism and Evolution, has so brilliantly argued on philosophic grounds that mankind is a unity, and that national sovereignties are, with daily increasing velocity, becoming an impossible anachronism.

But a State can hardly part with sovereignty over itself and at the same time retain sovereignty over its Colonies; and an entirely new Colonial world-policy will therefore sooner or later have to be evolved.

It is, however, as you can contend, out of the question that pending some appreciable advance by the sovereign States towards the goal of World Federation, international supervision should be imposed on the Colonies without their consent. The inhabitants of the Colonies are the parties primarily concerned, and their interests must be paramount.

Some of the more advanced Colonies—in particular Kenya, which has special reason to resent the treatment it has received from certain elements in this country—will naturally be suspicious of such a policy; nevertheless it should be possible to frame proposals which would not only meet her legitimate objections, but actually assure her of a greatly increased measure of emancipation from the incubus of that bureaucratic thralldom which Dr. Ramsay Muir so justly deplors.

The restriction of national sovereignty is a principle which is at present exercising many people's minds, in consequence of Mr. Clarence Streit's arresting book "Union Now." Dr. Ramsay Muir's proposals offer a Colonial policy which is at once consistent with that principle, and also, I believe, with the interests of the Colonies themselves.

For that reason I think they deserve very careful and sympathetic consideration.

Yours faithfully,

L. Youngson.

J. A. WATSON.

Mysterious African Animals

N. Rhodesia's "Water Rhino"

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR—I did not see the recent references to the *Chipebeve*, our Northern Rhodesian mysterious "water rhino," so the following may cover ground already debated in your columns.

In 1907, after my first visit to Mpwaya in the Soli country (not so very distant from our white-elephant-tine capital, Lusaka) I cut across country to Kapopo where my companion, Francis Emilius Fletcher Jones, had built the first administrative *baraka*.

Amongst the news he casually related was that Louis Berries a few days previously had written to say that when going to the "Lake of the Goat-Clan" for an evening's shoot, he had seen floating on the waters what looked like a hippo, but, strangely enough, it had a hair on its nose. He fired, but unfortunately missed and the beast died. Did Jones, he asked, know anything about such a creature?

Jones inquired of Kapopo, the Mumbwe elephant hunter who had fled Lewanika's country with one of that monarch's wives, and Kapopo said he and his people knew all about the beast, but nobody had ever shot one, stabbed one, or trapped one.

A hundred miles to the east I inquired of my late kinglet, Nkole, who said of course they all knew of the creature, but only the privileged few—the band of hunters with strong medicine—of the least generations old—had ever sighted the animal.

A hundred miles south, another kinglet said he had seen a *Chipebeve* that it had floated in the Lusenswiva River, but he and his people had burned the body, for with its white, wobbly horn it was uncanny. Mashiri, my dear friend, hunter, and Mwin Muswaka chief, said his father had pointed out a gored hippo on the Mkushi River, where the *Chipebeve*'s horn had pierced behind the shoulder. Makovero, his com-

panion said he had seen a *Chimpanzee* in the
 camp, and it was composed of three. The
 first, that of an ordinary rhinoceros, had not the
 "fingers" like that of the hippopotamus.
 Mwangi Kupiri said he had seen a *Chimpanzee*
 on the banks of the Kafue River down near the con-
 fluence of the Lullunga and Kafue, but then found
 a bale of calico to fetch in the skeleton he described
 said it was long ago "lost far away" and so Mr.
 Kadawa, the Muhammadan, who used to kill
 elephants, with one shot, stated that an Arab dhow
 caught a *Chimpanzee* in Lake Tanganyika, near Mbita.
 But John E. Baird O'Keefe's cook would have none
 of it. He said the *Chimpanzee* was merely a roge-
 hippo that used to fight and kill for the favour of
 the hippo ladies, and dined last afternoon by
 standing in Swahili, "*Chimpanzee*" meaning "the
 solitary bull" — in fact, which may or may not be correct, although it is difficult
 to believe Swahili words would become "bambas" in
 Lala-Lamba land of a couple of generations ago.

Once the London newspapers published a picture
 of a *Chimpanzee* slipping out of the Pangwani
 swamps; but what grounds had the artist for the
 drawing.
 Yours faithfully,
 Northern Rhodesia, J. E. STEPHENSON, F.P.S.
 (Author of "Chimpanzee")

Statements Worth Noting

Wrote me in them that I am true in charity
 because they are many and in horsemen because
 they are very strong. — *High xxxviii*

With Africans as well as all the races of the
 world, the standard of living, progress, and
 enlightenment. — *Sir John A. Brown, Governor of
 Northern Rhodesia*

I hope that other Chairmen of Commissions
 going out to parts of the Empire will illustrate their
 reports as my noble friend has done. — *Lord
 Plunket, speaking of the Blantyre Commission*

Southern Rhodesia's destiny lies in amanga-
 nation with Northern Rhodesia and Nataland, not
 with the Union of South Africa. — *M. J. G. Smith,
 Minister of Finance, Southern Rhodesia, inter-
 viewed in Durban*

The Upper Nile dioceses of Uganda in 1918
 received 143 churches and 500 Christians, while
 in 1938 there were 1,300 churches and 130,000
 Christians. — *Archdeacon J. Mathers in the
 M. J. G. Smith*

It is very distressing to hear from a senior
 staff commission that he was obliged to employ
 the labour to build dams for the use and benefit of
 the natives. — *Natural Resources Commission
 Report, Southern Rhodesia*

Men should be provided not only to spread
 education as widely as possible, but also to enable
 the African to proceed as far as his native intelligence
 will permit. — *Mr. W. L. Logan, Chief Secretary of
 Northern Rhodesia, speaking in Lusaka*

In the past it has been our custom to send our
 clever boys to the university to become doctors and
 lawyers. In future we want our brains on the land.
 — *Mr. G. Bekker, a South African M.P., speaking
 at the Kwana Agricultural Show, Northern Rhodesia*

Dried skimmed milk will give a very much larger
 quantity of proteins, calcium, phosphorus, iron and
 the B vitamins than condensed whole sweetened or
 any other form of processed milk. — *Report of the
 Committee of "Nutrition in the Colonial Empire"*

With the finger of destiny, it may be politically
 and certainly in other ways, pointing over the
 Zambezi and beyond to East Africa, it would pay
 more Rhodesians to diversify transport and establish
 travel routes South and westward, to those to those
 which are never cut, but to the deserts and rain. — *The
 Rhodesia Mail*

The aim of secondary schools in Southern
 Rhodesia is to produce a healthy generation of men
 and women who can appreciate social and moral
 affairs at their proper value, trained to think and
 creatively, able to do exactly what they mean
 and, when they have to weigh evidence, to do so
 cautiously and with caution. — *Committee Report on Southern Rhodesia*

It is a matter of men to day of suitable
 and women to day of suitable and by
 finding the needs of the Commissions and Colonies
 on they not have proved themselves such men
 would produce practical results in the colonies
 more surely than those who have not. — *The
 Rhodesia Mail*

Questions about Snakes

Will Mr. Loveridge Oblige?

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Sir,—Mr. Loveridge having mentioned a draught
 of zoological reading in your paper, I must thus
 first reply to my question about snakes which I made
 some time ago in your columns.

There are two kinds of common small green tree
 snakes which slither about my open camps, and I
 want to be quite sure they are not poisonous because
 they are so familiar and not dangerous (I have no
 door, hut bed and chair-crashers). One kind has a
 golden iris and the other black eyes.

I often come upon 7 ft. dull or dark (not shiny)
 olive-green-brown snakes crossing my path in a bushy
 steppe country (non-alluvial), and want to rest
 assured that they are cobras and not bambas. They
 have small neat heads and do not seem aggressive.
 They will remain halted like a toad on a rope within
 2 ft. of my halted self, and appear to be just of the
 same thought as myself. Their heads do not turn
 to me, but remain pointed in the direction they were
 going. They are rather beautiful creatures, well
 proportioned, and of a tasteful colour, such as a lady-
 love of my youth, used for her tweed jackets. They
 move off after a pause, but if I show fear and move
 backwards they will register fear as though their
 action betrayed me as an enemy, and they will also
 turn back in their tracks.

Will Mr. Loveridge tell us if one may be poisonous
 that snakes with arrow-shaped heads are poisonous?
 Yours faithfully,
 M. J. G. SMITH, Chief Secretary,
 Northern Rhodesia.

There are 200 European men, women and children
 in the Mzimba district but when the British medical
 went away on five weeks' leave, Dr. A. S. Gurney sent
 deputy, and has not provided, and apparently does not
 intend to provide, a nurse, though in the past few years
 there has been a number of serious cases of illness, which
 have usually made it necessary to charter an aeroplane to
 bring a nurse from Nairobi. The district hospital is in
 Mzimba, 120 miles away, and it is nearly always filled to
 overflowing. — *From a well-known Mzimba mission*

Financial Bazaar Market Movement

A United Nations Government could do for the world what they have done. I am sure that tens of millions of this world who will back any Government fighting this struggle through however humble a capacity. I have been through this before. We have had moments, moments when brave men were rather quailing and doubting, but the nation was fought through, from beginning to end. One thing that struck me then was that it was in moments of disaster and in some of the worst disasters with which we were confronted in the War that I found the greatest union among all classes, the greatest disappearance of discontent and disaffection, and of the grabbing for rights and privileges. The nation closed its ranks then. By that means we went through and after four and a half years we won a victory for right. We will do it again. — *Mr. D. Lloyd George, M.P.*

Germany's Malpractices Repeated. "In the eighties of the last century, when Prince Bismarck, to ensure support for a new Army Bill, took up the Colonial question and looked for advantage in making his responsible for some tension which was arising, he caused to be issued what in Germany corresponded to our Blue Book. The first document in it was a dispatch to the German Ambassador in London to be communicated to His Majesty's Government, setting forth his desire to set in Africa, and in perfect understanding with ourselves. The documents which followed were designed to show how we had failed to respond to his friendly advances. The dispatch in question had indeed been sent to Count Münster, but before he had had time to communicate it he was instructed by telegram to refrain from doing so. None the less it was published. Representations were made to his son, Count Bismarck, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, the only command being to keep it secret. It was not until the end of the year that it was published. — *Lord Balfour of Burghley*

Epitomised. "Herr Hitler is aware that nothing can be done by force or by force of arms." — *Mr. Harold Wilson*

Epitomised. "The New Government can be no freedom of Europe." — *Mr. Archibald*

Epitomised. "I see that the influence of the world is always directed to peace, liberty and freedom." — *Mr. Archibald*

Epitomised. "Out of every ten people in the world, only what they are doing is war." — *Mr. Archibald*

Epitomised. "We should make diplomatic use of the unparalleled purchasing power of the British to secure freights for our merchant ships." — *Lord Balfour*

Epitomised. "We are accepting a challenge which, if it was not met, might be vital to the future of civilisation itself." — *The Archbishop of Canterbury*

Epitomised. "Ignorance of the nature of the British Commonwealth is often shocking, especially among the so-called upper classes." — *Commander Stephen King-Hall*

Epitomised. "Chinese are regarded in Berlin with the same odium as attaches to the Jews in Eastern Europe." — *D. J. Hill in the "New Statesman and Nation"*

Epitomised. "We shall enter this struggle with a grim determination to overthrow and destroy the system of Government which has trampled on the domestic men and women and put the world back to the task of the old Prussian regime." — *Mr. Arthur Greenwood, M.P.*

Epitomised. "The First Army is not in fact an army, but a collection of individual units lacking adequate army corps and divisional assets, irregularly equipped and woefully short in manpower and resources." — *General Hugh Drummond, Commander of the First Army of the U.S.A.*

Epitomised. "The main quality of the concrete in the strategic line and the obvious magnificent character of the shelters suggested that intensive bombardment by high explosive night bombers would be the best way in which the Germans would be able to break through it for its occupants." — *Colonel Thomas Tweed*

Epitomised. "Anybody in Germany who listens in to foreign broadcasting stations, or passes on information he has picked up from French broadcasts, is liable to the death penalty." — *News Item*

Epitomised. "Four-fifths of the forests of England were cut down during the Great War, and at the present rate of planting it would take 80 years to replace them." — *Mr. R. St. Barbe Baker*

Epitomised. "We should plant ourselves in bigger pots every year of our lives, so our roots will remain fixed, and the flowers which are the promise of spring will never blossom." — *Lady Oxford*

Epitomised. "In a world where we shall be fighting a more brute force, bad faith, injustice, oppression and persecution and against them I am certain that the right will prevail." — *The Prime Minister*

Epitomised. "Germany's military problem is how many divisions she dare send to Poland to get a quick result, and how few she can afford to leave holding the Siegfried Line." — *Major-General J. C. Temperley*

Epitomised. "I have taken a bet with another member of Parliament that not a bomb will be dropped on London during the next six months. I am certainly not inclined to hedge that bet." — *Colonel J. Wedgwood, M.P.*

Epitomised. "The British people could not accept a compromise solution which merely postponed until six months hence another world crisis of a similar character. Nothing is to be gained that way." — *Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P.*

Epitomised. "Hitler has given proof that Germanism is in the modern world a kind of rebirth of barbarism, which allows neither for correct international relations, nor for rights, for justice, nor sincerity." — *Journal des Debats*

Epitomised. "I would go much further than an Excess Profits Duty and suggest an Excess Income Duty, anyone who enjoys a larger income in wartime should pay a higher tax on his increase." — *Mr. Geoffrey Crowther, Editor of "The Economist"*

Epitomised. "The great difference between the German and the British conception of diplomacy is that whereas the Germans regard international negotiation as a war in its own name, and therefore approach it from the warrior point of view, we regard it as business in political form and approach it from the shopkeeper point of view. It is the difference between the conceptions of the sound business firm and the conception of the sergeant's mess." — *Mr. Harold Wilson, M.P.*

PERSONALIA

Major K. A. Brown has left again for Nairobi.

Mr. F. T. Haydon, Puisne Judge in Kenya, is on long leave.

Mr. J. J. Adie has been appointed private secretary to the British Resident in Zanzibar.

Captain C. P. Brown, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Kenya, is on leave pending retirement.

The death is announced of Mr. E. Harrington, a settler, who served as an official in Zanzibar some years ago.

The Rev. P. W. Ellis, formerly of the U.M.C.A. staff in Northern Rhodesia, has been revisiting that Protectorate.

Mr. W. G. Alcock, Assistant Land Officer in Tanganyika Territory, has been seconded for service in Nyasaland.

Mr. C. E. Mortimer, Commissioner of Lands and Settlement in Kenya, is returning to Nairobi, accompanied by Mrs. Mortimer.

Mrs. A. J. Garrett, who recently died in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, at the age of 93, had lived in southern Africa for 65 years.

Miss Elsie Pirow, daughter of the South African Minister of Defence, who has been in Germany, left last week, and is now in Holland.

Sir Charles Ewan Law, Chief Justice, Zanzibar, has been appointed Chief Justice, Northern Rhodesia, on the retirement of Sir Brook Francis.

Sir Daudi Chwa, Kabaka of Buganda, recently celebrated his forty-third birthday. He succeeded to the office of Kabaka on August 8, 1914.

Mr. Desmond O'Hagan, private secretary to the British Resident in Zanzibar, is on leave. He is to be transferred to the Kenya Administration.

Mr. Eric J. Gitts, manager of the Mombasa branch of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, has been appointed Norwegian Consul in Mombasa, with jurisdiction over Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Mr. A. F. Lace, of Bath, and for nearly 20 years of the staff of Monkton Combe School, Somerset, has taken up his appointment as headmaster of the Arusha European School, Tanganyika. Mr. Lace was breveted for in the Monkton Combe O.T.C.

During the absence on leave of Mr. H. L. G. Gurney, Mr. H. G. Richards is acting as secretary to the Conference of East African Governors, to the East African Transport Policy Board, and to the High Commissioner of Transport in Kenya and Uganda.

Major General Douglas P. Dickinson has been gazetted G.O.C. East Africa. He succeeded Major-General G. J. Giffard as Inspector-General of the African Colonial Forces last May, and before then was Commandant of the Nigeria Regiment. He is 52 years of age.

Mr. D. M. Somerville, M.P. of Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Somerville, expect to curtail their holiday in this country on account of the war.

Baron Empain, who is visiting the Congo, has been invited to rename Kindu, which will henceforth be known as Kindu-Port Empain, as a tribute to the late Baron Empain, who founded the Grands Lacs Railway Company. He has also attended the official inauguration of the new railway link between Kindu and Albertville.

An old-time settler in Rhodesia died recently in the person of Mrs. E. C. Jaffray, who with her husband trekked to Southern Rhodesia in 1897, lived in Bulawayo until 1910, and then proceeded to Northern Rhodesia, where Mr. Jaffray retired in 1918 from the railway and settled on his farm. She leaves four sons and two daughters.

The first congress of the Rhodesian trade unions has resulted in the formation of a Trades and Labour Council for the whole of Rhodesia. The executive elected consists of Mr. Heekes, Chairman; Mr. W. Moore, secretary and treasurer; and Messrs. T. H. Grey, J. E. Fairbank, J. H. Bailey, J. McGraw, G. E. McBurnett, J. W. Wright, and J. Hill.

Mr. W. A. Gair has been re-elected President of the Society of Kenya Pioneers, with Mr. T. A. Wood, Mr. E. D. Rutherford, and Captain C. B. Anderson as Vice-Presidents. The Committee includes Mr. R. E. Anderson, Mr. Howard Williams, Mr. A. A. Legat, Mr. C. W. Harries, Mr. H. K. Binks, Mrs. A. E. Cowle and Mr. S. Medicks.

We regret to learn of the death in Johannesburg of Mr. Robert Muir, general manager of the Argus Printing and Publishing Company, Ltd., and Chairman of the South African Press Association. Mr. Muir, who died as the result of a motoring accident, was closely associated with Rhodesian affairs through the Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Company, Ltd., and will be long remembered by a host of friends for his scrupulous honesty of purpose and friendly manner.

Father Moreau, Superior of Chikani Mission, has completed 50 years' mission work in Africa, the last 35 of them in Northern Rhodesia. Sir John Maybin, Governor of the Protectorate, recently opened the new African upper middle and normal school of the mission, at the ceremony at which Father Moreau received the congratulations of the Prefect Apostolic of Broken Hill and of a host of clergy and other friends, European and African.

Mr. J. B. Hutchinson, head of the Genetics Department of the Cotton Research Station in Trinidad, is to make a tour of the cotton growing countries in Africa next year, visiting each of the territories at the optimum stage of the growth of the cotton crop. He will visit Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika in May, and after returning to England to spend a holiday, he will return to Africa and visit the Sudan, Uganda and Kenya. In this way he will be able to see the cotton crop in each country shortly before it is ripe, with the exception of the Gezira district of the Sudan, where the crop will only have been planted for some two to three months.

New Dominions Secretary

SIR THOMAS INSKIP, formerly Secretary of State for the Dominions, has been appointed Lord Chancellor, and has been succeeded by Mr. Anthony Eden, who from 1935 until February of last year was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In order that Mr. Eden may be in the best position to maintain contact between the War Cabinet and the Dominions, he will have special access to the War Cabinet. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald will continue to act as Secretary of State for the Colonies.

General Sir Edmund Ironside, who has been Inspector-General of Overseas Forces since June last and who served in Eastern Africa in the early part of his career, has been appointed Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Preparations in Colonies

MEMBERS of the Kenya Defence Force between the ages of 18 and 50 years have been mobilised and the auxiliary air unit has reported for duty to the R.A.F. Exports without licence for foodstuffs, except coffee, tea and dairy produce, to destinations outside East Africa have been prohibited.

As a sequel to the Ordinance already passed by the Kenya Legislative Council to enable Indians in Mombasa to join the local forces, the Government of Kenya has appointed a committee to organise the Indian community in the Colony for national service in an emergency, such as A.R.P. work and other measures of civilian defence.

All preparations for Southern Rhodesia's jubilee celebrations in 1940 have been suspended, but all the documents and records have been filed to enable a resumption of the work, should circumstances permit.

The response to the call for recruits in Southern Rhodesia for various military and civilian emergency units has been fully in keeping with the patriotic spirit of the Colony. Germans resident there have been interned.

Legislation to deal with an emergency, framed on the lines of measures passed in England, has been approved by the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.

The Portuguese Government has announced Portugal's intention to remain neutral in the present conflict of Britain, France and Poland against Germany.

On account of the outbreak of war, no definite date has been fixed for the inauguration of the air lines to the Kivu. The probable opening date was to have been October, and time-tables have already been issued by the Sabena-Afrique.

Increased military precautions are being taken in the Belgian Congo.

The Standard Bank of South Africa will continue to conduct its business at the present London addresses unless obliged to evacuate, when the address will be Highridge, Downs Road, Epsom, Surrey. (Telephones: Epsom 2066. Telegrams: Stanza, Epsom).

Germans in Tanganyika

MALE adult Germans in Tanganyika are being rounded up by the authorities, and are being interned in specially built internment camps. No action is being taken against German women and children, who are to remain free.

Some German settlers in the Iringa district are reported to have fled when war was declared, and others settled in southern Tanganyika are said to have escaped into Portuguese East Africa.

Air Mail Changes

AIR MAIL SERVICES to Africa are now restricted to one weekly between the United Kingdom and Durban, and one between the United Kingdom and Basutoland. Present arrangements under which first class mail to certain countries is forwarded by the Empire air mail services without surcharge have been suspended, and from now onwards a surcharge will be imposed on all mail carried by air on the Empire routes. The prepaid charge for air mail correspondence will be at the rate of 1s. 3d. per half ounce (post cards 2d.), and a blue air mail label must be affixed at the top left hand corner of the address side of the envelope. The latest times of posting air mail correspondence at the G.P.O. London will be 12 noon on Tuesdays for East Africa, and 12 noon on Fridays for East and South Africa. Correspondence not carrying the above surcharge will be conveyed by surface route, the rate being 11d. for the first ounce in the case of letters, with 4d. for each subsequent ounce. Post cards will be carried for 1d.

Rhodesia's Jubilee Posters

MR. R. A. PERRY, of Johannesburg, has won two out of the three prizes offered for posters in connexion with the Jubilee celebrations to be held in Southern Rhodesia next year, and Mr. H. Barrett, also of Johannesburg, has won the third. There were 14 competitors, 55 from the Union of South Africa, 53 from Southern Rhodesia, two from Northern Rhodesia, one each from Nyasaland and Swaziland, and two from Paris.

Mr. Perry's first poster deals with the historical significance of the Jubilee, Cecil Rhodes being the central figure; his second, depicting the progress made by Southern Rhodesia during the past 50 years, shows Mercury bearing a torch above a pioneer horseman and a Native warrior. Mr. Barrett's poster symbolises the attractions of Southern Rhodesia by a Native beating a tom-tom with the Victoria Falls in the background.

Germany's Claims to Colonies

by F. S. JOELSON

Editor of "East Africa & Rhodesia"

"By far the most comprehensive and best documented statement of the case against Colonial surrender."—*The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P.*

"An invaluable source of reference and a very comprehensive account of the whole situation."—*Lord Hailey*

HURST & BLACKETT 316

Measuring Victoria Falls

Adventures of a Survey Party

THE AWE-INSPIRING EFFECT of the Victoria Falls upon the pygmy humans who visit them has often been emphasised. Now that magnificent work of Nature has been subjected to the prosaic and utilitarian process of measurement—and, amazing to relate, without so astonishing a feat being recorded by the Press at the time.

According to the annual report of the Northern Rhodesian Department of Lands, Mines and Survey, Mr. Younger, in co-operation with Mr. Clark of the Victoria Falls Power Company, made measurements at 14 different points, and the results showed the greatest height to be 355 ft., opposite the entrance to the Boiling Pot; the Devil's Cataract is 200 ft. high, and the Eastern Cataract varies from 283 to 334 ft. The bottom of the gorge itself drops rapidly from either end towards the exit above the Boiling Pot, the drop being 140 ft. from the Devil's Cataract to the outlet and 66 ft. from the Eastern Cataract to the outlet.

The measurements were taken from points over a distance of 1,100 yards from the eastern extremity of the Falls to Livingstone Island and from the Devil's Cataract to the Main Fall.

A Perilous Feat

The party first climbed down to the pool below the steps by the War Memorial, where a rough raft was prepared to carry instruments, cameras, etc. They swam this pool, towing the raft, and another pool a hundred yards or so further on, after which they were able to make their way along the rocks at the bottom of the gorge, past the Boiling Pot, as far as Livingstone Island. Suitable sites were selected for the measurement of the face of the Falls.

On the following day two parties operated, one in the gorge along the bottom of the Falls and one along the lip, twirling at the previously selected points a graduated steel tape, the readings of which were noted when the gorge party indicated that they had reached the surface of the pools lying at the foot of the Falls. From the Devil's Cataract to the Main Fall a similar procedure was adopted, except that the party operating at the bottom of the Falls had to be lowered by ropes from Cataract Island. Two closed circuits of levels were run from the fall way bridge along the lip and across the gorge in order to correlate the points from which the measurements were made.

The modest account of what must have been quite an adventure leaves a lot to the imagination. Of the abundance of spray there is merely the laconic note that it presented considerable difficulties in taking levels at the bottom of the Falls. The time for the work was naturally chosen when the Zambezi River was at its lowest.

Accompanying the report is a well-drawn sketch-map of the Falls in plan, section and elevation. It shows the very pronounced ledge, attaining at places a height of 55 ft. and extending for a quarter of a mile longitudinally along the bottom of the gorge, which was discovered during the work. It places the water level at the base of the Falls as 45 ft. higher than that on the other side of the ledge.

It is hoped later to determine the rate at which the Falls are receding at certain selected points.

A part of the famous Mt. Shinda Forest in Southern Rhodesia, formerly owned by the late Mr. G. M. Swynnerton, has been purchased by the Government.

News Items in Brief

Funds for Dietetic Investigation

All private and commercial motor traffic is forbidden in Abyssinia.

An agricultural show is to be held at the Kilimbari Experiment Station, Zanzibar, on September 29.

Work on Beira's new railway station has been begun by Messrs. Duggan and Anderson, the contractor.

The population of Salisbury (S.R.) City and Commongate at the end of 1938 is given as 10,100 Europeans, 7,340 Asiatics and coloured, and 20,919 Natives.

The East African Mounted Rifles have presented to the Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force) a silver model of a buffalo, to be competed for annually at the regimental sports.

The Southern Rhodesia Government is to set aside a larger sum for an intensive publicity campaign in the United Kingdom for Southern Rhodesian tobacco. Efforts are also to be made to expand the market for Rhodesian tobacco in Australia.

According to the *British Medical Journal*, recent experiments have shown that the maximum aperture which gives safe protection against *Anopheles* mosquitoes is 0.047 of an inch, which is represented by standard screen-cloth of mesh 16 by 16 made of wire of 28 s.w.g.

So great has been the number of visitors to Kenya recently that hotels in Mombasa are enjoying the busiest season they have had for a long time. A branch of the East Africa Publicity Association has been established at the port, with Mr. E. J. G. Gibb, manager of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, as Chairman.

Work has begun on the building of the dam on the Ncema River, Southern Rhodesia, which, when completed, will hold 5,100,000,000 gallons of water and insure Bulawayo against lack of water even in years of drought. The whole scheme is expected to cost £460,000. The dam and spillway, it is hoped, will be completed in 30 months.

Following the successful experiment in broadcasting to Natives in Uganda, the Kenya Government is to experiment on the same lines, at first to the Kikuyu in their territory near Nairobi; their language will be used with occasional interpolations in English. Native songs and tales, which proved popular in Uganda, will be a feature of the programmes.

A free grant of £5,200 is to be made from the Colonial Development Fund to cover the cost of a three years' dietetic investigation in Tanganyika Territory. Mr. A. K. Culwick has been seconded to conduct the survey, and Mrs. Culwick will assist him. They will collaborate with the East African Agricultural Research Station in the study of soil types, and with the Government analyst in the analysis of Native foodstuffs.

Bulawayo's new hospital, managed by the State Lottery Trusts, which is to be devoted to mild and transient nervous complaints, is the first of its kind in the Empire. The present misunderstanding, it is emphasised, that the hospital is entirely separate and distinct from a mental hospital, which deals with certifiable cases of mental disease only. The Bulawayo Clinic will accept such cases as mental disturbance after child-birth and delirium due to malaria.

Amani's Practical Results

Mr. Hill's Annual Report

LONG RANGE RESEARCH, which is the primary purpose of the East African Agricultural Station at Amani, Tanganyika Territory, cannot be expected to give quick or startling results, but as the patient and highly technical work proceeds, information is obtained, almost as a "side line," which has a practical application apart from the main objective.

It has been found that the amount of water needed by coffee trees is surprisingly small, that from the standpoint of yield in sisal, it is not a disadvantage if the plants bloom early; and that the sisal hybrid, *Agave angustifolia* × *A. americana*, promises to combine the high leaf number of *A. angustifolia* (700 to 800 leaves per plant compared with 235 for *A. sisalana* under similar conditions) with some of the valuable properties of the other parent.

The 1938 report of the Director, Mr. A. G. G. Hill (Colonial No. 137, H.M.S.O., 1s. 6d.), besides containing full and interesting accounts of the research work of the Station, gives more of these practical hints. *Derris*, that useful insecticidal plant, is likely to give a more toxic root in soil poor in potash or nitrogen than in rich soil, though shortage of calcium and phosphorus is detrimental to growth; and a minor but helpful discovery—the bitterness of "kweme" nuts, which in order with the commercial exploitation of a crop that is attracting increased attention in East Africa, can be entirely removed from the "net," shell and skin by washing in running river water for 48 hours—the nuts, after this treatment, will, if dried thoroughly, keep for many months. About 30 out of the 50 plants collected from Mafia Island have proved to be new to science, and during the year no fewer than 2,082 specimens have been named by the Botanist for enquirers in East Africa and other countries, which is sound work.

Some Examples of Research Work

As an indication of the amount of labour involved in research at Amani, over 300 crosses have been made in the breeding of cassava types resistant to mosaic disease; a co-operative programme of investigation, which will take years, has been drawn up to discover strains of passion fruit resistant to "woodiness"; new apparatus based on highly technical principles has had to be invented, made and calibrated for research on the physiology of the coffee tree; apparatus that should have many applications for other trees—and the Botanist on his return from leave found over 2,000 specimens

awaiting determination by him for Government departments and private individuals, most of whom are anxious to have the names of these plants as soon as possible. The Biochemist's work on insecticidal plants has necessitated the cutting and microscopical examination of tens of thousands of sections.

One example may be given in detail. Laboratory work undertaken to find the reasons for the failure of grain crops on certain newly cleared bush lands at Mbuluzi required—apart from preliminary soil examinations—estimations of organic carbon by dry combustion, total nitrogen by the Kjeldahl method, and hence carbon/nitrogen ratio; phosphorus by the Tröng method, unchangeable calcium and potassium, lime requirement by the Hardy-Lewis method, pH and exchange pH by the hydrogen electrode, volume weight, proportion of water-stable aggregates, moisture content at standard suction corresponding to $pF = 3$ on Schofield's scale, and rate of nitrification on incubation at standard moisture content. "A heavy programme," as Mr. G. Milne, the Soil Chemist, remarks, carried out by Mr. W. E. Callon, his assistant, single-handed.

Dr. Storey's Work

Dr. H. H. Storey's great work on the relation of sucking insects to virus diseases of plants, the papers on which are published by the Royal Society of London, goes steadily on. The technical perfection to which Dr. Storey has attained may be judged by the unique photographs he has obtained of leaf sections actually showing the course taken by the mouth-parts of the minute sucking insects during punctures known to have resulted in infection by virus. Mr. E. W. Kirkpatrick's work, as entomologist on the seven leaf miners that attack coffee has proved very complex owing to the vagaries of those insects' parasites.

The spirit which inspires the Amani staff is shown by the fact that Mr. R. E. Moreau, whose official hours are occupied by routine administrative duties as Secretary and an assistant editor of the *East African Agricultural Journal*, nevertheless manages to do an amazing amount of original ornithological research embodied in many memoirs published from Amani, all of the highest value and interest. In this work he is materially assisted by his wife.

Continuity of research is being hampered by lack of qualified assistants, European and African, and by the exiguous Native labour force. The income of the Station from all sources in 1938 was £23,736, and total expenditure £19,707, giving a reserve at the close of the year of £4,029, reduced by authorised capital expenditure (£1,050) and incremental commitments (£362) to £2,617.

REPRESENTATION FOR MANUFACTURERS

Mr. C. E. Harrison, managing director of Harrison & Hughson Ltd., manufacturers agents of Bulawayo, Salisbury and Ndola, and director of S. Hartog (Pty.) Ltd., manufacturers agents of Johannesburg, desire to arrange in London in the middle of September, and would be pleased to interview manufacturers desirous of representation in the Rhodesias or the Union of South Africa.

Correspondence may be addressed

6/9 MACKINLAY & Co., London, E.C.4.

21, Chiswell Street, London, E.C.1.

BRANCHES IN KENYA

NAIROBI and KILINDINI

The East African Coffee Curing Co. Ltd.

MILLERS OF EAST AFRICAN and CONGO COFFEES

LATEST MINING NEWS

Gold in Tanganyika.

GOLD now occupies second place in value in the table of exports from Tanganyika Territory, silver ranking first.

The total weight of bullion exported in 1938 was 142,265 oz. of gold, containing 82,162 oz. of fine gold and 60,103 oz. of silver. The gold realised £587,256, an average of 142.95s. per fine ounce, and the silver £1,432, an average of 17.1s. per ounce. Mineral exports represented 10.2% of the total value of domestic exports.

The operation of the amount disbursed by the Tanganyika mining industry in 1938 is given in the latest annual report of the Mines Division, of the Department of Lands and Mines (Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, 15) in the form of returns from 47 mines, which in wages, rations, stores, tools, transport, and railway charges together spent £669,408. These are, of course, by no means comprehensive figures; for instance, they take no account of alluvial mining. The total value of mineral production in the Territory during 1938 is given as £712,730, gold plus silver content amounting for £588,679, tin for £50,750, coal for £23,000 and diamonds for £3,558. Since 1926 mineral production in Tanganyika has realised £4,830,000, of which the gold and silver outputs have amounted to £2,887,401.

Seventeen mines produced more than 1,000 oz. each of unrefined gold during the year. The manner in which lode gold mining is progressing is described as satisfactory, but alluvial mining on the Lupar is declining after 16 years.

The Keutan Company's mill at Mbita, in the Mwanza district, which has a capacity of 250 tons

per day and is being so greatly expanded in the new district, is probably the largest in East Africa. Another interesting note from this property is that the ore average at the Mawe Meru mine is estimated to have a content of 2.5 dwts. per ton.

At Kibondo, on the Lupar, Mr. J. L. E. E. discovered 83,000 lbs. of fine gold by hand-dolting 3 tons of rock. Mr. J. C. de Beer discovered a lump of quartz weighing 45 lb. which yielded over 400 oz. of gold bullion. These occurrences, says the report, must have been passed over many times by other prospectors.

Two nuggets were found of 55 oz. each, a third of 38 oz., and a fourth of 26 oz. of gold bullion. It is likely, says the report, that others were found but not reported in order to avoid minor "rushes."

Progress at Nchanga

The annual report of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., for the year ended March 31 states that during the year activities at the mine were directed mainly towards the completion of the shaft sinking and the construction programme, and to the dewatering of the old workings.

Development accomplished from the service incline totalled 6,153 ft. while the development advanced from Nchanga West "C" shaft totalled 430 ft. When the excavation of the pumping station at the 500 ft. level was completed 8 main pumps, each with a capacity of 2,000 gallons a minute, drainage pumps and sludge pumps were installed. The pumping station was brought into commission on December 24, 1938, and by March 31, 1939, the total volume of water raised to the surface was 557,666,000 gallons.

With a view to lowering the water-table in the beds overlying and around the ore-body, diamond drilling was begun during January with the object of tapping these beds. In January the volume of water handled daily was 5,000,000 gallons, in February it increased to 5,400,000 gallons, and in March it reached 6,000,000 gallons.

With the successive drill holes encountered more water, the total inflow has not increased above 61 million gallons per day, and the pressure in the majority of the holes has decreased to about 16 lbs. per square inch. From this it would appear that the ground overlying the existing workings has been successfully drained. These results indicate that for the remainder of the ore-body lying above the 470 ft. level it is probable that the pumps will be required to handle an average of more than 6 to 7 million gallons per day, during slightly for a period of three months during the wet season.

Now that the workings have been dewatered and a certain amount of new development has been accomplished, it is possible to outline the ore-body with a view to determining the most suitable mining method. A mining engineer with wide experience in different methods of mining large ore-bodies has been consulted for advice on the matter, and he is now on the job.

The income and expenditure account shows a surplus after deducting 26.2% for income tax of £2,515,849, against £1,002,161 for 1937-1938. Cash in hand on March 31 totalled £1,712,445.

Death of Colonel Fenwick

Colonel H. J. Fenwick, Chairman of Murchison's Consolidated, Ltd., was found dead one day last week in a compartment of the Rhodesia-Capeown express near Cape Town. He was on his way home from a visit to Southern Rhodesia.

WILSON AIRWAYS

FOR ALL YOUR TRAVEL REQUIREMENTS IN EAST AFRICA

For all particulars apply
WILSON AIRWAYS, Box 1067
 Telephone 257. Telegrams "Wilsonaire," Nairobi.

Landholdings in Tanganyika

In 1938 British nationals owned 40 holdings of inclosed agricultural or pastoral land in Tanganyika Territory, with a total acreage of 788,231 (255,848 leasehold, 532,383 freehold); Germans owned 554 holdings totalling 170,351 acres (300,365 leasehold, 170,000 freehold); British Indians, 278 holdings, acreage 270,307 (leasehold 88,873, freehold 181,434); South Africans 251 holdings, acreage 50,035 (leasehold 37,310, freehold 12,725); and missions, 406 holdings, acreage 91,076 (leasehold 22,408, freehold 68,668). These are the figures given by the Lands Division of the Department of Lands and Mines. The total area of agricultural and pastoral land alienated at the end of the year was 2,128,942 acres. The aggregate area of land in the Territory is approximately 20,800,000 acres.

During the year 50 rights of occupancy were granted to missions over 15 plots for mission stations and 35 smaller plots for church and school sites. A condition of these rights of occupancy is that land must be used for religious, charitable or educational purposes only. No such condition was contained in German leases generally, and it may be recalled that this stipulation was imposed some years ago following Revelations by this paper of the activities of certain non-British missionary bodies in the Territory.

26,213 was realised from land sales during 1938, this sum representing the purchase price of freehold titles acquired, or to be acquired, in exercise of the right to convert from leasehold which was contained in practically all leases issued by the former German authorities. During 1938, unlike the preced-

ing two years, a greater proportion of the owners of these German leases took advantage of the provision of paying the purchase price and fees by instalments. The number was 86.

The demolition of old and unsuitable premises in Dar es Salaam township continued with even greater clarity than in previous years, writes Mr. P. H. Hutchinson, the Land Officer. The results are striking, and anyone who knew the hazy area of the township a few years ago cannot fail to be impressed by the altered appearance of that area.

Land Sales to Non-Natives

A cryptic paragraph, apparently inconsistent with the well-established regulation that no Native may sell or transfer land to a non-Native without specific official consent, reads:

It was not possible to devote any time to the general investigation of claims to land by non-Natives. Particular cases, arising out of sales by Natives to non-Natives, were examined, but only for the purpose of ascertaining that Government had no interest in the land. The practice hitherto adopted of adjudicating on these claims without a local investigation by a competent officer of the title claimed, and without identification on the ground of the areas claimed, is unsatisfactory and contributes very little towards ascertaining what areas of land are validly held by non-Natives on titles acquired by prescription or otherwise than by grant from this or a former Government of the Territory. New claims continue to be recorded.

It would be interesting to have this matter clarified. Perhaps one of the non-official members of Council would put appropriate questions in the Legislature.



WITH THE
HARDINGE CONICAL
BALL MILL

Low operating costs

Replacement of balls possible without stoppage of mill

Standard sizes for capacities from 2 tons to over 1,000 tons a day per mill

INTERNATIONAL COMBUSTION LIMITED

NINETEEN WOBURN PLACE LONDON W.C.1

AGENTS IN AFRICA: EAST AFRICAN INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT CO. LTD. P.O. BOX 151, KISUMU, KENYA

N. Rhodesian Agriculture

Tobacco's New Prosperity

THE SUCCESS of tobacco growing in the Fort Jameson district is the bright spot in the 1938 Report of the Department of Agriculture of Southern Rhodesia (Government Printer, Lusaka, 2s. 2d.). For some time, writes Mr. C. J. Lewis, the Director, Fort Jameson planters have been slowly recovering from the slump which occurred 10 years ago. This year their persistence was rewarded. The season was at first unfavourable, but a sudden change of improved conditions is much that a second crop of high quality tobacco was effected. In addition prices were maintained at a reasonably high level, and the district is at last enjoying modest but well-earned prosperity. It is gratifying to record that the increase in estate income is reflected in improvement of buildings and agricultural practice, and in increased purchases of fertiliser.

Eighty tobacco growers are now registered in the eastern area, some former residents have returned from employment elsewhere, and young men are setting up on their own account. Voluntary auction sales were continued, and the quantity of tobacco passing over the floors registered the great increase from 292,000 to 780,000 lb. The average price paid for the whole crop was 9.3d. per lb. for unpacked tobacco in Fort Jameson—equivalent to a gross return of over £18 per acre.

In the Railway Belt the subsidy to the Tobacco Co-operative Society for the provision of advisory services bore fruit; the output was nearly doubled, and on the whole the quality improved. The production of fire-cured Virginia tobacco in all areas totalled 1,990,000 lb. from 3,000 acres, giving an

average of 514 lb. per acre. Compared with the previous season, these figures show an increase of 800,000 lb. in quantity, 43% in acreage, and 170 lb. per acre in average yield of crop.

Recommended Rotation Crops

Experimental evidence indicates that the rotation tobacco, tobacco, sunn hemp, maize is satisfactory in local conditions, provided that both tobacco crops are fertilised, and that the sunn hemp is cut and composted, the compost being applied to the maize land. The rotation has succeeded in maintaining both yield and quality for the last eight years on a field which has been cropped continuously since 1927.

Manuring trials with coffee at Abercorn showed that mulch plus compost was more successful than either compost or mulch alone, and that irrigation was absolutely essential on the coffee soils of that area.

Control measures against the white borer have reduced the incidence of the pest from initial figures of 90% in other coffee and 40% in young trees to the negligible figure of less than 1% throughout.

Cotton growing among Natives was hampered on the Kalomo Plateau by their disinclination to plant on reasonably good soil or to cultivate it, and by lack of enthusiasm in the Petauke district, but in the Marumbo area of the Luangwa Valley 45 growers put in cotton on 27 acres and obtained an average yield of 608 lb. of seed cotton per acre, with a maximum yield of 1,200 lb. per acre.

While no large schemes aimed directly at eradicating soil erosion could be undertaken, a good deal of preliminary work was accomplished, concentrated mainly on the maize growing areas of the Railway Belt, the Tanganyika Estates reserves, and some of the reserves in the Fort Jameson district.

Bank's Trade Review


The Standard Bank of South Africa includes following points in its annual monthly review:—
Kenya. Sales of motor cars have improved, the stocks of new units are below the average, and in many cases holdings of second-hand models unusually high.

Southern Rhodesia. General business conditions are steady, and turnovers in Bulawayo compare favourably with those for the corresponding period of last year. The demand for new motor cars being maintained and fair sales of used cars being recorded.

Northern Rhodesia. Business in Livingstone has been very brisk owing to the heavy influx of tourists and conditions in Lusaka have improved slightly. Anticipation of the seasonal increase in demand following the disposal of this season's maize crop. Trade in the Copperbelt is quiet, but there is a demand for motor cars in Kitale and building of tractors at this centre are well employed.

Tsetse in S. Rhodesia

Some anxiety has been caused in Southern Rhodesia by the spread of tsetse fly in the Clipping district, in spite of the clearing 20 miles by sea made in 1932, which has hitherto proved a barrier to the fly from J.C.A. The exceptionally dainty weather during the recent rains is suspected of having enabled the flies, which are of two species, *Glossina brevipalpis* and *G. pallidipes*, to cross the clearing. Another threat comes from the approach of *G. morsitans* to the Rhodesian border on the Sabi Valley. Mr. W. E. Williams, the entomologist, and an assistant have been specially detailed for a year to deal with the problem.



INDUSTRY!

KENYA UGANDA TANGANYIKA

Cheap power is available in many areas.

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

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

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

OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA

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

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

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

LONDON OFFICE: 60, Queen Street, E.C.4

Derris Root as Sheep Dip

DERRIS, arsenical salts and coal tar derivatives are the three principal groups of substances used for sheep tick control, writes Mr. T. MacLeod in the current issue of the *Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture* for trap-dipping, etc. for weekly dipping of sheep to clean up an area of tick-infested pasture in the shortest possible time. For any series of frequent dippings, a derris dip should be used, as the other substances cannot be employed repeatedly at those intervals.

Derris kills attached ticks at concentrations as low as 1 in 15,000 of ether-extract. At higher concentrations the dip confers a certain degree of protection against re-infestation, the maximum protection at concentrations within the limits of commercial practicality being about 10-14 days.

Derris dip acts as a contact acaricide, and may take two days to kill, the effect seldom being apparent in the first few hours; it has, however, the effect of almost immediately stupefying unfed ticks to the extent that they are unable to attach, and remain free in the wool in a comatose condition until they ultimately die. From the protective point of view, therefore, derris is more effective in preventing disease transmission than is arsenic, which usually does not kill ticks until they have succeeded in attaching and consuming a blood meal.

In dipping sheep for tick control, special care should be taken to immerse the head thoroughly and repeatedly. The great majority of attached ticks are found on the head and neck, and these are the regions generally rather neglected in ordinary dipping practice. With any dip, but with derris even more than with the others, it is important that the individual sheep be kept in the bath for at least half a minute. Fifteen seconds is more usual among shepherds, but it has been found by experiment that neither the killing value of derris against attached ticks nor the duration and intensity of its protective value are as great in the case of sheep immersed for 15 seconds as with sheep immersed for half a minute.

Mr. MacLeod's work was done on *Livodes vicinus*, the common sheep tick in Britain, which transmits, among jilly and fever to sheep and red-water to cattle, but it is of interest to East African and Rhodesian stock farmers and to growers of derris in the Dependencies.

Demand by non-Natives for agricultural land in Uganda has virtually ceased, says the latest report of the Uganda Land and Survey Department, but there has been much activity in regard to new building sites in townships, particularly in Kampala.

Coffee from Ethiopia

A CORRESPONDENT who was recently in Italian East Africa has explained in a letter to the *Manchester Guardian* why Italy is not drawing her coffee from Ethiopia. The coffee trees are still there, but the trees yielding a low grade bean are not harvested. They are in Galla, Sidamo, Bena and Gannata regions, being lowland. The cost of transport makes its price prohibitive in marketing, also labour wages have risen materially since the abolition of slavery and following the demand for manual labour for public works.

There is, of course, the higher grade coffee of the Marat type, grown in lesser quantities nearer the sea. It can hold its own in the world markets. But the Italian Government has neglected the harvesting of the lower grade coffees and it lets the Marat coffee go to other countries to pay for part of the deficit in the balance of payments of its East African Colonies. The result is that virtually no coffee is shipped to Italy from its East African possessions.

United Tobacco Companies (South)

United Tobacco Companies (South) announce the payment of an interim dividend of 6d. a share (5%) on the issued Ordinary and Deferred Ordinary 10s. shares, free of South African normal income tax.

Sudan Exports Increase

Exports from the Sudan during the first five months of 1939 were valued at £E 2,457,730, an increase of £E 254,357 over the figures for the same period of 1938; public imports at £E 1,786,700 were £E 95,500 less than in January-May, 1938. Great Britain took 50.7% of the exports but supplied only 27.1% of the imports; Japan, while sending 18.2% of the imports, bought only 3.5% of the exports.

S. Rhodesia's External Trade

How greatly the external trade of Southern Rhodesia has expanded during the past five years as shown by figures issued by the Colony's Department of Statistics. Between 1934 and 1938 imports increased by 23.8% to £E 7,58,800, and exports by 41.1% to £E 11,883,445. Throughout this period the United Kingdom remained the Colony's chief market, both for purchases and sales. In 1938 Great Britain supplied goods to the value of £E 4,664,816, or 49.4% of total imports, and absorbed £E 7,735,967, or 65.1% of exports; over 60% of the machinery imports came from Great Britain, and over 50% of the textiles, fibres and fancy goods.

THE MANICA TRADING COMPANY LIMITED

Cable and Telegraphic Addresses: MANICOR

LONDON OFFICE:
St. Bene's Chambers
Fenchurch Street

THE LEADING STEAMSHIP

AIRWAYS, SHIPPING, FORWARDING
AND INSURANCE AGENTS

BEIRA

P.O. BOX 14

SALISBURY

P.O. BOX 116

LOBITO

P.O. BOX 118

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 August 16)—Cherangani, 59.97; m. Equator, 2.36; Fort Hall, 0.20; Gilgil, 0.80; Hoey's Bridge, 1.08; Kabete, 0.16; Kaimosi, 2.88; Kericho, 2.21; Kiambu, 0.31; Kisumu, 0.41; Kisumu, 0.48; Kipkarron River, 2.99; Kisumu, 1.43; Kisumu, 1.80; Kisumu, 0.73; Lamu, 0.02; Limuru, 0.36; Lumbwa, 1.95; Mackinnon Road, 0.06; Makuy, Kineng'yu, 0.07; Malindi, 0.29; Meningai, 1.45; Mombasa, 0.05; Mtwani, 1.08; Mtibwa, 1.04; Mtojo, 1.23; Mtwara, 0.92; Muhoroni, 0.48; Nairobi, 0.11; Nawasha, 0.69; Nakuru, 1.72; Nandi, 2.10; Narok, 0.02; Ngong, 0.04; Njoro, 1.22; Nyeri, 0.18; Ol Kalou, 1.77; Rongai, 2.97; Ruiri, 0.19; Rumuruti, 0.09; Sagana, 0.19; Songhor, 1.12; Sotik, Graignore, 1.22; Soy, 1.97; Taveta, 0.08; Thika, 0.06; Thomson's Falls, 2.07; Timau, 0.11; Timbora, 2.00; Turbo Valley, 3.61; and Voi, 0.01 in.

Uganda (week ended August 25)—Arua, 1.56 in; Buniaba, 2.16; Entebbe, 1.30; Fort Portal, 0.91; Goma, 1.72; Hoima, 2.76; Jinja, 2.51; Kabale, 0.20; Kitgum, 2.22; Kololo, 0.36; Lira, 0.78; Masaka, 0.28; Masindi, 0.70; Mbale, 3.49; Mutende, 1.39; Namaganzi, 1.65; Soroti, 1.78; and Tororo, 1.66 inches.

Civilian Air Passage

Imperial Airways announce that civilians may continue to book seats on the company's Empire air routes but such bookings will be subject to cancellation in the event of the accommodation being needed for National Service. Intending passengers should write to the company's temporary office at Bristol.

Homeward passengers on August 28 included Mr. H. D. van Someren, from Nairobi; Mr. L. S. Weldon and General Sir Herbert Good, from Kisumu; Dr. D. Waller, from Kampala; and Mr. A. H. C. Curdon, from Juba.

Homeward passengers on August 29 included Mr. J. A. Luthbert, from Beira; Flying Officer C. Rees, from Nairobi; and Mr. J. E. Botts, from Kampala.

KAREN ESTATES

NGONG, KENYA

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

Freshly-plotted ten acres at from £20 per acre
with the following attractions:

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Electric Light | Telephones |
| Water | Good Roads |
| Beautiful Scenery | Excellent Soil |
| Building Stone | No Rates or Taxes |
| Spots of every kind available | Extended terms of payment |

Apply for illustrated brochure to

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

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

Of Commercial Concern

Coffee can no longer be sold to private buyers in Italy. Present stocks are reserved for armed forces. Current receipts of the port of Beira during the month amounted to £36,502 compared with £36,413 during June, 1938.

Exports from the Sudan during the first five months of this year totalled ££2,457,730, compared with ££2,033,373 last year.

Northern Rhodesia's Exports for the first five months of the year total ££1,035,085, compared with ££1,012,168 for the same period last year.

The Sudan Government's receipts for the year ended December 31 last totalled ££5,731,635, and the expenditure, ££4,857,284, leaving a surplus of ££873,851.

The value of stores purchased locally by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours in 1938 amounted to ££148,040, an increase of 13% over 1937 and of 64% when compared with 1936.

The total export traffic received at the coast by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first five months of this year was 235,389 tons, a decrease of 15,321 tons on the corresponding period of last year. The total import traffic railed from Kilindini harbour was 77,800 tons, an increase of 3,683 tons.

Tanganyika Territory shows a favourable trade balance of ££150,004 for the first six months of 1939, against an unfavourable one of ££148,386 for the corresponding period last year. Exports for the first half of 1939 totalled ££1,600,003 (against ££1,602,008 last year), while imports amounted to ££1,539,399.

The Municipal Council of Nairobi is calling for tenders for the supply and delivery in Nairobi of 3,000 ft. of hose for fire brigade purposes. Tenders must be received by the Town Clerk, Nairobi, before September 25. Full particulars may be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1.

A Central Road Fund for Southern Rhodesia was proposed at the first Road Council meeting which was attended in Salisbury. Lieutenant Colonel E. Talcas Guest, Minister of Mines and Public Works, refused to commit himself on the Government, but admitted that the Fund was a matter for further consideration.

Coffee planters in the Thika district of Kenya are disturbed at the effect which soil erosion in the Kamba Reserve may have on their coffee trees. Bearing the danger of the creation of a dust-bowl, they are pressing for an application for a grant from the Colonial Development Fund to be used to restore the fertility of the Kamba Native Reserve.

Immigrants into Southern Rhodesia during July numbered 303, of whom 101 (33%) were British born, 110 (36%) were British South African born, and 52 (17%) other British subjects. European aliens numbered 10, of whom 8 were German, 5 Italian and 5 Czechoslovakian. The total amount of capital declared was £23,567 from 24 immigrants.

Domestic exports from Tanganyika Territory during the first five months of 1939 were valued at ££1,408,085, an increase of 4% compared with the corresponding period of 1938. Sisa increased 23% in quantity but decreased 3% in value; gold increased 53% in quantity and 15% in value; tea 52% and 43%. The visible balance of trade at the end of May was an excess of ££61,400 as against a deficit of ££2,481 a year previously.

NYASALAND

"Darkest Africa in Fairest Mood"

BEAUTIFUL LAKE
AND
MOUNTAIN SCENERY
GOOD ROADS
THE



TOURISTS' PARADISE

Full information and free Brochure from
the Publicity Office, Blantyre, Nyasaland or The Trade and Informa-
tion Office, His Majesty's East African Dependencies, Grand Building,
1, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

Torbay

PAINT

lasts longest

WRITE, PHONE OR CALL FOR PARTICULARS
THE
TORBAY PAINT COMPANY LTD.
4, CARLTON GARDENS
LONDON, S.W.1
PHONE: WINDSOR 6181

For **PAPER**
OF ANY KIND

Try **MARSHALL & Co.**
11, UPPER THAMES STREET
LONDON, E.C.4

Cablegrams: "Dra-net, London." Telephone: Central 2778 & 9

Every description of Writings, Printings,
Boards, Covers and Tinted Papers.

POWER PUMPS

WITH FORGED STEEL CRANKS AND
CONNECTING RODS
SELF OILING TOTALLY ENCLOSED
(BUCKET TYPE)

TRADE MARK




FIG. 678
THE "CULWELL"
DOUBLE-ACTING
POWER PUMP




FIG. 816
THE "CULWELL"
DOUBLE-ACTING
POWER PUMP

NOTE FOR LIST NO. 10C

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS

(WOLVERHAMPTON) LTD.
Culwell Works, Wolverhampton, England

Cable: Evans, Wolverhampton
LONDON OFFICE: 107, KINGSWAY, W.C.1

BUILDING MATERIALS

If you require anything in the way
of Building Materials, Hardware, Iron-
mongery, etc., in Africa, India,
Ceylon, Singapore, Java, etc., write to us at

Mombasa
Tanzania
Dar es Salaam
Mombasa
Kampala
Mombasa
Bukoba

THE
**AFRICAN MERCANTILE
COMPANY LIMITED**
9, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

SISAL & SUGAR
TRUCKS

MINING WAGONS
OF ALL TYPES



BALL BEARING
WHEELS & AXLES

STEAM & DIESEL
LOCOMOTIVES

ROBERT HUDSON

LIMITED
RALEIGH HOUSE LEEDS

Branches and Agents Throughout the World
LONDON OFFICE: 21, SOUTH ST. WOLVERHAMPTON, S.W.1

Buy Advertisd Goods: They Have Been Proved by Us

BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

THE BANK HAS AN OFFICE IN THE BRITISH PAVILION FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF VISITORS AND EXHIBITORS AT THE ABOVE FAIR

NEW YORK AGENCY: 126 BROADWAY

REGION OF SOUTH AFRICA
(NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN RHODESIA)
KENYA TANGANYIKA UGANDA NYASALAND
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA SOUTH WEST AFRICA
BRITISH WEST AFRICA BRITISH WEST INDIES BRITISH GUIANA
MAURITIUS EGYPT SYRIA PALESTINE MALTA GIBRALTAR CYPRUS
LONDON LIVERPOOL MANCHESTER HAMBURG NEW YORK (Agency)

London Office:
CIRCUS PLACE, LONDON WALL, E.C.2.
27, GRACE CHURCH STREET, E.C.1.
62, CANAL HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.1.

HEAD OFFICE: 54, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

ON BUSINESS OR ON PLEASURE

YOUR TRAVEL IN EAST AFRICA CAN BE MADE SWIFT AND SMOOTH BY THE RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

THE BUSINESS CENTRES are linked by regular, speedy and comfortable train services

FOR TOURISTS services run to the game reserves, to the excellent rivers, on to the inland seas—for tourists going further afield there are through connexions with the Sudan, the South and the Belgian Congo

WHILE you are contemplating SETTLEMENT in East Africa the Railways can take you in comfort to the fertile and healthy farming areas

BEFORE travelling in East Africa let the Railways tell you how they can make your journey

THE RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

With the death of
The East African Railways Corporation
The East African Railways Corporation
The East African Railways Corporation
The East African Railways Corporation

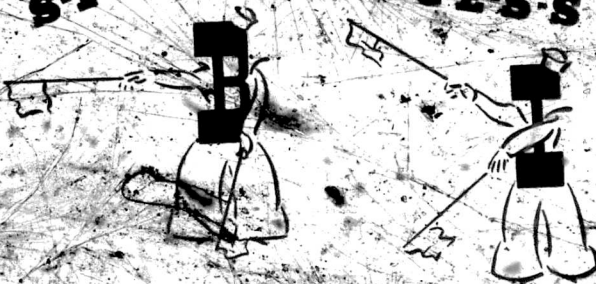


EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, September 14, 1939
Volume 16. (New Series) No. 782

6d. Weekly, 30s. Yearly, post free
Registered at the G.P.O. as a newspaper

SIGNAL SUCCESS



Tickets interchangeable with Union-Castle, Blue Funnel-Shaw Savill Joint Service, Ellerman and Bucknall, Holland-Africa Lijn and K.R.M., also with Imperial Airways.

REGULAR FOUR WEEKLY
SAILINGS FROM LONDON
TO AFRICA VIA SUEZ

The success of the "B.I." ships can be attributed to our code of regularity and exceptional hospitality. We firmly believe, too, that travel, whatever the motive, should always be a pleasure.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

PASSAGE: 14 Cockspur Street, S.W.1. 130 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. Australia House, Strand, W.C.2. LONDON AGENTS: Gray, Dawes & Co., 122 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. FREIGHT: Gellatly, Hankey & Co. Ltd., Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.3. MOMBASA AGENTS: Smith, Mackenzie & Co. Ltd. BEIRA AGENTS: Allan Wack & Shepherd, Ltd.

The Taste Waters of Kings

Famous since 1790

Schweppees

SODA WATER
DRY GINGER ALE
SPARKLING GRAPE FRUIT
ETC

AS SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLDS
LEADING CLUBS-HOTELS & STEAMSHIP LINES

GM

SERVICE

The result of experience gained since 1880—the best and most complete service for all

Address

GRIFFITHS McALISTER, LTD.

10, Warwick St., Regent St., LONDON, W.1. and 29/31, Manesty Lane, LIVERPOOL.

EAST AFRICA

EAST REGULAR SERVICE
EAST AFRICA
 MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR,
 DURBAN, EAST COAST
 (LINDI, MOMBASA)
 NO. 1

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE,
 St. JOHN (N.B.), HALLOWELL

Outwards from EAST AFRICA
 MOMBASA, Sept. 15
 DURBAN, Oct. 15
 LONDON, Nov. 15

ROBIN LINE

LONDON - MITCHELL COTTS & Co. (LONDON) LTD.
 MOMBASA - MITCHELL COTTS & Co. (LONDON) LTD.
 CAPE TOWN - MITCHELL COTTS & Co. (LONDON) LTD.
 HEAD OFFICE: ROBIN LINE

EGYPT - Telephone - LONDON, Will 4781
 CO. (LONDON) LTD.
 URBAN - W. M. COTTS & Co. LTD.
 STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y.

HOLLAND-AFRIKA LIJN
 PASSENGERS - CARGO

CAPE SERVICE
 CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN,
 LOURENÇO MARQUES, BRITIA, MOZAMBIQUE
 (not calling at MOSSEL BAY)
 From AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP, BRUSSELS
 Sailings on application

SUEZ SERVICE
 MARSEILLE, PORT SAID, SUEZ, SOHAR, SUDAN, ADEN,
 MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, EAST
 COAST, MOZAMBIQUE, BRITIA, LOURENÇO MARQUES,
 DURBAN
 From HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, ANTWERP, BRUSSELS
 Sailings on application

Apply: **Holland-Afrika Lijn**, Amsterdam
 Ruys & Co., Rotterdam
 Drs. Van Ommereen (Hamburg) G.m.b.H.
 Drs. Van Ommereen, Antwerpen
 (The Van Ommereen (London), Ltd., 14, Leadenhall

EAST AFRICA
 By Mail Steamers of the:
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR,
 DAR ES SALAAM,
 also
 MADAGASCAR and MAURITIUS

Reservations effected at:
 LONDON HEAD OFFICE: 77, 75, Fenchurch St., E.C.3.
 WEST END AGENCIES -
 62, Pall Mall, S.W.1. & 108, Jermyn Street, W.1.
 And ALL TRAVEL OFFICES

National Bank of India
 Limited

Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1908
 on the 23rd of March, 1864

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1853

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

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

Head Office:
 26, BISHOPSGATE,
 LONDON E.C.2

BRANCHES

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| ADEN | CANBY | COLOMBO | |
| AMRITSAR | KARACHI | MOMBASA | Kenya Colony |
| BOMBAY | LAHORE | NAIROBI | |
| CHICAGO | MADRAS | NAKURU | |
| CANNING | MANDALAY | ENTEBBE | Uganda |
| CHENNAI | MUSKATA | INJA | |
| COCHIN (S. India) | REYKIAVIK | KAMPALA | |
| COLOMBO | SINGAPORE | DAR ES SALAAM | Tanzania Territory |
| DELHI | FUTICORIN | MWANZA | |
| | ZANZIBAR | TANGA | |

The Bank grants Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all places where it is represented, and collects Bills of Exchange, and collects for its branches, and generally carries out every description of Bankers' Business. The Bank's Exchange Rates for fixed periods, notwithstanding, are to be obtained on application. Trustee and Executorship also undertaken.

SISAL & SUGAR RUCKS
 MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYRES



ROBERT HUDSON
 LIMITED

RALETRUX HOUSE LEEDS MEADOW LANE

Branches and Agents Throughout the World
 WORKS AT LEEDS, DURBAN AND CALCUTTA
 London Office: 21, Tot Hill St., Westminster, S.W.1

BALL BEARING WHEELS & AXLES
 STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

EXPORTERS

9, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Exporters of all kinds of Native-Grown Coffee, Groundnuts, Chillies, Cloves, Wines, Cocoa, etc.

AFRICAN

MERCANTILE CO. LTD.

Branches at Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Nairobi, Kampala, Malindi, Bukoba

Importers of Hardware and Building Materials, Gunnies, Wines and Spirits. Specialists in Cotton piece goods for Native trade.

IMPORTERS

Tell Our Advertisers you saw it in "East Africa and Rhodesia"

CONTROL APPARATUS for GENERATING STATIONS



The Control room of the Watford Generating station, showing the panels and generator control desk. The panels control the "Metrovick" 6,600 volt duplicate bus Metal-clad Switchgear installed in this station.

METROPOLITAN
VICKERS

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS LTD.
TRAFFORD PARK - MANCHESTER 17

EXB701

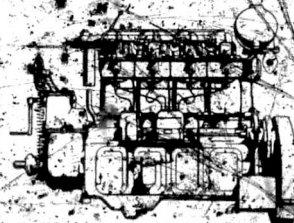
BRANCHES IN KENYA
at
NAIROBI and KILINDINI

The East African Coffee Curing Co., Ltd

MILLERS OF
EAST AFRICAN
and
CONGO COFFEES

KELVIN-
DIESEL
MARINE ENGINES

Kelvin-Diesel Marine Engines are full Diesel engines of the four-cycle, compression-ignition, solid injection type, and comply with the requirements of Lloyd's and the Board of Trade. They are made in ten models from 21 h.p. to 132 h.p. All running parts are enclosed, yet accessibility is so good that any repair may be carried out without lifting the engine from its seat.



Prices include complete marine equipment, including shaft, stuffing boxes, propeller, tanks and all piping and fuel connections.

Write for catalogue to the makers.

The Bergius Co Ltd
DOBBIE'S LOAN - GLASGOW C 4

By Receiving

"EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA" regularly you ensure the latest and most authoritative information on affairs East African and Rhodesian. Please use this Form

To
EAST AFRICA, Ltd.
61 Gt. TITCHFIELD ST.
LONDON W. 1

Please send me "EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA" post free for one year 752 issues commencing with issue dated and until countermanded. I enclose the first year's subscription (52/ post free for the air mail edition) or 30/- for the ordinary ocean mail edition).

NAME AND BANK.....
ADDRESS.....

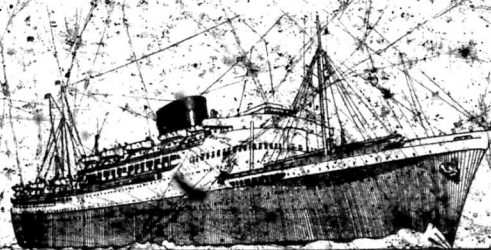
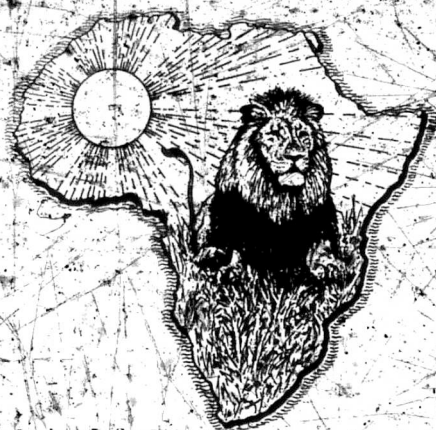
UNION-CASTLE LINE

Mail Service to SOUTH AFRICA
Sailings to SOUTH & EAST AFRICA
Periodical Sailings to EAST AFRICA

| VESSEL | London | Station |
|--------------------|--------|---------|
| *ARONDEL CASTLE | Sept. | Sept. |
| *WARWICK CASTLE | Sept. | Sept. |
| *ATHLONE CASTLE | Sept. | Sept. |
| *GREENSTEAD CASTLE | Sept. | Sept. |

Mail Service for South African ports
East Africa via Suez Canal

Service between New York and South and East Africa
Passengers are requested to register their requirements



Branches at Southampton,
Birmingham, Leeds,
Manchester, Glasgow,
and at Capetown, Port
Elizabeth, East London,
Durban, Johannesburg,
Lourenço Marques, Malra,
Mombasa

AGENTS: Middlesbrough T. A. BULMER
& CO., LTD. Antwerp, JOHN P.
BEST & CO., Rotterdam, KUYPER,
VAN DAM & SMEE.

HEAD OFFICE: 3, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

Telephone: MANsion House 2590

West End Agency: 125, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.1

Telephone: WHitehall 1811

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

(With which is incorporated the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED)

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

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

Telegraphic address: AFROCORUM, LONDON

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 85, London Wall, E.C.2 WEST END BRANCH: 9, Northumberland Ave., W.C.2
NEW YORK AGENCY: 67, Wall Street

The Bank has Branches in
KENYA UGANDA TANGANYIKA ZANZIBAR
SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA NYASALAND

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

TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc.

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

THE STANDARD BANK MONTHLY REVIEW

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

RALPH GIBSON, London Manager

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, September 14, 1939
Volume 16 (New Series) No. 782

6d. Weekly, 30s. Yearly, post free
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Founder and Editor:

F. S. Joelson

Editorial and Publishing Offices:

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

Telephone: Museum 7320 & 7370

Cables: Limtable, London.

Principal Contents

| | PAGE | | PAGE |
|---|------|------------------------|------|
| Matters of Moment | 23 | African War Measures | 27 |
| Notes by the Way | 25 | Short Story | 28 |
| Government Members with African Con- nections | 26 | Letters to the Editor | 29 |
| | | Background to the News | 30 |
| | | Latest Morning News | 36 |

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE SENSATIONAL DEFEAT of General Hertzog in the South African House of Assembly and the replacement of his Government by one under the leadership of General Smuts are events of the first importance, not only to the Empire as a whole and to South Africa, but to her neighbour Southern Rhodesia and to all the British East and Central African Dependencies. General Hertzog, who had held the office of Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa for a longer time than any politician in a similar post in any part of the world, seemed secure of his position for as long as he cared to occupy it; yet, on the question of neutrality of the Union, even of the "modified," facing-both-ways variety which his "slim," ingenuity postulated, he was defeated, and General Smuts's amendment for the immediate severance of relations with Germany—which means a declaration of war—was passed by eighty votes to sixty-seven. That momentous decision involved the handing of his passport to the German Minister Plenipotentiary in Pretoria and the elimination throughout the Union of German consuls, all of whom if "neutrality" had prevailed, would, following approved Nazi methods, have been expected by their superiors to engage in the organisation of espionage, sabotage and every other form of mischief, while German ships could have taken refuge in South African ports.

The effect upon the intensely loyal Colony of Southern Rhodesia of such an invidious position on her southern border can be readily imagined. It is so obvious that it need not be elaborated here, except to say that its final effect would have been to destroy for all time those hopes of a great United States of Africa stretching from the Cape to Ruwenzori which the far-seeing have visualised as the sublimation, if not of their own efforts, at least of those of their grand-children. War defines issues; had South Africa opted for General Hertzog's nebulous "neutrality" the repercussions would have split South Africa from the Rhodesias and East Africa by a chasm as wide and deep as the Great Rift itself. Providentially, this has not happened, by declaring war South Africa—which as General Smuts never ceases to point out, lives independent solely under the protection of the British Navy—has come into line with other British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, which, from the Limpopo to Lake Albert, are loyal to the core. With them the Union is now joined in the struggle for very existence, and under General Smuts's guidance she will have no truck with Nazi gangsterdom. The man who held the supreme command in East Africa in 1916-17 is now again at the helm in South Africa, whose contacts with the British territories to the north will be greatly increased by these days of war.

THAT BRITISH SETTLERS in East Africa and the Rhodesias are the best friends of the Native and that they are essential to the future progress of the tribes was the opinion expressed by Sir Donald

British Settlers And The African.

Mackenzie Kennedy, Governor of Nyasaland, during his recent visit to Southern Rhodesia. Speaking from twenty-seven years of experience in Rhodesias, Tanganyika and Nyasaland, Sir Donald retorted stoutly and absolutely the idea, so commonly held in Great Britain, that the settler necessarily represses the Native, and he quoted first-hand cases of Natives begging settlers to make their homes among the tribesmen so that the Africans might have more opportunities of obtaining the money they so eagerly desire for the improvement of their living conditions. It is, perhaps, too much to expect that His Excellency's remarkably firm tribute to that frequently abused and often misunderstood person, the British settler in Africa, will be generally accepted and remembered by the legion of sentimentalists at Home, but it is nevertheless valuable to have it on record, especially as the speaker is a man who has shown that he can and will voice unpleasant truths when he believes their enunciation to be in the public interest.

Still more striking was Sir Donald's assertion that the proper person to whom to entrust the future of the Native is the European settler who makes his home in a Dependency. The official, often a bird of passage and seldom of long residence, is, he recognises, inadequate even in the eyes of the Native, and has had no stake in the country. Not that officials have no function to perform; they should, of course, be at hand to advise and assist, providing the executive for the policy formulated by the public opinion of the settled British community. We, who have consistently and insistently urged the claims of settlers to a larger share in the government of the Dependencies, and have rejoiced to see some progress made in that direction—particularly by the admission of fair non-official representation to the Executive Councils—welcome the Governor's frank exposition of the duties and responsibilities of those who have permanently established themselves in British East and Central Africa.

Not for a long time have views so refreshing and courageous been expounded by an Eastern African Governor. Sir Donald was not deterred by thought of the difficulties stressed by the Breda Commission in regard to the alleged vital differences in Native administration in the various Dependencies; he broke through their surface divergencies on to the rock of the basic principle which underlies them all—that of local government, a cardinal principle of British rule, whether in England, the Dominions, or in Africa—and firmly convinced of the benefits of personal contacts, he invited Rhodesians to visit Nyasaland and to see for themselves how indirect rule operates in that Protectorate, where there is very little difference between Nyasaland

Native Administration Fundamentally Local Government.

practice and Southern Rhodesian aims. All this was in line with the attitude of which Sir Donald Mackenzie Kennedy gave evidence during his all too short visit to his southern neighbours. His public speeches reflected his broad views and from his freedom from the faintest trace of paternalism his criticisms necessarily were constructive, and with his wisdom he mingled splendid publicity for Nyasaland. His gospel of the real status of the British settler as a friend of the Native will warm the hearts of our fellow-countrymen throughout the territories between the Limpopo and the Nile, and especially in Southern Rhodesia and Kenya, which, as the southern and northern bulwarks of white civilisation, have had to bear the storms of misguided criticism.

It is too early to attempt to forecast the probable course of commodity prices, but, as was to be foreseen, war has at once resulted in a sharp upward movement and in an urgent demand for foodstuffs and raw materials which

The War and Commodity.

able only on bargain basement terms. For well over a year Sir Alfred Salter and Mr. Amery in particular have agitated for the storage in this country of great quantities of imported materials of various kinds, especially those which do not deteriorate with keeping, and an excess supply of which would have eased in war the strain upon shipping so urgently required for other purposes. They urged, for instance, the accumulation of a large reserve of Northern Rhodesian copper, which could at need have been dumped on waste land until it was required; now there must be people in high authority who deeply regret their then impregnable optimism, their strict adherence to precedent, and their financial orthodoxy, the three factors which combined to prevent the adoption of so obviously sound a scheme—sound both because it would have vastly strengthened the immediate war potential of Great Britain by increasing her resources and sparing the demands on her shipping, and also because the commodities purchased would have been acquired at phenomenally low prices. It was universally recognised that the quotations ruling throughout the past year were extremely unlikely to fall further, and that they must rise, and perhaps swiftly and steeply, in the event of hostilities. Thus the project had the financial advantage of practically excluding the possibility of losses, while it offered the prospect of very substantial gains.

Most commodity markets, with the notable exception of that for cotton, which broke sharply, were closed for a few days after the outbreak of war in order that the Government's plan for the control of raw materials under men well known in each trade might be put into operation as smoothly as possible. While anything in the nature of profiteering is expected to be firmly discouraged, the general principle will doubtless be to pay a price which will assure the producer, whether British or neutral, a fair return, and owing to the fall in the value of the pound, the increase in maritime insurance rates, and rising costs owing to scarcity of man-power, that must mean a high price

level for commodities generally. But there will be such heavy demands for shipping space that unessential imports will not be transported, and it will be both painful and wise for the producers of primary commodities to concentrate their efforts upon the foodstuffs and materials necessary for the conduct of war.

It must likewise be anticipated that priority will be given to the export from this country of machinery necessary for the increased production of such commodities. There will naturally be a desire on the part of the Government to maintain, and if possible expand, the essential export trade of Great Britain, for it must operate to provide the sinews of war. The depreciation of sterling, while it must raise the cost

of imports, will, on the other hand, encourage export business, which will likewise benefit from the complete removal of German competition in overseas markets. Far more than in normal times is it necessary for British and non-British friends of freedom to buy British, and so help to enhance the financial stability of the Empire, and to that extent reinforce its power in a time of immense stress and strain. Those East Africans and Rhodesians who are engaged in the essential tasks of production can add to that service by carefully selective buying and by equally careful selection of the crops on which they concentrate their energies. If, as is to be anticipated, this war should prove a long one, a stimulus will be given to the creation and development of secondary industries in East and Central Africa, which will then be in a position to supply the Mother Country with the finished product, rather than with the much bulkier primary material.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A Hunter's Revenge

TO ESCAPE ALIVE from a wounded and infuriated buffalo with nothing worse than an "injured" leg, must be counted as good luck for any hunter, and it seems natural that the escapee should afterwards "think scornful of buffalo," to adapt Mukvany's comment on elephant. Both these things happened to a sportsman in Uganda who, when thrown down by the buffalo, had the amazing presence of mind to stab the brute repeatedly on the nose with his hunting-knife. Later he "browned" a buffalo herd, killing five and wounding seven, announcing that he intended to take the same revenge on buffaloes whenever he had the chance—a nasty frame of mind, but one not encouraged by Captain C. R. S. Pittman, the Uganda game warden, who relates the incident in his 1938 report and adds dryly, "Very properly, he (the hunter) has been stopped from taking out further game licenses."

A Universal Specific

CAN IT BE that the medical services, which have worked so devotedly in Uganda, have been wasting time and effort? Are the doctors, not yet aware that there exists to their hand a universal remedy for every sort of sickness, growing at their very doors? It would seem so: for in Uganda is found commonly, in Kenya and Tanganyika rarely, a tree known to science as *Mariosopsis Ethnii*, to the timber trade as *Musizi* (its Luganda name), and in Kakamega as *Muhunya*, of which a full description is given in "Fifteen Ugandan Timbers," the fourth issue from the Clarendon Press, Oxford, of that invaluable series "Forest Trees and Timbers of the British Empire." And on the authority of Mr. G. Dozier Cooper, writing in the Yale University (U.S.A.) School of Forestry Bulletin, it is stated "the water in which fragments of the bark scrapings of *Mariosopsis Ethnii* have been soaked is not only a purgative but dispels all illness, latent or chronic." Admittedly that is a colossally comprehensive claim, even from an American writer, but it would be interesting to know whether the tree is known to Ugandan Natives as good medicine, and whether its virtues have been brought to the notice of the European faculty in the Protectorate.

Tree Injections

CLAIM is occasionally made of the efficacy in plant pest control of substances or compounds inoculated into fruit trees," writes Mr. H. Wilkinson in "Gardening in East Africa." "Wonderful results have been claimed, e.g. the method is simplicity itself, the trees or plants are not injured in the slightest, and any reasonable quantity of a substance as described can be inoculated in half a minute." The idea is that the insecticide inoculated, being of a poisonous nature, forms a poisonous sap, which means that the whole tree or plant is poisonous at all points, above and below ground, and destroys all manner of insects feeding on it. Such is the claim, but, so far as we know at present, such treatments are entirely without merit in plant control, and can be decidedly injurious to the plant so treated.

Trade in Crocodile Skins

COMMERCIAL EXPLOITATION of animals and birds is the surest way to bring about their extinction, as many pathetic examples prove; but it is a pity that some form of profitable and massed attack has not yet been made on man-eating sharks and crocodiles, a reduction in whose numbers, if not complete elimination, would be welcome even if it upset that fetish, "the balance of Nature." A valuable oil is extracted from sharks' livers, but, unfortunately, the source of it is the huge but harmless "basking shark." Apparently the only part of the crocodile that is of any commercial importance is its skin—alligators are actually protected in the United States because of the trade in their hides—and it is good news that a new trade in crocodile skins is beginning in Tanganyika Territory, whence skins to the value of £4,656 were exported in 1938. At present the trade is entirely in the hands of the Germans, but this seems to be a case where the old Latin tag about the wisdom of learning from an enemy has a very apt application.

The Sixteenth Annual Volume of
"EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA"
began with our issue of last week.

Members of the Government

With East African and Rhodesian Connections

ALL MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS in the new British Government having now been officially announced, it is possible to examine the composition of the War Cabinet and of the Ministers from the East African and Rhodesian standpoint.

SIR VIVIAN CHAMBERLAIN, the Prime Minister, spent a holiday in Kenya and Tanganyika in 1929-1930, and on his return to England he stated in an interview with this newspaper that he did not believe that anywhere in the world could there be found a higher average type of white settler than in the Highlands of Kenya. He added an expression of his conviction that there lay before East Africa an assured and influential position in the British Empire. Speaking a little later at an East Africa Dinner in London, he said that settlers in the territories need not imagine that they had no friends in this country. "You have a host of friends here who will raise their voice on your behalf, who have watched with admiration your struggles, who believe that you will yet come through struggles, and who look forward to an East Africa in which the white people, the best friends of Indians and Natives, will and themselves be progressing steadily to the day when they will be allowed to manage their own affairs." So the Prime Minister understands the conditions, needs and hopes of East and Central Africa.

In Regard to German Colonial Claims

SIR SAMUEL HOARE, who becomes Lord Esher and a member of the War Cabinet, is best remembered by East Africans as having spoken in Geneva as Foreign Secretary in 1935, when he aroused considerable discussion by suggesting to the League of Nations that an international inquiry might be held into the question of the distribution of Colonial raw materials. His speech was misunderstood in Germany and Italy, where it was taken as evidence of British willingness to surrender Colonies if sufficiently pressed. But he had, in fact, emphasised that Great Britain regarded the problem as essentially economic, not political and territorial, and that the international inquiry which he proposed must be restricted to the question of the distribution of Colonial raw materials. Germany, whose clamour it had been hoped might result in a committee of inquiry, and the proposal was therefore not carried into action.

SIR JOHN SIMON, Chancellor of the Exchequer, like wise came into prominence in connexion with discussions of German Colonial claims for it will be recalled that some years ago he made it plain in an interview with this paper, "that the transfer of mandates is now a discussable question." This statement was made only afterwards revealed in the House of Commons that the Government had themselves thought of such a proposal.

LORD BIRKENHEAD, who remains Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, visited Berlin not long ago as the guest of Marshal Goering and saw Herr Hitler and other German leaders. During that visit Dr. Schacht, the German Finance Minister, was understood to have suggested to Lord Birkenhead the suggestion that Germany should become the chief shareholder in a great Central African development company to exploit territories now under the Belgian and Portuguese flags. Later, when Acting Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax informed Herr von Ribbentrop, at that time German Ambassador at the Court of St. James, that Great Britain saw no prospect of

settling German Colonial claims in any practical way. Recently in his speech before the Royal Institute of International Affairs, he emphasised his view that it was folly in the economic field that England could look for colonial satisfaction.

New Members of the Cabinet

MR. ARNOLD CHURCHILL, who becomes First Lord of the Admiralty, the office which he held at the outbreak of war in 1914, has had long and intimate associations with Africa. He served with the Nile Expedition and was present at the battle of Khartoum in 1898, after service in the South African War he became M.P. for Oldham, and in 1906 he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. During his tenure of that office he visited East Africa, and wrote "My African Journey," a book which showed how deeply impressed he was with the future of the territories. He was Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1921 and 1922, but, curiously enough, during the discussions which preceded the formulation of the Treaty of Versailles he was the only British Cabinet Minister who was prepared to allow Germany to re-establish herself in East Africa.

MR. ANTHONY EDEN, has become Secretary of State for the Dominions, and though not a member of the War Cabinet, it has been agreed that he shall attend its meetings in order that he may express the views of the Dominions. While Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Eden was, for some time, the Government spokesman in regard to the British attitude to Germany's claims concerning her former colonies. He resigned the Foreign Secretaryship on account of his disagreement with Mr. Chamberlain's policy *à-vis* the dictators, and has consistently urged the importance of resisting German aggression.

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD remains Secretary of State for the Colonies. The East African Dependencies and Kenya in particular, have recently had cause to thank him for a more liberal policy in financial and other matters.

Visitors to East Africa

EARL DE LA WARR, who remains President of the Board of Education, was formerly Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies for a short while, and during that time he was Chairman of the important Commissions on Higher Education which reported upon Makerere College, Uganda, and the Gordon College, Khartoum.

MR. WALTER ELLIOT, Minister of Health, visited East Africa in 1929 on his way back from the secretariat of the British Association which had been held that year in South Africa.

LORD WINTERTON, who becomes Paymaster-General, has long had interests in Northern Rhodesia, and is a strong Imperialist, who has often defended East and Central Africa when they have been unfairly attacked in Parliament.

THE DUKES OF BUCKINGHAM, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions, has recently returned from a visit to the Rhodesias and East Africa, during which he made a flying tour of many of the leading towns in Southern Rhodesia.

LORD DUFFERIN AND AVON, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who made a quick tour of

(Continued on page 37.)

War Measures in East and Central Africa

Telegraphic Messages from the Secretaries of State

The Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs has sent the following message to all the Dominions:

His Majesty has entrusted to me the seals of the Dominions Office, and it has been arranged that I should have special access to the War Cabinet at all times, so that I may be in a position to maintain contact between it and the Dominion Governments. I am proud that this responsible task should have been confided to me at this time.

My appointment has taken effect in days which are fraught with anxious forebodings. But I am glad to have had to come to it with my happy recollections of contacts with friends and men both in London and Gravesend with the Prime Ministers and other Ministers from the countries of the British Commonwealth. I shall strive to effect to further the work of co-operation and I am confident that the relations which have been maintained with my predecessors will be continued during my term of office.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has sent the following message to all the Colonies:

Our sense of the feelings of 60 million of our fellow citizens in Colonial territory has sustained us in Great Britain in our efforts for peace and spurred us in our own preparations for war. We in the United Kingdom are prepared to make whatever sacrifices may be necessary in the course of this struggle. We shall be ever mindful that you, in Colonial territory, are sharing our task and our burden, and our sympathy and sense of comradeship with you will be constant.

In the words of His Majesty the King, let us stand together, ever united in this time of trial. The only and true justification of so many peoples of different races and creeds under the British Crown is that we are united in the ideal of peaceful and fruitful co-operation between diverse peoples, who are willing to understand and respect each other, is a noble and true knowledge will fortify us in our fight for the establishment of that ideal in the order of the world.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, has expressed his deep appreciation of the loyal messages and offers of help which have poured in from the Colonies and British Dependencies since the outbreak of war.

Mr. Huggins's Impression of British War Effort

Before leaving England last week on his return to Southern Rhodesia Mr. C. M. Huggins, the Minister of the Colony, said that what had struck him most in this country was the extreme calm which was everywhere apparent in England since the outbreak of war. "I was struck at the beginning of the great war," he said, "in an amazing way, and in contrast with the rushing traffic, the people are unafraid about the issue the nation is facing now. I saw a lot of people who did not think we should have come to war, but that is not so now. I have gathered the impression that the man in the street is firmly of the opinion that if hostilities had to continue, it would be better to get it over now."

The Emergency Powers (Defence) Bill, which has been passed through all its stages in the House of Commons, is now being considered in the House of Lords. In addition it gives the Government power to control industrial conscription. It is expected that support of the Labour Party will be given by the leader of the Opposition, Mr. MacDonald, there being no doubt that it would now come to the Government in order to

assure that the freedom of the air and the sea, which is the priceless possession of the British Empire, shall be defended.

Warwick Castle Evades Submarine

When the Union Castle liner Warwick Castle arrived in England towards the end of last week members of the crew declared they had seen German submarines on the voyage, but their boat was not attacked. Immediately the captain was advised of the presence of submarines he ordered the vessel to follow a zigzag course, and as no attack materialised it is presumed that the captain's prompt action enabled him to elude the submarine.

A number of visitors from Southern Rhodesia, who are faced with the prospect of a long delay in securing berths for their return, have inquired at the High Commissioner's office in London whether it would be possible to secure some military training in this country, so that they might be ready to join any Southern Rhodesian contingent which may be sent to the United Kingdom. They have been informed that it would be possible to obtain such training only by joining units of the Imperial Forces in this country in the ordinary way, and that the question of sending a Rhodesian contingent to Europe has not yet arisen.

A war tax of 10% on income tax is to be enforced in Southern Rhodesia.

Sir Donald Mackenzie-Kennedy's Appointment

Sir Donald Mackenzie-Kennedy, Governor of Nyasaland, has been appointed political liaison officer to the East African Command at Nairobi.

The Kenya Government is arranging for the return of a number of men to civil life, replacing them by African police and younger Europeans. Lord Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, has sent a special message to Scouts of the Colony, urging them to be prepared to go to service for their country, so that later in life they may be proud to remember that they were "like men."

The Aga Khan, spiritual ruler of 10,000,000 Ismailian Moslems, has called on his followers to give unstinted service to the cause for which Great Britain fights. "In a message to the President of the Ismailia Executive Council in Zanzibar he says: 'It is the first religious and secular duty of all my sons and children in Africa to co-operate loyally and to all men power. Heartfelt, loyal, unstinted service must now be given to the cause of Empire, which is the protector of our faith and liberty. This should be read after prayers daily and published.'

German Colonial claims are, of course, dead as the dog, but for the sake of record it should be chronicled that they were being vigorously reiterated by the Nazi Press almost up to the outbreak of this new war, and that Lord Mangham, the Lord Chancellor of England, broadcasting to the Canadian nation just before he left to return to London, said: "Germany seeks to achieve by force the conquest of most of Europe and a large part of Africa."

Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, who some months ago published an unexpurgated edition of Hitler's *Mein Kampf*, have announced that they have decided to give the author's royalties from the sale of the book since the beginning of the War to the British Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance.

The Union Castle Mail Steamship Company announces that, as from September 1st, all ocean fares are increased by 33% until further notice.

SHORT STORY

Tala, the Witch-Doctor

By M. M. KAY

TALA, the witch-doctor, presented an unimpressive appearance. His coarse features, bloodshot eyes, and distended nostrils added to his general ugliness. His dress consisted of animal skins worn in the form of a skirt. He was small and thin, and somewhat old for one of his profession having passed his sixty-fifth year.

He was in a quandary. Everything seemed to be going wrong in the village. The rains were overdue, and the lions had recently taken toll of human life and cattle. The chief was absent on a distant journey and unless the prevailing circumstances could be much improved, Tala's prestige as a witch-doctor was bound to slump on the chief's return. So far his cunning brain had failed to devise any scheme likely to improve matters.

The elders of the village having decided that it was desirable to hold a conference with a view to finding a remedy to charm away the ill-luck that had fallen in their midst, the witch-doctor entered his sanctum. The African sun blazed down relentlessly. At sunset Tala would assemble the conference. He was far from happy, and but for this urgent business he would have been finding much pleasure in consuming large quantities of Native beer. Cursing the sun and the lions, Tala chanted in a loud voice and greatly impressed the villagers without. That chanting was maintained for several hours, and then, much exhausted, he lapsed into silence.

The Plan

Gradually a smile crept over his evil features, and eventually a diabolical leer proclaimed that he had discovered a plan, which would, temporarily at least, tide him over the embarrassing events now under his consideration. He decided to accuse an old woman of witchcraft. One he had noticed who rested several times whilst bringing her water-pot from a neighbouring river. She was of little service to the community, but Tala decided that she would be of considerable service to him.

He gloated gleefully over his wisdom, unlocked the door of his hut, and went outside to join the elders. He saw that the sun was setting, presenting a magnificent spectacle as its rays bathed the village in crimson grandeur.

Tala signalled abruptly to the elders, who quickly followed him into the hut, and squatted on the mud floor. Tala stood in the centre and addressed the gathering in his monotonous voice.

"Ye wise men of Kalambur! hearken. The glory of our village is declining, but that glory shall surely return. The manner of its return has been shown to me by a great power. With due countenance we shall be able to meet our chief on his arrival. His thanks and his gifts we shall receive, and not his frown. Many shall be the kindnesses we shall receive. Many gifts shall be lavish upon us.

The spirits have spoken. The spirit of the father of our chief has unveiled the mystery, and has shown to me, even to me—Tala, where the evil dwells. This evil which dwells in our midst shall be speedily removed.

Alas! she is anonymous as one of us, eating our food from our bowls. Her heart is evil, and she is not one of us, being in league with the evil forces. She is an impostor. She it is who takes on the form of a lion by magic, and by her witchcraft brings this

desolation upon us. Because of her the spirits of our departed withhold their help from us, and our village suffers. Death I say shall be her portion, and then will the rains nourish our parched crops.

His words were received with acclamations, but Tala, although sorely pressed by the elders, refused to name the witch. Much discussion followed, the talking extending until midnight.

One of the elders suddenly drew the attention of Tala and his fellows to a strange rattling sound outside, the hut, as of an animal blashing itself against the walls.

The occupants of the hut were gripped with fear. One, slightly bolder than the rest, shouted, "Who is there?" There was no response. Sounds could now be heard on the grass roof, and the man shouted in misison, hoping to attract the attention of some villager, but in vain.

The terrified watchers gazed at the sagging roof. "The lion," muttered one.

Tala struggled to hold his fear, and succeeded, by great effort, in steadying his shaky limbs. Suddenly one of the men grabbed a spear and thrust it through the sagging roof. On withdrawing the weapon, blood was observed on the blade. And then blood began to drip slowly from the roof. Suddenly there was a sickening thud outside. Something had fallen from the roof.

Tala's Prophecy Comes True

The terror-stricken Natives awaited the dawn which broke so long last. Slowly and stealthily the searchers emerged from the hut. Bloodstains were much in evidence, and these being easily followed, led the searchers to the border of the forest, a few yards from the village. There they found the body of an old woman.

She had, no doubt, been mad, and been obsessed by the idea that she had been transformed into a lion. Thus had she met her death.

The bleeding body was accepted by the Natives as full proof that a witch had been destroyed. Tala's prophecy had been proved true.

Great was the rejoicing in the village, and Tala basked in the joys of an intensified popularity. When the chief arrived unexpectedly later in the day, during a thunder-storm which brought the overdue rain, Tala and the elders received honours and many gifts.

Truly the gods of Tala had spoken.

Southern Rhodesia at War

BECAUSE of the outbreak of war it is announced that the discussions between the Imperial Government and the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia on the recommendations of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Royal Commission have been temporarily postponed.

Two war finance Bills were passed by the Southern Rhodesian Parliament last week. The first provides for the expenditure from loan funds of a sum not exceeding £20,000, for the war service of the Colony up to the end of the financial year in March next. The second introduces a special war tax of 10% on income tax paid or payable under assessments for last year.

Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has received a telegram from the Committee for German Immigration reading: "All Jewish immigrants from Germany living in Bulawayo offer their services to the Rhodesian Government in case of emergency. There are about 250 of these immigrants in Bulawayo alone, of whom approximately 100 are men.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Questions About Snakes

Mr. Loveridge's Guidance

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia".
 SIR.—Last year I failed to reply to Mr. V. K. de la B. Barker's query regarding the eyes of the two snakes as I was about to leave for East Africa, and probably giving attention to the matter by examination of living snakes, for the colour of the iris of preserved specimens is unreliable. I must confess to having neglected the matter, however, and so reply to his reiterated request in a recent issue of "East Africa and Rhodesia".

If Mr. de la B. Barker would only preserve the heads of these green snakes, labelling each with the colour of the iris, and submit them to me, we should then have a definite and satisfactory answer to give. I hesitate to be dogmatic about specimens I have never seen.

The small snake with the golden iris is probably the East African green snake (*Philothamnus angusticeps*) and is perfectly harmless; its eye always has a fishy look to me.

I suspect that the one with the black eyes is a young mamba, but there are two other green snakes in the Rufiji region the colour of whose eyes I cannot recall. One, the spotted wood snake (*Philothamnus s. gemmatigulus*) is excessively common along the coast, is harmless, and averages 3 ft. to 4 ft. in length, of which the anterior third is usually spotted with black.

The 7 ft. olive-green-brown snake with a dark heat head is almost certainly a mamba (*Dendroaspis angusticeps*), though I should have expected it to turn its head towards Mr. Barker. If the creature was a cobra, the head would be broader; if a hissing sand snake, it would dash away without halting.

Yes, the generalisation that snakes with arrow-shaped heads are poisonous is a sound one. Some harmless species, when disturbed, flatten their heads in simulation of the venomous ones, and cannot complain if treated as such.

Yours faithfully,
 A. LOVERIDGE

Museum of Comparative Zoology,
 Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Happy Nyakyusi Natives

Women Know Their Rights

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia".
 SIR.—Among your comments on the war irresponsible journalists in London have exploited the report in "Nutrition in the Colonial Empire" to allege universal starvation, distress and ignorance among Natives. I could hardly draw attention to the paper by Mr. G. Wilson, Director of the Rhodes Livingstone Institute, on the Nyakyusi tribe of S.W. Tanganyika, which he studied four years.

It is a pleasant picture which Dr. Wilson draws of this Nyakyusa tribe, living in a compact little country some thousand square miles in extent, and so well watered by a rainfall of from 100 to 150 inches a year that the district is one of the most fertile in the whole of Tanganyika Territory. Two crops a year being often grown on the same patch of ground. The population averages over 80 to the square mile, and there being no infected tsetse fly, cattle are the most prized possession of the Nyakyusa tribe. Bananas surround each hut, coffee is grown on the

hillsides, and rice on the plains, bamboos and *ambrosia* trees are treasured, and bees are kept. The inhabitants draw water from the streams and bath daily in them, and shifting cultivation is unknown. Cattle manure is used and grass as a green dressing.

In all this woman has her secure position recognised by law even to rights in the land, and defended by her own sense of independence. If her husband dies, she and her children are taken over by the heir, who may be the husband's brother or his son. If the latter, he builds a separate house for his mother. Affricated wives have the same land rights as others, and a mother for whom a son builds a house and loses a plot, is treated by him in the matter of land just like a wife. Not every widow is scorned, lands are so happily placed and protected. It is to be hoped that Mr. Wilson's essay will have the wide circulation it deserves, especially in certain quarters where misconceptions of the living conditions of Africans are prevalent. Yours faithfully,
 C. R. H. CURTIS

Sandbags of Sisal

The Story of a Lost Opportunity

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR.—It has long been clear that if Hitler and his gang decided to take the plunge into war, an enormous demand for sandbags would arise, not merely in this country, but all over Europe.

Here in England the price of sand bags has risen enormously in the past couple of weeks, and though I know nothing of the finance of sisal production, I imagine from what I have heard and read that bags made of sisal could be made and sold for far less than contractors are now asking for the less substantial bags made of jute. I wonder if the sisal industry of East Africa has foreseen its present magnificent opportunity.

Yours faithfully,
 D. C. H.

London, S.W. 19.
 [As far back as September of last year we suggested to some of the leaders of the East African sisal industry that there offered a splendid opportunity for co-operating with the authorities, since it was a certainty that the Imperial Government must lay in heavy stocks of sand-bags. Our idea was that the leaders of the industry should, as a first practical step, decide in conference at how low a price they could afford to supply an initial parcel of, say, one million sand-bags to the British Government whose sympathetic consideration of any reasonable proposal was to be anticipated. Sisal was at that time very slow of sale, and even if the profit motive had been entirely eliminated the removal in this way of considerable stocks of fibre surpluses to normal commercial demands must have had a heartening effect upon the market. Conversations were, we are aware, initiated with the industry, but they do not appear to have had any practical result.]

Nairobi, Deutsch Ost-Afrika!

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR.—In your issue of August 24 you told us that the latest piece of puerility on the part of German campaigners for Colonies is the concerted movement to address letters to Germans in Kenya as at, for instance, "Nairobi-Deutsch Ost-Afrika".

Truly the right course of action for the postal authorities is to place such missives apart awaiting the discovery of *Deutsch Ost-Afrika*. That would soon stop this childish tomfoolery.

Yours faithfully,
 H. HARRY SMITH

London, E.C. 3.

Background to

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

Poland's Position.— Poland still has the means of defending the Bug-Vistula-San line. There is no evidence to suggest either that the Polish Army is smashed or that most of its equipment is lost. It is significant that there have been few German claims to the capture of many prisoners. This suggests that not a single battle has been at their own defeat. Indeed, the Poles have been simply withdrawing in good order. There have been no signs or even rumours of a disorderly rout, or any signs, for instance, of beaten men straggling back to Warsaw. From this and other visual evidence and from all the reports it is fair to conclude that the Polish Army remains intact, and in reality, unbeaten. It is now behind good defensive lines, and even if these should be breached, it can always retire to Priepet for the winter, leaving the Germans to be bogged and immobilised throughout Poland from the middle of October onwards. Nevertheless the Polish Army needs help urgently. To guard the remaining source of supplies across the Roumanian border it is greatly in need of more aircraft, and heavy artillery, especially the former. German aeroplanes have bombed every part of Poland at will, and are now harassing the lines to Roumania, bombing and machine-gunning trains and refugees, and bombing the railways and towns in south-east Poland. *The Times.*

Three Crucial Weeks.— The Poles are fighting with unquenchable heroism against all odds. What are their chances? They may yet launch a counter-offensive. They may set form a defensive front strong enough to fight a battle like the Marne. The invaders cannot achieve their plan in time by any territorial gains unless they can destroy the Polish armies. They are far from that. But they have struck heavy blows. They are battering Warsaw itself. When, on September 1, this murderous attack on the freedom and life of another nation began, the Germans from north, west, and south fell on Poland with over a million and a half men, including their motorised divisions and the bulk of the artillery. But the Poles are entrenched and at bay and vowed to fight to the death, on lines north of Warsaw and behind it. Here they may yet make the greatest fight of all their martial history, and elsewhere they may consolidate a shortened front. Above all, if they can keep their main forces intact for even three weeks more their climate will become their ally against a motorised attack when the weather breaks in October and the country far and wide becomes a sea of mud. *J. L. Garvin, in the Observer.*

Germany's Record.— Five times in the last 80 years the rulers of Germany have embarked upon a war of aggression—against peaceful Denmark in 1864, against Austria in 1866, against France in 1870, against the whole world in 1914 to 1918, and now against France, Poland and Great Britain in 1939. With such a record her present rulers had they been honest and sincere, might well have thought that they should accept to negotiate with nations who wanted nothing more than to live at peace with Germany, and who, as the documents which have been published show, excluded no subjects from peaceful discussion. Herr Hitler and his Nazi associates would have none of it. Flouting all the lessons of history, ignoring or deriding even their own country's experience of British character, they preferred yet once more the path of lawlessness, the path of misery and bloodshed, the path of anarchy and want. Let the Nazi leaders ask themselves now to what destiny they are leading the German people. By Hitler's own decision our new civilisation must be built through a world at war. We would have wished it otherwise. But our new civilisation will be built just the same, for some forces are bigger than men, and in that new civilisation will be found peace and opportunity and hope for all. *Mr. Thomas Eder, M.P.*

Three Years.— Dissimulators of light-hearted opinions about cracks in the German lid or the German morale do us no good. There are going to be at least three years of hard, intensive and, if we are to win, fiercely conducted warfare. The German is a tough nut. It will take hammer blows to crack him. The swift overrunning of Poland has shown, the German war machine's immense strength in mechanised troops and air power. Bombastes Furioso Goering's assertion that all will be over in Poland within a month is rather more than certainty. Nevertheless, Germany has not really begun to show her immense military strength. Britain's first task must be to cope with the submarine menace. We can and will and must defeat Germany in the air in the strictly military sense, but we will take every plane the British can produce and every machine it can train. *The Glasgow Evening News.*

German Savagery.— Herr Hitler has chosen well. Perhaps the most tragic feature of the whole vast tragedy is the readiness of a great people to leave their fatal arbitration in the hands of one abnormal man. So far as it has done that it shares the guilt that lies on Hitler's shoulders, though the distinction between Germans as Germans and Nazis as Nazis must be kept sharp and clear throughout the struggle. One of the temptations to be most resolutely resisted in the days before us is the tendency to blacken and vilify our foes. But the truth must be recorded, and to attempt to mitigate it in the interests of a mistaken charity is to poison the wells. Questions behind the whole length of Poland's western frontier are suffering the terrors of bombardment from the air. That is one sign that this war is to be waged on the German side, so far as the armed forces are prepared to execute the desire of Nazi leaders, with a savagery of which the concentration camps have given some foretaste. The first news of naval activity in the war was the torpedoing of the liner Athenia, with 1,400 passengers on board. That barbarous stroke is a measure of the Nazi temper. In the Great War it was not till two years and a half after hostilities began that the policy of sinking without warning and without trace was adopted in the teeth of the advice of every sane counsellor German at the time. *The Economist.*

Germany's Army.— It is questionable if the German Army, with its brilliant appearance, will be prepared to give of its best in a war. At the top an officer class, the majority of whom are inefficient if not even hostile towards the National Socialist leaders. A corps of non-commissioned officers with little initiative and no initiative to carry out commands, but most likely quite as ready to succumb to pressure from below. Young soldiers perfectly willing to lead the comfortable life but not in the least prepared to die as heroes. In spite of the fact that the German Army is far from being National Socialist, the general belief that they will force a peace in the same is quite wrong. For this is a peace to-day is too favourable. *Dr. F. P. Karz, writing in the Communist Herald.*

I to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week: Market Movements and Trends

America's Attitude.— Europe is too far away for the American man in the street to feel that anything that Hitler might do there is a direct challenge to the liberty of the United States. He is glad to see England and France resisting Hitler because he hates everything that Hitler stands for, but he does not feel called upon to intervene unless Hitlerism threatens to dominate this continent as it threatened a few weeks ago to dominate England and France and the rest of Europe. From this it may be deduced that if Germany shows the slightest sign of proving too much for the democracies, the United States will revise their position. They will not stand by and let Hitler take Europe, South America, and the rest of the world. And from the sympathy with the Allied cause, it may be concluded that there will be increasing opposition to the policy of refusing to supply the Allies with what they need for a long war.

One of the most remarkable things is to see how such a war can disturb the daily life of a far-away neutral country. There is little thought for anything else in America. — *Mr. Alex. H. Faulkner, New York staff, Daily Telegraph and Morning Post.*

Vandal and Hun.— Hitler's diplomacy is nicely compounded of the tactics of the Vandal and the Hun in the days of the Roman Empire. Gaius, the Vandal, we are told, alternately applied the arts of peace and war to the establishment of his African kingdom. He subscribed a solemn treaty with the hope of deriving some advantage from the term of its continuance and the moment of its violation. Such was Hitler's non-aggression pact with the Poles. The frenzy with which Africa had penetrated into the heart of Gaul, says Edward Gibbon, may be ascribed to his insidious policy as well as to the terror of his arms, his public declarations were skillfully mitigated by his private assurances. He alternately soothed and threatened the Romans and the Goths. Such may be Hitler's model to-day. With a crucified Poland in one hand, he now presides at an olive branch in the other. He makes a desert and he would ask to call it peace. — *The Evening Standard.*

Opinions Epitomised.— We have no quarrel with the German people, which is controlled by an insufferable egoist. — *Dr. R. J. Macdonald.*

With less meat we shall get thinner and so need less material for a suit. That is an advantage. — *Field Marshal Goering.*

This war is Canada's war. Britain's defeat would be Canada's defeat, and our defeat would be Canada's defeat. — *Colonel H. S. Hamilton.*

If Hitler and the forces of evil should win this war there can be no neutrals, and isolation for North America would prove a myth. — *Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada.*

The French believe that men between 35 and 50 make as good soldiers as those of 20, and they value the experience of those who went through the last war. — *Captain Owen Butler.*

The people of England take with them into battle the prayers of every liberty-loving man and woman over the whole surface of the world. The strengthening cry goes on from every God-fearing heart. God be with you, England! — *Sir Abe Bailey.*

This war must have a name. I suggest it be called Hitler's War, so that his name may go down to history in connexion with slaughter, misery and destruction; his only claim to fame. Never has a war been such a one man's responsibility. — *Colonel R. Meinertzhagen.*

A friend of mine who had close personal experience of the Civil War in Spain tells me that he picked up many Fascist pamphlets at Teruel in the Ebro, in Tarragona and in Barcelona. He never saw one that contained more than four lines of punch and appeal. — *Mr. A. J. Cunningham.*

Should a bomb penetrate the defences of London there will probably be at least 50 British anti-aircraft gun reports to one enemy bomb. All should realize the loud friendly sound of the anti-aircraft fire as opposed to what will be a comparatively rare, deep, muffled rumbling of an exploding bomb. — *Sir Henry Page Croft, 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.

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| Congo 2 1/2% | 62 5 0 |
| Kenya 5% | 107 2 0 |
| N. Rhodesia 3 1/2% | 97 15 0 |
| Nyasaland 3% | 90 0 0 |
| Nland River 5 1/2% deb. | 81 0 0 |
| Rhodesian Ryves 4 1/2% deb. | 75 0 0 |
| S. Rhodesia 4 1/2% | 107 7 6 |
| Tanganyika 4 1/2% | 105 15 0 |

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| Industrials | |
| Brit. Amer. Tobacco (61) | 4 3 9 |
| British Oxygen (61) | 3 15 0 |
| British Rope (2s. 6d.) | 1 0 6 |
| Courtaulds (64) | 1 0 0 |
| Dunlop Rubber (64) | 1 6 0 |
| General Electric (61) | 3 13 6 |
| Imperial Chemical Ind. (61) | 1 11 3 |
| Imperial Tobacco (61) | 5 17 6 |
| Int. Nickel Canada | \$53 |
| Prov. Cinematographs | 19 9 |
| Turner and Newall (61) | 3 18 9 |
| U.S. Steels | \$46 |
| United Steel (61) | 1 2 0 |
| Unilever (61) | 1 13 9 |
| United Tobacco of S.A. | 4 2 6 |
| Vickers (10s.) | 17 7 1/2 |
| Woolworth (5s.) | 2 15 0 |

| | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Mines and Oils | |
| Anglo-Amer. (550) | 8 5 0 |
| Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.) | 1 12 6 |
| Anglo-American Investment | 15 0 0 |
| Anglo-Iranian | 3 10 0 |
| Ariston (2s. 6d.) | 11 6 0 |
| Ashanti Goldfields (4s.) | 3 7 6 |
| Bibiani (4s.) | 1 6 0 |
| Blyvoor (10s.) | 5 6 0 |
| Burmah Oil | 3 7 6 |
| Consolidated Goldfields | 2 10 0 |
| Crown Mines (10s.) | 15 17 6 |
| De Beers Deferred (50s.) | 5 10 0 |
| East Danga (10s.) | 1 1 1/2 |
| E. Rand Consolidated (5s.) | 2 6 0 |
| E. Rand Proprietary (4s.) | 2 7 6 |
| Gold Coast Selection (5s.) | 1 10 0 |
| Grootvlei | 3 17 6 |
| Johannesburg Consolidated | 1 15 0 |
| Rietkopsdorp (5s.) | 1 3 0 |
| Kwahu (2s.) | 3 2 6 |
| Lynnhurst | 1 0 0 |
| Maroyale (10s.) | 14 6 0 |
| Meru (5s.) | 10 0 0 |
| Mexican Eagle | 4 1 6 |
| Nigel Van Ryn (5s.) | 2 0 0 |
| Rand Mines (5s.) | 8 10 0 |
| Randfontein | 1 17 6 |
| Royal Dutch (100 fl.) | 30 0 0 |
| Shell | 4 5 0 |
| Simmer (2s. 6d.) | 1 18 8 |
| S. A. Land (3s. 6d.) | 3 15 0 |
| S. A. Towns (10s.) | 6 0 0 |
| Sub. Nigel (10s.) | 10 15 0 |
| Vlakfontein (10s.) | 11 3 0 |
| West Wits (10s.) | 3 5 0 |
| Western Holdings (5s.) | 18 0 0 |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Banks, Shipping and Home Rats | |
| Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) | 2 0 0 |
| British India 5 1/2% pref. | 9 5 0 |
| Clan | 67 7 6 |
| E.D. Reabation | 3 3 0 |
| Great Western | 24 10 0 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bank | 75 0 0 |
| L.M.S. | 11 0 0 |
| National Bank of India | 26 10 0 |
| Southern Railway def. ord. | 9 0 0 |
| Standard Bank of S.A. | 10 0 0 |
| Union-Castle 6% pref. | 14 6 0 |

| | |
|--------------------|------------|
| Plantations | |
| Anglo-Dutch (61) | 1 7 10 1/2 |
| IBRR (61) | 2 0 0 |
| Good Asiatic (2s.) | 3 6 0 |
| Malayan Pl. (61) | 1 0 0 |
| Rubber Truss (61) | 1 6 0 |

PERSONALIA

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor have returned to England.

Major J. D. Chalmers is now Brigade Major, Southern Brigade, King's African Rifles.

Sir Llewellyn Dalton, Chief Justice of Tanganyika, is leaving Dar es Salaam next month on retirement.

Lord Hawke, who died near Sevenoaks last week at the age of 66, was a director of the National Bank of India.

Mr. H. Wolfe is acting as Director of Agriculture in Kenya and Mr. J. L. Burton as Deputy Director.

Miss Ann Bailey, second daughter of Sir Abe Bailey, and Mr. Pierce Synnot were married in London last week.

Mr. William C. Innes, who has lived in Nyasaland for the past 32 years, has decided at the age of 81 to settle in Southern Rhodesia. Long may he flourish in his new home!

Mr. B. C. G. Charles, who had served in the Agricultural Department of Nyasaland for the last five years, died last week at the age of 31 as the result of a motoring accident.

General Sir Hubert Gough, who commanded the Fifth Army in the last war, and who recently returned from a short visit to Kenya, is in charge of an A.R.P. depot in Calcutta.

Major H. Gowen has arrived in England from Dar es Salaam, having spent a short holiday in Switzerland *en route*. His friends will be glad to learn that he has greatly improved in health.

Mr. Arthur Loveridge, the well-known expert on East African snakes, who recently made another comprehensive tour of East Africa, left England last week on his return to America.

Sir William Macmillan, who has interests in the sisal industry in Tanganyika, is being recalled to the diplomatic service. He was British Minister to Poland for eight years after the last war.

When the Limbe (Nyasaland) Country Club cricket team met the Rest in the concluding match in Limbe recently Mr. Midgley, of the former team, scored six runs out of a total of 21 runs for 8 wickets (declared).

Mr. C. H. Perrem, a Rhodesian-trained pilot, who was born in Umba, has just awarded the Pat Judson Memorial Trophy for the most meritorious flight by a Rhodesian aviator. Accompanied by his wife, he flew 2,000 miles on the first out-and-return flight from Rhodesia to England in a private plane.

A Road and Rail Transport Committee has been appointed by the Governor of Southern Rhodesia to deal with the problems of competition between road and rail. The members are Mr. Justice Hudson (Chairman), and Messrs. J. W. Downie and B. L. Gardner, with Mr. R. N. Tomlinson as secretary. The Committee has begun work without delay.

Commander C. R. Jackson, formerly of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, has died in Port Elizabeth.

Mr. A. N. Stuart, of Messrs. Alex. Lawrie & Company, who have considerable business interests in East Africa, has joined the board of the National Bank of India.

Sir Hubert Ostler, who has several times visited Rhodesia and East Africa from New Zealand, has contributed a most interesting article on elephants to the current issue of *Blackwood's Magazine*.

Mr. W. E. Smith, who recently accompanied Mr. G. M. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, to this country in the capacity of private secretary, has been granted a commission in a British Regiment.

Mr. John Green, who has served for the past 19 years in the Nyasaland Police Force, is on his way home on leave pending retirement. He was with the B.S.A. Police from 1911 to 1919 and served in the East African Campaign.

Lieutenant Colonel A. J. Muirhead, M.C., M.P., Under-Secretary of State for India, who recently toured Eastern Africa, has rejoined his regiment, the 63rd (Oxfordshire Yeomanry) Anti-Tank Regiment, R.A., of which he is officer commanding.

Mr. A. H. Cox, Provincial Commissioner in Uganda, has been appointed official representative of the Uganda Government at the consecration of Mgr. Kiwanuka, Bishop-Elect of Masaka. Mgr. Kiwanuka, the first African priest to be raised to the episcopate, is to be consecrated in Rome in October.

Noel Baker, M.P., who has paid special attention to Colonial affairs, has been appointed by the Labour Opposition in the House of Commons to maintain close contact with the Ministry of Information. He will act as liaison officer between the Labour Opposition members and the department.

Three scholarships for Southern Rhodesian boys have been allotted at the Imperial Service College, Windsor, two of them from January, 1940, and one from September, 1940. The scholarships are valued at £25 per annum, and are tenable for three years. Candidates should be between 14 and 17 years of age. Full particulars regarding the scholarships may be obtained from Colonel J. B. Brady, York House, Bulawayo.

Enjoy

BOVRIL

and Health

Rhodesian "Centralisation" The Success of Makerere

A Keystone Scheme Mr. Tomblings Looks Back

"CENTRALISATION" is the keystone on which community development for Natives, permanency of agriculture, and soil conservation are centred, declares the Report of the Natural Resources Commission, Southern Rhodesia.

Before European occupation of the Colony, all observation led the Natives to congregate in a comparatively few villages, often sited for strategic reasons, but with the establishment of peace under British administration, the Natives were free to go and settle where they pleased, and little restraint was put on their making dwellings and taking best land for cultivation. This did not conduce to the best use of the land, and during the growing season the free grazing range caused interference with the numerous, widely scattered, cultivated plots.

The centralisation scheme brings the Natives together in systematically arranged kraals or villages, chosen by Government for health and sanitary reasons, proximity to water, and the situation of the land for arable and grazing purposes. The arable land, as far as possible, forms a compact unit suitably demarcated for individual use, where possible, the huts divide the arable from the pastoral land.

Objects of the Plan

Among the objects of centralisation are the abolition of the wasteful system of shifting cultivation, and encouragement to cultivate smaller areas and increase the crop yields by maintaining soil fertility. Better methods of tillage, approved systems of irrigation and protecting the soil against erosion, are taught. The total area centralised at the end of 1938 was approximately 275,500 acres; there were 28 more Reserves totalling 5,734,500 acres, where centralisation had been asked for.

Centralisation, however, requires to be followed up by further organisation and control in order to establish a working system which may finally be taken over by the Natives themselves through their own Councils. At present 68 Government-trained Native agricultural demonstrators are working in the centralised areas with great success. In the Selous Reserve the policy of centralisation has had phenomenal results, but only about two-thirds of the total Native population live in the Reserves, over which the Government has control and can impose centralisation. It is to be hoped that the Natural Resources Board proposed by the Commission will, when established, have by Act of Parliament, power to control the Natives outside the Reserves and bring them within the centralisation scheme, which has already served its usefulness to the Natives and its benefit to the Colony at large.

Kenya's Secretariat Burnt Out

The Secretariat buildings in Nairobi were burnt out during Monday night, and it is announced that all documents were destroyed. A fire started in the papers. The cause of the outbreak is not yet known, and no indication of incendiary has so far been found. It is of interest to note that, as we reported fully last week, the Municipal Council of Nairobi is calling for tenders for the supply of 5,000 ft. of hose for the fire brigade.

FOUNDATION DAY at Makerere College, Uganda, was a sad occasion for Mr. D. G. Tomblings, the Principal, who was on the point of retiring after 16 years' work and handing over his charge to the former Master of Maccabrough College.

In his farewell speech Mr. Tomblings recalled the Duke of Gloucester's statement at the recent East Africa Dinner in London, that "Makerere is not a new College, it has been mistakenly represented in some quarters, but the logical growth of an institution started by the Government in 1921—a College which looks back on a tradition of rapid progress."

"Students of Makerere," continued Mr. Tomblings, "to-day is yours and to-morrow is yours; see that you do not fail to avail yourselves to the full of the opportunities afforded, and so help you to fulfil your destiny. You realise the debt we owe to those whose foresight has made the present developments possible and the building up in the future of a full university College in East Africa not merely an idle dream."

After a warm thank to Sir Philip Mitchell, to whose enthusiasm Makerere was indebted for the fulfilment of the next stage in its history, and a word of congratulation to the Vice-Principal Mr. J. Sykes, on his appointment as Deputy Director of Education in Uganda, Mr. Tomblings concluded:—

"As I look round this hall, I see not only the faces of the 200 or so present students, but those of your brothers and cousins who have trod this same road before you. Few have failed to give good service, and fewer still have succumbed through the failure of human capacity in the battle of life. Makerere has unique record in this respect, and one which I trust will always be maintained. My prayer is that you may always be faithful to what you know to be right."

Germany's Claims to Colonies

by F. S. JOELSON
Editor of "East Africa & Rhodesia"

"By far the most comprehensive and best documented statement of the case against Colonial surrender."—*The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P.*

"An invaluable source of reference and a very comprehensive account of the whole situation."—*Lord Hailes*

HURST & BLACKETT, 8/6

OUR BOOKSHELF

Gardening in East Africa

THE HIGHLANDS OF KENYA are deservedly famous for the gardens established by the keen amateur flower-lovers of the Colony, but successful horticulture demands more than a love of plants, enthusiasm and a set of tools.

Inspired by Dr. A. J. Jex-Blake, certain members of the Kenya Horticultural Society compiled, in 1934, a handbook entitled "Gardening in East Africa," which proved so popular that the first edition was sold out in two years. A second edition, amplified and illustrated by 10 coloured plates, has now been published by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. (12s. 6d.), and with its 26 chapters, each written by an authority on its subject, its 388 pages and excellent index, and its foreword by Sir Arthur Hill, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, the book is not only exhaustive in its treatment and instructive in its content, but indispensable to all who would enjoy the ancient art of gardening in Kenya with the aim of getting the best results from its practice. Indeed, the volume has much to teach gardeners in sub-tropical climates generally.

The first chapter, in which Mr. A. Walter, who did such excellent work as Director of the British East African Meteorological Service, deals with the climate of Kenya from the gardening point of view, is illustrated by diagrams of temperature, rainfall and wind "all factors to be considered by the horticulturist." Mr. V. A. Beckley contributes chapters on "Soil," that complicated organism; on "Factors of Plant Growth," in which, among many other points, the effect of the length of the day on exotic plants grown in tropical climates is discussed, and

on "Manuring and Tillage," full of wise advice and warnings; Lady Mabel Jex-Blake, Mrs. L. H. Barradell, Miss B. D. Loan and the Hon. Mrs. J. C. Grant, and many other experts write on subjects in which they have had exceptional experience, and there are chapters on insect pests, diseases of plants, and on gardening in Uganda and Tanganyika.

Indigenous Plants

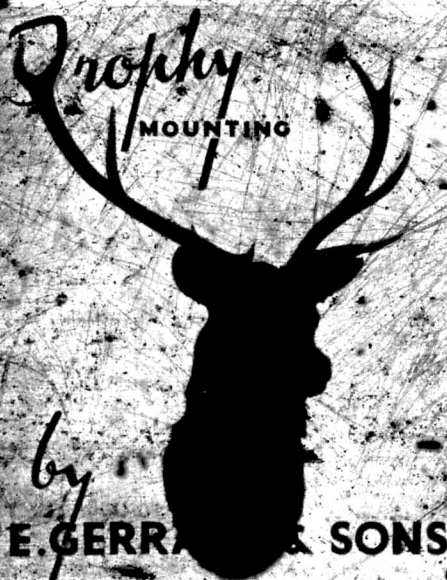
Particularly welcome is Mr. H. M. Gardner's essay on indigenous plants, which are too often neglected by local horticulturists. Incidentally it is to be noted that every one of the 10 coloured plates is devoted to indigenous flowering plants, numbering 54 in all, and that two of them picture 12 indigenous orchids. The difficult but fascinating work of growing and propagating these curious and weirdly handsome plants is discussed in a separate chapter by Mr. H. E. Burnier, and Mr. G. R. Cunningham van Someren, and Plate V should be a stimulus to this cultivation, the results of which justify the toil, patience and skill involved.

The names of the plants have been revised and brought up to date at Kew, and one result has been that the "flame tree," so well known as *Poinciana regia*, is now called *Delonix regia*. Strange, perhaps, but revisionists will have their way.

As editor, Dr. Jex-Blake has done a fine piece of work, on which he and his devoted collaborators are to be congratulated. Accurate, detailed, authoritative, instructive, well-printed and strongly bound, "Gardening in East Africa" is to be cordially recommended to the tropical horticulturist, who will also find it an ornament to his bookshelf.

"Beginning Geography," by V. L. Griffiths, M.A., and Abd el Rahman Ali Taha, both of the Sudan Education Department (Evans Bros., 5s.).—The welcome revolution in the teaching of geography which has marked recent years is well illustrated in this excellent little book, which in its principles would prove valuable in Great Britain as well as in Africa generally. "It is extraordinarily good geography and it is extraordinarily good teaching," says Mr. J. Fairgrieve in a foreword, and the praise is well earned. The teaching starts from the actual classroom, by observation, and continues through the school, houses and village to wider areas, the plotting of the observations on paper or blackboard gradually introducing the pupils to the real understanding of maps as compared with pictures. The contrast between that method and the old one of learning by rote from a book the names of countries, towns, rivers and mountains, will be noted. The necessary symbols are well explained, but the explaining of contour lines, so important and significant in maps, seems to be omitted. Much of the Sudan's, no doubt, flat country, but there are many hills. The teaching so fully explained in the book is not a mere theory, but has been proved successful by practical experience in the Sudan classrooms.

"Stars and Stripes in Africa," by E. Rosenthal (Routledge, 7s.).—A handsome volume, which has for its frontispiece a photograph of Robert Moffat Livingstone, son of David Livingstone, the explorer who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, aged 18. There is a joyous description of the Rosentals' hunting trip to East Africa. "In the number of specimens which it sent home the expedition surpassed all hopes; one consignment alone, despatched on August 2, 1909, included no less than 2,500 mammals, reptiles, birds, plants, etc." Sport indeed!



Backed by the experience of 89 years of high-grade taxidermy, Gerrards cure, dress and mount every form of sporting trophy in natural style—lasting reminders of past adventures.

61, COLLEGE PLACE, CAMDEN TOWN
LONDON, N.W.1 (Tel: EUSTon 2765)



In the design of public buildings, Welded-Steelwork provides the architect with a structural medium which is adaptable to his needs.

Similarly the varied problems of liquid storage are most easily solved by the use of Braithwaite Pressed Steel Tanks which are readily adaptable to varying sites and are speedily erected either at ground level or on steel supporting towers.

BRAITHWAITE Pressed Steel Tanks

BRAITHWAITE & CO. ENGINEERS LTD.



27, HOSSLETERRACE HOUSE, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W. 1

You are invited to apply for our Information Sheets on Structural Steelwork.

LATEST MINING NEWS

Pakaneusi Prospects

The Pakaneusi Prospecting and Development Company, Ltd., states in its annual report that royalties received from Kenia Mines Ltd. during 1938 totalled Shs. 79,223. The lessees are fulfilling their obligations to carry out specified development.

The prospects of Borderland Syndicate, Ltd., in which Pakaneusi has an interest, continue to be very encouraging, the report states. The company has a shaft sunk to 178 ft., and driving is being carried out on two cross-cutts to the reef at 170 ft. One, the Davies reef, has an average value of 17 dwt. for a length of 100 ft., while the other reef shows a shoot of 66 1/2 ft. in length with an average of 7 dwt. over 46 inches. As is usual in this class of reef, values are irregular and the width variable, but there are values as high as 202 dwt. A compressor plant of a size to speed up development has been ordered and will shortly reach the property.

The liabilities of the company have been reduced during the year by Shs. 42,226.

E.A. Chamber of Mines

Messrs. H. SANDYS, W. P. Alderson, W. J. Hughes, D. Kerr-Cross and Major F. H. Lathbury have been elected members of the Executive Committee of the East African Chamber of Mines, the headquarters of which are situated in Kisumu. Mr. Sandys's annual report severely criticised the dilatoriness of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in regard to the question of continued remission of the royalty on gold produced in Kenya Colony.

Kenya Gold Production

Gold produced in Kenya during June totalled 5,855 oz., valued at £43,500. This brings the total for the first half of the year to 36,400 oz., valued at £270,250.

KAREN ESTATES

LONG, KENYA

A NEW RESIDENTIAL AREA OF
GREAT POPULARITY

ONLY EIGHT MILES FROM NAIROBI

Freehold plots of ten acres at from £20 per acre
with the following attractions:

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Electric Light | Telephones |
| Water | Good Roads |
| Beautiful Scenery | Excellent Soil |
| Building Stone | No Rates or Taxes |
| Spots of every amenity | Extended terms of payment |

Apply for illustrated brochures to

**KAREN ESTATES LTD., P.O. Box 129
NAIROBI KENYA COLONY.****P. WIGHAM RICHARDSON & CO., LTD.
ARMADORE'S HOUSE, BURY STREET, LONDON, E.C.3****Mining Scholarships Offer**

No applications have yet been received by the Director of Education in Tanganyika for the three £100 scholarships provided by the Tanganyika Government to enable sons of European parents resident in the Territory to enter the mining section of the Bulawayo Technical School, Southern Rhodesia. The closing date for application is September 30, and residents in Tanganyika desiring full information concerning the scholarships should communicate without delay with the Director of Education, Dar es Salaam.

New Mining Addresses

AFRICAN Investment Trust, Ltd., secretaries for several Southern Rhodesian mining companies, have made their emergency address, in case of evacuation, at Greenwoods, Roundwood Lane, Lindfield, near Maybards Heath, Sussex.

Messrs. Bewick Moreing & Company announce that they will continue business at 62 London Wall, E.C., for as long as possible. Should it become necessary to evacuate those premises, communications should be addressed to the firm c/o Captain A. H. Moreing, Woodsides, Fisher Telephone, Esler 6781.

Company Progress Reports

Wankie Colliery.—During August coal sales totalled 96,222 tons.

Wanderer Consolidated.—August profits, 11,268, less royalty, £1,070.

Rhodesian Corporation.—Profit at Fred Mine during August, £1,670.

Rhodesia Broken Hill.—During August production was as follows: zinc, 946 tons, fused vanadium, 64 tons.

Lonely Reef Gold.—During August 15,000 tons were crushed, for a recovery of 1,380 oz. fine gold. Estimated profit: £103.

Cam and Motor.—During August 26,200 tons were milled. Revenue, £53,688; costs, £24,106; royalty, £2,684; sundry revenue, £116; profit, £27,014.

Rézende.—Results for August: tons milled, 8,500; revenue, £14,416; costs, £9,501; sundry revenue, £588; profit, £5,503. Gold taken at 148s. per fine oz.

Wood Starr.—During August 8,500 tons were milled. Revenue, £9,718; costs, £7,613; royalty, £501; sundry revenue, £300; profit, £1,904. Gold calculated at 148s. per fine oz.

Rosterman.—The general managers report that the main shaft has cut the No. 1 Footwall reef at a depth of 990 ft. Width exposed, 3 ft. One assay averaged 14 dwt. over 24 inches.

Bushick Division

Bushick Mines (1934), Ltd., announce the payment of a final dividend of 5% for the financial year ended June 30, making 7 1/2% for the year. Last year the total distribution was 6 1/2%.

Rhodesia and the Gold Price

The Southern Rhodesian Parliament has passed a bill fixing the basic price of gold at 150s. an oz., and providing that the difference between the basic price and the price realised in the open market shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Mining Personalities

Mr. Donald Gill M.I.M.M., has left for Southern Rhodesia, and will return in October.

Sir Edmund Pease, Mining Consultant to the Government of Tanganyika, will be in the week on his return to Dar es Salaam.

Dr. G. S. Fitchett, Sub-Inspector in the Mining Department of Kenya, is on his way back to the Colony, accompanied by Mrs. Fitchett and their two children.

Lion Clinks a Car

The thrilling story of a lion's attack while motorists in Southern Rhodesia is so well told by the British correspondent of the *Illustrated Chronicle*, that it deserves to be quoted in full.

After leaving Beaufort West in the afternoon they stopped about a dozen miles on the roadside about 10 miles from Beaufort West. The Ford Victoria could not start and was made before they turned back for the night. Some time after midnight one of them woke up to find that the lion had crept down to a faded embers and on getting up to revive it she was startled to hear a grunt and a deep-throated growl of a lion in the darkness a few yards away.

She woke her companion, and together they tried to scale off by shouting, but without success. The lion kept circling them, growling all the time. The two women were terrified. The only weapon they had was an automatic, and with this they fired off all their ammunition in the direction of the growls, but still the lion kept circling around, snarling and growling.

In desperation they hung all their belongings into the car and were going to drive off, but as the motor the car refused to start owing to the fact that the only thing to do was for them to try to start it by pushing it. First one braved it and got out to push, but the car was stubborn. Then the other took her turn at pushing, and eventually they got the car started, and left the place as quickly as they could.

Much shaken but relieved, the pair arrived at James' residence at the Bulye River where they stayed till morning.

The New Government

(Continued from page 36)

Western Africa, but this year has since given any proof of his respect for the problems of the territories and of his keen and enlightened interest in them.

MR. A. J. DENSON BRYCE, who has become Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Home Security, visited Tanganyika Territory a few years ago as a member of a parliamentary delegation. Recently he spent part of his honeymoon in Ethiopia.

SIR CHARLES MUNRO, who becomes a Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, was a member of the Sudan Civil Service from 1917 to 1929.

CAPTAIN H. H. BALFOUR, who retains his position as Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Air, flew to the Sudan and East Africa a few months ago on inspection out of the C.A.F. units.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. J. MURHEAD, who also flew to East Africa on a similar mission last year, has not sought re-appointment to his former office, so that he may be free to resume military duties.

Sir George Gater, former Clerk to the London County Council, who was recently appointed Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, will not occupy that post, at least for the time being, for he has been appointed a joint secretary to the new Ministry of Home Security.

During the first five months of this year, Japan bought 26,808 cents of raw Uganda cotton, valued at £57,328, China 35,000 cents, valued at £72,942, and India 56,000 cents, valued at £114,500.

VISIT THE BELGIAN CONGO

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

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

Office National du Tourisme de Belgique (Colonial Department)

Place de Broekere, Brussels,

Belgium.

Official Representative in the Congo:

Office du Tourisme Réceptif au Congo Belge

Boite Postale 38, Cochemansville (Leopold)

Belgian Congo.

Conditions in Ethiopia

Mrs. Katherine Paxton, who has lived in Kenya for the past 13 years, and who recently made a private motor tour covering nearly 2,000 miles in Italian East Africa, has written to the *Manchester Guardian* concerning the reports of unjust conditions in Ethiopia. She travelled privately and alone, and writes: "The fact that the Italian administration was prepared to allow me, a foreigner and a woman, to travel freely alone and without restrictions, where I wished, taking no precautions against the 'black bands' we have heard so much about, is more eloquent than anything I say in proof of the fact that the Italian conquest of Ethiopia is a conquest."

Writing of a poor Malawase labourer, injured, she says, with the help and approval of the Imperial Government for work on the Danakil desert, too, Mrs. Paxton writes:

"I saw thousands of these black Sudanese, long cheerful fellows, and talked to a number. They are working for civilian contractors, are employed in a purely civilian capacity, and are part of a Native labour force of 2,000, the best being Natives of Eritrea, working under the supervision of about 250 Italian foremen, masons and artisans now engaged in the construction of the superb new tarmac arterial road across the hostile lava and sand hell which is Danakalia. I can vouch for the fact that these Sudanese have not a ride between them. They were well fed, well looked after, and well paid."

In contrast to Mrs. Paxton's experiences, an article in the *Press* of 10th June, suggests that Ethiopia is by no means peaceful. The writer says that Bishofa, a spa with a modern hotel situated 100 kilometres from Addis Ababa, has recently been attacked and captured by the Ethiopians. All Italian residents were either killed or made prisoners. The agricultural experimental station of Moggo has met with the same fate.

All southern parts of the territory formerly administered by Ras Dasta have been evacuated by Italian troops. In the north the road leading from Addis Ababa to Massawa, which is the principal way of communication between the coast and the interior, and upon which the Italians had spent considerable sums of money, has been completely destroyed in several places. In the regions to the west and north-west the Italian forces have totally disappeared. The British vessels trading on the Upper Nile which had to suspend their services have again taken to the water. They are as before, before the Italian invasion, paying no duties to the Ethiopians.

Keeping Lions as Pets

The fascination of keeping pet lion cubs is well described in the *Kingdom Post* by Mrs. S. C. Lealand Scott, the Nanyuki settler, who writes, *inter alia*:

"About once a week our two pet lions still come into the house, which they regard as an amusing place especially at their disposal. At lunch they sometimes have a quiet fun trying to catch the feet of the Boucheys as they wait at table. For months they had a game for them a special armchair, but lately they have outgrown this. Beds they regard as comfortable sitting places, and another favourite haunt is to be a chest of drawers until their weight has done undoing—and the end of a large mirror."

From an early age they had been used to, and enjoyed, being petted. Once they went on a month's safari in the wide open spaces. They seemed to trade bored with camp life, and were furnished with large heads of sheep and goats which used to water near our camp. When they feel like it they clamber over the farm machinery, and often we go off on the *trick* for an hour or two. They probably realise that the lorry brings them food, and thus they take an added interest in it. Of late they have taken to turning the grandly whenever the engine is turned on. This generally begins, and is answered by Romeo in a lovely and pleasing sound. Their moods vary, and they are temperamental and independent creatures like true cats.

Romeo is not only remarkably greedy, but intensely jealous. He cannot bear to make a fuss of Juliet and ignore him. When this is done he moans and pines until his great weight shoulders poor Juliet out of the way. Out of the two, he is the more amusing, with most of the times the nicer expression. Juliet is the more reliable. Both can easily be coaxed into a slight show of force. Juliet is much the more surprising in food, liking milk, butter and eggs. Romeo will accept nothing but raw meat, blood and water. On the other hand, for a time Romeo was greatly entertained by a football, but Juliet would not play.

Tribes of High Jumpers

JUMPING GIANTS of Africa was how Mr. Martin Birnbaum described the Tusi tribe in Ruanda in a broadcast talk recently. After attending a Native dance, he said, the young Tusi bucks showed their skill as short distance runners, or at javelin hurling, or shooting with bows and arrows, and as a fitting climax Rudahira, the king, called to his young warriors to greet Mr. Birnbaum.

And how do you think they did this? They were standing at a distance of about 40 feet apart, and one after another they ran swiftly forward, in spite of their long robes, and leaped high over me, although I stood next with my big sun-belt on my head. It was as if a high jump of between seven and eight feet, as my camera snapshots can prove. This means that in Ruanda there are a number of young men, many of whom can beat the all-time official world record of six feet ten inches, over two inches higher than the Olympic record.

Their style and technique differ from ours. They make a small hard mound two metres high to mark the point from which they vault swiftly into the air and over you, and when they reach the highest point their long bodies, legs and arms are outstretched horizontally, almost parallel to the ground beneath.

WHICH BELT TO USE

AMBUS BELTS
for all machines

RATON Best quality is the most durable and most belts made, particularly for motor drives.

TEXELA Best quality is used for Mill and Motor drives.

FRICITIONED Rubber and Canvas Belts—shockingly resistant for engine engineering purposes.

OLHEAD Leather Belting is very desirable for main drives and heavy duty.

WE CAN PROVIDE YOU WITH SUPPLY FROM STOCK

SOLE AGENTS
REYLES-ROY & TYSONS (MOMBASA) LTD.
NAIROBI KAMPALA DAR-ES-SALAAM

Nyasaland Tobacco Industry

WHEN THE EARLY pioneers arrived in Nyasaland they found the delightful stone slave routes to the Eastern parts. Since the report of the Commission appointed by the Nyasaland Government to inquire into the tobacco industry in the Protectorate. Not only slaves but tobacco figured in the exports, and the latter enjoyed a good reputation on the coast. It was then prepared from a yellow-flowered aromatic herb which was usually grown in the drier seasons and ripened as only the sun of Africa could ripen it. It was sold in rolls, such as can still be seen in all Eastern Africa, but more frequently at the markets of the Yao, the most intelligent tribe of the Lake regions. These rolls were also issued as ration tobacco to Natives during the East African Campaign.

One of the early pioneers, Mr. Buchanan introduced the seed of the Virginia type of tobacco, and as long ago as 1903, the year in which the southern Yao slaves were subdued, tobacco figured in the exports of Nyasaland. Steady progress was made from 1900 onwards. The opening of the Shire Highlands Railway followed by the opening of a factory in Limbe by the Imperial Tobacco Company in 1908, soon gave a considerable impetus to the industry.

Following this interesting introduction, the report makes a comprehensive survey on all phases of the tobacco industry in Nyasaland, and concludes with a summary of 25 recommendations, all of which should be studied by business houses associated with the industry.

The report is published by the Government Printer, Zomba, at 1s. net.

Commodity Markets

Our usual weekly produce prices do not appear because most markets have been temporarily closed in order to facilitate the introduction of the control plans prepared by the Government.

Cotton, which does not yet fall within the scheme, shot up from 5 5/8d. for American middling to 6d. and in the metal markets it was forecast that standard copper would have a maximum price of £46 ex ship, and that American zinc would be quoted £17 17s. 0d. Tin stands at £25 for cash and three months.

The approximate nominal sterling value of Kenya pyrethrum flowers is £180 per ton, according to advices from Messrs. R. C. Treat & Company.

New Freight Arrangements

The South and East African Outward Freight Conference has notified shippers that, owing to the outbreak of war, all freight negotiations and freight engagements are cancelled. Until further notice it is intended to charge freight on the basis of the present freight tariffs, plus a surcharge to be announced later. This surcharge will apply to each port of loading in respect of vessels which begin loading at such port on and after the date of the notice.

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS

Schedule BALIC, the DUNKERQUE and BORDEAUX to
DUNKERQUE, CONAKRY, MADAGASCAR, REUNION
MORILLAS, BEIRA, EAST AFRICA, SEYCHELLES
Also from UNITED KINGDOM and ANTWERP
DUNKERQUE, CONAKRY, MADAGASCAR, and REUNION

Freight and Insurance apply to

STEVEN BRYANT & CO. PENBURGH HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.3

Emergency Addresses

The F. & O. Steam Navigation Company have temporarily transferred their offices to Redheath House, Croxley Green, Herts.

Dalgity & Company, Ltd. have temporarily transferred their head office to Midland Bank Chambers, Howardgate, Welwyn Garden City.

The Overseas Motor Transport Company, Ltd. announce that they have temporarily removed their offices to Plymouth, where their address will be 6 Athenaeum Terrace, Plymouth.

The British South Africa Company, Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., the Beira Railway Company, Rhodesia Railways Trust, and the Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Company have transferred their offices to 23 Sutherland Avenue, Bexhill.

In the event of it becoming impossible to conduct their business from Plantation House, Mincing Lane, Messrs. Lewis & Peat, Ltd., announce that they have arranged a temporary office at Leweston, 5 Mayfield Road, Sutton, Surrey. (Telephone: Vigilant 268.)

Messrs. Dickson Anderson & Company, Ltd. announce that their business will now be conducted from 38 Hays Green, Ealing, W.5 (Telephone: Private 2333). A skeleton staff will, however, attend the office of the company at Candlerwick House, 114/120 Cannon Street, E.C., for a few hours each day.

Mr. H. R. E. Welby, C.M.G., formerly Provincial Commissioner of Kenya, has been appointed Divisional Officer for the Eastern Division of England. Mr. D. H. Elias, C.M.G., formerly of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, has been appointed Goal Officer for Wales.

Power for Industry!

**KENYA
UGANDA
TANGANYIKA**

Cheap power is available in many areas for selecting a factory site or installing power appliances. Rates and conditions on one of the Companies' offices.

Special rates are available to large consumers. Temporary favourable terms can be offered to small growers in the Tanganyika.

SYSTEMS: In Kenya and Uganda—3 phase, 4 wires, 50 cycles, 115 and 240 volts.
In Tanganyika—3 phase, 4 wires, 50 cycles, 300 and 230 volts, of 140 and 220 volt phase current.

OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA:
THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.
Kenya: Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret.
Uganda: Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja.
THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
Dar es Salaam and Tanga.

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

LONDON OFFICE: 64, Queen Street, E.C.4

News Items in Brief

The current Tanganyika groundnut crop is estimated at 8,200 tons.

A Columbus gift of £2,000 was received by the London Missionary Society on Friday.

Hulled coffee exports from Uganda during the first five months of this year increased 30% in quantity and 17% in value.

The National Bank of India, Ltd., has declared an *ad interim* dividend for the half year ended June 30 at the rate of 16% per annum, less tax. Payment will be made on and after September 20.

The International Cotton Conference in Washington has adjourned after deciding that a world cotton agreement, as proposed by the United States, would be impracticable at present on account of the war.

The Anglo-German organisation known as The Link, which in the past had not failed to stress the German point of view in regard to the return of the former German Colonies, has closed down.

Officials of the Orange Free State who are touring Southern Rhodesia have been so much impressed with the strip roads in the Colony, that they intend to suggest their construction in their own country.

At the end of 1938 Southern Rhodesia had completed the construction of 1,621 miles of strip roads and 3,874 culverts at the cost of £907,434. Traffic on the roads has increased 500% since striping began.

Domestic exports from Tanganyika during the first seven months of this year totalled £2,094,631 compared with £1,913,564 during the corresponding period of last year. Imports amounted to £1,838,747.

Southern Rhodesia's blood transfusion service is the second service in the world to be organised on a national basis, the first being in Russia. Already 500 donors have volunteered in Southern Rhodesia; the figure aimed at is 1,000.

The Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours police organisation comprised 140 units at the end of 1938, the force consisting of seven Europeans, six Asians and 127 Africans under the command of an assistant superintendent.

The importation into Portuguese East Africa of cotton textiles not of Portuguese manufacture will require the previous authorisation of the Governor until the Import Regulating Committee about to be formed has been constituted.

The estimated value of property destroyed by fire in Kenya Colony in 1938 was Shs. 347,175, compared with Shs. 639,584 in 1937. Twelve persons were prosecuted for arson, of whom eight were convicted.

The Court of Criminal Appeal Act of 1938, which constituted the new Rhodesian Court of Criminal Appeal came into force on July 21 this year, and the first sitting of the Court will probably be held in September in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia's capital city.

Exhibits in the Hartley and District Show at Gatooma, Southern Rhodesia, were declared by Mr. D. E. McCroughtin, the judge, to be much better than those in the Salisbury Show, maize being outstanding and the fat stock classes particularly good.

Of the 44,925 convictions for various crimes and offences in Kenya Colony during 1938, only 4,800 were crimes against the person or property, the balance being offences against revenue and road laws, municipal regulations, the hut and poll tax ordinance and other minor crimes.

About one hundred Ethiopian refugees from Isidlo camp have now been successfully repatriated, as they had expressed their willingness to go back and the Italian Government had consented to receive them. They were escorted to the frontier in lorries, each man being given food for a fortnight before leaving British territory. No refugee will be repatriated except by his consent, but it is expected that many more will take the opportunity of turning to their homes.

As air mail for the Empire without surcharge has been suspended the state of affairs which compelled Imperial Airways to announce last month a severe curtailment of passenger bookings is to some extent altered, and intending passengers are asked to communicate by letter or telephone with the head office of the company. Bookings are liable to cancellation, and passengers are asked to reach the port of departure on the evening before their journey from England. Until further notice there will be weekly services between England and South Africa, and a weekly service to East Africa.

Mr. F. E. Harris, Minister for Agriculture, said in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament last week that the Colony must spare no effort to maintain its normal agricultural output. He realised the intense desire of farmers, and tobacco growers, to offer themselves for military service, but he was convinced that they would be performing equally and perhaps more valuable national service by remaining on their farms and continuing their normal programme of livestock breeding and crop production. Arrangements could be made, however, to let men go to military service where they could be spared.

A man may be a first-class Civil servant, the best in Whitehall in fact, yet be unfitted for the job of helping to govern 48 territories with a heterogeneous population of over 55,000,000, *some for Empire*. Surely the men for such jobs should be those who know something more about the Colonies than their geography—or their tables of exports and imports—men who have lived in the Colonies and gained first-hand knowledge of their peculiar needs and problems. That is the principle we follow with the fighting services: the Navy, the Army and the Air Force are run by practical sailors, soldiers and airmen—and it seems difficult to believe that experience of a comparable character cannot be drawn from the

REPRESENTATION FOR MANUFACTURERS

Mr. C. E. Harrison, managing director of Harrison & Rogerson, Ltd., manufacturers agents of Balaclava, Salisbury and Natal, and director of the Hastings (Pty.) Ltd., manufacturers agents of Johannesburg, is due to arrive in London in the middle of September and would be pleased to interview manufacturers desirous of representation in the Rhodesias or the Union of South Africa.

Correspondence may be addressed

to Mr. C. E. HARRISON & Co., 41, Chiswell Street,

VIROL

BUILDS FOR LIFE


Weekly gain

2.6 oz.
while on
VIROL

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

1.0 oz.
while on
Cod Liver Oil

0.3 oz.
while nothing was
added to usual meals



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

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

Obtainable at all Stores
Virol Ltd., London, W. 5, England



Photo: State Ja'burg

YOU HAVE BEEN WARNED!

What happened here, may happen to you - anytime! You too, may not suspect the danger. Then, one day, without warning you or some other occupant of your premises may fall through the rotten flooring, with every change of serious injury. The fact that you do not see Termites is no reason for complacency. These insects frequently work in concealment, and the havoc they cause is not revealed until it is too late. Beneath the floor shown above, existed literally millions of white ants, steadily whittling away the joists, gradually weakening the whole floor. Yet no one knew. Now, you can prevent this happening to you - simply and cheaply. Every joist, beam, panel and skirting, can be rendered positively and permanently immune from all insect attack. In fact, no Termite will stay near such treated timber - yet there is no odour and surfaces can subsequently be painted or varnished. Send now for particulars and prices of

NYASALAND


"Darkest Africa in Finest Mood"

**BEAUTIFUL LAKE
AND
MOUNTAIN SCENERY
GOOD ROADS**

THE

TOURISTS' PARADISE

Full information and free Brochure from
The Publicity Office, Beaufort, Nyasaland or from Trade and Information Office, 112, Market Street, African Dependencies, Grand Central Station, New York, U.S.A.



Whatever
your business
consult

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO. LTD.

DAR-ES-SALAAM TANGA MOMBASA
ZANZIBAR NAIROBI LAMU

ATLAS

WOOD PRESERVATIVE

Available in two grades, **STANDARD** (Stainless), and **BROWN**. Supplied **CONCENTRATED**, therefore economical.

Full particulars and supplies available from:

J. S. Davis & Co. Ltd., Dar es Salaam & Tanga
Kestles-Roy & Tyson (Mombasa) Ltd., Nairobi
Harrison & Hughson, Ltd., Box 854, Belawayo.
S. Harding, P.O. Box 2233, Johannesburg
The Limbe Trading Co. (N'land) Ltd., Limbe, Nyasaland

Sole Mfrs.: **ATLAS PRESERVATIVE CO. LTD., BRITH, KENT, ENGLAND**

BADCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

THE BANK HAVE AN OFFICE IN
THE BRITISH PAVILION
FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF VISITORS AND EXHIBITORS
AT THE ABOVE FAIR

NEW YORK AGENCY: 120, BROADWAY

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN RHODESIA
KENYA · TANGANYIKA · UGANDA · NYASALAND ·
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA · SOUTH WEST AFRICA
BRITISH WEST AFRICA · BRITISH WEST INDIES · BRITISH GUIANA
MAURITIUS · EGYPT · SUDAN · PALESTINE · MALTA · GIBRALTAR · CYPRUS
LONDON · LIVERPOOL · MANCHESTER · HAMBURG · NEW YORK (Agency)

London Offices:
CIRCUS PLACE, LONDON WALL, E.C.2
79, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.3
OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.1

HEAD OFFICE: 54, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

EMERGENCY

ADDRESS

**BRITISH ROPEWAY
ENGINEERING Co. Ltd.**

HARTING COOMBE
ROGATE
PETERSFIELD
HANTS

Telegraphic Address: BOXHULLING, BAKE

AUTHORITATIVE BOOKS AT POPULAR PRICES

- **HERO'S HOW.**—By Major G. St. J. Orde Browne, O.B.E., M.I.C., D.S.O., R.A. Illustrations by G. S. Mealand. Reviewed by: "One of the finest collections of handy hints. Hundreds of everyday problems are clearly answered." "A library indispensable to the man in the back-blocks." "The best of reading." 5s. 4d. post free anywhere.
- **RHYMES OF THE OLD PLATEAU.**—By R. H. H. A book of verse that will appeal to all who love Africa. 2s. post free anywhere.
- **IN LIGHTEST AFRICA AND DARKEST EUROPE.**—By Captain P. B. Williams. "One of the funniest books since the War." 13s. 6d. post free anywhere.
- **COFFEE GROWING.**—With special reference to East Africa. J. H. McDonald's indispensable book for planters. The standard work on the subject. 205 pages. 63 illustrations. 21s. 10d. post free anywhere.
- **MONEY EARNING IN EAST AFRICA.**—The fruit of 10 years' farming experience in East Africa. Written for soldiers with small capital. By the author, one of Kenya's most expert farmers. 18s. 6d. post free anywhere.
- **RECONSTRUCTION.**—The standard work on Reclamation. By Commander D. H. Blunt, R.N. Dated for seven years ago. The best book on the subject. 7s. 6d. post free.

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