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Founder and Editor:

F. S. Joelson

Editorial and Publishing Offices:

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

Telephones: Museum 7170 & 7170

Cables: Limitable, London

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

SOME CURIOUSLY PESSIMISTIC OPINIONS about the report of the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Royal Commission, have reached us since our first leading article on this subject, and because there is already evidence of a good deal of public misconception, it may be well to examine further certain sources of misunderstanding. In the first place, it is difficult to accept the suggestion that the recommendations of Lord Bledisloe and his colleagues constitute a serious blow to the aspirations of the European community of Northern Rhodesia. There has, it is true, been a strong movement in that Protectorate in favour of amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia, but there can have been few people, even among amalgamationists—and this journal has for years held such a development to be natural and desirable in due course—who expected immediate fulfilment of their hopes. Amalgamationists in Northern Rhodesia have said openly that their main motive was to secure a greater share in the control of the affairs of the country in which they reside, and noteworthy steps in that direction are recommended by the Commissioners, who would add to the non-official membership of the Legislature and, what is still more important, bring non-officials into the Executive Council, not merely on sufferance, but in numerical equality with the official members. In other words, the Imperial Government is told that non-officials should be taken into the fullest confidence, and that they are qualified to share equally

with Civil servants in shaping the policy of the State. If, as is to be hoped, these proposals are shortly accepted and implemented, the sense of frustration which has complicated relations with the Administration on several occasions in recent years should disappear under the stimulus of the opportunity of influencing Government policies in accordance with the need of the situation.

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Though the Bledisloe Report pays well-merited tribute to the Government of Southern Rhodesia for the excellence of the services which it is providing for its Native population, it indicates quite clearly that Native opinion in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, or at least that section of Native opinion which was expressed, objected to the idea of amalgamation largely on account of the Southern Rhodesian pass laws. The evidence, however often reiterated, is nonetheless unconvincing, first, because thousands of Natives from those two territories prove each year by their voluntary migration to Southern Rhodesia that they care nothing for this alleged indignity, and, secondly, because a plethora of passes of various descriptions exists in Northern Rhodesia also; night passes in townships and the various passes issued in the mining compounds, for instance, are a protection to the law-abiding Native and a hardship only to the evil-doer. Indeed, their purpose is to hamper the activities of the loafer, the agitator, and the criminal—who pay them the compliment of detesting them in proportion to the efficiency of their application.

Since these undesirables are frequently literates, they are able not only to engage in personal propaganda against the pass system, but to inculcate similar ideas in the minds of their brethren in the back-blocks, who, knowing little or nothing about the facts, merely re-echo the views of their more sophisticated friends. No greater measure of opprobrium rests upon the African who is obliged to carry a pass or identity certificate than upon the Englishman who requires a passport when he goes abroad, and it can safely be said that administrative and police officials, to say nothing of the compound staffs of mining companies, are, almost without exception, convinced from their own experience that passes are a definite advantage in urban areas. A few Parliamentarians at Westminster who know little or nothing of African conditions persist in attributing evil implications to the pass systems to which African experience has given birth, but, provided they be wisely framed and impartially administered, there is nothing culpable or derogatory in their existence. The pity is that they afford such ready material for allegations of little substance.

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**WE CONFESS** to an attitude of acute scepticism when the news was first bruited abroad that there had been netted in East African waters a fish identical with fossil specimens the most recent of which had lived fifty million years ago. There have been so many rumours and legends of weird appearances, or alleged appearances, in Africa of "pre-historic" reptiles of the dinosaur type, rumours which have never come to anything. But now that a great London illustrated journal, one with a deserved reputation for its accurate articles and pictures on natural history subjects, has published a four-page "spread" of this fish, with accounts of its dissection by a competent ichthyological authority and undeniable diagrams of its fossil ancestors, there can no longer be any room for doubt. The fish was a genuine "living fossil," the most amazing zoological discovery of the present century.

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The fish, which came up in a trawl from a depth of forty fathoms, was five feet long, weighed a pound over nine stone, was of a beautiful steel-blue colour, with large deep-blue eyes, and was recognised by the fishermen as something quite out of the ordinary.

**A Lineage Of Three Hundred Million Years.** The lady curator of the East London Museum realised its primitive character, which was confirmed by the ichthyologist of the Albany Museum, Grahamstown, and the animal has since been dissected, preserved and mounted. Perhaps its most remarkable exhibition was to exude through its scales twenty gallons of oil; even its backbone (not true bone, but cartilage) yielded a gallon of very fine oil! Zoologically, it has been referred to the Coelacanth family of the fringe-finned fishes, an order that first appeared three hundred million years ago, spread all over the oceans of the globe, thrived for two hundred and fifty million years, and, it was confidently believed, then died out completely.

The problem of where the ancestors of this discovery lived in the depths of the ocean during the vast period of time since the last known specimen was fossilised is a fascinating one. The lung-fishes of the lakes and rivers of East and Central Africa are degenerate descendants of the same order as our fringe-finned friend; but they, like the *Ceratodus* of Australia, have found refuge in inland waters. The Indian Ocean bathing the shores of south-east Africa, where this "pre-historic" catch was made, is continuous with the seas further north, and no zoological reason exists why more specimens of the once ubiquitous Coelacanth group should not be caught off Mombasa or Dar es Salaam. May not the present example be the first of an emigration, or invasion, of a whole shoal of surviving fringe-finned fishes?—recalling Mr. H. G. Wells's story of the sudden appearance in the English Channel of a host of man-eating octopuses. The mere possibility should inspire the small but select fraternity of East African deep-sea fishermen to attempt to prove or disprove the idea, for the normal delights of big game fishing must pale into nothingness compared with the pursuit of Coelacanth whose lineage goes back three hundred million years.

#### A Challenge To Deep-Sea Anglers.

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**TO KENYANS** "flax" is still a word of ill-omen, for the disasters of twenty years ago still rankle in the memory of many settlers, but Mr. W. J. Megaw has had the courage of his convictions, and has warmly advocated the resuscitation of the industry. To the settler who, having once been bitten, is now doubly shy, the expert investigator would doubtless retort that it is rather a case of a dog with a bad name which may be restored in reputation and certainly does not deserve hanging. The essential fact is that the governing conditions are entirely changed. The pioneers of the flax industry in Kenya had more pluck than perspicacity, more enterprise than experience; yet their produce attained a peak price of £500 a ton until Russian dumping beat them.

\* \* \* \* \*

This encouraging report, which is summarised on another page, is clear, concise and carefully considered, and the investigator has evidently consulted every source of information available to him in the Colony, especially settlers who had the experience of the cultivation in the old days. The first thing a prospective grower of flax wants to know is the price he is likely to get for his produce; and with the Russian boggy now removed, and flax having maintained an average price of £70 a ton for the last three years, optimism for the Kenya industry is reasonably justified. Further, modern agricultural practice is familiar in the Colony to-day; organisation from the outset, proper control by a Flax Board, purity of seed and the maintenance of that purity, are fundamentals which have proved their value in the case of pyrethrum. A Government grant of £18,000 to give flax cultivation a fresh start, really expert technical advice, and knowledge of the habits and life history of the one enemy, the flax caterpillar, are not a bad foundation on which to rebuild the fortunes of the industry.



## NOTES BY THE WAY

### "Age Unknown"

IT SEEMS SURPRISING, but is nevertheless the fact, that out of 4,937 Europeans in Government service in the Eastern African Dependencies, no fewer than 513 are officially recorded as of "age unknown" in the latest returns (those for 1937) published by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, who are responsible for the "Vital Statistics" scheme. The explanation is no doubt that there are in Eastern Africa a number of European employees in the official Service who have not entered it through the usual formal channels, which involve a full personal statement, but have been engaged locally and more or less temporarily, and whose age was not considered of great importance when they were enrolled. But, by introducing an unknown factor, their presence in the returns does appear to vitiate its conclusions. The vital statistics scheme, which has been in operation in East Africa since 1910, is seriously regarded by the Home Government, being designed to discover the effects of climate, service, leave, housing conditions, and life in Eastern Africa generally on Government officials, whose age is obviously a factor of great importance.

### What Statistics Reveal

Other interesting points emerge from these returns, which deal with Kenya, the K.U.R., Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Somaliland, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. Officials who are subject to the regulation that limits the term of service to "twenty years, or forty years of age, whichever comes first," will find comfort in the knowledge that 1,883 European employees in East Africa out of a total of 4,937 are aged forty or over, and that no fewer than 144 are in the "fifty years plus" class. Kenya likes them young: seventeen males and fourteen females under twenty are employed in the Colony and Protectorate, and twenty-five under age males and five females by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours. All other Dependencies fight shy of such immaturity; Somaliland bars females altogether, and the ages of all its fifty-seven male officials are known. The two graphs in the report show a gratifying steady average decrease in both death-rate and invaliding rate; in the former there has been a fall from over ten per thousand in 1919 to 4.4 in 1937, and in the latter from twenty in 1919 to 5.2 in 1937, in which year the death-rate of the age-group of persons between fifteen and twenty-nine years actually fell to nil.

### A Left-handed Compliment

TWENTY YEARS of public prosecuting in magistrates' courts in Southern Rhodesia earned Sergeant C. S. Godfrey, of the B.S.A. Police, a notable testimonial from the presiding magistrate at the last prosecution which the gallant sergeant conducted before passing to the post of superintendent of the Native location at Umtali. "You," he said, "have in your make-up brains, brawn and balance, and always know when to put the telescope to your blind eye." And then, "in honour of the public prosecutor," he discharged with a caution the sergeant's last case—that of a Native accused of being drunk. So the prestige of a white man injured to the benefit of a black.

### Money For the Asking

IN THESE HARD TIMES it is refreshing to come across considerable sums of money—real money—awaiting mere application. True, they happen to be in a bank, and therefore not get-at-able by all and sundry, but there they are, unclaimed and idle, though doubtless quite comfortable. In accordance with the Bank Ordinance of Kenya, the banks must make known through the *Official Gazette* a list of moneys which have been lying unclaimed in their Kenya branches for 10 years or more, and one of them has just fulfilled its obligations with a list which adds up to the quite useful sum of £8,986 standing in the names of twenty-three depositors, of whom two are deceased, and therefore in no need of the money—though their heirs would probably be glad of it!—and of eleven the addresses are unknown.

### But Why?

But there are still ten with known addresses, among them Captain C. Ashburnham, of the K.A.R., who has not troubled about Shs. 2,370.94 standing to his credit, and Mr. J. W. Allen, of the 25th Fusiliers, giving Chiromo as his domicile, with Shs. 1,508.18. An Italian business concern has left Shs. 442.82 for a decade or more, which, in view of the Italian need for foreign currency, seems strange, even though the item be not large, still, every little helps. The above, being current accounts, do not earn interest, but deposit accounts do, and three such accounts, one dating from 1915, one from 1916, and one from 1919, are now worth Shs. 9,000, exactly double their value when they were opened. There must be some interesting stories connected with these moneys, which nobody seems to want. Would one or other of the rightful owners like to sign a banker's order form in favour of The Colonial League? By that useful organisation the cash would be thankfully received and faithfully applied.

### Heil, Ley!

D.R. LEY, leader of the Nazi Labour Front, who will not have found any particular enthusiasm among his countrymen for his recent advocacy not only of totalitarianism, but of teetotalitarianism, may be comforted to know that he has in Kenya at least one enthusiastic champion of his demand that all Germans should give up beer and tobacco. But his East African supporter instances both Hitler and Mussolini as teetotalers—which is hardly a recommendation. How would those raucous and flamboyant dictators, rabid enough on non-intoxicants, have behaved themselves when under the influence of what has been poetically called the "blushful Hippocrene"? There is another side to the argument. Bismarck, the builder of the German Empire and the greatest of all Germans in the estimate of the world and of genuine Germans—and allowed even by Hitler to have been great, though not so great as himself—was a chain-smoker of cigars—at his best, six at a time, in one holder!—and his favourite drink was "black velvet," which is to say champagne and stout, not in sips, but in a Bavarian *Masskrügle* holding a litre. All of which is not to say that his talent was due to smoking and drinking, of course, but they certainly did not affect it for the worse. As an old *Hundert Semester* remarked: "They were giants in those days, not twerps."

# Matters for Inter-Territorial Co-Operation

## Further Extracts from the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Commission Report

**G**REAT PROGRESS has been made in Southern Rhodesia in the provision of educational, medical and agricultural services for European needs. Similar services for Europeans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, while generally regarded as reasonably adequate by the Financial Commissions of Inquiry in those Protectorates, are by no means on the same generous scale.

Provision for Native social services in Southern Rhodesia has in the past been comparatively limited, but is gradually extending. In Northern Rhodesia it is generally admitted to be quite inadequate. In Nyasaland, on the other hand, progress, although slow, has been steady over a considerable period. Nevertheless, in Nyasaland, as well as in the Rhodesias, the desirability of a further extension of these services for Native requirements is evident and has been recognised by the Governments.

### The Financial Factor

Northern Rhodesia had made little provision for any of the services (with the exception of the medical services) prior to 1924, when the Colonial Office assumed responsibility for its administration. By 1930 plans for development had been completed, but as in the immediately succeeding years severe retrenchment was the order of the day, development was brought to a sudden stop and the services were severely curtailed.

The now improved financial prospects have created a stimulus to the contemplation of accelerated expansion. The Native Development Board in the early part of 1938 is symptomatic of the new outlook. Plans drawn up prior to the financial depression have been reviewed, and detailed schemes, designed to put the education, medical and agricultural services on a wider basis, have been approved or are under consideration.

In Southern Rhodesia prior to 1923 the provision of services in the settled areas had kept pace with the progress of European production and industry. The extension and improvement of those services has been steadily pursued to the present day. In other than urban areas the provision of similar

services for Natives lagged somewhat behind, but since 1928, and particularly in the last few years, marked progress has been made in this respect. This development has been assisted in many ways both directly and indirectly by the organisation created to meet European needs and the experience thereby acquired.

The progress made since 1923 in the several territories in the provision of social and development services is indicated in the table at the foot of this page.

### Inter-Territorial Research Work

As regards research work, the conclusions of the conferences of experts held in 1935 provide an indication of the directions in which further combined action might advantageously be taken. One outcome of the conference of agricultural officers has been the action of the Southern Rhodesia Government in enabling Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to take full advantage of the activities of its well-equipped tobacco research station. This action affords an instance of the general readiness of the Government of Southern Rhodesia to co-operate with the Governments of the northern territories.

But much is to be learnt from the problems encountered by tobacco growers in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland which has a bearing upon those met with in Southern Rhodesia, and a joint institution supported by all three territories in agreed proportion would enable the field of research to be extended to cover the whole area, to the benefit of tobacco growers not only in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland (including in their case Native growers) but also in Southern Rhodesia. The possibility of similar progress in other spheres of research might be usefully explored with the object of centralising as far as possible long-range research by the provision of institutions acting on behalf of, and financed by, all three territories.

Short-range research of varying descriptions would in any event require to be carried on in each of the three territories, and in this respect,

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE UNDER DEPARTMENTAL VOTES.

	1923	1928	1932	1934	1938 (Estimate)
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Southern Rhodesia.</b>					
(Population, 1936)					
Non-Native	80,775				
Native	1,243,000				
European education	228,400	271,417	274,680	295,931	360,625
Native education		57,195	71,772	78,388	89,539
Medical services	84,989	143,885	150,036	189,527	250,530
Agricultural services (general)	104,015	109,908	153,057	217,613	254,632
Native agricultural services		(included in Native Affairs)		7,903	12,713
<b>Northern Rhodesia</b>					
(Population, 1936)					
Non-Native	11,534				
Native	1,366,425				
European education	7,835	19,141	33,110	27,146	38,594
Native education		8,493	21,905	20,319	32,601
Medical services	28,587	47,742	68,949	56,836	74,132
Agricultural services	16,569	30,498	52,659	29,584	35,586
<b>Nyasaland.</b>					
(Population, 1936)					
Non-Native	3,396				
Native	1,619,530				
Education (general)	2,137	12,184	18,825	17,492	21,206
Medical services	26,655	31,634	45,007	49,112	52,843
Agricultural services	16,386	19,567	22,771	26,324	36,736



although co-operation is no less desirable, the principal need is the provision of adequate facilities in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. For example, the proposals for co-ordination in trypanosomiasis research broke down in 1936 owing to the inability of Northern Rhodesia to find the necessary finance. Again, the conference of veterinary officers in 1935 placed in the forefront of its report the urgent need for more adequate facilities for veterinary research generally in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. At present these are practically non-existent in Nyasaland, and in Northern Rhodesia their value has been severely limited by the lack of both staff and money. The absence of medical laboratory facilities in Northern Rhodesia and the limited facilities in Nyasaland have made it impossible to carry out successfully certain of the valuable recommendations of the conference of the Directors of Medical Services held in 1935.

#### Co-ordination Necessary Now

In the provision of more adequate research facilities the unification of services would, in our judgment, result in appreciable advantages. Apart from the risk of discontinuity owing to temporary financial stringency, research undertaken by small territorial units of Government is apt to suffer from the necessity of deferring creative work in the interests of routine supervision, and also from the lack of any reserve of staff.

The pooling of the resources available for scientific research of every description appropriate to local requirements, and the creation of a central directing organisation which will ensure that those resources are applied in the directions where they are most needed, should be effected without delay.

Co-ordination is no less desirable in the actual administration of the medical and agricultural services, and if the unification of these services throughout the territories were effected at once, it might be expected that this would result in increased economy and efficiency, through the central direction of policy and the greater flexibility which would be compatible with larger departmental establishments.

#### Obstacles to Unification

So long, however, as the territories remain politically separate, unification of these services would seem to present difficulties, particularly in so far as they are concerned with Native problems.

In the first place, the effective application of plans for social and economic progress in the Native areas depends to a great extent on the district administration, through whom the approach to the Native population must be made. The specialist officer must rely upon the District Officer to maintain continuous encouragement and wise guidance of the Natives and to supervise the work of the Jeanes teachers, medical assistants, and agricultural demonstrators in the out-stations and villages.

In the second place, the close integration of all services affecting Native welfare is a development the desirability of which has been repeatedly stressed by those most familiar with the problem, and one with which we are in entire agreement.

The grouping of various activities affecting the Native under the Native Affairs Department in Southern Rhodesia, and the recent appointment of a Native Development Board in Northern Rhodesia and a Native Welfare Committee in Nyasaland, are important steps in this direction. The unification of departments as between the three territories would

seem likely to prove effective in co-ordinating their respective Native services only if it can be accompanied by the unification of the agencies which are charged with the general duty of Native administration in the districts.

The same objections do not apply to the unification of the agricultural and medical services provided for Europeans; but the entire separation of these from the services provided for Natives is neither practicable nor desirable. These difficulties are not, however, of such a nature as to preclude altogether the possibility of unifying the agricultural and medical services, and in considering later on the establishment of machinery for co-operation between the territories, we shall refer to this question as amongst those calling for early attention.

Whether or not the actual unification of these services proves practicable, there is ample scope for further co-operation. The two Protectorates have made use, in what was described to us as "a somewhat haphazard fashion," of specialist officers from Southern Rhodesia. In 1935 the Nyasaland Conservator of Forests made a survey of the forestry position in Northern Rhodesia, and in 1937 the Nyasaland Director of Geological Survey reported on the water supplies in the Eastern Province of the same territory. Northern Rhodesia expects shortly to take advantage of the offer of the Southern Rhodesia Government to second an irrigation officer to assist in approved measures to check erosion.

#### Co-operation should be Systematised

Co-operation of this character should be extended and systematised. Further, certain specialist appointments might with advantage be shared between the three territories. For instance, the Financial Commission of Inquiry recommended the appointment of a nutrition officer for Northern Rhodesia, but the Director of Medical Services is doubtful whether he could be fully occupied in the Protectorate. The advantages of such an appointment are, however, clear, and this would appear to be the case in which the three territories might conveniently share the cost and the benefits.

The possibility of joint arrangements for such purposes as the training of Native medical orderlies and the maintenance of technical libraries was considered at the conference of experts in 1935, and should be further explored. The joint training of Native agricultural demonstrators should also be seriously considered, as this is a matter of vital importance to the economic welfare of the Native tribes.

## Germany's Colonial Claims

A book entitled "Germany's Claims to Colonies," written by the editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*, is due for early publication by Messrs. Hurst & Blackett. In order to encourage widespread distribution it will be published at the moderate price of 8s. 6d. and can be ordered through any bookseller, or obtained at 9s. post-free from *East Africa and Rhodesia*, 91 Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

The volume contains certain facts never previously published, others which are very little known, an examination of all the German arguments for the restoration of Colonial territories, citations from many German authorities, a record of the principal undertakings given by British statesmen, and what is believed to be far the most detailed examination of the problem from the standpoint of its strategic dangers to Great Britain, the Over-seas Empire, and the world at large.

# Hitler On German Colonial Claims

## Another Bitter Attack Upon Great Britain

THOSE COMPLACENT PEOPLE who imagined that Herr Hitler had put his Colonial claims into cold storage have found that in his speech in Wilhelmshaven they were again emphasised, certainly not with a negative effect, but with increasing vigour and determination.

Having said quite falsely that "Germany remained undefeated on land, sea and air at the end of the Great War," he continued with equal lack of candour:—

"There was to be a peace by which there was to be neither victor nor vanquished, which was to bring equal rights for all—a peace which was to bring an equal distribution and command of the Colonial regions and Colonial claims. But as soon as our people had laid down their weapons the time of oppression and hate began. The German Colonies were stolen from us. A great people was robbed of its rights by a breach of promise, and its existence was rendered practically impossible.

"If the world says to-day that the world is divided into the virtuous and non-virtuous—and that Britain and France belong to the virtuous nations and Germany and Italy to the non-virtuous—we can only say that the verdict as to whether a nation is virtuous or not is scarcely for a mortal to pronounce. Perhaps a British statesman will say: 'God has already pronounced the verdict; for He gave to the virtuous nations a quarter of the world and He' as taken all from the non-virtuous.

### Virtuous and Non-Virtuous Nations

"Let us ask ourselves by what means the virtuous nations have acquired this quarter of the world; and these, I say, were not virtuous methods. For 300 years this England acted only as a non-virtuous nation—and they talk in this late day of virtue. Only 20 years ago the question of virtue was not entirely clarified for British statesmen in so far as they dealt with other people's property as they wanted.

"Thus it came about that while 46,000,000 Britons have subdued a quarter of the world, 80,000,000 Germans, in their lack of virtue, must live 140 to the square kilometre. Twenty years ago it was considered, in conformity with virtue, to take whatever you could get. To-day any form of power is described as something appalling.

Signor Mussolini reiterated his Colonial claims in a speech in Capua on Saturday, when he said: "If space is lacking for our country, then someone must give it to us. Neither printed paper nor ink will stop us because above them are our will and our blood."

### Poland's Attitude

Poland has been pressing her claims for Colonies during recent weeks, but the Anglo-Polish defence pronouncement of last week has caused the issue to be relegated to the background. It is possible, however, that during the talks with Lord Halifax in London, Colonel Beck, the Polish Foreign Minister, may raise the problem facing Poland of establishing many of her Jewish population in other parts of the world.

"For dogged perseverance and ability to take on odds, I recommend to you the English civilian settler of Tanganyika. He deserves Government encouragement if ever any Colonial did," wrote Mr.

Negley Farson in the *Daily Mail* a few days ago, continuing:—

"Perhaps the strongest criticism that can be made against the British administration of Tanganyika is that it has fulfilled the conditions of the Mandate almost too literally. Its paramount idea has been to hold the territory in trusteeship for the Native until—and if—he reaches the time when he can run things for himself."

### British Fascists Support Germany

Sir Oswald Mosley, leader of the British Fascists, continues to urge the return of Germany's Colonies. Speaking in Gillingham last week he said: "To Germany they would be an outlet; to us they are a burden. Why should we fight Germany over a few miserable acres?"

Sir Oswald neglected to remind his hearers that Germany lost her Colonies as a result of a war which she wantonly started; that they were taken from her because of her tyrannical treatment of the Natives under her charge and because it was evident that if she retained them the Colonies would be utilised as submarine and air bases from which to threaten the peace of the world; that as trustees we cannot honourably surrender the territories; that they are a trust, not a burden, to Great Britain; and that they would afford no outlet to Germany except at the expense of the resident population.

"If and when Britain and France are able to complete the European defensive alliance, what should be the next move?" asks Mr. Raymond Burns, political correspondent of the *Portsmouth Evening News*.

"Psychologically, it should consist of a blow across the face for Germany; and I contend that there is a case for the incorporation in the British, French and Belgian Empires of the ex-German Colonial territories now held by Mandate. As things are, the British Government is not prepared to take this step. Pending a change of heart, it is desirable that we should expel—by arrangement with the South African Government—those Nazi agitators who are now busily fomenting insurrectionist trouble in the mandated areas.

"Don't for goodness sake hold up your hands and shout about provocation to Germany. The only thing I fear at this stage in the European chapter is that alarms shall be temporarily dispelled to a point at which, here and there, somebody will raise anew the practicability of Anglo-German collaboration in the name of peace. We do not want collaboration with Nazism; and if casual relations there are to be, then they must be on our own terms."

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



# Dr. Hetherwick's Life and Work

## Career of a Great Nyasaland Pioneer Missionary

DR. ALEXANDER HETHERWICK, C.B.E., D.D., M.A., for 45 years a missionary in Nyasaland of the Church of Scotland, pioneer, administrator, and linguist, has passed away in Aberdeen at the age of 79. His name will always be associated with that of the late Dr. Laws as the founder of the great Scots missions in Nyasaland which have done such great work in the spiritual, intellectual and material uplift of the Natives of the Protectorate.

Born in Savock, Aberdeenshire, young Hetherwick was educated at Aberdeen University, where he distinguished himself as a mathematician and physicist. He was ordained a missionary of the Church of Scotland in Blantyre in 1883, and founded the Domasi Mission in the following year. His first task in Blantyre was to go out with Clement Scott and Dr. Peden to prevent a fight between two angry Native villages—not a common Cannongate quarrel, but a regular set-to with guns and bows and arrows—which, he used to say, made him feel very far from home!

### Ngoni Raids

He could recall the great Ngoni raid of 1884, when Clement Scott and Henry Henderson faced some 800 warriors who were raiding and enslaving the villages round Blantyre. The two white men parleyed with the Ngoni *indunas* for four hours, and at last persuaded them to desist and return home. That was the last war raid on the Blantyre villages. The Ngoni returned, indeed, but it was to tramp the clay that made the bricks for Blantyre Church.

One of Hetherwick's great days was when a village headman came to the mission and said he wanted a school in his village. That was the beginning of village education and the start of the Native Church, for, as he contended, the African Church everywhere had grown out of the village school, and that was why they in Africa put such stress on the village school. Hetherwick became head of his mission in 1898.

### Portuguese Occupation Anticipated

He acted as interpreter to Mr. (afterwards Sir) Harcourt Johnston, then British Consul in Blantyre, when in 1890 a Portuguese expedition threatened to take possession of the land. Johnston outpaced the invaders, sent for the chief, and asked him whether he wished to be under the British or the Portuguese. The chief, remembering Livingstone, whose personality on his visit to Lake Nyasa in 1859 had left a lasting impression on the Natives, said: "The British, who are our fathers." Then take this flag," said Johnston, "and place it on the highest hill. It will show the Portuguese that you are under the protection of the British Empire." In two minutes the Union Jack was displayed, and shortly afterwards the Portuguese marched in.

Dr. Hetherwick received into full communion the first three baptised Natives in what then served as Blantyre's church—a little mud and grass thatched hut, but, he claimed, the first Christian church from the Zambezi to the Nile. The foundations of the present church, built on the site of one of Livingstone's camps, were dug in 1888, and the dedication service was held on May 10, 1901. The architect and builder was the late Dr. D. C. R. Scott, who died in Kikuyu in 1907, and every brick in it—there were 81 different forms of them made of ant-hill

clay—was tramped and kilned by Natives, who also did the actual building.

Within its walls Dr. Hetherwick ministered to European and Native congregations for more than 30 years, and in 1926 he wrote a little book on its building, recording that the walls showed little sign of weathering in spite of tropical sun and rain.

Dr. Hetherwick ordained the first Native minister, Harry Kambwire Matechela, who subsequently had a congregation of 600 communicants among those very Ngoni who had raided his father's village in the 'eighties. He was present at the union of the Presbytery of Blantyre with the United Free Church Presbytery of Livingstonia, and he lived to see Nyasaland the centre of an advanced civilisation, "with a school in almost every village and a church in almost every group of villages." His last Presbytery meeting in Blantyre Church was attended by six Native ministers and 34 Native elders representing congregations numbering over 14,000 communicants.

When, 13 years ago, Dr. Hetherwick was invested with the insignia of Commander of the British Empire by Sir Charles Bowring, the then Governor of Nyasaland, His Excellency mentioned that the ceremony was taking place within a stone's throw of the old tree under which the pioneers of the Scots mission had pitched their tents 50 years previously.

### His Literary Work

One of his linguistic triumphs was the translation of the New Testament into the Yao language, and he always recalled the pleasure he felt when the last corrected proofs of the translation of the whole Bible were put into the post-box in Blantyre—the end of a task which had lasted 22 years. He also published handbooks on the Yao and Nyanja languages, edited "Life and Work in Nyasaland," and wrote numerous papers for the journals of the Royal Geographical Society, the Royal Anthropological Institute, and other learned societies.

Dr. Hetherwick served as senior non-official member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council from 1908 to 1925, and on the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce sub-committee on Native Affairs. He always maintained that the handful of tea seed from a tea bush in the mission garden which he handed to a planter at Mlanje was the beginning of the most profitable agricultural industry in Nyasaland.

## Mr. E. B. Ridsdel

We regret to announce the death in Westerham at the age of 58 of Mr. E. B. Ridsdel, head of the firm of E. B. Ridsdel & Company. In recent years he had been concerned with his extensive company interests in London, but his early life was spent mainly on the sea, and chiefly round the African continent; he visited practically every part of South Africa and later Portuguese East Africa, and founded and was Chairman of Incomati Estates, Ltd. He was also a director of Thistle-Etna Gold Mines, Ltd., of Southern Rhodesia, and of the Gabait Gold Mining Company, which operates in the Sudan. He retained his love of the sea, and a few years ago purchased a yacht which he anchored in the Thames opposite Somerset House, but his leisure hours were limited, for he was an extremely hard worker.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**African Self-Government****What Can Be Learnt From Liberia**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR.—Mr. J. H. Dribberg seems to have missed the point of my letter. He will have it that Hayti and Liberia are not typical or good examples of what the African can do in the way of self-government because the Negroes who administer them had long previous contact with Europeans. He instances, in preference, certain ancient "indigenous" African States, though even there he has to confess that two, at least, came under Muhammadan influence. I did not use the term "indigenoſis," but "independent," an entirely different thing.

British trusteeship for the African has for its ultimate object the educating and raising of the African until he can stand by himself in the modern world; he cannot now escape the impact of the European, and it was just because Hayti and Liberia were examples of African States administered by Negroes who had had European contacts that I quoted them.

If I had wished to instance "indigenoſis" African States, I should have mentioned Ashanti, Dahomey and Buganda, where purely African culture assumed a blood-thirsty form repugnant to all our conceptions of humanity and civilisation—though the rulers of Buganda, I conceive, were Hamitic rather than Bantu or Negro.

The problem I had in mind was: What behaviour may we expect from self-governing African States when we relinquish our trusteeship over the African? Surely Hayti and Liberia point to the direction it would take, and I still fail to understand why Lord Hailey and his erudite staff failed to refer in any way to these pertinent historical examples.

Yours faithfully,

London, W. 1.

REGULAR READER.

**Using East African Coffee****Proposal for a Branded Extract**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR.—In your issue of March 16 you refer to coffee publicity, and it was a coincidence that I also received about the same time a pamphlet issued by the Coffee Board of Kenya announcing a coffee demonstration at the local electricity showrooms, and informing me of the address of my nearest Kenya coffee retailer.

I consider the difficulty of encouraging the use of Kenya coffee in this country is increased by the speed at which the masses of the people—and it is the masses to whom Kenya coffee must appeal if it is to enjoy considerable sale—require their beverage to be produced in the cup. Tea can be made in most homes as quickly as it takes to boil a kettle of water. In the mass-home coffee-making involves finding a little-used coffee jug, boiling the water, infusing the coffee for a period the length of which the average person has but the haziest notion; if a percolator is used, even longer is taken. And the result is a drink by no means palatable! The mass of the people have not time to bother about making coffee properly—even if they knew how to do it.

But the masses do know and use coffee extracts. Why do not East African growers persuade a manufacturer to market—and advertise—a bottled extract under a distinctive name? There is surely among tea-drinkers a large mass who would use

Kenya coffee extract on account of its convenience and ease of use—and well-stoppered bottles retain the flavour of the coffee indefinitely.

Yours faithfully,

London, N. 22.

C. H. WARD.

[One reply of the coffee-grower would be that coffee extract is as unlike real coffee as chalk is from cheese; another is that the proportion of coffee used in some extracts is very, very small—and that some are reported to contain no coffee at all!—Ed., "E. A. & R."]

**The Bledisloe Commission**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR.—Certain Rhodesians seem to have taken rather hardly some of the "impressions" recorded by members of the Bledisloe Commission appointed to consider the amalgamation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. May I suggest at least a tentative explanation?

Lord Bledisloe was impressed, and emphasised his impression in the address he gave at the Royal Empire Society, by the vast area of uncultivated, eroded and exhausted land he saw on his tour, and by the prevailing monotony of the flat and desolate landscape. Had he been an Australian, I doubt whether he would have been so impressed, for he would have been familiar with similar conditions in his homeland—as, for instance, the Simpson desert, which covers an area as large as Wales.

As a practical farmer, he knows the loveliness of the English countryside, and his Dominion experience has been in New Zealand, also an island, one which for climate, beauty of scenery and wealth of verdure is possibly even more impressive than England. Was he, then, not over-impressed by the startling contrast of the huge continental areas of the Rhodesias?

It is good to hear Rhodesians and Australians enthuse over their first sight of Devonshire (say, of Mount Edgcombe as their steamer enters Plymouth harbour), and over the trim, rich cultivation they pass through on their journey through the west country to London. Their impressions seem rather exaggerated to English folk, who, if equally sensitive to beauty, are more familiar with the scene.

Similarly, Mr. Mainwaring, another member of the Commission, has had something pungent to say about the poverty, disease and lack of social services in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. He came from England, where social services are highly developed, and no doubt he noted the contrast. But his impressions of poverty and disease were not new; exactly comparable opinions were expressed, to the verge of rudeness, by Ibn Batuta, that wonderful fourteenth century traveller, when he contrasted the wealth, beauty and civilisation he had seen all over the length and breadth of the East Indies with what he found, disgustingly, in Africa.

Nothing impresses Rhodesian and Australian visitors to London more than the dirt, poverty and squalor they see on approaching the London terminus from the south, either *via* Southampton or Dover. And they generally vote English towns dirty. I have heard a young Rhodesian declare Oxford "filthy"!

They may not Rhodesians in charity discount some of the (let us say) more superficial "impressions" of the Bledisloe Commissioners as being unconsciously biased by their home environment and lack of personal experience of Africa? They could not see the territories through Colonial eyes, but they have made some recommendations which, if adopted, will help them very considerably.

Yours faithfully,

Plymouth.

A. M. WINTERTON.



## Locust Control Committee

### Important Predictions in New Report

IT TAKES TIME for all the international reports on locusts in Africa to reach the Committee in London which is responsible for the control of the insects, and to be there collated and analysed. It is not surprising, therefore, that the latest Report (H.M. Stationery Office) deals with the year 1937. But it is still valuable.

The desert locust (*Schistocerca gregaria*) was out of the picture in 1937; control measures were effective in the Sudan, where breeding was observed early in 1938, and there was no swarming in South Africa.

All East Africa remain free of the African migratory locust (*Locusta migratoria migratorioides*) during the first half of 1937, but later in the year the situation became distinctly disquieting. The Sudan became infested after an interval of two years, and swarms reappeared in north-west Uganda, also after a two years' interval. The sequence of events, writes Dr. D. P. Ovarov, is fully comparable to that which occurred in 1930, and the further spread of this insect into parts of East Africa further south is almost certain.

#### The Migratory Locust

It must be clearly understood that there is no reason to ascribe the invasion of East Africa by the migratory locust to an entirely new outbreak. From the surveys for previous years, it is clear that the present outbreak, which began ten years ago in the French Sudan, has been declining more slowly than was to be expected. In some regions very persistent secondary breeding areas were formed, where the swarms were able to reproduce freely. This means that the end of the present outbreak may be considerably delayed.

The outbreak of the red locust (*Nomadacris septemfasciata*) continued to decline slowly. There was no marked reduction in the area still remaining infested, but in many cases the swarms were smaller and less dense.

The unusual migration of swarms from Uganda into the Sudan during the first half of the year proved of no practical importance. Later in the year, however, swarms in Uganda developed a tendency to migrate eastward, and concentrated in the eastern part of the territory, some even crossing into Kenya. Breeding on a fairly extensive scale occurred in eastern Uganda, which had hitherto remained free of the red locust. Further developments in that area should be watched very closely, as western Kenya and north-west Tanganyika are both threatened.

#### Red Locust in Northern Rhodesia

In 1937 the western migration of the red locust across the southern part of Northern Rhodesia, which has become an annual feature, was repeated. The exodus from the Shire valley at the end of the year, with the great invasion of the countries further west and south, was unprecedented, and its cause is still unknown. The economic importance of this is that East Africa can never be safe from invasion while swarms remain in P.E.A. and Nyasaland.

The centre in the basin of the lower Zambezi, including the Shire, is an important secondary breeding centre, being the source of most of the invasions of Southern Rhodesia and, to some extent, of Northern Rhodesia. It also gives rise to periodical invasions of East Africa, mainly along

the coastal lowlands, but also sometimes up the Nyasa Rift.

Another area is the moist upland region lying between Lake Victoria and the western Rift Valley. This area is invaded from the south, and is liable to give rise to invasions spreading northwards and eastwards.

#### Close Observation Essential

"The present survey," conclude the authors of the report, "serves to demonstrate once more the importance of keeping a close and continuous watch over current developments of the locust situation. In the absence of an efficient organisation for collecting and summarising reports, it would have been impossible to take note of the remarkable fluctuations in the number of swarms and in their seasonal behaviour," which are shown in the maps attached to the report.

"The data of the last two years on the desert locust definitely show that the Red Sea coasts cannot be left without close observation for a single winter season, because of the ever-present possibility of the formation there of incipient swarms."

"Observations on the African migratory and the red locust prove that knowledge of these species is incomplete, and unforeseen developments in the situation cannot be excluded. It is, however, a definite sign of progress that every deviation from the normal situation is now not only recorded but recognised as unusual and subjected to a critical analysis. In this way every new fact adds to a better understanding of the factors regulating the breeding and migration of locusts, and of the problem as a whole."

#### From Australia to Mombasa by Air

A 4,000-mile survey flight across the Indian Ocean from Onslow on the north-west coast of Australia, to Mombasa is planned by Captain P. G. Taylor, who was a colleague of the late Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith on several of his ocean flights. Captain Taylor will use the American long-range flying-boat Gube, which has been used for exploratory work in Dutch New Guinea. It has now been chartered by the Commonwealth Government, the intention being to test whether it will be practicable to use the route for civil defence aeroplanes in war time. The route to be followed will be *via* the Cocos Islands, Diego Garcia in the Chagos Islands, and Port Victoria, in the Seychelles. Each of those places is suitable for development as a flying-boat base.

#### Anti-Slavery Society's Luncheon

The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society is to celebrate its centenary by a luncheon at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, on April 24. The members and supporters of the Society, who will be present will include many representatives of families connected with the work of the Society during the past 100 years, such as the Buxtons, Wilberforces, Hoares, Hodgkins, Gurneys, Sturges, Clarksons, Allens, Frys and Fox-Bournes. It is regarded as most fitting that Sir Samuel Hoare, whose forbears were closely associated with the anti-slavery movement, and were represented on the original Committee, should preside. Amongst the speakers will be Lord Noel-Buxton, Lady Simon, Mr. Charles Roberts, Mr. Richard Wilberforce, Mr. Robert Howard Hodgkin, Sir John Harris and Mr. H. J. Tapscott. Full particulars of the luncheon may be obtained from the Society at Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1.

## Flax Development in Kenya

### Mr. Megaw's Encouraging Report

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS a ton was the price obtained for Kenya flax in the exceptional post-war conditions of 1919. Then came the catastrophic fall in price in 1921 and 1922, following the dumping by Russia on the world market of hundreds of thousands of tons, and complicated by the devastations of the flax caterpillar. That swift recession, which spelt ruin for many men, has naturally left an abiding impression on Kenya settlers, so that the crop is looked upon askance to the present day.

What are the prospects of its restoration to a place in the Kenya farmer's budget? Very encouraging, according to the well thought-out, detailed and practical report of Mr. W. J. Megaw, Flax Inspector in the Ministry of Agriculture of Northern Ireland, who recently visited Kenya, and whose recommendations are obtainable from the Government Printer, Nairobi, at 6d.

Twenty years ago the pioneers of the flax industry in Kenya had not the advantage of experience in growing the crop or of processing it, and the Department of Agriculture could give no very useful advice. Meantime, however, the organisation of all agricultural operations has advanced greatly in the Colony, control by the various industries has been established, and immense experience has been gained in regard to soil, climate, altitude and economic conditions.

#### Excellent Kenya-Grown Flax

Flax seed grown in Kenya even to-day—pure strains of *Sturton's* and *Liral Crown*—has given excellent results in Northern Ireland, and Mr. Megaw recommends them highly. They would be available for an extension of the industry next season, though a small quantity of an *elite* stock might also be imported. New pure strains are capable of producing almost 50% higher yields than ordinary commercial seeds, and give superior quality fibre as well.

The importance of maintaining the purity of seed is clearly recognised in Kenya now, as with pyrethrum, and Mr. Megaw insists that not only must different varieties of seed be grown in segregated areas, and never be mixed with other seed, but that separate machines should be used for each variety and that the final cleaning of the seed for export should be carried out at separate centres. A good market for Kenya seed may be expected, thanks to its already established reputation.

The investigator is satisfied that extensive areas of land in Kenya lying between 7,000 and 9,000 feet are exceptionally well adapted for flax growing by their soil, climate and freedom from pests. The temperature is cool and, as a rule, the rainfall is regular and adequate, both very important conditions for flax. Between 6,000 and 7,000 feet there is greater risk of caterpillar attack and less assurance of rainfall, but he definitely mentions the Trans Nzoia and Bahati as promising areas, provided flax be grown in relatively small areas in a rotation system of about once every six to 10 years on the same land.

These precautions are also advised for higher elevations, as much of the disaster of 20 years ago was due to growing flax in concentrated blocks of land and frequently on the same land in successive seasons. This splitting up of areas of cultivation is to-day the recognised practice in tropical agriculture.

But will flax in Kenya pay? Mr. Megaw is convinced that it can, and will.

Under efficient management, dew-retted flax fibre can be produced in Kenya equal in quality to Russian flax, which for the last three years has realised over £70 a ton in Belfast; flax seed, on fall in Kenya should realise £15 a ton, though £20 a ton could be got for sowing seed.

#### Higher Return than from Maize

Taking the low yield of 2½ cwt. of scutched flax per acre (3 cwt. is a fairer estimate), and making no allowance for tow, flax would give a substantially higher net return than maize with 10 bags per acre and selling at 7s. a bag, and than wheat at five bags per acre selling at 17s. 6d. per bag. The cost of production of scutched flax in Kenya is put at not more than £24 a ton, no allowance being made either for the rent of the land or for supervision.

With 10,000 acres under flax, the gross value of the product in the Colony, on the basis of present prices, would be about £75,000; but Mr. Megaw sees no difficulty in having 25,000 acres under flax in addition to the present 117,848 acres under maize and the 52,135 acres under wheat.

An important factor is the cessation of Russian dumping, for the Soviet now needs all her flax and has plenty of gold; her export of flax has fallen to 60,000 tons per annum, and is still diminishing.

Cheap and easily trained Native labour and the low cost of suitable land render Kenya flax prospects favourable; the cost of pulling an acre of flax in Kenya is put at 5s. to 7s. 6d., against £2 in Belgium and £3 in Northern Ireland. Expensive flax-pulling and automatic scutching machines, as now used in Europe, will not be required.

Dew-retting is unhesitatingly recommended by Mr. Megaw as the best system for Kenya, where, in the wet season, conditions are extremely suitable for the process. It also secures economy of labour and gives improved yield and quality of fibre. Pond and tank retting have already been tried in the Colony, but the fibre produced was harsh and poor, owing to the large mineral content of the water.

#### Assistance from Colonial Development Fund

Money will be required to organise and start the industry anew, for agricultural depression in Kenya still prevents capital investment. The reporter proposes a grant of £18,000 from the Colonial Development Fund, and the establishment of a Flax Board with powers to control the industry in the Colony. This Board would consist of representatives of the Government and of the flax producers, administer the grant, provide flax mills, control the varieties of pure strain flax seed and maintain their purity, provide technical advice to growers, control the flax mills to maintain a high standard of scutching at a reasonable charge, and grade both scutched flax and the flax seed, and the marketing of those two products.

Technical officers will be needed; one, a whole-time man, would canvass and organise prospective flax growers, advise as to the erection of flax mills and supervise their building—two mills only will probably be required in the first year, costing from £1,000 to £1,200 each, to serve two 500-acre units—see *ib* the scutching, be responsible for training Natives and for retting and other experiments, grade the scutched flax and advise growers on technical points. A second officer would be needed for seven months of the year, when scutching operations are being carried out.

Both these officers must have a wide and practical knowledge of the various branches of the flax industry, especially of mill work, and if possible have also an intimate knowledge of farming condi-



tions in Kenya; the permanent officer must be a competent judge of flax fibre, to grade properly the fibre for export. It is possible, thinks Mr. Megaw, that a local man might be found with the requisite qualifications and experience for the part-time post. £5,000 of the Government grant is set aside for the salaries of these two officers for two to three years.

As for the siting of the mills, proximity to a railway station is a minor consideration, as is proximity to a water supply, in the recommended absence of pond or tank retting. A mill should not serve an area of less than 250 acres, 500-acre units being recommended. Such a mill would need 24 to 30 scutching wheels, which, in a working season of about 30 weeks, would scutch about 60 tons of flax. Difficulties of transport might prohibit the usefulness of mills of 1,000-acre capacity. A diesel engine is recommended as a source of power in the mills.

#### Best Areas For Flax Growing

Mr. Megaw's report is backed by a memorandum by Mr. T. A. Wilkinson, the Kenya entomologist, on the flax caterpillar, the only insect pest of flax known so far in Kenya. He condemns large block areas of cultivation, explains that dry areas even at high altitudes are more liable to attack by the caterpillar (*Phytometra orichalcea*, Fab.) than are wetter districts at a lower elevation, and gives as his considered opinion that the areas reasonably safe from attack by the insect are Trans Nzoia, Mount Elgon, Cherangani, Sotik, Endebess, portions of Sabukia, and Upper Solai round Bahati; while areas where the risk would be too great are Nakuru, Solai, Rongai, Njoro and portions of the Ravine. All these areas, both risky and safe, are between 6,000 and 7,000 feet. Mr. Megaw does not think flax can be grown successfully in Kenya below 6,000 feet.

[Editorial reference to this topic is made under Matters of Moment.]

## News Items in Brief

The first English education course for Natives in Southern Rhodesia has been started at St. Augustine's, Penhalonga.

The *Outpost*, the Regimental magazine of the B.S.A. Police, publishes a photograph by Trooper S. Edwards of an ant-bear killed by a lorry on the Tete road—a very unusual occurrence.

Imperial Airways celebrated its fifteenth birthday last week. When the company was formed it operated 1,760 miles of route; to-day the company and its associate companies operate 30,000 miles of route, while plans are far advanced to add another 5,000 miles (across the Atlantic and Tasman Sea) this year.

A Women's National Service League has been formed in Southern Rhodesia, with Lady Stanley as President and Lady Russell as Vice-President, to hasten the completion of the national register and to encourage women and girls to join the Red Cross and the St. John Ambulance classes. Branches are to be opened throughout the Colony.

Anniversary meetings of the U.M.C.A. will be held in London on May 23. The annual meeting of subscribers will be held in the Queen's Hall, W.1, at 3 p.m., under the chairmanship of Lord Sankey. The evening meeting will be held in the same hall under the chairmanship of the Lord Bishop of Oxford. Applications for tickets for the latter meeting should be sent to the Secretary, U.M.C.A., Central Africa House, Wood Street, Westminster, S.W.1, before April 24.

## Mr. Robertson F. Gibb

### President of the Chamber of Shipping

MR. ROBERTSON F. GIBB, Chairman of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Ltd., had the honour on Thursday evening last of presiding as President of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom over the great banquet held at Grosvenor House which was attended by H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, Admiral Lord Chatfield, the Minister for the Co-ordination of Defence, Mr. Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, Dr. Leslie Burgin, Minister of Transport, and hundreds of men prominent in the public and commercial life of the nation.

All the speeches were of excellent quality, Lord Chatfield's being the first made by him outside Parliament since his appointment to the Cabinet.

It was not true, said Dr. Burgin with mock seriousness, that the Ark was the first of the Union-Castle liners, and it was still less true that she was still employed in the Line's intermediate service! What was true was that in its Chairman, Mr. Robertson Gibb, the Line had a first-class man—and an ardent cricket lover, who for many years had given a luncheon aboard one of his own ships in Southampton to outgoing M.C.C. teams.

#### A High Honour

To be elected President of the Chamber of Shipping was one of the highest honours which could be bestowed upon any man in the City of London, and the Chamber, the Minister was convinced, had had no more honoured and respected President in its illustrious past than the one in the Chair that evening—Captain Robertson Gibb, R.N.V.R.

The toast of the President was greeted with the singing of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

The large number of people present with East African and Rhodesian interests was one indication of the President's popularity. Among them were:

Mr. L. Aldridge, Colonel J. Sandeman Allen, the Earl of Athlone, Mr. Stanley Barr, Mr. Fred Bedford, Viscount Bledisloe, Mr. E. Carter Braine, Lord Catto, Major Sir Herbert Cayzer, Lord Chatfield, Mr. W. R. Cleghorn, Lord Craigmyle, Sir William C. Currie, Mr. Charles L. Dalziel, Mr. L. G. Dann, Mr. J. M. Donald, the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, Captain G. F. Gibb, Mr. J. C. Goodman, Captain Arthur L. Gordon, Mr. W. J. Gordon, Mr. A. E. Gough, M. A. C. Grandison.

Mr. Alex Hamilton, Mr. F. J. Harrison, Mr. John Harrison, Mr. R. Harrison, Sir Ernest M. Harvey, Mr. G. B. Haslehurst, Mr. W. L. Hienens, the Earl of Inchcape, Mr. F. S. Joelson, H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, Mr. W. Kerr, Sir Harry Lindsay, Sir Henry Moore, Sir Halford Mackinder, Sir Joseph Napier, Mr. S. M. Lanigan O'Keeffe, Mr. J. F. M. Phillips, Mr. A. F. Procter, Mr. R. Y. Rule, Viscount Stonehaven, Mr. D. Storrar, Sir Campbell Stuart, Sir F. Vernon Thompson, Colonel W. K. Tucker, Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, the Hon. A. Morton Weir, Mr. James Weir, and Mr. Edward Wilshaw.

Owing to heavy pressure on our space we have had to hold over our weekly caricature feature, which will, however, be resumed shortly.

**A Prediction.**—"To-day everything is urging the German Fuehrer to war—the desperate economic situation, which can no longer be effectively controlled; the complete breakdown of morale; the growing hatred against the régime; the beginnings of collapse in the State apparatus, scepticism which extends even to the highest ranks of the Party. What do the coming weeks threaten? A decisive blow to France's position as a World Power, the demand for a redistribution of the Colonial Empires of France, Holland and Belgium, the final exclusion of England from European affairs. The coup, which will be accompanied by Italian action, supported by Germany, in the Colonial sphere, consists in an overnight occupation of Holland, and perhaps movements in various directions so as to occupy strategic key-points. That will be followed by an offer of immediate evacuation on condition that negotiation in the grand style will take place which will establish by agreement a new European order; a new distribution of Colonial possessions, "just" in the sense that they will be divided among the European countries according to the rise or fall in their birth-rates; a general solution of the Jewish question in Europe by enforcing the expulsion of the European Jews; payment of an indemnity of one milliard gold marks in reimbursement of reparations; territorial revision to the advantage of Germany as against France, Belgium, Denmark, Poland. And immediately an offer of 'eternal peace' and certain restrictions on armaments."—*Dr. Hermann Rauschning, in the "Spectator."*

**Bombing Casualties.**—"During the last war, 5 persons were killed and 12 injured per ton of bombs dropped. Casualties in future raids will be roughly 10 killed and 20 wounded per ton of bombs. Those who know something of the German aircraft industry support the view that it would not be difficult for Germany in the first few weeks of a war to dispatch to this country 3,000 tons of bombs a day. As a result of anti-aircraft defence perhaps one-half would fall in open country. Thus, on an effective weight of bombs per day of 1,500 tons, and average casualties of 10 killed and 20 injured per ton of bombs, daily casualties would be 15,000 killed and 30,000 wounded. The Germans anticipate 600 tons of bombs on Berlin every day, with 50 casualties from each ton. On a ratio of one dead to two injured, this suggests 70,000 killed and 140,000 injured in Berlin each week."—*Mr. Oliver Simmons, M.P.*

**Nazi Ideology.**—"There is no possible justification for the invasion and annexation of Bohemia and Moravia. Field-Marshal Goering, in his speech of welcome to Herr Hitler on his triumphal return to Berlin, declared that such was Germany's 'Destiny'; 'Fate' had called the Fuehrer to these mighty tasks. This is of the essence of the Nazi ideology. You do what you will and you take what you can, you practise any violence and commit any wickedness and you justify it all in the name of 'Destiny' or 'Fate' or perhaps of 'historic necessity'. . . . On the same level of thought is Signor Mussolini's creed for the Italians, repeated once more in his recent speech—'Believe, Obey, Fight.' 'Believe'—why? Because he tells them, 'Obey'—whom? Himself. 'Fight'—for what end? It is not for them to choose. That is the level to which the Italian must degrade his intellect. That is the end to which a civilised man is to dedicate his life. By the annexation Herr Hitler has gained much, but he has lost far more. In the short run he gains territory, subjects, munitions, gold, industries, armament works; strategically he is able to put fresh pressure on Poland, Rumania, Hungary. But in the long run he has become, what Dr. Johnson called, a man having the hiss of the world against him."—*Lord Samuel, "Sunday Times."*

**Poland.**—"It is not unlikely that the minorities in Poland, in spite of their numerical strength and their disgraceful treatment by the Polish Government, will create the same kind of problem as did the minorities in Czechoslovakia. There is something over 5,000,000 Ukrainians, 1,500,000 White Russians, nearly 1,000,000 Germans, and over 3,000,000 Jews; but not one of these minorities has an overwhelming preponderance in a large area of the country. A genuine Ukrainian movement exists only in Galicia, but it does not look to the Soviet Union for active support as the Sudeten Germans looked to Germany. The White Russians have a small majority in one county, but the Germans are nowhere massed in a majority."—*The "New Statesman and Nation."*

# Background to

## Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

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**Opinions Epitomised.**—"The German Chancellor is facing his Waterloo."—*Washington Evening Star.*

"In the Great War Germany remained undefeated on land, by sea, and in the air."—*Herr Hitler.*

"The British Empire was created by shipping, and is maintained by shipping."—*Mr. Oliver Stanley, M.P.*

"Propaganda knows neither right nor wrong, neither truth nor falsehood, but only what it wants."—*Dr. Goebbels.*

"Many of the victors of Crecy were conscripts, while France relied mainly upon her professional armies."—*Dr. G. G. Coulton.*

"The balloon barrage in London is now operational should the occasion demand."—*Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P., Air Minister.*

"Germany will find the Czechs the most indigestible people on the earth."—*Mr. Jan Masaryk, former Czech Minister in London.*

"The freedom of the peoples of the British Empire is so resilient that no power can overthrow it."—*Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P.*

"The money spent on the work of the British Council is producing valuable results in raising British prestige abroad."—*Mr. A. Mander, M.P.*

"Our determination to support Britain, come what may, is based alike on moral principle and enlightened self-interest."—*Mr. J. A. Lajons, Prime Minister of Australia.*

"I cannot think of any place or any way in which our interests clash. Our great common interest is the maintenance of tranquillity and co-operation among nations."—*Cdonel Beck, Polish Foreign Minister.*

"If we are involved in war, our contribution and the ways in which we can best make it will not be half-hearted, and will not be based upon any theory of limited liability."—*Mr. Hore-Belisha, M.P., Secretary of State for War.*

"Germany will find us more than willing to discuss with her at the conference table all such matters as are of common concern to our respective countries; what she will not find us prepared to do is to meet her with our hands tied behind our back while she held a loaded pistol in her hand."—*Lord Zetland, Secretary of State for India.*



# to the News

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

"The system of the compensation mark introduced by Germany has not given satisfaction in Brazil and has caused irritation elsewhere in South America as well as in the United States."—*Sir Patrick Hannon, M.P.*

"The majority of mankind are not so much frightened as tired. They have seen how little war has done to advance human happiness. They know that there is neither glory nor victory in whatever war is waged; it is a suicide pact."—*Lady Oxford.*

"German people who listen to foreign broadcasts are reminded that the repetition of such broadcasts may be punished by two years' imprisonment. If the news is repeated in a public place the penalty may be five years' imprisonment."—*Dr. Becker, German State Attorney.*

"In the realisation that economic vassalage takes the form of political vassalage, Roumania defends her economic independence with the same energy with which she defends her political independence and the integrity of her frontiers."—*M. Talarescu, Roumanian Ambassador to France.*

"Jews are the chief owners of urban real estate in Poland. There are 3,200,000 of them, and, though they comprise only 9.8% of the total population, they account for 62% of those engaged in commerce, 40% of craftsmen, 23.5% of those employed in industry, 53% of doctors, and 75% of lawyers."—*Times Warsaw correspondent.*

"To many the word conscription gives the idea of an unwilling citizen, wrested, by methods reminiscent of the press-gang, from his business, his pleasures, or his ambitions in civil life, to be cast into a military machine and there subjected to the tyranny of sergeant-majors and incompetent generals."—*General Sir Alexander J. Godley.*

"The normal peace strength of the Polish Army was recently brought to 450,000 effectives, the Air Force has about 500 bombers and more than 2,000 first-line fighting aeroplanes. The trained reserves of the army are something over 4,000,000 men, and in case of extremity the fighting man power of Poland could be raised to 6,000,000. The morale of the civil community is excellent."—*Warsaw correspondent of "The Times."*

"Hitler believes that he can conquer the world. Before Munich he believed he would have to share it with the British; since September he has been convinced that he can disregard a race he considers decadent, at the head of which are Ministers who have been hitherto willing to believe whatever he told them."—*The "National Review."*

"For more than seven years the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been the evil genius of British foreign policy. Men like the Chancellor and the Home Secretary, who have already once sabotaged the policy of collective security, ought to make way for men like Mr. Eden and Mr. Churchill, who have consistently advocated it."—*Sir Archibald Sinclair, M.P.*

"In *Mein Kampf* there is one towering idea. Herr Hitler not only aims at the most powerful Empire yet seen in history. He says plainly that this world-domination by a superior race must be impregnable established, and that all powers and forces which might seriously compete with it must be struck down or otherwise disabled."—*Mr. J. L. Garvin.*

"Herr Hitler now takes pains to resuscitate (for the benefit of German youth) the legend that the Great War was forced upon Germany, and that by reason of her defeat and present strength she is now entitled to regain and extend her former possessions—in other words, that she should be compensated for the misery and devastation which she inflicted on the world."—*Mr. W. J. Benson.*

"This nation is now united not only in approval of what we have said but in approval of the aim and purpose that lie behind it. The whole Empire, which has hitherto watched our efforts for peace with a fervent hope that they might be successful, shares in that approval. All of them have had a growing consciousness that we cannot live for ever in that atmosphere of surprise and alarm from which Europe has suffered in recent months."—*The Prime Minister.*

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

	£	s.	d.
Consols 2½% ... ..	67	17	6
Kenya 5% ... ..	108	10	0
Kenya 3½% ... ..	97	15	0
N. Rhodesia 3½% ... ..	97	10	0
Nyasaland 3% ... ..	84	5	0
N'land Rlys. 5% A. debts ...	86	10	0
Rhodesian Rlys. 4½% debts ...	85	0	0
S. Rhodesia 3½% ... ..	94	5	0
Sudan 5½% ... ..	105	15	0
Tanganyika 4½% ... ..	108	10	0

**Industrials**

Brit.-Amer. Tobacco (£1) ...	4	17	6
British Oxygen (£1) ...	3	13	9
British Ropes (2s. 6d.) ...	6	6	0
Courtaulds (£1) ...	1	5	3
Dunlop Rubber (£1) ...	1	7	9
General Electric (£1) ...	3	16	6
Imperial Chemical Ind. (£1) ...	1	10	0
Imperial Tobacco (£1) ...	6	12	6
Int. Nickel Canada ...	5	11	4
Prov. Cinematograph ...	19	3	0
Turner and Newall (£1) ...	3	17	6
U.S. Steels ...	5	11	4
United Steel (£1) ...	1	4	0
Unilever (£1) ...	1	14	0
United Tobacco of S.A. ...	4	5	0
Vickers (10s.) ...	1	2	3
Woolworth (5s.) ...	3	0	6

**Mines and Oils**

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

**Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails**

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) ...	1	19	6
British India 5½% prefs. ...	100	15	0
Clan ...	5	0	0
E.D. Realisation ...	3	3	0
Great Western ...	26	0	0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank ...	85	0	0
L.M.S. ...	13	5	0
National Bank of India ...	29	0	0
Southern Railway def. ord. ...	13	15	0
Standard Bank of S.A. ...	15	0	0
Union-Castle 6% prefs. ...	19	9	0

**Plantations**

Anglo-Dutch (£1) ...	1	4	6
Lingit (£1) ...	14	9	0
Lond. Asiatic (2s.) ...	3	4	0
Malayalam Pl. (£1) ...	1	7	6
Rubber Trust (£1) ...	1	7	6

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## PERSONALIA

Lady Broughton has arrived home from New York.

Sir John and Lady Maffey have returned to King's Lynn from their visit to Africa.

Viscountess Bledisloe is now convalescing in Bath after two attacks of influenza.

Mr. Gordon James is expected to arrive home very shortly from Northern Rhodesia.

Sir Ronald and Lady Storrs are expected to arrive home from the United States on April 12.

The Duchess of Gloucester will distribute the Royal Maundy at Westminster Abbey to-day.

The Rev. Canon Gaster, headmaster of the King's College, Budo, has arrived home from Uganda on medical advice.

Captain G. D. Garforth-Bless and Miss S. Muir Mackenzie, formerly of Tanganyika, were married in London last week.

Sir Denison Ross, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Anglo-Portuguese Society, and Lady Ross are visiting Lisbon.

Dr. A. Mozley, of the London School of Tropical Medicine, is in Southern Rhodesia to do three years' research on bilharzia.

President Carmona, accompanied by the Portuguese Minister for the Colonies, will leave Lisbon late next month on a visit to Mozambique.

Yeta III, Paramount Chief of Barotseland, who is still very ill as a result of a stroke, is, according to telegraphic advices, making some progress.

Major (local Lieutenant-Colonel) W. A. Dimoline, M.C., who commands the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, has been promoted Lieutenant-Colonel.

Sir Leopold Moore has resigned from the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council as a protest against the report of the Bledisloe Commission.

Sir Henry Chapman, former general manager of Rhodesia Railways, of whom he is now a director, has joined the board of the Trans-Zambesia Railway Company.

The Duke of Devonshire, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, will leave this country next month on a visit to Southern Rhodesia and South Africa. He will return by air at the end of July.

Sir Harold Kittermaster, former Governor of Nyasaland, who died recently in Zomba, left estate in Great Britain valued at £10,608, with net personalty £10,621. He bequeathed all his property, except £50, to his wife for life, with remainder to his children.

Mr. J. C. Abraham, Senior Provincial Commissioner in Nyasaland, is on his way home on leave, accompanied by Mrs. Abraham.

Mr. Frank Scudamore, who served as a war correspondent through the Sudan campaigns of 1896-98, died in London on Monday at the age of 80.

Dr. Manuel de Lacerda, who has been elected President of the Beira Chamber of Commerce, is one of the most popular men in the community of Mozambique.

Sir Douglas Jardine, formerly Chief Secretary of Tanganyika, and now Governor of Sierra Leone, left England last week with Lady Jardine on his return from leave.

Mr. A. Corfield, the Palestine official, who was shot at six times last Saturday, formerly served for many years in the Sudan. One of the shots punctured his hat.

Colonel W. H. Franklin, who recently left East Africa on a visit to his daughter in Singapore, expects to arrive in England very shortly, accompanied by Mrs. Franklin.

Mr. Arthur Champion has presented to the British Museum (Natural History) a series of rocks collected by him during a motor journey across Africa, from Dakar to Nairobi, in 1937.

Mr. Alex Holm, former Director of Agriculture in Kenya, will judge Percheron horses at the centenary show of the Royal Agricultural Society in Windsor Great Park in July.

Mr. J. Millar, of Messrs. Oxley, Ltd., has been elected President of the Salisbury Rotary Club for the year beginning in July next, with Mr. M. E. Cleveland as Vice-President.

Mr. C. H. J. Wood and Miss Dorothy Keeling, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Harry Keeling and Mrs. Molly Keeling, of Elmenteita, Kenya, were married in Nairobi last week.

Major-General G. A. D. Harvey, who went on retired pay last week, and who has been hon. surgeon to the King for the past two years, formerly served in the Sudan and Egypt.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Miss Sheila MacDonald were the principal guests at the annual dinner of the Parliamentary Press Gallery last week.

Lord Harlech will preside, and Earl Winterton will be principal guest, at the annual dinner of the School of Oriental and African Studies, to be held at Grosvenor House on May 11.

We regret to announce the death of Captain C. F. Hewlett-Cooper, R.N. (Retd.). Captain Hewlett-Cooper, who was 63 years of age, went to Tanganyika in 1920 as Marine Superintendent of Tanganyika Railways, and retained that office until he retired two or three years ago. He formerly served with the Royal Navy from 1889 to 1920.



Mrs. A. H. Wynne, wife of the manager of the Tabora branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, died recently in London.

Dr. B. A. Goghlan, medical officer in Iringa, is on his way home on leave. He has served in Tanganyika for the past 13 years.

Sir James McDonald has been re-elected President of the Navy League of Rhodesia, with Sir George Johnson as Deputy President.

Dr. Marques Mano, Director of Civil Administration in Mozambique, has been appointed Governor-General of Angola, and has left P.E.A. for Lisbon.

Four Moshi ladies, Mrs. Giner, Mrs. McFarland, Mrs. Salter and Mrs. Tobler, recently climbed Mount Kilimanjaro. They reached 18,000 ft., after which they returned to Kibo Hut at 16,000 ft.

Captain G. A. Scott, who has been appointed commanding officer of the new cruiser "Belfast," gained the D.S.C. during the War for services in the monitor "Severn" off the East African coast.

Sir Charles F. Belcher, who served for many years in East Africa, was Chief Justice of Trinidad and Tobago from 1930 to 1936, and retired to Kenya in 1937, has been admitted to practise at the Kenya Bar.

Sir Alfred Beit, M.P., who visited East Africa two years ago, will shortly be married to Miss Clementine, younger daughter of the late Major the Hon. Clement Mitford and of Lady Helen Nutting.

Mr. C. D. Don, editor of the Johannesburg Star, who is known to many of our Rhodesian and East African readers, has retired at the age of 63, but will remain with that newspaper in a consultative capacity.

Dr. A. J. W. Wilkins, Medical Officer of Health to the City Council of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, will represent that body at the annual South African Medical Congress in Port Elizabeth, which begins on July 10.

Major C. C. B. Morris, the former head of the London Fire Brigade, who recently made a tour of Eastern Africa, is writing a book of his reminiscences, in which he will include his impressions of Central Africa.

Mr. A. J. Findlay, formerly Director of Agriculture in Zanzibar, has been appointed to take charge of the Colonial Hall in the British Pavilion at the World's Fair, New York. He will leave for New York in the middle of this month.

Mr. W. C. Mitchell has been elected this year's President of the Aero Club of East Africa, with Mr. Norman Gladwell, Brigadier-General A. C. Lewin and Squadron Leader Wynne Eyton as Vice-Presidents. At the recent annual meeting of the club it was stated that there had been a net increase of 52 new members during the year, that 22 members had gained pilot's "A" licences and 16 had secured "B" licences. Major F. C. G. Stratton was elected a Vice-Patron of the Club, and Mr. H. J. Webster was elected hon. secretary.

The late Mr. J. E. H. Lomas, who was managing director of the Anglo-Rhodesian and General Investment Company, and was associated with many other Rhodesian mining enterprises, left estate valued at £73,089, with net personality £63,593.

Councillor D. McDonald, Mayor of Salisbury, has been nominated to represent the City Council on the Southern Rhodesian Air Raid Precautions Panel. Dr. A. J. W. Wilkins, Medical Officer of Health, has been authorised by the Council to serve on the Panel.

Sergeant-Major E. W. Richens, for 20 years in the B.S.A. Police, has been promoted lieutenant and has left Umtali to take charge of the Police in Bulawayo. He served in the War with the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry and as an observer in the Royal Air Force.

Brigadier Bigwood, of the Salvation Army, who served in Nairobi for many years and went to West Africa a few years ago, is on holiday in England, and expects to return to Lagos in May. His son, who is in business in Nairobi, is also spending a holiday with his parents.

Southern Rhodesia should get some useful publicity when Miss Frances Hotham returns to England with the colour films she has just taken of typical scenes and inhabitants of the Colony, for she is a skilled film-maker, broadcaster and lecturer who has travelled widely in the Empire.

Mr. J. A. Barrow, the newly-appointed Chief Inspector of Schools in Southern Rhodesia, remarked when presenting prizes to the Salisbury Polytechnic that in 1927 the school had only seven students and one teacher, while in 1939 there were over 400 students working in 40 classes. He was, he said, impressed with the provision of educational facilities by the State.

Mr. L. B. Freeston, O.B.E., the new Chief Secretary of Tanganyika Territory, will be the speaker at the next meeting of the East African Group of the Over-Seas League, to be held in Over-Seas House, Park Place, St. James's, on Thursday, April 20. He will speak on the "Government of East Africa and inter-territorial services." Tea will be served at 3.45 p.m. and the address begin at 4.15 p.m.

Count Lippens was last night the guest of the Royal African Society at a private dinner at which he spoke on the affairs of the Belgian Congo. On the previous evening the Belgian Ambassador had given in his honour at the Embassy a dinner party which was attended by Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, and the Earl of Athlone, President of the Royal African Society, and a number of other people prominent in African circles.

Mr. and Mrs. V. R. Anley, formerly of Northern Rhodesia, are on their way back to England from a three months' visit to Ceylon, whither they were accompanied by Mr. H. A. Green. Among the East Africans whom they met were Mr. Justice Hearn, late of Tanganyika, and Mrs. Hearn; Mr. Justice F. A. Mosley, formerly Attorney-General in Nyasaland, who was Acting Chief Justice of the island at the time; and Mr. B. L. Hunt, formerly of Northern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Hunt, whose daughter is married to a doctor in Trincomalee.

## To Encourage Education

### Uganda's Valuable Initiative

NATIVE EDUCATION is, certainly more advanced in Uganda than in most of our Eastern African Dependencies, and a publication devoted to the activities and interests of teachers in that Protectorate breaks new ground.

The first number of the *Uganda Teachers' Journal* is a large octavo brochure, 16 pages, containing articles by distinguished officials and non-officials in Uganda, from Sir Albert Cook to Mr. A. S. Lubwama, an African Assistant Inspector of Schools, from Mr. A. H. Cox, Resident of Buganda, to Miss A. B. Robertson, Woman Inspector of Schools. It is prefaced by a message from Sir Philip Mitchell, the Governor, a striking photograph of whom forms the frontispiece, it contains 20 illustrations reproduced on art paper from photographs of a quality unusual in African Colonial publications, and there is a map of Uganda showing the distribution of the main languages.

Mr. Jowitt, Director of Education, is the editor, with Mr. R. E. Parry as his assistant; the red cover, typical of Uganda, was designed by Mrs. Trowell and the journal is issued free to all English-speaking teachers in Government and State-aided schools in the Protectorate. Copies can be bought by other people for 1s. 6d. from the Government Printer, Entebbe, whose good work is gratefully recognised, as is the Government's financial assistance.

### Reminiscences of Early Days in Uganda

Dr. W. H. Kauntze, Director of Medical Services, in a brief but pointed article, stresses the importance of cleanliness and of hygiene, rather than a knowledge of anatomy and diseases, the study of which is over-emphasised in Uganda schools. Sir Albert Cook, who, in his retirement in Kampala, is devoting himself to the history of Uganda, reveals that the original hard-wood blocks carved in 1879 by Alexander Mackay with letters of the alphabet for the teaching of the Natives are still preserved in the C.M.S. headquarters in London; and Father A. Hughes, of the late Father's Mission, who also writes of the early days of education in the Protectorate, records that the first mail received by Father Lourdel arrived in October, 1879, having been dispatched from headquarters on June 16.

A photograph of the beautiful little yacht "Bluebell," built for the Governor by pupils of the Government Technical School, Kampala, proves really extraordinary skill by the scholars and sound teaching, as does one of the dining hall of the school, also built entirely by the scholars. To the end of 1937, writes Mr. D. McN. Cavers, the chief instructor, 176 pupils had completed their training and gone out to work, and almost all of them were in good employment and doing useful work for the community.

"Makerere College in Retrospect," is the title of an article by the late Principal, Mr. D. G. Tomblings. Mr. R. A. Snoxall, discussing what languages should be taught in Uganda schools, lists Luganda, Lunyoro, Acholi and Ateso as the four tongues of sufficient importance to be taught in their respective areas, and has a good word for Swahili as a subject, but not as a medium of instruction; he concludes that the better teaching of African languages in the earlier stages of the primary schools is needed as badly as the better teaching of English in the later stages, both keys being necessary to enable pupils to unlock the doors of learning.

## Must Pay Debts in Full

### To Qualify for Parliamentary Nomination

AN interesting point in the qualification for nomination in an election for Parliament has been decided by Mr. Justice Lewis in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Charles Olley was refused nomination by the Minister for Internal Affairs on the grounds that he had assigned his estate on July 1, 1937, and had not yet paid his debts in full—which was admitted by Mr. Olley, who claimed, however, that as an assignor under the Insolvency Act was automatically relieved of his debts immediately upon the Master accepting his assignment, the assignor had obtained his discharge, and his disqualification as a candidate for election was removed.

The Judge, who heard the case in chambers, ruled that a debtor who had been "relieved of his debts" did not thereby "obtain his discharge," and that in the case of those who make a composition, assignment or arrangement with their creditors, the disqualification for nomination as a candidate for Parliamentary election ceases only when they have paid their debts in full.

### Empire Day Banquet

The Empire Day Banquet of the combined Empire societies in London is to be held at Grosvenor House on Wednesday, May 24. T.H.R. The Duke and Duchess of Kent will be the chief guests, and Major-General the Rt. Hon. Earl of Athlone will preside. Applications for tickets (16s. each) should be made to the secretary of the Royal Empire Society, Northumberland Avenue, not later than May 8.

### Day-Trip to Serengeti

To leave Njoro at 6:15 a.m., reach the Serengeti Plains, see 20 lions, take 30 photographs and arrive back in Njoro at 5 p.m. the same day is "going some," as Americans have it. Yet it was done recently by General Lewin and Captain Mackinlay, who were assisted on their arrival by Captain "Monty" Moore, V.C., the Game Warden, who is now on his way home on leave. Of course, the visitors flew to the Serengeti and back.

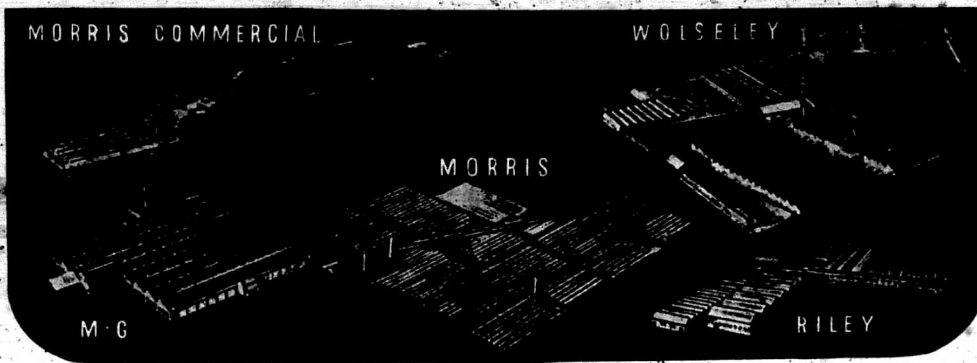
### S. Rhodesia's Population

The aggregate population of Southern Rhodesia on June 30, 1938, is officially given as 1,376,000, of whom 58,870 were Europeans, 5,670 Asians and Coloured, and 1,311,000 Natives. During the ten-year period 1929-1938 the European population increased by 29%, Asians by 45%, and Natives showed a steady rise estimated at 293,000. Of the immigrants during the decade 34% were British, 23% British South Africans, 10% South African, Dutch, 6% other British, 8% European aliens, 3% Asians, and 1% Coloured.

### Rhodesian Publicity

A Publicity and Information Bureau for Salisbury is proposed by the City Council of the capital of Southern Rhodesia. Its net cost will be about £1,000 a year. There has been some criticism of the refusal of the Government to pay half the cost, since it has contributed £650 to Bulawayo publicity against £300 found by that town, and £300 to Umtali against its own contribution of £150; but since those arrangements were made the whole question of Rhodesian publicity has been under review and development. The possibility of Government assistance to Salisbury is still not excluded.





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## Questions in Parliament

### Two Unfortunate Mistakes

MR. BROOKE asked the Colonial Secretary the number of convictions under the Native registration law in Kenya in 1936 and 1937.

Sir Thomas Inskip replied in the absence of Mr. MacDonald that the actual number of convictions in 1937 was 4,405. Unfortunately, an error occurred in the mechanical tabulation of those statistics, with the result that the figure in the published reports was exactly double the true total. As regards the number of convictions in 1936, there was some doubt as to the correct figure; the figure given in the Judicial Department's annual report was 4,797, while the number given in the annual report on Native Affairs was 5,000.

What are the normal rates of pay for juveniles in Kenya? asked Mr. Brooke—to be told that the largest employers of juvenile labour in the Colony were the tea estates, on which, according to the Committee on Juvenile Employment, the minimum wage was 5s. per month (2d. per day), though earnings in some cases amounted to 15s. per month. On the sisal estates wages ranged from 4s. to 7s. per month, and only in the mining industry, where a day's task in many cases occupied only five to six hours, were they as low as 3s. to 7s. per month.

In addition to cash wages, added Sir Thomas Inskip, the juveniles were supplied by the employers with food and medical attention and, if employed away from their homes, with housing. On the tea estates facilities for education and recreation were provided. For comparison, he mentioned that in 1937 the cash wages (exclusive of food, etc.) received by adult unskilled workers ranged from 10s. to 14s. per month.

### Harbouring Runaway Servants

Mr. Brooke asked whether there had been any recent changes in the penalty for harbouring a runaway servant or labourer in Kenya, to which Sir Thomas Inskip replied that the facts were:

In the legislation in operation prior to 1937 a penalty of a fine not exceeding £3 or imprisonment not exceeding six months was prescribed for the offences of decoying away or unlawfully inducing a servant to quit the service of his employer, or knowingly harbouring a servant who might improperly quit the service of his employer. In a Bill introduced into the Legislative Council in 1937 the maximum fine for decoying or inducing a servant to quit his employment was raised to £150, and the maximum fine for harbouring to £10.

The relevant clause was re-drafted in Committee, and by inadvertence the fine of £150 was made to

relate to all these offences. When forwarding the Ordinance to Whitehall in January, 1938, the Governor had reported what had occurred and stated that steps would be taken to rectify the error at a convenient opportunity. An Ordinance reducing to £10 the maximum fine for harbouring was enacted in the following December, a maximum fine of £150 being retained for the offences of decoying, etc.

### Naturalisation in Mandated Territories

Mr. Sorensen asked whether the Colonial Secretary would take steps to enable foreigners who had resided in Mandated Territories for at least five years to apply for and receive British naturalisation.

Sir Thomas Inskip, who had been asked to reply, said that H.M. Government was considering the introduction of legislation which, if passed, would enable residents in Mandated Territories to become eligible for naturalisation as British subjects. It was not possible to say when such legislation was likely to be introduced.

Captain Plugge asked whether there was any existing system under which pensions were granted to the widows of Governors of Crown Colonies, and whether any record was kept of the financial position of such widows of men who had rendered the State good service but who might be, in some cases, in poor circumstances.

Sir Thomas Inskip replied that there was no provision for pensions to the widows of Governors, as such; but if, prior to his appointment as Governor, an officer was a contributor to one of the many schemes which existed for providing pensions for the widows and orphans of Colonial civil servants, his widow would be eligible for a pension on his death. No record was kept of the financial position of Governors' widows.

### Amalgamation in the Rhodesias

Mr. Sorensen asked whether the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs could make a statement respecting the future relationship of Southern and Northern Rhodesia; the estimated number of Native adults and children; and the number of punishments of Natives by beating or whipping for the last available year.

Sir Thomas Inskip replied that a statement in regard to the recent report of the Royal Commission on the Rhodesias and Nyasaland would be made shortly. In regard to the other part of the question, the only available population figures for Southern and Northern Rhodesia did not distinguish between Native adults and children. The number of sentences of corporal punishment imposed upon Natives in Southern Rhodesia in 1938 (including cases of punishment for prison offences) was 1,056; in Northern Rhodesia, the figure for 1937 was 202.

Mr. Sorensen: "Does the gentleman not agree that the figures regarding beatings in prison do not form a good advertisement for democratic government in that part of the Empire?"

Asked whether the appointment had yet been made of an administrative officer from Northern Rhodesia to travel about Southern Rhodesia to supervise conditions, in which the Natives from the Northern territory were employed, Sir Thomas Inskip replied that the Government of Northern Rhodesia appointed a Labour Officer in July, 1938, to reside in Southern Rhodesia and carry out the functions indicated in Clause 13 of the International Colonial Agreement of 1930.

Mr. Creech Jones asked whether the attention of the Colonial Secretary had been drawn to the section of the Orde Browne report dealing with

(Concluded on next page.)

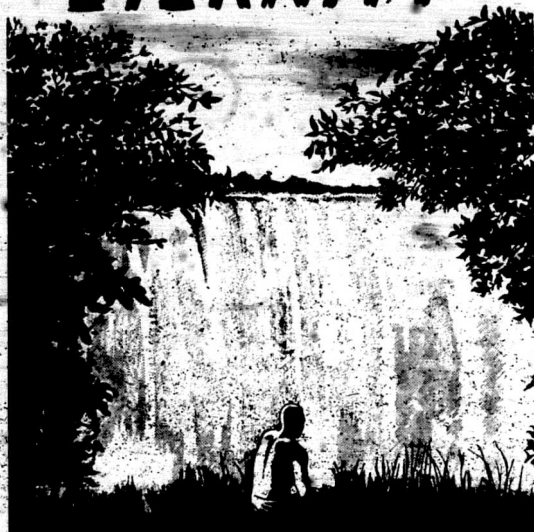
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SOUTHERN  RHODESIA

## Questions in Parliament

(Concluded from previous page.)

the treatment of juvenile delinquents and young prisoners; and whether steps were being taken to deal with the social problem described on pages 70 and 71 of that report.

Sir Thomas Inskip replied that he was aware of the importance of dealing with that problem, and further examination was being made in Northern Rhodesia into the incidence of juvenile delinquency, with a view to a definite scheme being formulated for the care and education of such delinquents.

Mr. Eckersley said in the course of a question raised in the House of Commons last week that troops in the Sudan were being supplied with pyjamas of Japanese manufacture. Mr. More-Belisha, Minister for War, promised to make inquiries into the matter.

Mr. A. Henderson asked the Prime Minister whether the Italian Government had now accepted H.M. Government's view of the legal position with regard to the provisions of Article 11 of the St. Germain Convention relating to missionary activities; and whether the British and American missionaries who were requested to leave Ethiopia during 1937 had since been permitted to return.

Mr. Butler replied that the answer to the first part of the question was in the negative. As regards the second part, he was not aware that requests for permission to return to Italian East Africa had yet been made to the Italian authorities by any of the British or American missionaries who were requested to leave during 1937.

### East African Boundaries

Mr. A. Henderson asked the Prime Minister whether the recent consultation with the Egyptian Government regarding the adjustment of the boundary between Italian East Africa and the Sudan had terminated; whether the memorandum embodying the joint proposals of H.M. Government and the Egyptian Government for the adjustment of those boundaries and the memorandum of H.M. Government with regard to Kenya and British Somaliland had been submitted to the Italian Government; and what further discussions were to take place.

Mr. R. A. Butler replied that the answers to the first two parts were in the affirmative. Further discussions were expected to take place on the receipt of such suggestions as the Italian Government on their side might wish to offer for the rectification of the frontiers between Italian East Africa on the one hand and Kenya, Somaliland and the Sudan on the other, in order to facilitate the administration of those territories and to improve the position of the tribes in the areas adjoining the frontiers.

Mr. A. Henderson asked whether British territories adjacent to Ethiopia were still open to refugees from Italian territory.

Sir T. Inskip replied that persons were permitted to enter Kenya or Somaliland from Italian territory provided they complied with the immigration laws. Persons failing to comply with the laws were liable to deportation, though whether they would be allowed to remain in the territory or not would depend on the merits of their individual case. Persons charged with or convicted of certain criminal offences in Italian territory would fall to be dealt with under the provisions of the Anglo-Italian Extradition Treaty of 1873. That Treaty provided that no accused or convicted person should be given up if the offence for which he was claimed was political.



## LATEST MINING NEWS

**Company Progress Reports**

**Wankie Colliery.**—March coal-sales totalled 77,692 tons.  
**Rhodesia Broken Hill.**—March output: Zinc, 1,050 tons; fused vanadium, 54 tons.

**Rhomines.**—During February 1,200 tons were milled and treated by cyanide. Value: £721, compared with £1,264 in January.

**Lonely Reef.**—During March 11,800 tons were crushed, yielding 1,212 oz. fine gold. Estimated profit, £309. (February: £165.)

**Ngiga Mining Company.**—During February the mill ran 635 hours, crushing 800 tons, for a recovery by amalgamation of 359 oz. (approximately 75% fine gold).

**Bushtick Mines.**—Milled in March, 15,897 tons, for a yield of 2,241 oz. fine gold. Profit, £5,392. An additional 2,103 tons were milled from the Eveline and Woolwinder properties at an estimated profit of £1,207.

**Kenya Gold Mining.**—During February 1,808 tons were milled, yielding 565 oz. fine gold and 74 oz. silver; 840 tons of sands were cyanided, yielding 89 oz. fine gold and 10 oz. silver. Total: 654 oz. fine gold; 84 oz. silver.

**Wanderer.**—During March 41,300 tons were crushed, for a total recovery of 4,486 oz. fine gold. Total estimated value, £33,199; profit, £12,491; royalty, £737; working expenses, £20,708; working costs, including dev. expenditure, £4,612.

**Sherwood Starr.**—A cable received states that during March 8,500 tons were crushed for a yield of 1,447 oz. fine gold. Estimated value, £10,623. Total working costs, £7,450, including development redemption at 1s. 3d. per ton and concentrates realisation costs. Estimated profit at mine, £3,173, less estimated Government royalty, nil. Add sundry revenue, £327. Estimated total net profit, £3,500. (February, £2,251.) Capital expenditure, nil. Results include 273 tons of waste, value £2,000, recovered from excess grades, also 1,300 estimated net value slag shipped. Footage development, 216 ft.

**Cam and Motor.**—During March 26,200 tons milled yielded 7,575 oz. fine gold. Estimated value, £55,831. Total working costs, £24,154, including development redemption, £3,930. Estimated profit at mine, £31,697, less estimated Government royalty, £2,793. Estimated net profit at mine, £28,904. Sundry revenue, £116. Estimated total net profit, £29,020. (February, £28,007.) Capital expenditure, £1,521. Footage: sub-vertical shaft 5 ft., sub-circular shaft 62 ft., development 1,227 ft., sand shafts 125 ft. Cam: No. 34 level, main drive 1,850 ft. S. co-ordinate 180 ft. driven, av. 9.7 dwt. over 44 in. reef not fully exposed. Motor: No. 32 level sub-level drive footwall "B" reef 690 ft. W. co-ordinate 215 ft. driven, av. 4.6 dwt. over 40 in. reef not fully exposed. No. 35 level stope drive footwall "A" reef, 655 ft. W. co-ordinate 45 ft. driven, av. 4.9 dwt. over 45 in., reef not fully exposed.

**Rezende.**—A cable received states that during March 8,000 tons were crushed, and 1,802 tons of sorted out waste were dealt with, yielding 1,813 oz. fine gold; estimated revenue, £13,686. Total working costs, £9,055; including development redemption, £2,400. Estimated profit, £4,631; add royalties, £325. Add rents, £50. Estimated total profit at mine, £5,006. (February, £4,506.) Capital expenditure, £4,275. Footage: development, 1,298; Rezende circular shaft 65 ft. Rezende, No. 18 level E. drive from winze No. 2 E. 31 ft. driven, av. 9.5 dwt. over 68 in., reef not fully exposed; W. drive from same winze 57 ft. driven, av. 10.4 dwt. over 67 in., reef not fully exposed. E. drive from winze No. 1 E. 51 ft. driven, av. 10.6 dwt. over 66 in., reef not fully exposed. Old West: No. 3 level, E. drive 89 ft. driven, av. 4.9 dwt. over 65 in., reef not fully exposed. Winze No. 1 E. 40 ft. sunk, av. 5 dwt. over 37 in., reef not fully exposed. No. 1 W. crosscut N. av. 4.7 dwt. for 552 in. No. 6 level W. driven 8 ft. av. 10 dwt. over 63 in., reef not fully exposed.

**Rhokana Corporation**

Rhokana Corporation announces the payment of an interim dividend of 25% on the Ordinary and "A" shares, payable on April 12, less tax at 2s. 9d. The distribution is at the same rate as was paid last year.

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## Bukura Mining Company Offer for Magadi Soda Shares

### Encouraging News of Developments By Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

ENCOURAGING news of development work on the property of the Bukura Mining Company in Kakamega was given at the recent annual meeting by Captain D. A. Vaughan-Philpott, Chairman of the company. He said that on the No. 1 Lusulu lode winzes had been sunk, Nos. 1 and 2 connecting up by a drive at the 130 ft. level; No. 1 winze was being carried down to the 100 ft. level, the result exposing ore of good average grade. The main shaft was being sunk to 230 ft. Development at that level would, it was hoped, increase their ore reserves by some 13,000 tons. Ore reserve at the 100 ft. level was 4,864 tons averaging 10-50 dwt. over 32 in. On the Taylor lode development had been confined to exploratory work with a view to increasing the length of pay strike, but the results had not so far been encouraging; ore reserves at the 130 ft. level were 2,570 tons, av. 24.7 dwt. over 30 in. On the Bukura lode ore reserves at the 80 ft. level totalled 4,516 tons, av. 10.67 dwt. over 108 in.

#### Roan Antelope Copper Mines

The directors of Roan Antelope Copper Mines have declared an interim dividend of 6d. per unit of Ordinary stock, less tax, payable on May 22.

#### Globe and Phoenix

The board of Globe and Phoenix Gold Mining Company have declared a first interim dividend of 1s. 6d. per share free of tax, in respect of the year ending December 31, 1939. Payment will be made on May 1.

#### Eileen Alannah

Profit of the Eileen Alannah Mining Company, of Southern Rhodesia, totalled £1,469 during 1938. This sum, which is derived from interest, rents and fees, compared with £1,451 during the preceding 12 months, and has been used to extinguish the company's profit and loss account. A balance of £204 is carried forward. The portion of the company's property allocated to tributors has been extended, while royalties received during the year have fallen slightly from £779 to £721. The annual meeting is to be held at Southern House, E.C.4, on April 18.

#### Mining Personnel

Mr. H. Izard, Commissioner of Mines in Kenya, has arrived home on leave, accompanied by Mrs. Izard. Captain C. T. Davenport is acting as Commissioner during his absence from the country.

Mr. J. L. Riddoch has been appointed an additional director of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd. The appointment of Mr. Michael Haskel as managing director has been terminated, but he remains a director of the company.

Colonel G. J. S. Scovell, Chairman of Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd., who left London in November to make another extensive African tour, has recently returned. He flew from Cairo to Kisumu, spent about four weeks on the Rosterman property in Kenya, paid a visit to the Lake Kivu area, and then flew from Mombasa to South Africa, whence he returned by sea.



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

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

April 1—Sept. 30: Terms 14s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. daily, or 3½ to 5½ guineas weekly, golf included. Special family, long leave and winter terms.

**ELFORDLEIGH HOTEL, PLYMPTON, SOUTH DEVON.**

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD., has offered to purchase the shares of the Magadi Soda Company (one of its subsidiary undertakings) on the following terms: for the 6% first preference £1 shares, 2s. a share; for the 6% second preference 5s. shares, 9d. a share; and for the preferred ordinary 5s. shares, 1s. a share. In respect of the partly paid preferred ordinary shares the offer provides for the payment to I.C.I. of a sum equal to the amount of the uncalled and (where applicable) called but unpaid capital on the shares held, less 1s. per share.

The market price of the second preference shares is about 3½d., while the partly paid preferred shares stand at about 5s. discount.

In a circular recommending acceptance of the offer the directors of the Magadi Soda Company state that the net profit for 1938 amounted to £18,787, which represents an improvement of about £2,700 over the 1937 figure. The whole of this sum will, however, be absorbed in paying the debenture interest for 1938, even upon the reduced amount of debentures now outstanding, together with the arrears of interest due in respect of 1937. In view of the further decline which seems to be inevitable in the company's export trade, they add that it would appear that the development of salt sales and the possibility of a demand for substantial quantities of soda ash in local markets offer the only prospect of arresting a further drop in profits.

## East African Sugar Millers

EAST AFRICAN sugar millers and producers recently met in Nairobi under the chairmanship of the secretary of the Governors' Conference. The Directors of Agriculture of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda were also present.

It was agreed that a proportion of the East African export quota of 24,250 tons for the year 1938-39 should now be relinquished for use by other sugar-producing Colonies, it being felt that in view of the expansion of the local market and of the known fact that the current year's export quota could not be filled, such action would in no way operate so as to reduce East Africa's basic quota in future years, but might be expected to have an opposite effect.

The claims of the Tanganyika mill for an increased share in the export quota and for a share in the special Colonial Preference certificates on sugar were also considered, together with a claim from the Nyanza Farmers' Association for a proportionate share in the Preference certificates in respect of jaggery exported by them.

It was noted with satisfaction that tentative agreement had been reached by the representatives of all mills for the formation of an Association of East African Sugar Millers, who are to meet again in June to consider proposals for the constitution of this body.

The 300-mile long fence which has been built in Southern Rhodesia to control foot and mouth disease, and thus continue the export of beef to this country, has been completed. Nearly 150 Native constables patrol the fence regularly to ensure that no cattle break through, and every animal in any prohibited area is examined for infection at least once a fortnight.



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**Tilley Table Lamp** with its clear, white light banishes all eyestrain when reading or doing needlework. Burns steadily, even when standing in a draught, without hissing noise. **Tilley Storm Lantern** is invaluable for all work after dark in yards, farms, stables, garages, etc. Equally useful indoors or outdoors. Can be hung up, stood down or carried about as required. Unaffected by weather, however severe. Strongly made of stout brass and there are no parts to rust or corrode.



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- W. & A. G. Ltd., Abercorn, N. Rhodesia

and all Colonial Governments. If any difficulty, write direct for list of Lamps, Storm Lanterns, Radiators for the home, etc., to:

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## Federation of Producers

THE PRIMARY PRODUCERS of Kenya, representing the planting and agricultural industries, met last week in conference in Nakuru to form a Federation, on the model of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, working on non-political and strictly business lines.

These primary industries play a large part in the economy of the Colony—are, indeed, the foundation of the life of Kenya—that it was felt a Federation which would concern itself with their common interests, promote, protect and co-ordinate their activities, and discuss and deal with questions connected with or affecting agriculture and planting was essential, and would fill a very obvious gap in the framework of industrial life.

An important point was that such a Federation would be able to represent the primary industries as a unit to the Government, discuss legislation affecting their interests, and be heard by the Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Council on matters of productive expenditure. The Government would find the Federation a convenience, enabling it to receive clear information on subjects concerning the primary industries from a really representative body.

When direct representation of commercial or professional interest is desired by the Government, it often appeals to the Associated Chambers of Commerce, which submit a name or names to the Government for its approval; it is hoped that a similar procedure will be adopted by Government in matters of the primary production, *vis-à-vis* the new Federation.

Railway rates are of vital importance to the planting and agricultural interests, and a resolution

was framed for consideration expressing the desire to see rates stabilised at a reasonable level supported by a rates stabilisation reserve which only extreme conditions of distress would disturb.

The Federation is to be supported by subscriptions from the constituent industries, such as the Kenya Farmers' Association, the Kenya Sisal Growers' Association, the Kenya Co-operative Creameries, the Stock Owners' Association of Kenya, the Kenya Tea Growers' Association, the Pyrethrum and Passion-Fruit Boards, and the Coffee Board of Kenya.

The Federation would meet in full session once a year, and the Executive every six months, a standing committee dealing with business between meetings of the Executive. No industry will be represented by more than one organisation or association.

## Trade in the Sudan

SIR EDWARD COOK, presiding at the annual meeting of the National Bank of Egypt last week, said that bad times had always hit the Sudan more severely than Egypt, for there was less accumulated wealth and much less margin in her economic system. Happily, the low prices which prevailed last year for cotton were not accompanied, as in Egypt, by a poor crop, the production being not much below that of the previous year. Food crops also were abundant.

The early disappearance of the annual subsidy from Egypt is a serious loss of revenue to a country where the standard of life and taxable capacity are low, and whose productive power can only be increased by long years of patient development. It is fortunate for her that the public finances have been skilfully and carefully nursed, so that in lean years like the present, when the Government has been obliged to budget for a deficit, the existence of substantial reserves, accumulated from past surpluses, enables the country's financial needs to be met without inconvenience.

## Heavy Rhodesian Rains

THE latest review of agricultural conditions in Southern Rhodesia states that the rainfall in Salisbury during February was 16.77 inches, or only 0.04 inch less than the record established in 1907. Bulawayo established a record with 13.52 inches. Crops are suffering from excessive moisture in the soil, and the absence of prolonged spells of sunshine is having an adverse effect. So far no reliable forecast of the maize crop is available. Owing to the heavy rains cattle are not improving, but well-managed sheep have stood up astonishingly well. The Virginia tobacco crop has suffered, plant growth being retarded by excessive rain and lack of sunshine. The crop which has been harvested is satisfactory considering the seasonal conditions under which it was grown.

## Germany v. Japan

Will Germany endeavour to oust Japan as an exporter of cotton piece goods to East Africa? A report issued by the Joint Committee of the Cotton Trade Organisation states that the Greater German cotton industry is now considerably expanded, and that the exportable surplus of cotton yarn (on the 1937 figures) is more than eight times as great as formerly, while the piece goods exportable surplus has been increased by nearly one-third. A much larger volume of trade is therefore eligible for the export subsidies and other special encouragements to export trade provided in Germany.



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In Tanganyika—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 400 and 230 volts; or 440 and 220 volt Direct Current.

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## Market Prices and Notes

**Butter.**—Kenya, steady and unchanged at 113s. 6d. per cwt. (1938: 114s.)

**Caster Seed.**—Bombay to Hull, slow and unchanged at £10 10s. per ton for April-May shipment. (1938: £11. 10s.; 1937: £14.)

**Clives.**—Quiet, with Zanzibar spot 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., and c.i.f. 7 $\frac{7}{8}$ d. per lb.; Madagascar spot (fine) 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; c.i.f. 7d. per lb. (1938: 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., 7d.; 1937: 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.)

**Coffee.**—Small offerings of Tanganyika sold at steady to very firm prices at the London auctions last week, though dull conditions prevailed generally.

Kenya "A." 60s. 6d. to 92s. 6d.; "B." 55s. to 64s.; "C." 50s. to 62s.; peaberry, 60s. to 92s. 6d. per cwt. Tanganyika "A." 67s. 6d. to 92s.; "B." 57s. to 81s.; peaberry, 64s. to 99s. 6d. per cwt.

London stock of East African at 109,287 cwt. is in advance of stock at the same time last year by 12,118 cwt.

**Copper.**—After a mid-week lapse, standard for cash has improved following a good demand, and is £43 6s. 3d. per ton, with three months 5s. higher. (1938: £39; 1937: £68 12s. 6d.)

**Copra.**—Weaker, with East African f.m.s. £10 2s. 6d. per ton c.i.f. for May shipment. (1938: £11 5s.; 1937: £20.)

**Cotton.**—American middling spot is quoted 4 92d. per lb., with futures 4 55d. for May, 4 40d. for July, and 4 35d. for September.

**Cotton Seed.**—Egyptian, black to Hull has dropped to £5 12s. 6d. for April-May and £5 13s. 9d. for June. (1938: £5 8s. 9d.; 1937: £5.)

**Gold.**—148s. 5d. per oz. (1938: 140s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1937: 141s. 11d.)

**Groundnuts.**—Firm and unchanged, with Coromand (machined) to Rotterdam/Hamburg for March-April £10 6s. 3d., increasing by 1s. 3d. per month to July. (1938: £9. 15s.)

**Hides.**—Mombasa depressed, with 70/30% 12 lb. and up 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ d.; 8/12 lb., 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; 4/8 lb., 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 0/4 lb., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. (1938: 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ d.)

**Maize.**—East African No. 2, 22s. to 23s. 6d. according to position. (1938: 27s. 3d.)

**Pyrethrum.**—Kenya flowers nominally £140 to £145 per ton, and Japanese old crop £100. (1938: Kenya, £115.)

**Sisal.**—Greater inquiry, especially for Nos. 2 and 3 grades, has resulted in higher values. Supplies are not over-abundant, and buyers are paying slight premiums for near at hand parcels.

Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, £16 1s. to £17; No. 2, £16 2s. 6d. to £16 5s.; No. 3, £15 1s. to £16 per ton for April-July shipment, c.i.f., optional ports. (1938: £17, £16 15s., £16 5s.; 1937: £29 15s., £28.)

Messrs. Wigglesworth & Company state in their current review of the sisal market:

"The volume of business in No. 1 grade has not been large, but good business has been carried through in No. 2 and No. 3 grades, particularly the latter quality, when supplies were offered of the long type of fibre. The demand for this lower quality has proved greater than the supply, and in consequence the price

has advanced to the extent of bringing No. 3 to practically the same level as No. 2, viz. £16.

"America, after a rather long abstention of buying, has at last evinced some interest in African sisal, and although the quantity purchased is comparatively small, it is hoped that the movement will be extended. Persistent bad weather in several of the sisal producing areas tends to interfere with the normal output and with shipping, so that supplies are now less freely offered. The disastrous cyclone which struck the northern coastal area of Portuguese East Africa recently did considerable damage to sisal plantations."

\* Output of sisal and tow from the properties of East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd. during March was 157 tons, making a total of 1,613 tons for the nine months of the current financial year.

**Soya Beans.**—Steady, with Manchurian afloat £8 16s. 3d. for March to usual Continental ports. (1938: £7 5s.; 1937: £9 10s. 9d.)

**Tea.**—There was a good demand at last week's London auctions, and prices in some cases advanced. Nyasaland average 10 21d.; Kenya 12 65d.; Uganda 11 32d., and Tanganyika 11d. per lb. (1938: 12 6d., 13 34d.)

**Tin.**—Following a mid-week decline, standard for cash has recovered to £216 5s. to £216 10s., and the backwardation has been further increased to £1 5s. (1938: £173 17s. 6d.; 1937: £286.)

**Wheat.**—Kenya varieties lower, with Equator 20s. and Governor 6d. higher per qtr.

## Rainfall in East Africa

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

**Kenya (Week ended March 22)**—Cherangani, 0.29 inch; Eldoret, 0.08; Fort Ternan, 0.20; Gilgil, 0.02; Kabete, 0.10; Kaimosi, 0.85; Kapsabet, 0.36; Kericho, 0.87; Kiambu, 0.10; Kijabe, 0.15; Kinangop, 0.66; Kipkarren, 0.64; Kisumu, 0.95; Kitale, 0.16; Koru, 0.15; Limuru, 0.05; Lumbwa, 0.01; Machakos, 0.01; Miwani, 0.61; Moiben, 0.02; Mombasa, 0.03; Muhoroni, 2.83; Nairobi, 0.01; Naivasha, 0.06; Nandi, 2.20; Narok, 0.88; Ngong, 0.02; Nyeri, 0.77; Ruiru, 0.01; Sotik, 2.68; Soy, 0.48; Thomson's Falls, 0.07; Timbora, 0.10; Turbo, 0.74; and Voi, 0.11 inch.

**Tanganyika (Week ended March 20)**—Amani, 0.10 inch; Arusha, 1.58; Bagamoyo, 0.47; Biharamulo, 1.91; Bukoba, 1.36; Dar es Salaam, 0.05; Dodoma, 4.19; Iringa, 1.16; Kigoma, 0.88; Kilosa, 1.21; Kilwa, 0.14; Kinyangiri, 1.90; Lindi, 2.91; Lushoto, 2.68; Lyamungu, 0.29; Mahenge, 2.02; Mbeya, 2.60; Morogoro, 2.85; Mtwapa, 2.37; Musoma, 3.16; Njombe, 1.55; Old Shinyanga, 0.50; Songea, 3.42; Tabora, 2.89; Tukuyu, 3.76; and Uteu, 0.32 inch.

**Nyasaland (Week ended March 18)**—Bandanga, 5.02 inches; Chisamba, 3.35; Cholo, 4.50; Ikkanga, 4.87; Luchena, 4.72; and Mini Mini, 7.34 inches.

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## Passengers for East Africa

THE s.s. "Matiana," which left London for East Africa last week, carries the following passengers for—

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†Baird, Mr. K. A.  
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Binny, Mr. A. C. T.  
Brewer, Mr. R. M.  
Bunting, Mr. & Mrs. D. V.  
Clark, Miss E. P.  
Clark-Wilson, Miss J. M.  
Clarke, Mr. C. N.  
Coffey, Mr. D. D.  
Crossley, Mr. A. E.  
Dickenson, Mr. J. L.  
Duff, Mrs. E. L.  
Eames, Mr. & Mrs. G. M.  
Goold, Mr. A. D.  
Grant-Sturgis, Mr. P. J. R.  
Gray, Mr. & Mrs. H.  
Grylls, Mr. & Mrs. P. G.  
Gyatat, Miss K. E.  
Heaton, Mrs. M. F.  
Hutton, Mrs. J.  
Kinsey, Mrs. F. L.  
Kinsey, Miss J. E.  
Knaggs, Lt.-Col. & Mrs. C. F.  
Knaggs, Miss E. A.  
Lambton, Mr. W. H.  
Lyne, Miss H. A.  
Milne, Mrs. R. E.  
†Pye, Mr. J. G.  
Richardson, Mr. & Mrs. F. K.

Robins, Mr. E. H.

†Rous, Mr. & Mrs. A. J.

†Stevenson, Mr. I. P.

Stokes, Mrs. G. M. L.

Stubbs, Mrs. R.

Timmins, Mr. & Mrs. C. W. G.

Torrey, Mr. & Mrs. F. W.

Whitehouse, Mr. L. E.

Williamson, Mrs. J. G.

Williamson, Miss B. McD.

### Tanga

\*Holland, Mr. & Mrs. J. L.

\*Jones, Mr. S. B.

### Zanzibar

Foster, Mr. R. S.

Wilcox, Miss C.

### Dar es Salaam

Blackden, Major &

Mrs. C. F.

\*Cadell, Mrs. T. W. P.

Gowan, Mr. A. F.

\*Johnston, Mrs. W. H.

McKnight, Mrs. A. D.

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Seal, Miss N. G.

Stafford, Mr. & Mrs. V. J.

\*Wilson, Mr. F.

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## Of Commercial Concern

Customs receipts of the Port of Beira during January amounted to £36,416, against £37,740 during January, 1938.

East African coffee imports into the United States of America during 1938 amounted to 224,732 cwt., valued at \$1,512,000; in 1937, 184,553 cwt. were imported, valued at \$1,630,000.

Income tax in Kenya on the basis of existing rates and the present state of trade is officially expected to yield £110,000 a year, or nearly three times the original estimate made by the Government.

It is proposed to construct a telephone trunk line from Kenya to Uganda, the line running by the railway track from Eldoret to the Uganda border. The cost will be in the neighbourhood of £2,400.

Eight shops run by Natives for Natives have been established in the Native quarter of Salisbury. If the experiment proves successful, similar shops may be opened in other municipal locations in Southern Rhodesia.

The Nairobi Municipal Council desires tenders for the supply and delivery of 16,000 ft. of 9 in. diameter and 1,200 ft. of 12 in. diameter salt-glazed fireclay pipes. Tenders must be received by the Town Clerk, Nairobi, by April 21.

Exports from Northern Rhodesia during 1938 were valued at £10,130,841, against £12,030,509 in 1937, the shortfall being due almost entirely to the drop in world copper prices. Imports at £5,223,693 exceeded the 1937 figures of £4,083,420.

When tenders for £250,000 worth of Southern Rhodesian Treasury Bills were opened, the applications were found to exceed £625,000. Tenders accepted for six months' bills averaged a rate of £99 5s. 0 3/8d. and for 12 months' bills £98 2s. 6d., the average rates being £1 10s. 1 1/4d. per cent. for six months' bills, and £1 18s. 2 1/2d. for 12 months' bills.

Native authorities in Northern Rhodesia receive 1s. 6d. for every poll tax they collect in their area, as well as all moneys collected from Natives in payment of fees and fines, game, cycle and arms licences, and dog taxes. This year £2,500 is to be paid in part salaries of the chiefs, and in all the 41 Native treasuries will have £22,755 to disburse. A Native development fund of £30,000 has been created to assist in financing local schemes.

## Air Mail Passengers

HOMEWARD passengers on March 27 included Mr. Litz, from Hill; Miss Wing, from Nairobi; Burnier and Mrs. W. Smith, from Kisumu; Dr. and Mrs. Earl and Mr. Ince, from Kampala; and Mrs. Smith and Mr. Inge, from Khartoum.

On March 28 Miss P. Mair arrived from Port Bell.

Homeward passengers who arrived on March 31 included Mr. Gardiner, from Mombasa; Mrs. H. M. Scott, from Kisumu; Mrs. C. Broadley, from Kampala; and Miss Butcher, from Khartoum.

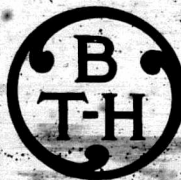
On April 3 Miss Milvain, Mr. D. L. Bowe, and Sir John and Lady Ramsden arrived from Nairobi; Miss Morgan from Kisumu; and Lady William Percy, the Hon. Mrs. Emmet and Mr. C. G. Lucas, from Khartoum.

Outward passengers due to leave to-morrow include the Hon. Heather Baden-Powell, Mr. P. E. Watcham and Miss Watcham, for Nairobi.

On April 8 Lord Stonehaven and Miss S. M. Paterson are due to leave for Kisumu, and Miss H. S. Freestone, for Beira.

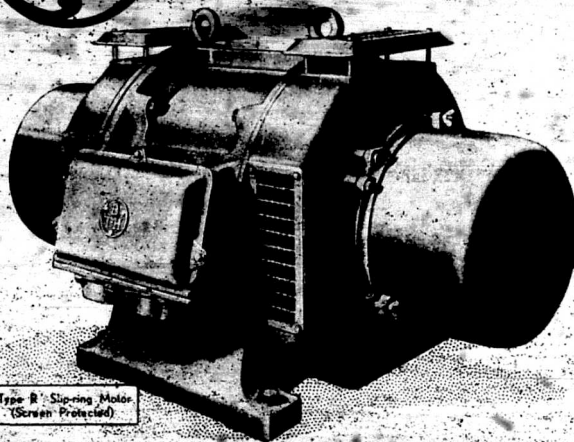
Mr. C. H. Shephard-Smith leaves for Kisumu on April 14.





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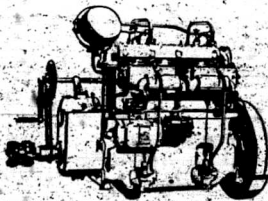
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

FOR THE THIRD TIME Major W. E. Simnett has publicly attacked the recently-formed Colonial League. Since *East Africa and Rhodesia* originally proposed its creation, and its editor is privileged to share in its administration, **The Colonial League**: the first two onslaughts were **Reply To An Attack**: disregarded by this journal in order that there could be no suggestion of personal pique and in proof that we had no desire to promote controversy on a subject upon which a united front is so manifestly desirable—a unity attained of late by the sound reaction of the public to the latest manifestations of Hitlerism in action. But as the same complaints continue to be repeated by this one critic, on this third occasion in the widely-circulated journal of the Over-Seas League, and as continued silence on our part may be misconstrued by the many East Africans and Rhodesians who read both that monthly publication and these columns, we are reluctantly driven to deal with the issue. The burden of Major Simnett's three articles is the same—that any attempt to make better known the Colonial Empire is to be welcomed; that a Colonial Empire Union was formed for that purpose two years ago, and "still functions" as the Colonial Group of the Over-Seas League; and that the new Colonial League, for which he apparently doubts the need, was most misguided in its decision to conduct an educational campaign against German Colonial claims and propaganda.

The Colonial Empire Union was launched for the purpose of stimulating public interest in the dependent Colonial Empire—and although its first Chairman does not say so, with the particular object of bridging the differences **Birth And Career Of The Colonial Empire Union**: between the Royal Empire Society and the Over-Seas League, a hope which alone induced probably half the members of its original Committee to accept office, but one which, unhappily, was doomed to disappointment. The Union, moreover, failed to attract the support and attention which were expected, and so, instead of continuing an independent career, it was absorbed as a new Group by the Over-Seas League, which had afforded it hospitality and much unselfish help, and which doubtless assumed that it was being under its banner a more virile body than the Group has proved to be. To write that it "still functions" is to use language with surprising looseness, for to the best of our knowledge and belief it has for many months held no meetings either of its Committee or its members—who can never have numbered more than a handful. Indeed, in the two years of its existence it has given little evidence of the initiative, ability and drive required to achieve its declared aims, and there can be no question that it has proved a disappointment to almost all of those who in the first place rallied to its support. These facts, however, do not prove that there is not scope for a Colonial Group in

London; given inspired leadership, and much hard work, there may be a future before a now languishing Group, the chairmanship of which passed some time ago to Sir Reginald Stubbs, whose absence in the West Indies has prevented him from taking in hand the energetic reorganisation which can alone resuscitate a body which has long been moribund. It is quite impossible to treat seriously Major Simnett's suggestion that The Colonial League should not have been formed because this earlier creation of his own had still a nominal, but not a conflicting, existence. One fact alone explodes his contention: namely that Lord Lugard, who had been President of the Colonial Empire Union, has accepted the same office in The Colonial League.

\* \* \*

What of the charge that the Council of The Colonial League has been misguided in deciding to conduct an educative campaign against German Colonial propaganda? At the time of its formation there was the most urgent need for such action, and there are some very well-informed judges of international affairs who believe that Colonial demands may be put forward by Germany in the near future, despite her apparent preoccupation with European events. For the moment, admittedly, Hitler himself is the best propagandist against German Colonial ambitions, for his rape of Czechoslovakia and his seizure of Memel under the pretext that open towns have persuaded the whole of the British public that he and his régime are not fit to be entrusted with the government of any human being, white or black. Obviously, therefore, circumstances which no one could have foreseen have permitted The Colonial League to reduce that measure of activity which seemed essential only a few weeks ago, but it would be unduly optimistic to think that very responsible duties do not lie ahead of it.

\* \* \*

In any event, its creation can be fairly judged only in the light of the circumstances at the time of its formation, and they are adequately recalled by the reminder that a Tanganyika League and a South-West Africa League were then brought into being for an identical purpose in Criticisms. Central and Southern Africa respectively, and that an influential African Defence Federation representative of all interests between the Cape and the Nile has since been considered necessary. Could there be clearer evidence that British Africa, feeling itself threatened, had no doubt of the need for action? There is abundant evidence of African relief at the constitution of The Colonial League in London, and, so far as we are aware, Major Simnett is the sole exponent of the view that its formation was unnecessary, or even dangerous. He doubts the wisdom of "lending the authority of great names to a controversial issue," and fears that "in a country of free opinion we may only succeed in setting up controversy amongst ourselves." As to the great names—which again prove the confidence of their owners in the League—surely the wise course was to enlist the sympathy and active

support of the best possible Council, not to be content with men without weight in the councils of the nation. In regard to the next point, has he not forgotten that some of the most widely circulated London newspapers have long advocated the return of Colonies to Germany, and that, largely as a consequence, heated debate on this issue has raged for years? There can, then, be no question of "setting up controversy among ourselves." The Colonial League came into being expressly to pour the oil of fact upon the waters which had been troubled by propaganda, not, as he implies, to throw great boulders into a placid pond unruffled by the breeze of discussion.

\*\* \*\*

THE IMMENSE PROGRESS made by the Belgian Congo during recent years in every phase of life was detailed by Count Lippens, a former Governor-General, when addressing a London audience last week, but there is, we fear, far too little public appreciation of the close Anglo-Belgian Co-operation: co-operation that exists, and has existed, in both war and peace, between the Belgian Congo and the Eastern African Dependencies and the Rhodesias. The Royal African Society must be congratulated on its initiative in inviting Count Lippens, one of the greatest of Belgian Colonial administrators, to speak on such a subject, and we are glad to be able to give in this issue a full summary of his address. His generous recognition of all that the British have done for the Congo, from Stanley and the first British missionaries down to Sir Robert Williams and the Kenya Coffee Board, is not unnaturally gratifying to our national pride, but that debt is being repaid by the friendly relations that have prevailed in many activities between Belgian and British citizens in Africa, especially scientific research workers, agriculturists, veterinarians and medical men, while in the matter of Native labour laws the Belgian Congo is probably the most advanced territory in Africa.

\* \* \*

This co-operation is a lesson in the spirit of the "good neighbour." Delegates from the Belgian Congo have been present at technical conferences in Eastern Africa in the recent past, to the mutual benefit of both sides; the first African Tourist Conference, held in Costermanville, not many weeks ago, was attended by representatives of the British Eastern African Dependencies; and every facility was given to Lord Hailey and his staff to investigate the principles and the working of Belgian administration in the Congo, from which so much can be learned, just as Count Lippens acknowledges that Belgium owes to Great Britain, and particularly to Lord Lugard, the fundamental basis of sound Colonial government, and the correction of her early errors in the treatment of Natives. This spirit, at present the inspiration of the European Powers exercising great Colonial responsibilities in Africa—Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Portugal—would be destroyed by the wanton introduction of a hostile ideology, an exaggerated nationalism and a rabid racial theory. That is why Germany cannot be allowed to regain a foothold on a peaceful continent.



## NOTES BY THE WAY

### An Interrupted Sermon

AMONG the late Dr. Alexander Hetherwick's reminiscences was one of his last Sunday in Blantyre. In the middle of the sermon Sir Alan Cobham flew over Blantyre Church on his way from Cairo to the Cape; and as soon as the congregation of Natives heard the noise overhead, they rushed out to see the wonderful flying eagle. The excitement over and the plane having disappeared from sight, they returned to the church and the minister completed his discourse. Precisely the same thing happened in Plymouth when Drake's "Golden Hind" was espied entering Plymouth Harbour after its journey round the world, but in that case the minister went with his congregation, being, from contemporary accounts, by no means the last in the exodus.

### Victorian Economy

LOBENGULA, in some respects the most unfortunate and misunderstood of Bantu monarchs, was one of the potentates who corresponded with Queen Victoria and received from her a gift symbolising the wealth of her kingdom, the immensity of its power, and the pleasure it gave her to accept the writer's plea for her protection. The gift was a "magnificent" gold neck-chain with pendant, and presumably Lo Ben was charmed and delighted. It is now in the possession of Southern Rhodesia, and is exhibited in the National Museum. But it has been discovered that the chain is not of gold; it is of base metal gilded, the only part of it of any real value being the pendant, which is a £5 gold coin. So, as Mr. W. D. Goodwin explained at a recent historical lecture, it has not been necessary to keep Lobengula's neck-chain behind iron bars.

### A Poser Indeed

THE REVEREND R. S. HEYWOOD, D.D., formerly Bishop of Mombasa, during his recent tour of Kenya visited a Native boys' school and was asked by the head to talk to the boys on any subject he chose. He selected "Ur of the Chaldees," which seems a recondite topic on which to address Natives, even though they were senior pupils and training for teachers. So, indeed, thought the Bishop, who, as it happened, had been reading Dr. Woolley's book on Ur of the Chaldees, and had become intensely interested in it. Rather to his surprise, the headmaster welcomed the subject, so the Bishop related the wonderful discoveries that had been made in Ur of a civilisation existing 1,500 years before Abraham. It says a good deal for the prelate's expository powers that not only did he interest his Native hearers but, when testing their reception by question and answer, he found the boys' replies, and their queries, sensible, acute and highly intelligent. A remarkable incident, most encouraging to educationists in Kenya.

### Hyrases as Pets

THE HYRAX, or rock-rabbit, common enough all over Eastern Africa and the Rhodesias, is an interesting little beast—the "cony" of Scripture—whose nearest relatives are the pachyderms and

not rodents. But it is not, so far as one knows, a favourite pet. Lady Baden-Powell, the Chief Guide, however, according to the *East African Standard*, has one which runs about with her wherever she goes; comes when she calls, sleeps on her pillow, sits on her lap when she is typing, and is quite devoted. Their clawless, rubber-soled feet enable them to run with amazing ease up and down the rocky *koppies* which they inhabit; and, unfortunately for them, their pelts make fine, if heavy, fur coats. It is pleasant to hear that they make interesting pets also.

### Can Ostriches Count?

THE OSTRICH is usually regarded as the stupidest of birds, though the legend that it hides its head in the sand in order to escape its enemies is undoubtedly a slander. Mr. A. W. Redfern, lecturing on Rhodesian animals at the Zoological Society's rooms, attributed quite a high intelligence to the ostrich. He and his wife were motoring along a *veld* track when they saw a pair of ostriches with ten chicks. The cock and hen birds bolted with nine of their brood, leaving one poor mite behind. Mr. Redfern picked up the derelict, which made no noise nor did it struggle; yet in a minute or two back came the parents, searching for their lost child. How, asked Mr. Redfern, did they know one was missing? Could they count?

### Agricultural Advice

IF THERE IS WISDOM in the multitude of counsellors, Northern Rhodesia's new Agricultural Advisory Board ought to prove of superlative value, for it consists of the Financial Secretary as Chairman, the Director of Agriculture as Deputy Chairman, the Senior Provincial Commissioner, the P.C. of the Southern Province, the Director of Veterinary Services, the Members of the Legislative Council for the Midland and Southern Electoral Areas, the Chairmen of the Livestock Co-operative Society, of the Central Farmers' Committee, of the Co-operative Creameries, of the Northern Rhodesia Tobacco Co-operative Society, and of the North-Western Rhodesia Farmers' Co-operative Society, the District Superintendent of Railways at Broken Hill, the secretary of the Roan Antelope and Mufudira Copper Mines, the business manager of the Rhokana Corporation, and Messrs. J. Killenburg and F. W. Dechow—seventeen in all, a dozen being non-officials.

### A Council of All the Talents

Agriculture is a jewel with many facets, each reflecting rays of its own, and this Advisory Board certainly seems to absorb them all. Finance, agricultural experience, administration, legislation, transport, farming, the business side—one of the most important—special activities, specialised crops, and the great local consuming industries are all represented by experts. Sir John Maybin could assuredly not have brought together a more comprehensive concourse of talent. A cynic once maintained that the best kind of consultative body is a committee of two, of whom one stays away, but Sir John evidently thinks differently.

# Rhodesian and Nyasaland Problems

## Royal Commission's Comment on White Settlement\*

THE ECONOMIC WELFARE of the settlers in all three territories and the stability of their varied enterprises and of their capital resources are material factors in the progressive development and revenue-producing capacity of each. There came to our notice in the course of our personal, although rapid, survey of these countries instances of enterprising, albeit inexperienced, European settlers whose farm capital had been lost or unprofitably employed in embarking upon types of agricultural production for which soil or climate were unsuitable. Official guidance, emanating preferably from some central bureau or research station common to all three territories, would prove of great value in the avoidance of such losses.

### Government Guidance Should Be Provided

There might for instance be issued by Government authority to every intending settler a printed schedule containing the names of all the chief crops grown, or capable of being grown, in these territories, indicating in each case (1) the limits of altitude within which profitable production is possible, (2) the degree of humidity which it requires, (3) the texture of the soil (whether heavy, light or medium) best suited to it, and (4) the degree of alkalinity or acidity (known technically as pH values) which it favours.

Thus, as we were informed, coffee can be grown successfully in a high altitude and under less humid conditions than tea; the lesser millets can thrive under more droughty conditions and in poorer soil than maize; citrus fruits welcome humid conditions and a deep soil with a high calcium content; light-leaved (cigarette) tobacco favours a light, and wheat a heavy soil, and whereas tea prefers an acid soil, cotton only thrives in one that has an alkaline reaction. Such information (in schedule form) if available to European farmers might, by avoiding costly mistakes, enhance both personal and national prosperity.

If, as would appear to be the case, precise information regarding these important data is not yet available, either *in loco* or in the United Kingdom, we would recommend that without undue delay the appropriate research institutions and agricultural officers should set up experiments with a view to their collection and collation.

### Text-Books For Natives Proposed

The right use of the land by the Natives is of such far-reaching importance in all these territories that it might prove advantageous, with the development of Native education, to issue to Native school instructors as well as to chiefs and headmen a small text-book, printed in the vernacular and expressed in the simplest non-technical language, containing elementary information regarding soils and the conditions required for successful cultivation. A text-book of this description was shown to us by one of the staff at the well-conducted Scottish mission at Blantyre in Nyasaland, but as it was only printed in English its utility for the instruction of Natives was of very limited range.

A definite stimulus might well be given to the development among the Natives themselves, in their

villages, groups of villages and Native reserves, of economic co-operation, not only in the purchase of agricultural requisites, the sale of agricultural produce, and the provision of credit, but also in the conduct of stores for the supply of such of the necessities of life and domestic comforts as are not furnished by Native husbandry. Such a movement would tend to evoke in them a greater sense of responsibility and self-reliance and at the same time provide them with much-needed commercial experience.

### To Improve Quality Of Livestock

Although there are in the Rhodesias a few commercially successful owners of high-quality livestock who figure prominently as prize-winners at the agricultural shows, the average standard of farm animals, among both Europeans and Natives in all three territories, needs to be considerably raised in the interests of the greater stability of pastoral husbandry in those areas which are not "fly-ridden."

The first desideratum of both would appear to be the improvement (by breeding and selection) of the various types of Native cattle. Experience is tending to demonstrate that, at least for the new settler, success is most likely to be achieved by crossing Native female cattle with thrifty, fast-maturing, fleshy bulls of those British breeds which are found in practice to be best suited to local conditions.

There would appear to be scope also for the expansion of swine husbandry, especially in those districts where dairy by-products are available, and for the increase of sheep (if medical precautions are taken against intestinal parasites) where there is no serious risk of interference from wild game. Subject to due consideration for Native susceptibilities associated with tribal custom and sentiment, the number of goats in the Native villages and reserves should be drastically curtailed. They present a serious handicap to economic husbandry.

The maize control schemes of Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia are framed on broadly similar lines, and consideration of these and similar schemes for the control of marketing has led us to the conclusion that they offer a fruitful field for the pooling of experience and co-operation in working. There is obvious need for the better organisation of marketing, and in the case of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland this has been emphasised in the reports of their Financial Commissions of Inquiry. Definite schemes for co-operation should replace the present intermittent personal contacts.

### Combating The Tsetse Menace

One of the outstanding factors which has prevented general development in Northern Rhodesia has been the widespread occurrence of tsetse flies, *Glossina morsitans* being by far the most important species. It is estimated that no less than five-eighths of the whole territory is infested by this scourge, and much of this area is excellent land for cattle and general agriculture. This insect is without doubt mainly responsible for the comparative sparseness of the population in this territory, and the small Native communities which are scattered throughout the fly bush areas are living under conditions which are most unsatisfactory as regards both health and general welfare. The very magnitude of the problem may well have disheartened efforts at its

\*Being further extracts from the Report of the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Royal Commission under the chairmanship of Lord Bledisloe.



solution in the past, but in view of the discoveries which have been made by the Department of Tsetse Research in Tanganyika and elsewhere, there are various control measures which might well be initiated.

The late Mr. C. F. M. Swynnerton reported on the position in the Abercorn district some three years ago, and various valuable suggestions were made by him. His recent lamented death is no doubt to some extent responsible for the delay in putting them into effect. Even so, Abercorn represents merely a fraction of the problem, which requires to be envisaged as a whole, and a definite general policy must be adopted if a solution based upon ascertained knowledge and experience is to be found.

#### Settlement Defeats The Fly

Tsetse fly cannot be overcome by ignoring it or by withdrawing in front of it, as this merely helps to extend its area. Elsewhere, carefully devised settlement has been found to be one of the most effective methods of coping with this insect-pest, and land cannot well be permanently reclaimed unless it is occupied by settlers, and thus made unsuitable for the fly.

The complete prevention of grass-burning for several years has produced astonishing results in the reduction of the tsetse fly in Tanganyika Territory. Such a measure cannot be regarded as too costly to employ, although its application may at first be troublesome and may necessitate the education of Native opinion by means of small demonstration areas.

The successful reclamation of a large area of land in Southern Rhodesia from *Glossina morsitans* has been effected by the complete destruction of game between two very long lines of game-proof fences; but such a method is inapplicable in Northern Rhodesia and would be far too expensive.

It is vitally important to the future economic development of Northern Rhodesia as a whole and to the health of its inhabitants that research in relation to this widespread pest and to the diseases which it causes should be vigorously and comprehensively prosecuted, and that no myopic considerations of economy should stand in the way of the provision of ample funds for this purpose.

#### Losses Run Into Millions Sterling

Apart from the serious effects of the prevalence of the fly upon human and animal health, the non-utilisation of vast areas of potentially fertile land over a considerable part of South Central Africa must result in the loss of many millions of pounds worth of primary products, and especially foods necessary to the adequate nutrition of the Native peoples. This loss moreover reacts upon the revenue, and in consequence upon the social progress of the countries which it afflicts.

While the problems of the tsetse fly and of sleeping sickness are of more pressing concern at the moment to Northern Rhodesia, they are also of considerable importance to Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland—where they prevent the opening up to profitable livestock husbandry of considerable areas of land—and should be made the subject of joint research on behalf of all three territories.

Before leaving the agricultural services we would emphasise the value of a well-conducted system of agricultural credit. This is to be regarded as a supplement, and not as an alternative, to efficient farming technique; but we believe that it would be of advantage to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland if the three Governments were to co-operate in

extending to those territories the facilities afforded by the Southern Rhodesia Land Bank.

In the provision of European education the interests of the three territories are very closely identified. As we have seen, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland make provision for primary education only, and are dependent for secondary education upon the facilities provided in Southern Rhodesia; a unified policy has accordingly been adopted. In these circumstances it would appear that considerable advantages would result from the complete unification of this service, and that little difficulty need be anticipated in effecting it, even while the Governments remain separate political entities.

#### Problems Of Native Education

Native education presents a different problem. The heads of the relevant departments in the three territories have met twice within the last few years and have discussed fully their problems and policies. The adoption of a common syllabus for kraal and village schools has been agreed upon. The discussions have, however, made it plain that divergences of Native policy not only render difficult the unification of the departments, but also limit at present the possibilities of co-operation in this sphere.

In particular it has so far proved impracticable to draw up a joint scheme for Native secondary education. This is unfortunate, and the question should be re-opened at an early date. Further development of Government services in Nyasaland is dependent on the supply of trained Natives, whose potentialities can be fully utilised only if they are given a sound educational background as the result of a full secondary course. The lack of facilities for secondary education is especially calculated to retard the further utilisation of trained Natives in the agricultural and medical services.

#### Facilities For Secondary Education

In Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia it is recognised as desirable that trainees for employment in such capacities as medical orderlies and agricultural demonstrators should as far as possible have received some secondary education, if not necessarily the full course. Consideration is, however, being given to proposals for the establishment of joint facilities for secondary education to serve both Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and it seems most desirable that, without prejudice to the wider question of co-operation with Southern Rhodesia, progress should be made in this direction as rapidly as possible.

We noticed in all three territories that missionary activities tended to be concentrated in certain areas, leaving other areas unprovided for in this respect. An even distribution of the medical and educational facilities provided by such agencies would greatly benefit the African population as a whole, and we suggest that the three Governments should take joint action with a view to securing the harmonious co-operation of the various missionary bodies in attaining this object. A valuable lead in this direction was given in 1937 by the Joint Missionary Conference of Northern Rhodesia, through the establishment of the United Missions to the Copperbelt.

#### How To Promote Economy

Generally speaking, we anticipate that closer co-ordination between the social and development services of the three territories would result in increased economy of operation. Complete unification would be productive of even greater economy.

Such economy is all the more desirable in view of the heavy expenditure required for necessary development, particularly in respect of the Native services. In many cases plans to this end are already either approved or are under active consideration. Economies resulting from amalgamation would, it seems probable, be inconsiderable as compared with the sums required for carrying out these plans fully and effectively.

For instance, in Northern Rhodesia the Director of Native Education has estimated that a further £20,000 per annum is urgently required to provide reasonable education facilities for Natives, and the plans of the Director of Medical Services involve capital expenditure during the next eight years amounting to over £100,000. To take another example, capital expenditure on the provision of new medical clinics for Natives in Southern Rhodesia has amounted to £4,500 annually during the last three years, and will require expenditure at a similar or higher rate for some time to come. Neither of the two latter figures includes the cost, which will be considerable, of the consequential increase of staff. In Nyasaland it appears that fresh capital expenditure of £14,000 and an increase in recurrent annual expenditure of £3,400 is the minimum required for its medical services.

#### Heavier Expenditure On Social Services

In considering the economy which might be secured by unification of the social and development services it is also material to take into account the probability of increasing calls for expenditure on the extension of social and development services in the interests of the inhabitants. It seems likely that one effect of closer contact between the territories, with or without political union, will be a demand for the extension to other areas of services on the scale of those provided in Southern Rhodesia. This would involve considerable expenditure.

Our general conclusion is that immediate steps should be taken with a view to the unification of the services concerned with scientific research and European education. In view of the material advantages to be gained, the possibility of unifying the medical and agricultural services should receive early examination; and that in respect of Native education there are difficulties at present in the way of unification, arising not so much from the fact of political separation as from the adoption of different Native policies.

In respect of all these services, there is need for extension and development in accordance with a carefully planned programme covering a definite period, framed in the light of the financial resources likely to be available over that period, and giving due recognition to the special agency of additional provision being made for services calculated to benefit the Native race.

#### Importance Of Close Co-Operation

In the framing and execution of such a programme, the advantages of close co-operation should be continually borne in mind, and the administrations of the three territories should work in close contact with one another, with the view of bringing their policies as far as possible into line and of ensuring that full benefit is derived from the experience gained in each.

The fear was expressed in various quarters in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland that the social and development services for Natives might suffer from amalgamation, on the ground that a Government controlled by a European electorate would be

inclined to give preference to schemes for the development of services for Europeans, and that services for Natives would in consequence be starved. We are convinced that the fear that Native interests would be prejudiced in this way is well founded. A responsible electorate is not concerned only with its own immediate interests.

#### Commissioners Impressed By Southern Rhodesia

We were much impressed in Southern Rhodesia not only with what has been done during the last few years to provide social and development services for Natives, but also with the evidence of a steady growth of public opinion fully alive to its obligations to the Native race. The granting of further responsibility to the white communities in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland would, we are confident, encourage the spread of such wider views.

## King George V. Memorial Stained-Glass Window for Namirembe

THE THREE-LIGHT STAINED-GLASS WINDOW which is to be placed in the north transept of Namirembe Cathedral, Uganda, as a memorial to King George V. is now completed and on view at the Arthur J. Dix studio, 101, Gower Street. It awaits only the inspection and approval of Queen Mary to be dispatched to Kampala.

Designed by Mr. James Clark, R.T., and executed under the expert direction of Mr. H. G. Wright, the centre light is emblazoned with the Royal coat of arms; below is the Royal cypher, "G.R." entwined, and below that the inscription: "These windows are dedicated by the Government and people of Uganda to the memory of His Most Gracious Majesty, King George V., 1910-1936."

The dexter light—which is the left hand one looking at the window—bears at the top the diocesan arms of the Upper Nile. Below comes the first of six "badges" (they are not really coats of arms) of various Uganda Provinces—that of Ankole, a pair of Native drums suspended from a spear; then that of the Uganda Protectorate, the well-known crested crane; and below that of Busoga, a Native shield between two spears flanked by two teak trees and in the foreground three Native drums, with, dexter, a symbolic banana tree and, sinister, a coffee tree.

The sinister (or right) window carries above the diocesan arms of Uganda, and below the badges of Bunyoro, a Native headdress between two spears, flanked by two decorated horns, a drum in front; of Buganda, a red lion couchant, in front of a shield and two spears in saltire—i.e. crossed thus: "X"—and lowest of all, of Toro, a small headdress between two spears in saltire supported by two red heraldic lions—the most genuinely heraldic figures in the windows—and a Native drum.

Seen by the dull light of a London day, the beauty of the window is hardly appreciated. The colours and shadows have been intentionally deepened in view of the window's prominent position in a building upon which shines the bright African sun, and the lighter glass has been stippled on the back to modify bright sunlight streaming through. The best way to bring out in the studio the well-balanced colours of the window as a whole is to look at its reflection in a mirror.

For packing on the long journey to Uganda, the three windows are divided into four sections each, which can be taken apart to be packed back to back, though careful handling will be needed by men who understand how to deal with glass.



# Progress in the Belgian Congo

## Count Lippens on Anglo-Belgian Co-operation

COUNT LIPPENS, G.C.V.O., ex-Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, addressed the Royal African Society last week at a dinner at which he and the Belgian Ambassador in England, Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, G.C.V.O., G.B.E., were the guests of the evening. The Earl of Onslow presided.

Count Lippens recalled the birth of the Association Internationale Africaine as the result of Stanley's exploration of the Congo River, and of its transformation in 1885 into the Congo-Free State, of which King Leopold II was monarch and all the administrative expenses of which he defrayed in his private capacity until November, 1908, when he made over the country to Belgium as the Belgian Congo.

Although Belgium owed the Congo entirely to the genius of her King, a great majority of Belgians misinterpreted the patriotic and humanitarian motives for which he was striving, said the speaker. To-day, however, they were completely won over to the splendid work begun by their monarch, and so ably carried on by his successors, the late King Albert and the present King Leopold III.

During the Great War Belgium's efforts were concentrated against the enemy in the Cameroons and in Tanganyika in co-operation with the British until the victories of Tabora and Mahenge definitely smashed the German danger in that part of the world.

It was only in 1918 that the real work of colonisation in the Belgian Congo could be said to have begun. Now the Belgians might fairly claim to have abolished the most barbaric customs of the country, to have pacified it entirely, and to have put a curb on the epidemics that once raged. They had constructed 5,000 kilometres of railways, 60,000 km. of roads, had steamships on 12,000 km. of river open to navigation, and airways operating over 6,500 km. Their industrial establishments are among the most modern to be found in Africa, or in some respects in the whole world.

As a young Colonial Power, Belgium had always found a great and inspiring example in the Colonial policy adopted by Great Britain, and had often had cause for regret when she had not followed that example. The Belgians had been deceived into thinking that the Natives would quickly assimilate the essentials of European culture; now they realised that a change could come only by a slow, very slow, process of evolution.

"Your British," said Count Lippens, "have speeded up this evolution by basing your policy on respect for immemorial Native habits. You have taught us to take into consideration tribal laws and to respect the social and family institutions of the Natives which are not in opposition to what we consider the fundamental principles of our civilisation."

As Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, he had put into operation the principles of which Lord Lugard was the most brilliant protagonist, and embodied in his book "The Dual Mandate." Belgian Native policy had ever since endeavoured to make the Natives develop within the frame of their traditional organisation. "Government formulas must be supple and flexible," he declared.

Indirect rule, however, created new problems, some fraught with great danger. For instance, the "cultured" African, having benefited from some

kind of education, often showed a tendency to resist the prerogatives of Native chiefs, who were very often more ignorant than he, but whose legal status was guaranteed by the Government according to Native law.

Indirect rule was not only a more reasonable and efficient way of governing Native populations, but it also led them to take an interest in their own administration, under advice from the Government, whose directions were inspired by a great solicitude for their material and moral welfare.

The Belgian Congo had now 139 hospitals (of which 115 were for Natives), 80 "lazarettes," 625 rural dispensaries, 283 European physicians, 190 European medical assistants, and many thousands of African hospital assistants and nurses. In 1938 more than half the registered population had been under medical examination. Sleeping sickness and small-pox were kept in strict check, most endemic diseases were decreasing, and entire areas were completely clear of any kind of sickness, while the birth-rate was increasing everywhere.

### Native Education

As to education, there were 4,800 schools, attended by over 800,000 pupils in charge of 1,500 Europeans and several thousands of Native teachers. Count Lippens paid a warm tribute of gratitude and admiration to the Christian missions, both Catholic and Protestant, which, he said, had done an immense amount of good work, both medical and educational.

The Belgian education policy, he continued, did not prohibit Natives from entering a number of professions; it knew no colour bar. "On the contrary, we try to train the best among them so as to make out of them able auxiliaries for the European. But we try to guide the Natives especially towards manual and professional work, rather than towards purely theoretical and bookish knowledge."

If Stanley were to come back, he would see his fondest dreams realised. All this seems too good to be true; but it is very gratifying that it should be so... and it is so.

"I am happy to declare that, practising the same liberal, humanitarian, generous politics, we have always found the greatest spirit of comprehension and friendly collaboration with our British neighbours in Africa. Never did I appreciate these words more than during my term of tenure as Governor-General."

### How East Africa has Helped

"When it came to establishing stock-breeding in the Congo, whose aid did we receive? What of the South African, Rhodesian and Uganda veterinary services? Our veterinary surgeons completed their professional training at Onderspoort, of world-wide fame, and also in Entebbe or Nairobi."

"Our agronomists have found the greatest help in your scientific institutions in East Africa, and quite recently our officials were shown the working of the Coffee Board of Kenya so as to allow us to establish a similar organisation in our Kivu coffee district; and I may add that, for the frontier delimitations, I know with what an excellent spirit of good fellowship those were carried out, and what ties of genuine friendship bound together the men on each side of the border."

Count Lippens expressed his great appreciation of the excellent relations which he, as Governor-

(Concluded on page 901.)

## Hippo in Their Thousands

### Mr. A. W. Redfern's Amazing Experiences

AN IMMENSE SWAMP somewhere in Rhodesia, and in it thousands of hippo; nothing but hippo as far as the eye could see; hippo swarming, splashing, heaving up and submerging, bumping and crawling over each other; the whole scene like a gigantic flurry of whales, but bigger than mortal man has ever seen—that was the impression given by the extraordinary series of cinematograph pictures shown by Mr. A. W. Redfern, of Southern Rhodesia, at the Zoological Society's rooms last week.

For three months Mr. Redfern lived in that swamp, wading up to his waist in water to reach vantage spots for his cine-camera, "propped on a mud-bank" when he could find enough solid ground to rest it on, or balanced on an ancient dug-out canoe which already had lost a chunk of its gunwale, bitten off by a hippo. Some days he got pictures; other days were blank; but the results justified his courage, endurance and skill. They are immense.

Mr. Redfern hoped that he would get some sleep at night, but he was mistaken. After dark he was disturbed by hippo—great, black, three-ton shapes moving ponderously in the gloom, and he was forever getting in and out of their way. Worse; he was alarmed by the incessant booming of the crocodiles, almost as plentiful as the hippo, though not so evident to the view. He did not know that crocodiles made such noises; he soon learned.

#### A Picture of Primeval Africa

During the day the birds haunted the swamp, rising in swirling clouds when disturbed. That swamp in which Mr. Redfern and his son were probably the first white men to spend any time, was indeed a picture of primeval Africa before man was.

The Redferns have developed to the limit the sport and art of hunting big game with a camera. At first, the father carried a rifle, but he abandoned that as leading to the killing of his "subjects" to his great regret. Later, he packed a revolver, but never used it. He discovered that it was possible to approach wild animals, or to let them approach him, without danger if he had pluck enough to keep still in the one case, or, in the other, use a sunshade (not an umbrella), camouflaged with palm leaves or what not.

One of his "movies" showed a huge bull buffalo, the leader of a herd, coming slowly towards him, grazing as it came, until less than 12 feet separated man and beast when the pictures were shot. Closer still came the bull, followed by a herd of over a hundred, until even Mr. Redfern and his son thought things had gone far enough. Mr. Redfern drew his revolver and pointed it at the bull's neck; now only three feet from him.

The buffalo swung his head and nearly knocked the pistol out of his hand. Mr. Redfern's action was purely automatic, and he did not fire—about the wisest thing he could do, for to pull the trigger would obviously have been fatal. As it was, the herd moved quietly off, and the Redferns did so too, not without a certain breathlessness caused by cardiac palpitation.

Another picture showed three fine elephants approaching the photographers; then their back view—recalling Private Ortheris's description of Malachi's butt end: "Like a blooming moon made of tarpaulin" as they moved off, much to the photographer's relief, on the way to a water-pool.

Right in the path of these three elephants sat a Bushman; but did he move? Not a bit of it. There he sat as the great beasts passed him, taking no notice of him, and there he still sat when the elephants returned. Neither man nor elephants took the slightest notice of each other.

#### Mr. Redfern Mauled By Lion

The "stills" of Rhodesian animals were good, some of them very good, but lacking the tremendous interest of the moving pictures. One of Mr. Redfern himself, taken by his son as his father lay mangled beside a lion, was thrilling.

A photograph in colour of a fine sable antelope was topical, Southern Rhodesia having just adopted that antelope as its national emblem, but being very uncertain as to its exact colouration. The snapshot showed it clearly. Wildebeeste were favourite subjects; two were amusing, showing a wildebeeste which had been kicked by a zebra and bolted, returning slyly and cautiously when it was near enough to give its assailant a good prod with its horns to even things up. That that wildebeeste should have managed to find the right zebra out of a herd of many hundreds, increased one's respect for wild animal intelligence.

The lecture was illuminated by many keen observations, humorously told. Thus Mr. Redfern noticed that the little birds which pick the teeth of crocodiles perform the same office for hippo. But while a crocodile keeps its mouth open for half an hour, giving the tooth-picker plenty of time to get a meal, the hippo yawns for only half a minute or less; so the bird seizes its opportunity, hops in and out again smartly, but securing its titbit safely.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Redfern will give his lecture over a wide area in Great Britain, for Rhodesia could not have better publicity or the public better entertainment.

## S. Rhodesia's Jubilee Stamps

THE HEAD of Cecil Rhodes will for the first time figure on a postage stamp—on the 1d. denomination of the eight stamps which are to commemorate the Jubilee of Southern Rhodesia.

The designs for the whole set have been officially approved by the Executive Committee for the Jubilee Celebrations. Those for the other seven are:

(1) The coat of arms of the British South Africa Company, with the caption "1890-1923," supported on one side by a Matabele warrior in full war-paint, and on the other by a Native askari sounding a bugle call.

(2) The hoisting of the Union Jack at Fort Salisbury by the Pioneer Column.

(3) The Old Fort at Fort Victoria, with a mail coach in the foreground.

(4) Rhodes at the peace conference with the Matabele in the Matopos.

(5) The Victoria Falls Bridge.

(6) The statue in Bulawayo of Sir Charles Coghlan, with the new Bulawayo Law Courts in the background, and the Colony's motto, *Sit Nomine Digna*.

(7) The heads of Queen Victoria and King George VI linked; an ox-wagon in the top left-hand corner, an aeroplane in the top right-hand corner, Lobengula's kraal in the bottom left-hand corner, and Government House, Salisbury, in the bottom right-hand corner. The idea in this case is to represent the contrast between 1890 and 1940.



## OUR BOOKSHELF

**More Misinformation****About Tanganyika Territory**

MR. S. FOWLER WRIGHT, claimed by his publishers to be "one of our leading novelists," is the author of a "Chevron Special" (6d.) entitled "Should We Surrender Our Colonies?" a subject which he treats very sketchily, and, if his statements about East Africa are a fair criterion, very far from accurately.

He declares, quite erroneously, that the Germans started the war in East Africa "by crossing the Belgian frontier"; it was certainly they who first broke the neutrality which they might have claimed—and which they did claim, several weeks later, when the Allies had been driven to retaliation—but not in the circumstances which the author imagines. He proceeds to write of a British "counter-attack on Tanga, gallantly attempted, with inadequate forces," whereas the truth is, of course, that our forces on that occasion were more than adequate and could have overwhelmed the German opposition if it had been reasonably employed.

The picture of the great drive by General Smuts early in 1916 is painted in a way which will make anyone who knows the facts writhed. Eleven lines suffice Mr. Wright, who has the curious idea that even that small space is satisfactorily filled by these words:

"The Lumi River was bridged, and the Germans manoeuvred through a great expanse of forest swamps which had been forming since the war commenced; and from that time almost continuous and sometimes heavy fighting drove them out of successive positions until, on August 26, their headquarters at Mojoro were captured, and Dar es Salaam surrendered eight days later."

"Mojoro," says the reader to himself at once, is obviously a typographical error. Not at all, for apart from missing Morogoro in that way in the text, the word appears as a heading.

There is not a word, it will be seen, about the heavy fighting at Salaita and Reata, about the drive to Moshi, Kahe and beyond, or about Van Deventer's unforgettable first march to Kondoa Irangi.

The author has obviously no more real knowledge of Tanganyika in peace than in war. He asserts, for instance, that we have settled some 25,000 Indians on the land to grow cotton—which will be news to the Governments of Tanganyika and of India and to the population of the Territory itself. He also declares that gold was first discovered under British administration in 1921, whereas it had been regularly produced for many years previously, and gold coins were, indeed, minted by the Germans during the War from the Sekenke Mine.

"Two small portions" of the country were, he says, made over to Belgium and Portugal. The Kionga triangle which was incorporated in Portuguese East Africa was certainly small, but Ruanda-Urundi, which came under Belgian control, had an African population of some three million.

It is not within the province of such a journal as this to check a writer's statements about West Africa, South-West Africa or the Pacific Islands formerly under German administration, but these instances of hopeless misinformation about East Africa do not inspire confidence in what must be considered a trivial publication, to which a large

circulation will apparently be given. It cannot do any particular harm, but since German propaganda has long followed the practice of examining the writings of British authors and making great capital out of their misstatements, it is particularly important that on this subject of Germany's claims to Colonies exaggeration and misstatements should be avoided.

**Books Briefly Reviewed**

"La Colonisation Européenne au Kenya," by Dr. M. Salvadori (Larose, Paris: No price given).—An account of colonisation in Kenya and caustic comments thereon. Its nature will be evident from the fact that it often turns for support to the works of Mr. McGregor Ross and Dr. Norman Leys.

"Meet the Prisoner," by J. A. F. Watson (Cape, 8s. 6d.).—The author is Chairman of the Southwark Juvenile Court and honorary secretary of the National Association of Prison Visitors, and his book, balanced in judgment, unbiased in appeal, and informed by experience, will be valuable to all, even in Eastern Africa and the Rhodesias, who desire to know the latest methods of dealing with prison life and prisoners, and can appreciate wise suggestions for improving and humanising it and them.

"African Adventurer," by F. E. Hayter (Stanley Paul, 15s.).—Apart from a delightful account of his successful capture of Ethiopian hamadryad baboons for the London Zoo, Mr. Hayter's bright book is of great interest for its descriptions of life in Ethiopia, both in the towns and in the wilds, before the Italian conquest. He even took a trip into the Danakil country, which was a very foolish thing to do, and taught him a lesson. His veracious account confirms all that Mr. John Boyes had to say in "The Company of Adventurers." The author spent two years in the Palestine Police, and his comments on the state of affairs there before the "rebellion" are exceedingly instructive. Certainly a book to read.

"Frontiers of Enchantment," by W. R. Leigh (Harrap, 10s. 6d.).—Mr. Leigh was the artist chosen by the late Carl Akeley to paint the backgrounds for the habitat groups of African animals which Akeley was the first to bring to perfection, and he was with Akeley in East Africa in 1926 until his death in the mountain forest beyond Lake Kivu, and made a second trip there in 1928. In this book he tells of his adventures and illustrates them himself.

Writing for the American market, the author may be forgiven for selecting the more sensational events and describing them vividly. They were much the same as befall residents in East Africa, who will be interested in comparing them with their own experiences; to Americans they will be fresh and exciting.

It is in the illustrations that Mr. Leigh shows his ability as an artist. The coloured picture on the blurb of elephant invading a Masai *manyatta* is excellent both in colour and drawing, though the background hardly seems real elephant country; and in the 53 illustrations in the body of the book he proves himself a keen observer of animals; the birds are especially well done. His medium is not the line but a curious "stippling" which certainly reproduces successfully the "atmosphere" in his African landscapes. It is a handsome book, well printed on good paper, and can be recommended as an addition to any East African library, for it sees East Africa with non-European eyes and from a novel angle.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## If Germany Received Colonies Concentration Camps or Suicide

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

SIR.—If further proof were needed of the danger of handing back any of our territories to Germany, it has been supplied in the reports received from Memel. The Warsaw correspondent of one of the leading papers in this country has telegraphed that the first two days' activity of the German Secret Police in Memel resulted in over one thousand arrests and the formation of a big concentration camp. Among the arrested were several hundred Germans who did not vote for the Nazis last year, as well as a number of Lithuanians.

It is easy to see what would happen to those settlers, German or British, in Tanganyika, South-West Africa or the Cameroons, who might have expressed themselves as opposed to the return of the Mandate. Sooner or later their friends in Kenya would be faced with the same danger, since, with Germany to the south and Italy to the north, that Colony would be at the mercy of the Totalitarian States.

Yet there are still people in England who talk and work as if they contemplate handing over their fellow-countrymen to the rigours of German rule and its concentration camps—with the alternative of committing suicide, the only choice left to so many in Austria, Czechoslovakia, and the other countries which have been brought under the domination of Germany. Of the fate of Jews there is no need to say.

As for any promises Germany might offer, the world knows that they are not worth the paper on which they are written.

London,  
W.14.

Yours faithfully,  
WILLIAM JESSE.

## Refugees For The K.A.R. A Proposal Which Demands Rejection

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR.—I have been sent a cutting from one of the most reliable weekly reviews published in Great Britain, a well-known contributor to which suggests that "the younger German, Austrian and Sudeten German refugees would make admirable recruits for such bodies as the King's African Rifles."

May I invite you to express your opinion on this proposal?

Somewhere in Germany

There could scarcely be a more suitable suggestion, and we should deplore any such action, as we regret the raising of hopes which have no reasonable prospect of fulfilment. It is, indeed, not clear from the context of the paragraph to which our correspondent refers whether the diarist—for he quotes the usually well-informed "Janus" of the *Speciator*—understands that the King's African Rifles is an African regiment officered by Europeans; as he proceeded to refer to an admission of the Colonial Secretary in the House of Commons that more police are needed in the Cameroons, for which purpose he ("Janus") also thought refugees suitable recruits, he may have been under the impression that the K.A.R. and the police forces in British Tropical Africa are white units.

It would be absurd to doubt that there is excellent military material among the younger refugees from Nazism—with whom there is every sympathy among East Africans—but we should nevertheless regret their enrolment in the K.A.R.

because the character of that fine regiment has been stamped upon it by its British officers and N.C.O.s, who have not only the duty and the privilege of training the African rankers in military matters, but of revealing to them by personal example something of the British character—that is to say, the character of the people who bear the responsibility of administration in their own territories. It would be impossible to bring in non-British officers and non-commissioned officers without neutralising that influence, and since we have no doubt that it is beneficial to the African, we do not believe that a good case exists for the employment of such refugees in Native units in British Africa.—Ed. "E. A. and R."]

## In Reply to a Review In "East Africa and Rhodesia"

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

SIR.—In the review of my book, "The Soil and Social Reclamation," which appeared in your issue of March 9, it is asked: "Is it fair to allege that the flavour of Kenya coffee is said to have deteriorated with the use of chemical manure, without giving chapter and verse for so damaging an accusation?"

My authority for this reference to Kenya coffee is Mr. Birch, a coffee planter from Kenya. At a meeting of the Planters' Group of the Royal Empire Society on November 1, 1934, Mr. Birch said:

"There is considerable opinion that the flavour of coffee is no longer what it used to be," he also remarked on the fact that the use of mineral manures for coffee was now general.

In this review it is also said: "The average reader will hardly be convinced by such a statement as that better agriculture must take the place of faulty medicine and eventually supersede it altogether." On making this statement I also seem to be on safe ground. It is not only supported by many facts, but by the opinions of eminent medical men and others. To take but one instance: Sir Bernard Greenwell, in giving an account of his work in N.W. India, before the Farmers' Club in London last month, remarked: "I realised that the health of the people of Europe and of the world lies not so much in the palm of the doctor but in that of the agriculturist." This is surely something like a confirmation of my statement made some 18 months previously.

Hartley,

Southern Rhodesia.

Yours faithfully,  
G. C. WATSON.

[Our reviewer writes: The opinion of a single planter, however distinguished, on the alleged deterioration of the flavour of Kenya coffee, made as far back as 1934, and his apparently detached statement on chemical manures, are hardly foundation enough for Mr. Watson's sweeping assertion as to their mutual reactions. Satisfactory elucidation of the problem would entail a long research. And while "faulty" medicine deserves to be superseded in any case, agriculture alone, however good, can never replace medical science, properly applied—nor does Sir Bernard Greenwell's dictum, as quoted, invalidate that thesis.]

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



## History of War in E. Africa

### Captain Middleton Rejoins His Regiment

CAPTAIN G. S. F. MIDDLETON, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who served in Dar es Salaam with the King's African Rifles from 1931 to 1934, and who has since been attached to the Committee of Imperial Defence as G.S.O. 3rd Grade for the purpose of assisting in the compilation of the Official History of the East African Campaign, has just relinquished that appointment in order to rejoin the 2nd Battalion of his regiment in Catterick. His first chief was Major H. FitzM. Stacke, the Worcestershire Regiment, who died suddenly in November, 1935, whereupon Lieutenant-Colonel C. Hordern, late R.E., was appointed to succeed him.

The first volume of the History, which will carry the account of the Campaign from the outbreak of war to October, 1916, is expected to appear in the autumn of this year.

Work upon it has proved unusually difficult, for the records have in many cases proved to be far from complete—as anyone who served on the staff in East Africa during the War will realise. Furthermore, there has been much inevitable conflict of evidence, the sifting of which has involved great time and labour, and the vast area of operations on the different fronts in East Africa has added to the normal complications.

Fortunately, the invitations conveyed through these columns to East Africans to collaborate with the historian produced excellent results, which will certainly be reflected in the History, which, there can be no doubt, will prove to be a painstaking and most interesting work.

## Progress in Belgian Congo

(Concluded from page 897.)

General had had with the late Prince Arthur of Connaught; Lord Athlone, the late Lord Buxton, Lord Clarendon, General Smuts, of the help of Lord Leverhulme in agricultural matters; of that of the late Sir Robert Williams, to whom Belgium owed the systematic development of its mining riches, particularly in the Katanga; of Dr. Orenstein, of Johannesburg, in medical work; and of the friendship which bound the Belgians to such Rhodesians as Mr. Lanigan O'Keeffe, whom he was glad to see present at the meeting.

He concluded: "The Congo is now well and completely occupied. There are no more blank spots on the map. The Colonial Empire which we owe to our sovereign's perseverance has become, and shall remain for ever, Belgian."

### Refugee Settlement in N. Rhodesia

Elected members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislature are adamant that no refugee shall be allowed to enter the Protectorate on the off-chance of obtaining work or of endangering the position of those already in work in the territory. A sub-committee of the Ndola and District Chamber of Commerce, consisting of Mr. A. G. Pelletier, Captain A. Wilson, Dr. W. Smith, Mr. J. Thom, Mr. R. Elliot and Mr. T. A. Tovell, has been appointed to advise the various committees which are to consider the question of refugee immigration into Northern Rhodesia.

## Statements Worth Noting

"Always follow after that which is good, one toward another."—1 *Thessalonians* v. 15 (R.V.).

"Grass is the core of the agricultural industry."—*Professor Stapledon.*

"I shall be in Tanganyika next Derby Day."—*H.H. The Aga Khan.*

"I have to answer every day the most appallingly stupid questions."—*Canon F. Bate, at a meeting of the Kenya Church Aid Association.*

"I am always envious of anyone who comes from Marandellas."—*Colonel E. ff. W. Lascelles, addressing the Rhodesian Group of the Over-Sea League.*

"There are about 65,000,000 inhabitants in the Dependencies associated with England; of these nearly 50,000,000 live in British Africa."—*The Colonial Review.*

"To this day can be seen the high water level of the Nile in the Sudan as it was 5,000 years ago. It is 27 ft. above the present-day mark."—*Colonel F. W. D. Bendall, speaking in Bath.*

"The marriage value of girls who have been trained at the Omdurman Girls' College is considerably enhanced, and few girls remain as teachers for more than five or six years."—*Sudan Education Report.*

"Over the next 10 years we are going to introduce a system of education in Southern Rhodesia which will make Rhodesians the brightest and best of the Continent."—*Mr. G. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Rhodesia.*

"From a productive point of view the copper mines of Northern Rhodesia have got into a stronger position than ever."—*Mr. E. H. Clifford, consulting engineer to the Chartered Company, speaking in Bulawayo.*

"National parks must not only serve for the protection and preservation of the fauna and flora of a country, but also contribute to the education and enjoyment of the people."—*Lord Onslow, addressing the Fauna Society.*

"Dairying, except on a very large scale and with a large outlay, does not provide in Kenya the income that mixed farming does, and a purely stock farm, except in special circumstances, is not recommended."—*Kenya Settlement Committee Report.*

"Recommendation for promotion to senior medical officerships will depend in future on the possession of distinct administrative ability, as well as on adequate professional qualifications."—*Dr. R. R. Scott, Director of Medical Services in Tanganyika.*

"The volunteer fire-fighting personnel in Beira has the smartest uniform I have ever seen in a fire brigade. The full dress kit is of white drill, with gilt buttons, red whistle cord, surmounted by a black leather helmet with brass ornament."—*Major C. C. B. Morris, interviewed by "Fire."*

"Derris root is now ranked as one of the most important of the agricultural insecticides, and further uses for it are continually being found; it forms an important constituent, with pyrethrum flowers, of the modern domestic fly-spray."—*Dr. J. T. Martin, in the "Manufacturing Chemist."*

**Italy's Swoop.**—The Duce's swoop on Albania is only an initial move on the chessboard. It is unquestionably a bid on joint-account for the mastery of the Balkans. Until later we shall not know with equal certainty whether it is also the preface to a bid for the mastery of the world—or at least, to begin with, the mastery of the three continents of the Old World. The first purpose is to intimate to Yugoslavia that she is already caught in a vice; that she will be broken up like Czechoslovakia if she refuses to become a client State under the Axis system, or if she dares to think of joining with the Western democracies in a Security Front. What follows, the most casual glance at any large map of the Balkans will show. If Belgrade yields, Greece is equally controlled from the Albanian position. The way would then be open for increased Italian forces in Albania to exert a trenchant influence in the heart of the Balkans. Rumania, unless she too surrendered at discretion, would be attacked by Bulgaria with Italian support from the south; and by Hungary with German support from the other side. Let there be no mistake that Rumania and no other country is regarded as the decisive objective by the Axis Powers. By comparison Poland is not a ~~serious~~ danger. In the eyes of the Duce and the Duce, Poland can wait. Rumania holds the mouths of the Danube. She gives access to the Black Sea. King Carol's realm could be turned into an incomparable base of operations with a view to the break-up of Russia. And there are the oil and the wheat, as well as the strategic facilities. —*Mr. J. L. Garvin, in the "Observer."*

**Strategic Advantages.**—The strategic advantages which the Axis will get out of an annexed Albania can be stated alike in naval, military and air terms. Navally, it goes far to render possible a closing of the Adriatic, which can be used to bottle up Yugoslavia and to provide a large-scale base for submarine and other naval operations against ships traversing the Mediterranean. Militarily it gives Italy long frontiers with Greece and Yugoslavia available to intimidate both countries. Aerially, it offers improved facilities for bombing every capital in the Balkans. Yet in a sense the episode is helpful. It has shown us where we stand, and where Signor Mussolini stands. Italy and Albania had close and friendly relations. Within the past few weeks negotiations were begun to draw them closer—and all the time plans were being made to invade Albania, a country too weak ever to be any danger to the aggressor. —*The "Sunday Times."*

**Germany's Aim.**—Herr Hitler not only has a policy in Eastern Europe; he must hurry to complete it while the Reich can bear the economic and financial strains. To give only a few instances, the food situation continues to deteriorate, iron gates and fences are going into the melting pot, the latest Reichsbank returns show an expansion in loans of 1,200,000,000m. over the previous week, currency circulation is at a new high record, and the expansion of Government revenue will stop in 1940. The published Reich debt increased by almost 1,000,000,000m. in January; in 1938 it increased to 28,000,000,000m. We can envisage Eastern Europe under German domination, with what Herr Funk recently described as a compound economy from the North Sea to Black Sea. Germany, racing to this goal, desired to complete the task this year. The intervention of Britain in so far as it strengthens Poland to resist the German will, is accordingly an unwelcome factor, probably regarded as increasing the danger that the Reich will be unable to attain its ends without resort to war. That is the secret of the German rage at the policy misnamed "encirclement" in order to work up public hate against Britain. —*Berlin correspondent of "The Times."*

**Scraps of Paper.**—The man who began his career as a statesman with the bombardment of the open town of Corfu now wields the whole gigantic bludgeon of Italian armament to crack the Albanian nut. Not even Hitler before one of his coups can claim to have accumulated so imposing an array of treaties, counter-pledges, signed pacts and solemn assurances as Mussolini has showered upon the unhappy Albanians. Repeatedly in the past ten years he has proclaimed his respect for Albanian independence. Added to these are the undertakings given in the past two years to maintain the *status quo* in the Mediterranean, and repeated personally to Mr. Chamberlain in January of this year. Finally, only last week the world was informed that the Italian Government had no intention of making an attempt against the independence of Albania. —*The "Evening Standard."*

# Background

## Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

**Opinions Epitomised.**—"A world war is imminent." —*Mr. James Maxton, M.P.*

"The policy of Herr Hitler does not shock the German people." —*Mr. W. S. Sanders, M.P.*

"The Prime Minister is not a symbol of vigour. Nor is his Cabinet." —*The "Spectator."*

"The Germans are apt to get depressed if they are not crushing someone." —*The "National Review."*

"There is one lesson taught by the whole of history. Woe to those who cannot defend themselves." —*Signor Mussolini.*

"The men at the head in Germany have risen to their power by violence, cruelty, and murder." —*Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P.*

"Hitler and Roosevelt between them have practically abolished the American conception of Isolation." —*Mr. Vernon Bartlett, M.P.*

"There is a psychological no-man's land between the German race and the British." —*Dr. FitzRandolph, of the German Embassy in London.*

"Never were the words 'Made in Germany' so clearly written on any enterprise as on the Italian occupation of Albania." —*"Paris Soir."*

"Hitler dislikes and persecutes the Roman Church because it is a rival corporation of the same kind as his own dictatorship." —*The Very Rev. W. R. Inge, D.D.*

"It may be difficult and dangerous to make a stand to-day; but it would certainly have been still more difficult and dangerous to-morrow." —*Mr. Duncan Sandys, M.P.*

"It takes three years to produce a well-trained soldier and seven to produce an efficient officer, under the existing *T.A. scheme* in England." —*Colonel J. L. Slesman.*

"Make no mistake, God in his own good time will show the Dictators that injustice, intolerance and inhumanity do not pay, even in this world." —*The Bishop of London.*

"We should do well to consider that public opinion in Germany is behind Herr Hitler to a greater degree now than it has probably ever been; we must also realise that this has been achieved almost entirely through gross misrepresentations of England's attitude and policy towards the Reich." —*Mr. V. N. Ely.*



# to the News

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

"In 1928 the German Government signed a treaty with Lithuania undertaking for ever to recognise Memel as part of Lithuania."—*The Observer*.

"In times of national danger the electorate are wont to transfer and to sublimate their personal anxieties by elevating the First Lord of the Treasury into a tribal chief."—*Mr. Harold Nicholson, M.P.*

"For every pound spent by the British Council, there is a thousand pounds, or in some cases hundreds of thousands of pounds, spent by Germany and Italy in propagating their false faiths."—*Miss Rathbone, M.P.*

"Germany has denounced the project of a coalition against aggression as a policy of encirclement, but it is precisely a policy of encirclement that she is pursuing against her neighbours."—*Mr. Robert Bernays, M.P.*

"All Italy is the Italian Empire's springboard to active participation in the policy of South-Eastern Europe, but it is also, so to speak, the key to the back door of the Mediterranean."—*Herr Welchert, in the 'Angriff', Berlin*.

"Herr Hitler at Munich deliberately set himself to exploit the confidence which the too simple English statesman had in his word and in the end to humiliate the British Prime Minister in the eyes of the world."—*Lord Snell*.

"It is clear that Italian aggression against Albania is an act of war which is merely a step taken with a view to war. Mr. Chamberlain's policy is being treated with derision. It is Britain which receives a slap in the face."—*L'Époque, Paris*.

"As another outbreak of sacred egotism, irresponsible propaganda, propagandist mendacity, and brutally cynical power politics, Italy's occupation of Albania will leave no one sleeping any easier. The sands are running low now, and they are running fast."—*New York Herald-Tribune*.

"All over Europe it is the subject of astonished comment that the British citizen in these grave times remains absolutely free to decide according to his own untrammelled inclination whether to offer any service to the State (to which he owes all) or not to offer any service."—*Major-General Guy Dunning*.

"Oxford is always full of many good brains, and some bad opinions."—*Mr. J. C. B. Gamden*.

"I cannot imagine that the list of 6,000,000 people in reserved occupations, more than half of whom are of fighting age, is a serious way of facing the problem of war."—*Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P.*

"If war were to come the cinema business could not be carried on as in times of peace. It would be folly to encourage the assembly of a large number of people in any one place where they might be exposed to attack."—*Sir John Amery, M.P.*

"As a friend of peace, Mr. Chamberlain may be very popular in Germany, yet I am sure that one speech by the Fuehrer would suffice to turn him in the eyes of the German people into Public Enemy Number One. It is time that on this side of the Channel we should recognise the anarchy in which the German mind is groping, upheld by little else than the urge to obey the sole law of anarchy."—*Professor R. A. Williams*.

"The last ten days have done more than change the face of Europe. They have begun to change the mind of Britain. For the first time the British Government has been stricken with doubts about the value of the policy of appeasement. For the first time, the Government has begun to realise that sooner or later a stand will have to be made to prevent German domination, and that sooner might be better than later."—*The Investor's Chronicle*.

"This delegate meeting of the National Union of Journalists views with concern the action of the Prime Minister in giving instructions for the suppression of a speech made by a Cabinet Minister. He had full knowledge that representatives of the Press were present; it considers that the action of the Prime Minister, if not challenged by public opinion, would establish a principle which constitutes a grave inroad into the freedom of the Press."—*Resolution passed by the National Union of Journalists*.

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

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

	£	s.	d.
Consols 2½%	66	7	6
Kenya 5%	108	5	0
Kenya 3½%	97	15	0
N. Rhodesia 3½%	97	10	0
Nyasaland 3%	91	0	0
N. land Rlys. 5% A. debts	86	10	0
Rhodesian Rlys. 4½% debts	84	10	0
S. Rhodesia 3½%	99	0	0
Sudan 5½%	105	5	0
Tanganyika 4½%	108	10	0

Industrials			
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco (£1)	4	12	6
British Oxygen (£1)	3	10	0
British Ropes (2s. 6d.)	6	6	
Gourtauld's (£1)	1	3	9
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	1	5	0
General Electric (£1)	3	16	6
Imperial Chemical Ind. (£1)	1	7	6
Imperial Tobacco (£1)	6	7	6
Int. Nickel Canada	\$46½		
Prov. Cinematograph	18	10	
Turner and Newall (£1)	3	15	0
U.S. Steels	\$46½		
United Steel (£1)	1	3	0
Unilever (£1)	1	13	0
United Tobacco of S.A.	4	3	9
Vickers (10s.)	1	0	6
Woolworth (5s.)	2	17	9

Mines and Oils			
Anaconda (\$50)	4	13	9
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	2	0	0
Anglo-American Investment	17	6	
Anglo-Iranian	4	3	0
Ariston (2s. 6d.)	9	6	
Ashanti Goldfields (4s.)	3	0	0
Bibiana (4s.)	1	3	9
Blyvoor (10s.)	8	3	
Burmah Oil	3	18	0
Consolidated Goldfields	2	17	6
Crown Mines (10s.)	15	7	6
De Beers Deferred (50s.)	6	7	6
East Daaga (10s.)	1	0	3
E. Rand Consolidated (5s.)	2	4	9
E. Rand Proprietary (10s.)	2	8	9
Gold Coast Selection (5s.)	1	9	1½
Grootvlei	3	16	3
Johannesburg Consolidated	2	0	0
Klerksdorp (5s.)	2	7	
Kwahu (2s.)	1	5	0
Lyndhurst	1	4	1½
Marievale (10s.)	16	3	
Mexican Eagle	6	6	
Nigel-Van Ryn (5s.)	2	7	
Rand Mines (5s.)	8	10	0
Randfontein	1	15	0
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	33	0	0
Shell	4	0	0
Simmer (2s. 6d.)	17	6	
S. A. Land (½s. 6d.)	3	5	0
S. A. Towns (10s.)	7	6	
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	10	15	0
Vlakfontein (10s.)	1	1	3
West. Wit. (10s.)	4	10	0
Western Holdings (5s.)	8	0	

Banks, Shipping and Home Rafts			
Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	2	0	6
British India 5½% prefs.	100	15	0
Clan	4	15	0
E.D. Realisation	3	0	
Great Western	25	0	0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	82	10	0
L.M.S.	12	15	0
National Bank of India	29	0	0
Southern Railway def. ord.	23	10	0
Standard Bank of S.A.	15	0	0
Union-Castle 6% prefs.	17	4	

Plantations			
Anglo-Dutch (£1)	1	3	6
Linggi (£1)	14	0	
Long. Asiatic (2s.)	3	9	
Malayalam Pt (£1)	1	6	6
Rubber Trust (£1)	1	6	0

## PERSONALIA

Lord Hailey has joined the board of the Commonwealth Trust, Ltd.

Mr. A. L. George, M.M., recently holed out in one on the Mwanza golf links.

Mrs. C. Sewell, of Jinja, has left hospital and is staying in Camberley, Surrey.

Mr. W. B. Bithrey has been appointed Commissioner of Police in Nyasaland.

Baron Emile d'Erlanger has been created an Officer of the Legion of Honour.

Mr. A. G. Cowling, Chief Education Officer in Southern Rhodesia, has arrived in England.

Mr. E. Munday, District Officer in Northern Rhodesia, has been transferred to Fort Jameson.

Mr. R. S. Foster, Deputy Director of Education in Uganda, has been appointed Deputy Director of Education in Zanzibar.

Mr. E. L. Gardener, formerly of Tanganyika, is now in charge of the Kampala branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa.

Mr. C. C. Ross, who has left for Nyasaland to take up his appointment as Assistant Attorney-General, is son of the late Sir Ronald Ross.

Sir Samuel Scott and Captain and Mrs. Ronald McNeill, who have been visiting Southern Rhodesia, are on their way home from Capetown.

Mr. E. R. Pratt, who for the past 18 years has been Principal of Nakuru School, has decided to retire. He will probably reside in Lumuru.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. Robert Chancellor and Sir Henry Chapman have been elected members of the board of the British South Africa Company.

Mr. E. Pratt-Barlow is on his way home from Nyasaland. After a short stay in this country he will leave for Durban, where he hopes to settle down.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. H. S. Somerville, M.C., South Wales Borderers, has been appointed to command the military forces in Southern Rhodesia, with the rank of Colonel.

Sir Malcolm Watson and Dr. A. Mozley, the eminent authorities on malaria and bilharzia, will leave England towards the end of May for a three-months' visit to Southern Rhodesia.

His many friends will be glad to learn that Sir Dougal Malcolm, President of the British South Africa Company, is making good progress following an operation for acute appendicitis.

Vice-Admiral Somerville, Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron, left his flagship in Aden on Thursday on being invalided home. Commodore A. Poland has assumed temporary command of the Squadron.

Sir Sidney Abrahams, former Chief Justice of Tanganyika, and now Chief Justice of Ceylon, underwent a serious operation in Westminster Hospital on Saturday. He is reported to be as well as can be expected.

The King has granted to Mr. W. S. Honey, Hon. Vice-Consul of Norway in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, royal licence to wear the insignia of the Order of Saint Olav, conferred upon him by the King of Norway.

Mr. C. S. Krieger, of the Tabora branch of Parclays Bank (D.C. & O.), and Miss Jean Erskine Moulton, daughter of Mr. Erskine Moulton and of the late Mrs. Moulton, of Nairobi, were married in Tabora last week.

Mr. E. H. Macnell, who for the past two years has been manager in Fort Jameson of the North Charterland Exploration Company (1937) Ltd., has been appointed secretary of the Southern Rhodesian Chamber of Mines.

Professor S. Herbert Frankel, author of the complementary volume to Lord Hailey's "An African Survey" entitled "Capital Investment in Africa: Its Course and Effects," has been awarded the degree of D.Sc. (Economics) of the University of London.

Mr. H. C. Weston, harbour works engineer in Zanzibar some years ago, has been appointed Inspector of technical education under the Board of Education in England. He had been Principal of the Government Technical School, Gold Coast, since 1929.

While on his way to Nyasaland to assume the Governorship, Mr. H. C. D. C. Mackenzie-Kennedy was entertained in Beira, with Mrs. Mackenzie-Kennedy, by H. E. Admiral Magalhaes Correa, Governor of Manica and Sofala, who had then just returned from leave in Portugal.

Brigadier-General F. D. Hammond, C.B.E., D.S.O., who has visited East Africa on several occasions in connexion with railway matters and is a Government director of the Nyasaland Railways, has joined the Standing Committee of the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene.

Mr. C. S. Godfrey, for 20 years public prosecutor in the Umtali magistrates' courts, has retired from the B.S.A. Police on his appointment as superintendent of the Native location, Umtali. During the War he served in South-West Africa and then for three years in France with the 4th South African Infantry.

Mr. E. Hooper, who during the 10 years he has spent in Tanganyika has always been actively interested in the local branch of the British Legion, was presented by the President of Tanganyika branch of the Legion, Colonel C. C. Fowkes, with a cigarette box on his recent retirement. Mrs. Hooper, who had also worked hard in the interests of the Legion, was also presented with a souvenir gift.

### BIRTH

ON April 4 at Moshi, Tanganyika to Nina (née de Luigi) wife of John Burnett Laws, a daughter (Daphne).



Mr. D. Catsicas has been elected President of the Umjali Chamber of Commerce, Mr. A. C. Soffe having declined a second term of office. Mr. W. C. Duly, Vice-President and representative of the Chamber on the Publicity Association; and the following have been elected to the Executive Committee: Messrs. A. C. Soffe, F. J. Taylor, A. H. van Coller, W. C. Duly, A. C. Pye and E. G. F. Salmon.

Mr. L. B. Freeston, who has recently appointed Chief Secretary of Tanganyika Territory, will address the next meeting of the East African Group of the Over-Seas League on "Government of East Africa and Interterritorial Services". The meeting, which will be held on April 20, will take place at Over-Seas House, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.1. Tea will be served at 3.45 p.m. and the address begin at 4.15 p.m.

The foundation-stones of the new Medical School and of the African Hospital have been laid in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, the former by Dr. J. F. C. Haslam, Director of Medical Services, and the latter by Sir John Maybin, the Governor. A grant from the Colonial Development Fund will defray half the cost of the Medical School—which anticipated the Pin Report—and the institution will materially assist the training of an African medical staff.

## Obituary

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. D. H. Dockery, of the staff of the *Nyasaland Times*.

Major-General H. C. Money, who has died in Exmouth, served in the Sudan in 1884, and was at Suakin during the many attacks made upon it at night during that year.

Mr. W. A. Duguid, who has died in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, aged 51, had been nearly 36 years in Port Natal, East Africa, where he had been manager of the Sena Sugar Estates and Vice-Consul for Norway.

We regret to learn of the death in Beira at the age of 58, of Mr. A. Goldberg, who formerly owned the Gatooma Hotel in Southern Rhodesia, and was also the proprietor during the War of the Vianhi Hotel in Beira.

Admiral the Hon. Sir Stanley Colville, who died in Sussex on Sunday, served with the Nile Expedition in 1884, and in 1896 commanded the flotilla in the Dongola campaign, the earliest of the three by which Kitchener recovered Khartoum and broke the power of the Khalifa.

Major Aubrey du Plat T. Cole, who died in Willingdon last week, served in East Africa during the Campaign, in which he was three times mentioned in dispatches and awarded the M.C. and the O.B.E. After the war he settled for a time in Kenya, but in 1921 he retired to this country.

Hauptmann F. von Moreau, who was killed in Germany on Friday in the crash of a machine which he was testing, flew a big Junker passenger machine through Africa two years ago, it being said at the time that it was the first occasion on which a large German passenger machine had crossed the Belgian Congo.

## Germany's Colonial Claims

"GERMANY'S CLAIMS TO COLONIES" is the title of a book written by the editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia* and due for early publication by Messrs. Hurst & Blackett.

It examines in detail the moral, strategic, economic and other arguments against the restoration of any Colonial territory to Germany, the falsity of whose Colonial propaganda is exposed. Specially drawn maps illustrate the strategic dangers of permitting the return of Germany to any part of Africa—for, as in pre-War days and during the Great War, Germany focuses her demand upon Africa, which she realises to be the projection of Europe, and that from East or West Africa the vital communications of the British Empire could best be attacked.

In order to encourage widespread distribution, the book, which runs to some 100,000 words, is being published at the moderate price of 8s. 6d. It can be ordered through any bookseller, or obtained at 9s. post free from *East Africa and Rhodesia*, 91 Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

## E.A. Service Appointments

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

Mr. D. D. J. Coffey, to be Resident Magistrate, Kenya.

Mr. J. M. M. Jamieson, M.B., Ch.B., to be Medical Officer, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. S. Meredith, M.B., Ch.B., to be Medical Officer, Northern Rhodesia.

Miss W. C. Candy, to be Nursing Sister, Uganda.

Miss A. F. Macdonald, to be Nursing Sister, Uganda.

Mr. G. H. Adams, Deputy Treasurer, Palestine, to be Financial Secretary, Nyasaland.

Mr. L. B. Freeston, L.B., O.B.E., Assistant Secretary, Colonial Office, to be Chief Secretary, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. J. W. D. Locker, M.B.E., Assistant District Officer, Nyasaland, to be Assistant to Lieutenant-Governor, Malta.

Mr. R. Johns, Agricultural Officer, Zanzibar, to be Agricultural Officer, Fiji.

Mr. J. L. Hackforth, Assistant Auditor, Nyasaland, to be Assistant Auditor, Kenya.

Mr. R. S. Foster, Deputy Director of Education, Uganda, to be Deputy Director of Education, Zanzibar.

Mr. W. M. Robertson, Conservator of Forests, Sierra Leone, to be Conservator of Forests, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. R. M. Chur, Crown Counsel, Straits Settlements, to be Puisne Judge, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. J. M. Semple, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., Senior Medical Officer, to be Assistant Director of Medical Services, Uganda.

Mr. R. L. Creery, M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Officer, to be Senior Veterinary Officer, Kenya.

Mr. W. G. Emerson, M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Officer, to be Senior Veterinary Officer, Kenya.

Mr. W. Fotheringham, M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Research Officer, to be Senior Veterinary Research Officer, Kenya.

Mr. H. L. Smith, Assistant Engineer, to be Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Nyasaland.

Mr. H. B. Stoye, Locomotive Superintendent, to be Chief Mechanical Engineer, Kenya-Uganda Railways.

## Questions in Parliament

MR. RILEY asked whether any Native labourers were recruited for countries where Governments had not yet conformed to the labour conditions of the International Labour Office; and, if so, would the Colonial Secretary consider the advisability of prohibiting such recruitment until the conventions were conformed to.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald replied that he assumed that Mr. Riley was referring to recruitment of Natives of certain Dependencies for the Union of South Africa. He did not regard the fact that the South African Government had not been able to adopt all the International Labour Conventions as a ground for adopting the suggestion in the second part of the question, especially as special arrangements had been made with the companies concerned by which in effect the provisions of the Recruiting Convention applied to Natives from the Colonies.

### Kenya Settlement Committee.

Asked by Mr. Creech Jones whether he could make a statement on the report of the Kenya Settlement Committee, Mr. MacDonald replied that he had not received the Governor's observations on the report and was therefore not yet in a position to make a statement on the subject.

Mr. A. Jenkins asked whether the Dominions Secretary could make any statement on the commission of experts sent to Southern Rhodesia to examine the possibilities of refugee settlement there; and, in particular, whether the projected settlement was entirely agricultural or general in character.

Sir Thomas Inskip replied that he understood various inquiries as to the establishment by refugees of one or two industries and a small agricultural settlement in Southern Rhodesia, but he was not aware of any visit by a commission of experts to the Colony.

Dr. Haden Guest asked the Colonial Secretary whether his attention had been drawn to the report of Dr. D. B. Wilson of the malaria unit, Moshi, and whether, in view of the conclusion expressed in that report that malaria is obtained from malaria by exposure to infection in infancy, he would submit the report to the Medical Research Committee for consideration and report.

Mr. MacDonald replied that the answer to the first part of the question was in the affirmative. As regards the second part, a copy of the report was sent direct from Tanganyika to the Medical Research Council, and copies had also been sent to the Permanent Mandates Commission.

Dr. Haden Guest also asked if an expert on African agriculture was among the members of the scientific team investigating nutrition in Nyasaland, and whether the standards of classification and of statistics were of such a kind as to enable the results to be directly compared with other results guided by the standards of the health organisation of the League of Nations.

Mr. MacDonald replied that the answer to both parts of the question was in the affirmative. The team was making a detailed survey of three representative groups of the population, and it was hoped that the information obtained would be of great value to the African Colonial Dependencies.

How many exemptions from carrying passes had been granted to Natives of Southern Rhodesia? asked Mr. Ammon, who was told that suitable inquiries would be made to obtain the information.

### Early Consideration of Bledisloe Report.

Mr. Lunn desired to know what action the Imperial Government proposed to take on the report of the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Royal Commission. He was informed by Sir Thomas Inskip that the Imperial Government, in consultation with the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, would give early considerations to the recommendations in the report. It was, however, clearly desirable, before decisions were reached in regard to the main recommendations, to give time for the report to be studied in the three territories, so that the Governments concerned might be in a position to take into account local opinion on the general proposals of the Commission.

Mr. Sorensen asked the Dominions Secretary whether he was aware that in Southern Rhodesia, with an estimated population in 1936 of 1,243,000 Natives and 55,408 Europeans, there were 1,056 sentences of corporal punishment inflicted on Native prisoners, while in Northern Rhodesia, with a population in 1934 of 1,366,425 Natives and 9,500 Europeans, there were only 292 such punishments; and whether, in view of the disparity between these two sets of figures for adjoining British territories, he would have an inquiry made to ascertain the reason for the greater number and proportion of sentences for corporal punishment in Southern Rhodesia.

Sir Thomas Inskip replied that detailed information as to the sentences of corporal punishment in Southern Rhodesia for 1938 had been received from the Government of Southern Rhodesia, and he would gladly show the returns to Mr. Sorensen. With nine exceptions, all these sentences were for punishments with a cane.

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## Volcanoes under Lake Nyasa

THE rise and fall of the level of Lake Nyasa has frequently been the cause of discussion among experts. Now the Ven. A. G. B. Glossop, of the U.M.C.A. in Nyasaland, has written to the *Nyasaland Times* :—

"I came to Likoma in 1893. After that date the Lake began to go down annually. Recently the high level has risen a great deal, some 6 ft. above the 1893 high level. We have an island in our bay which is a sure mark.

"Scientific folk are agreed that the partial blocking up of the Shire River, the only outlet from the Lake, is not sufficient to account for the recent rise; neither does the annual rainfall account for more than a partial up and down. So it seems to be due to volcanic agencies under the Lake.

"Twice to the north of our island canoes have pushed out and picked up expiring fish and filled their canoes. Once I remember the same thing happening north of Msumba. I can't swear to this, but in reply to my questions one man who picked up fish declared that the water was warm. We know there are hot water springs all down the west side of the Lake and at Liwonde.

"Another interesting fact is the water spouts which are seen. There is no doubt about these, though in the distance sometimes you are not quite sure if it is a cloud of the *nkungu* fly, which, in the rainy season, having come out of the water, may rise in a spiral form like a water-spout, or take the formation of a cloud. On shore the women when they see them coming rush out with baskets in their hands and catch them as they fly across the island, for they are *relish*." (relish)

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## Bank Trade Reviews

BARCLAYS BANK (D.C. & O.) includes the following items in its current monthly review of conditions in East Africa and the Rhodesias :—

**Kenya.**—Offerings of the main coffee crop have been heavy; the cotton yield from the Nyanza province will be considerably less than last season. Mombasa bazaar is well stocked. Trade at up-country centres is quiet.

**Tanganyika.**—Rainfall in the Lupa area has been below normal this season; and has resulted in a falling off in alluvial gold production. Mwanza cotton crop has been officially estimated at 49,000 bales, and the Bukoba coffee crop at 9,000 tons. Prospects of the coffee crop from the Arusha and Moshi districts are favourable.

**Uganda.**—Seasonably hot and dry weather has proved favourable for cotton picking, but has had an adverse effect on late plantings, and crop prospects are reported to have deteriorated slightly.

**Southern Rhodesia.**—Retail trade was somewhat restricted, partly owing to heavy rainfall. Crops generally have suffered, and maize and tobacco harvests will probably be lighter than was expected. The very wet season has prevented cattle putting on condition.

**Northern Rhodesia.**—Trading conditions have generally maintained a steady level; fair sales of new cars were effected, and the demand for used models was fairly brisk. Heavy rains caused damage to dams and cultivated lands in some areas. Maize yield is expected to be normal, and outlook for tobacco has become somewhat more favourable. Local sales of slaughter stock are becoming more general as supplies have increased, but the demand is still in excess of offerings.

**Nyasaland.**—European trade has improved, but Native trade remains dull. Despite heavy rainfall, growing crops have made satisfactory progress and normal yields are expected from tea and tobacco. It is anticipated that an increased quantity of good flue-cured tobacco will be reaped from the larger acreage planted this season, although the fire-cured crop will probably be smaller. Issues of cotton seed have been smaller than in the previous season.

### Standard Bank of South Africa

The Standard Bank of South Africa includes the following items in their current trade review :—

**Kenya.**—It was hoped that trading conditions in the bazaar would show an improvement during March. Elsewhere in the Colony conditions are quiet. It is reported that, with the remunerative prices being obtained for pyrethrum, the area under cultivation is increasing.

**Tanganyika.**—Trade is quiet and stocks normal.

**Uganda.**—Low cotton prices have affected trade in the Jinja bazaar. Kampala reports improved conditions, with stocks not in excess of requirements.

**Southern Rhodesia.**—General business is steady. Seasonal sales in Enlwayo are well supported, and in some instances better than last year.

**Northern Rhodesia.**—Trade conditions in Livingstone are seasonably quiet, although better than during the early part of last year. Maize prospects are good.

**Nyasaland.**—Quiet business conditions are expected until the opening of the tobacco season in April.



**Empire Cotton Growing**

There is little of direct East African or Rhodesian interest in the current number of the *Empire Cotton Growing Review*, though, as always, the very full and comprehensive "Notes on Current Literature" are worth careful study. Of practical importance to the cotton planter is Mr. G. V. S. Heath's discussion of logging and soil aeration in relation to the growth of cotton and other plants, which appears to confirm still further the startling suggestion, recently developed at Rothamsted, that cultivation is by no means so essential to the best growth of plants as was formerly supposed. Aeration of plant roots (except for rice) has always been presumed to be a primary essential; and indeed Howard in India attached greater importance to soil aeration than to any other aspect of agricultural practice. Further critical experiments are still needed; but already Dr. F. Crowther, in the Sudan, has shown that under some conditions good growth can be obtained by maize even in waterlogged soil.

**Research Expedition for Uganda**

The Government of Uganda has commissioned Professor C. Van Riet Löwe, Director of the Bureau of Archaeology in the Union, and Mr. E. J. Wayland, former Director of Geological Survey in Uganda, to undertake a research expedition in Central Africa to reconstruct, as far as their discoveries allow, human activities from their earliest evolution. Professor Van Riet Löwe will leave for Uganda next month, where he will meet Mr. Wayland, who is now in the Sudan. The main work of the expedition will be in the Kagera River valley, but investigations will also be carried out round Lake Kyoga, Lake Edward and Lake George, and thence southwards to the Moon to Lake Albert and the Murchison Falls.

**Secondary Industries**

Farmers in Southern Rhodesia are taking the lead in advocating the establishment of secondary industries to manufacture primary products and to improve the local market for agricultural prices. According to the Salisbury correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph and Morning Post* a memorandum from the Matabeleland Farmers' Union to the Economic Development Committee suggests a textile factory, a tinned meat factory, the production of power alcohol from maize, the manufacture of sisal fibre, pepsin from pawpaws and starch from sweet potatoes. The Committee's attention is also drawn to the possibility of sugar, rice, tea, coffee and hemp growing on a larger scale.

**A German Colonial Exhibition**

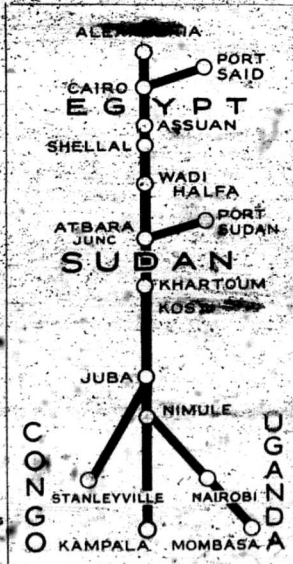
The great German Colonial Exhibition which was originally announced to be held in Vienna, and which was unexpectedly cancelled towards the end of last month, is now to be opened in Dresden in June. Herr Hitler has promised to perform the opening ceremony, and is expected to make an important statement on the Colonial issue on that occasion, which is to be the largest of the kind ever held in Germany, liberal grants having been promised both by the Reich authorities and the Dresden municipality. The exhibition is to comprise 12 main sections, designed to demonstrate Germany's former Colonial greatness; the alleged "brutality" of the Treaty of Versailles, the need for Colonial possessions, and the measures necessary for their recovery.

It is announced that all ten students of Makerere College, Uganda, who sat for the last Cambridge University school certificate examination were successful.

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## Nairobi and Its Environs

### Economic Geology of the District

NO GOLD or base metal is likely to be found in the country surrounding Nairobi; 40 years of investigations indicate that, and they are confirmed by Mr. H. L. Sikes, until two years ago Director of Public Works in Kenya, in a valuable paper on the geology of the Nairobi district (Government Printer, 28s.), accompanied by a fine coloured geological map.

The Nairobi "claystones," however, provide the best building stone in the area, and have been used for important buildings such as the Cathedral, in spite of certain imperfections. The "tuffs" are suitable for small buildings and have been extensively used in Nairobi and its environs for this purpose.

Thin and inconstant deposits of superficial limestone occur west of the Athi River and have been worked at intervals in a small way for many years. Most of the lime used in Nairobi comes from either Kiambu or from the marble quarries of Kajjado, some 50 miles south-east of Nairobi. Conditions in the Nairobi are generally unfavourable for cement making.

The small deposits of sand in the south-east corner of the area suffice for local requirements, but are of no economic importance.

For road metal, the "black trap" of the Athi Plains is the most used and is as good as most other material in the Colony, but it is not first-class, being brittle and splintery. "Mutrum," a hydrated iron oxide, provides a convenient and cheap wearing surface for roads with light and infrequent traffic, but corrugates under heavy traffic. It is well

distributed in the Nairobi area, but varies greatly in quality.

Water supplies are not abundant. The Lamuru trachyte is perhaps the best water carrier. Within the Rift Valley zone the chance of striking underground water in a bore-hole is not high, except in particular localities.

## Company Progress Reports

**Tati Goldfields.**—During March 2,520 tons were milled. Estimated mine profit: £55. Lower tonnage resulted from lost running time during change-over to all-sliming, which is now in operation. Lower gold recovery due to absorption in new elements of plant and greater tonnage in mill circuit.

**Luiji.**—The general managers report that the reconstructed mill began treating ore during February, and to March 31 the total amount of ore crushed was 4,950 tons, yielding 713 oz. fine gold. Recovery was affected by absorption of gold in the plant. Value of gold produced, £5,276. Working costs: £4,679; surplus, £597. Development footage: 150 ft.

**Globe and Phoenix.**—During March 6,000 tons were treated for a recovery of 4,035 oz. fine gold. Profit: £17,658. Development: Phoenix mine: 10th level driven 114 ft., av. 21 dwt.; 11th level driven 120 ft., av. 3 dwt.; 12th level driven 55 ft., av. 1 dwt.; 12th level sunk 43 ft., av. 1 dwt.; 23rd level driven 93 ft., av. 11 dwt.; 37th level sunk 26 ft., av. 1 dwt. Globe mine: 2nd level driven 60 ft., av. 5 dwt.; 2nd level driven 26 ft., av. 3 dwt.; 7th level driven 13 ft., av. 1 dwt.; 7th level driven 14 ft., av. 3 dwt.

**Rosterman.**—The progress report for March states that 3,299 tons were milled, for a recovery of 1,255 oz. fine gold. Estimated value: £9,313; working expenditure, £4,552; development, £2,042; surplus, £2,719. Capital expenditure (new rock drills) £382. Development: total footage, 554 ft. Main shaft sunk a further 45 ft. to a total of 384 ft. No. 1 Footwall reef, No. 9 level: West drive, from 140 to 160 ft., av. value 10 dwt. over av. width of 145 in.; from 160 ft. to 180 ft., av. value 78 dwt. over av. width of 51 in. Rise 5 ft. E. from 55 ft. to 125 ft., av. 12 dwt. over 40 in. av. width.

## Mining Personalia

Major R. Lightfoot, Director of Geological Survey in Southern Rhodesia, has been elected President of the Geological Society of South Africa.

Mr. E. H. Clifford, consulting engineer to the British South Africa Company, and Mrs. Clifford arrive in England to-morrow after a tour of the Rhodesias.

Mr. Stanley Gherisi, M.L.C., has been elected President of the recently-formed Kenya Mining Association, with Mr. Harding, Inspector of Mines, and Mr. G. C. Barnard, as Vice-Presidents. Mr. D. K. Williams and Mr. Abrams have been elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively, with Mr. Maurice Gherisi as secretary. At the inaugural meeting a resolution was passed unanimously "viewing with great concern the increasing truculence of the Natives in the North Kavirondo district."

Mr. R. C. Samuels, one of the best-known mining men in the Kakamega district of Kenya—where he was Commandant of B Squadron of the Legion of Frontiersmen and a Section Commander in the Kenya Defence Force—on his way to England on account of ill-health. His many friends in Kenya and Tanganyika, where he spent a number of years, especially in the Lindi and Arusha districts, will wish him a speedy and complete recovery. He was for a considerable period managing director of Kenya Reefs, Ltd., but had latterly been prospecting and mining as a partner in the Sama Syndicate.

### Globe and Phoenix

The board of the Globe and Phoenix Gold Mining Company, has decided to recommend at the forthcoming annual general meeting the payment of a final dividend of 1s. per share, free of tax, for 1938.

In 1938 the 1,431 small-workers in Southern Rhodesia produced 25.5% of the total output of the Colony's fine gold, and 127 mines producing between 2,000 and 10,000 ounces were responsible for 34.4%.



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# Latest London Share Prices **A GIANT WALL OF WATER**

	Last week	This week
Andura Syndicate (5s.)	4½d.	4½d.
Bushstuck Mines (10s.)	6s. 3d.	6s. 3d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	46s. 3d.	42s. 6d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	11s. 3d.	10s. 3d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	1½d.	1½d.
Exploration Co. (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.)	7s. 9½.	7s. 6d.
Gabalt Gold Mines (2s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	3s. 6d.	27s. 0d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	7s. 0d.	6s. 9d.
Kagera Mines, Ltd. (5s.)	2s. 7½d.	2s. 7½d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	1½d.	1½d.
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	6d.	6d.
Kentan (10s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	4½d.	4½d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Leonora Corporation (1s.)	4½d.	3d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	9d.	7½d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	4s. 4½d.	4s. 4½d.
Luiru Gold Areas (5s.)	3s. 3d.	1s. 0d.
Mashaba Asbestos (1s.)	7½d.	7½d.
Nchanga Cons. (20s.)	32s. 6d.	30s. 0d.
Rezende (1s.)	8s. 6d.	8s. 6d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	4s. 3d.	4s. 0d.
Rhodesia Katanga (£1)	1s. 4½d.	1s. 4½d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	6d.	6d.
Rhodesian Anglo American (10s.)	22s. 9d.	20s. 9d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	2s. 3d.	2s. 1½d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	14s. 1½d.	13s. 3d.
Rhokana (£1)	£10 5s. 0d.	£9 12s. 6d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	15s. 9d.	14s. 9d.
Rosterman (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 0d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	16s. 6d.	13s. 9d.
Sherwood Star (5s.)	5s. 3d.	5s. 3d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	4½d.	4½d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Tanganyika Concessions (£1)	4s. 3d.	4s. 3d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Thistle-Etina (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 1½d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	16s. 6d.	16s. 3d.
Waterbury (5s.)	4½d.	4½d.
Zambesia Exploring (£1)	4s. 0d.	4s. 3d.

**GENERAL**

	Last week	This week
British E. A. Corporation	1½d.	1½d.
British South Africa (15s.)	22s. 6d.	22s. 4½d.
Central Line Sisal (£1)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Consolidated Sisal (£1)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
East African Land	7½d.	7½d.
East African Sisal Plantations (10s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
E. A. Power and Light (£1)	25s. 6d.	26s. 6d.
Imperial Airways	26s. 0d.	25s. 6d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	1s. 5d.	1s. 5d.
Lewa Deft. (1s. 8d.)	8d.	8d.
Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.)	2s. 1½d.	2s. 1½d.
Port of Beira (1s.)	11s. 6d.	11s. 6d.
Rhodesia Railways	24s. 6d.	24s. 6d.
Sisal Estates (5s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
" (6% Pref. 21s.)	15s. 0d.	15s. 0d.
Sudan Plantations (New) (£1)	26s. 9d.	26s. 0d.

**Midas Gold Mines**

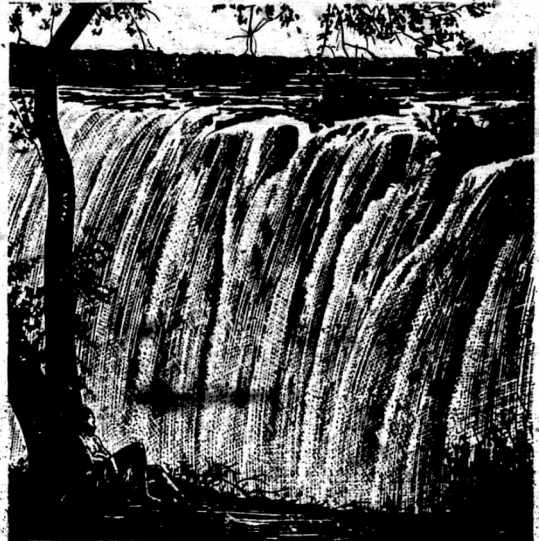
Midas Gold Mines, Ltd., of Kisumu, has been wound up voluntarily.

**Territorial Outputs**

Mineral production in Uganda during March was as follows: Gold (provisional weight, unrefined), 1,607 troy oz.; tin ore (provisional), 31 long tons.

Mineral production in Southern Rhodesia during February was as follows: Gold, 58,994 oz.; silver, 12,270 oz.; coal, 84,166 tons; chrome ore, 5,595 tons; asbestos, 4,877 tons; tin concentrates, 42 tons; iron pyrites, 2,007 tons; tungsten concentrates, 16 tons; limestone, 7,443 tons; tantalum, 1 ton; copper ore, 30 tons; and mica, 323 lb. The total value of minerals produced amounted to £581,887.

Last year 528 prospecting rights were issued to Britons, in Tanganyika Territory, and 136 to German nationals.



## VICTORIA FALLS

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

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

To home-makers, Southern Rhodesia offers a healthy life, modern amenities, low living costs, and the great advantage of no Income Tax on married incomes under £800. Write for Booklets on Touring or Settlement to Dept. E.A., Rhodesia Travel Bureau, 219, Regent Street, London, W.1.



## COMPANY MEETING

**Rhodesia Railways Limited****Mr. Arthur E. Hadley's Address****At The Forty-Second Ordinary General Meeting**

THE FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Rhodesia Railways Limited, was held last week at 2 London-wall Buildings, London, E.C.

Mr. Arthur E. Hadley, C.B.E., the Chairman of the company, presided.

The secretary and London manager, Mr. R. E. Fitzgerald, having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report, the Chairman said:—

**The Chairman's Address**

Gentlemen,—Before I begin the ordinary business of the meeting, I should like to express my own deep regret and that of my colleagues on the board of this company at the sudden death on February 20 last of Sir Edmund Davis.

Sir Edmund Davis was actively engaged in the development of the mineral resources of Rhodesia during a considerable part of his life, and the success he achieved through his drive and initiative brought considerable traffic to the Rhodesian railway system. Although he only recently joined the board, we shall greatly miss his activities.

If you will now kindly turn to page 3 of the report, you will find there particulars of the operating results of the company for the year ended September 30, 1938. The gross revenue amounted to £5,030,636, compared with £4,709,069 in the previous year, an increase of £321,567, or 6.8%.

**Traffic Comparisons**

General trade in Southern and Northern Rhodesia was well maintained during the period under review, and general goods traffic accounted for £220,000 of this increase. The receipts from passenger traffic increased by £20,000, while the balance of £82,000 is mainly accounted for by additional receipts from mineral traffic.

Corresponding with the increase in receipts, the tonnage of general goods carried increased by 71,786 tons to 1,311,389 tons, the only substantial decrease being in maize for export, which fell by 62,672 tons to 95,575 tons, due to the effect of drought on the crops.

The following figures illustrate the fluctuations which have taken place in the principal mineral traffics:—

	Short tons	Increase or decrease over 1937
Coal and coke	950,359	+ 42,597
Copper for export	287,028	- 1,297
Chrome ore for export	55,339	- 24,088
Asbestos for export	56,220	- 4,782
Zinc for export	9,990	- 11,848

Coal and coke traffic, due to increases in the local requirements of the general public and the copper mines, rose by 42,597 tons to the substantial figure for the year of 950,359 tons.

**Northern Rhodesia and Congo Traffic**

Copper from the mines in Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo, which is one of the most important traffics of the system, was well maintained at 287,028 tons, only 1,297 tons less than in the previous year.

There was a decline of 11,848 tons in the output of zinc from the Broken Hill Mine owing to the

temporary shortage of water for power purposes, and the railage of chrome ore fell by 24,088 tons due to the reduced trade demands in the United States. Asbestos at 56,220 tons was less by 4,782 tons.

**Operating Expenditure**

The operating expenditure, including provision for depreciation and renewals of £518,161, was £3,110,363 as compared with £2,776,407 in the year ended September 30, 1937, an increase of £333,956, which, apart from two special items, which I will explain more fully later, was due to normal fluctuations in the various departments, chiefly caused by the cost of dealing with the increased traffic of 64,870 tons, involving an additional train mileage of 279,795, equal to 4.7%.

I might add that the gross ton miles in 1938 increased by some 163 millions, or just over 5%, as compared with the previous year.

There was also an increase in pay for employees of about 4%, which came into force on March 1, 1938.

Regarding the two special items of expenditure to which I have just referred, one was an increase of £86,681 in the contributions to the pension funds; as a result of the quinquennial valuation of the non-contributory fund, the actuaries advised increased contributions chiefly on account of the lower rates of interest now obtained upon funds invested in trustee stocks, in addition to which there were the contributions to the recently established contributory fund for employees who joined the company's service after July, 1931, to which I referred last year.

The other special item was a provision of £40,000 to cover this company's share of the cost of claims and losses in connexion with an accident which occurred on April 4, 1938, on the Vryburg-Bulawayo section of the company's system, which is worked by the Union of South Africa Railways. I may say that by agreement between the two administrations the total costs incurred are being divided equally between the Union Government Railways and the Rhodesia Railways.

**Gross Revenue Surplus of £1,920,273**

Finally, as a result of the year's operation there was a surplus of gross revenue over working expenditure of £1,920,273, only £12,389 less than in the previous year, which was the best year in the history of the company.

If you will now kindly turn to the accounts and balance sheet, I will as usual give you a brief explanation of the changes which have taken place since last year.

Accounts Nos. 1 to 5 show that the issued capital of the company remains at £500,000 in 500,000 fully-paid shares of £1 each and £21,750,000 4½% debenture stock, and that the capital expenditure during the year was the general improvement of the system and for additional engines and rolling stock required was £382,914 16s. 4d. The total cost of the undertaking and its equipment therefore now stands at £21,876,195 19s. 7d.

Account No. 6 gives details of the operating revenue and expenditure for the year, which I have already explained so far as is necessary.

**The Net Revenue Account**

From Account No. 7, the net revenue account, you will see that we brought in an operating profit of £1,920,272 14s. for the year, to which is added the balance of interest on investments, etc., after certain interest charges have been deducted, £235,704 13s. 9d., the profit on the realisation of certain investments £54,145 14s. 11d. and the annual



non-repayable subsidy payable by the British South Africa Company until 1949 in terms of the recent debenture conversion scheme of £70,000.

There is also transferred to the credit of this account, in accordance with the terms of the conversion scheme, £176,327 out of the amount of £518,000 provided during the year for depreciation and renewals towards the annual sinking fund payment for the redemption of the debenture stock. There was therefore a sum of £2,396,450 2s. 8d. to meet debenture stock interest of £224,375, sinking fund £176,327, and income tax of £1,887 16s. 3d., leaving a profit of £827,806 6s. 3d., as compared with a profit of £916,772 10s. 10d. in the previous year.

#### Transfer to Rates Stabilisation Account

In accordance with the terms of the railway legislation in force in the territories of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate, £100,486 6s. 10d. of this profit has been placed to the credit of the rates stabilisation account, making it £196,314 10s. 2d.; £100,000 has been transferred to the dividend account; and £627,373 19s. 7d. has been credited to the statutory reserve account, increasing it to £2,303,030 18s. 2d. at September 30, 1938.

There was already a small sum in the dividend account of £226 3s. 3d., so that it now amounts to £100,226 3s. 3d., out of which your directors now recommend that £100,000, less income tax, should be distributed to the members.

#### Substantial Liquid Resources

The balance sheet shows that at September 30, 1938, we had £595,851 in cash and £5,946,206 in quoted investments. This sum of £5,946,206 is made up of £4,119,351 in gilt-edged investments and £1,826,855 in quoted investments; the total quoted investments of just under £6,000,000 showing a total depreciation on book cost at that date of £127,850, or 2.15%. You will be pleased to see therefore that our liquid resources remain on a very sound basis.

As the statutory reserve at September 30, 1938, of £2,303,030 exceeded twice the current annual debenture service of £1,100,702, and as the budget estimates for the year ending September 30, 1939, showed that the necessary surplus revenue was anticipated, general reductions of rates and fares, estimated to amount to a surrender of revenue of £239,500 in a full year, were, in accordance with the terms of the legislation under which these railways operate, brought into operation on January 1, 1939.

These reductions took the form of the withdrawal of the surcharge of 5% to 10% imposed upon rates and fares during the world depression of 1932, and it is hoped that this substantial relief to the public will have the effect of stimulating traffic.

In addition, as mentioned in the report, reductions of rates on copper and coal, granted to the Northern Rhodesia copper mining companies in consideration of their undertaking to consign their traffic over the Rhodesian system until 1956, came into force on October 1, 1938.

#### Results For Current Year

As regards the current financial year, you will see from the report that during the first four months, that is from October 1, 1938, to January 31, 1939, the results, as compared with corresponding period in 1937, were—

Gross revenue	£1,511,391, dec.	£199,050
Working expenses	£974,766, inc.	£17,066
Surplus of gross revenue over working expenditure	£536,625, dec.	£216,116

The fall in gross revenue was partly due to the reductions in the rates for the copper mining companies, which took effect from October 1, 1938, and the reductions in the public rates which came into operation on January 1, 1939, and partly to the fact that the last quarter of 1937 was a period of peak traffics in the history of the railways.

As you will see from the report, it is anticipated that, after allowing for the reductions of rates and fares, the surplus of gross revenue over working expenditure for the current financial year ending on September 30, 1939, will produce the standard revenue (including a sum available for dividend of £125,000), which the company is entitled to earn in that year in terms of the existing legislation.

#### Trade Position in Territories Served

The trade position in the territories served by the railways continues to be satisfactory. During the calendar year 1938 exports from Southern Rhodesia were valued at £11,883,000, or only about £96,000 less than in 1937, while imports of a value of £8,750,000 were some £1,100,000 higher as the result of building and other trade activity.

As compared with 1937, the output of gold in Southern Rhodesia increased by nearly 10,000 ozs. to 814,078 ozs., with a value of £5,820,530, which is a record value for the territory.

Exports from Northern Rhodesia were valued at £10,026,851, or £1,876,861 less than in 1937, due chiefly to the lower price ruling for copper, while imports valued at £5,114,428 were higher by £1,110,026.

The two territories served by our railways with exports of nearly £22,000,000 in the year had a favourable trade balance of nearly £7,000,000, which indicates a very sound position. General trade in the two Rhodesias remains satisfactory, and the recent good rains should result in a substantial improvement in the maize crops.

Business in chrome ore is depressed chiefly on account of the state of trade in the United States of America.

#### Copper Traffics

One of the most important traffics of these railways continues to be the copper mining industry of Northern Rhodesia and the Congo, and although there have been frequent changes in the export quota, at present fixed at 95% of agreed basic tonnage for each mine, unless there is any sudden change in the world conditions, no substantial drop on last year's export figure is anticipated.

It now only remains for me to express the high appreciation of the board of the services rendered by the staff and employees during another busy and successful year.

The report and accounts were adopted and a dividend of 20%, less income tax at 3s. 3d. in the £, was declared.

#### Retiring Directors Re-elected

The retiring directors, Mr. Arthur E. Hadley, C.B.E., Sir Henry Chapman, C.B.E., Mr. R. E. Fitzgerald, and Mr. C. Hely-Hutchinson, were re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co., having been reappointed, the proceedings terminated.

As Southern Rhodesia ships the bulk of her exports from Beira, and as Canada grants certain British preferential import tariff rates when goods of British origin are shipped direct from a British port, the Canadian Government has now placed Beira on the same Customs basis as a British possession in so far as Southern Rhodesian exports are concerned.

## Cotton Marketing Problems Market Prices and Notes

THE EFFECT of the increased import tax on raw cotton entering India was discussed at last week's meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, over which Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, M.P., Chairman of the Board, presided.

The subject was introduced by Mr. Leslie Orme, who had received a copy of a letter from the Uganda Cotton Association to the Chief Secretary to the Government of that Protectorate, suggesting that action should be taken. Mr. W. W. Higgin said that the increased levy might adversely affect the price paid to Uganda growers, and Mr. A. J. M. Cameron pointed out that the Uganda industry was already subjected to an export tax, and that the infliction of this extra tax on the raw product in the middle of the season would mean serious repercussions among the growers. Colonel Ponsonby mentioned that the increased tax from half an anna to one anna per lb. had been imposed solely to balance the budget, though it might also indirectly assist Indian ginners.

As to its actual effect on prices in Uganda, Sir Theodore Chambers said that statistics did not bear out the suggestion that the extra tax had had an adverse influence, for just before the tax was increased cotton stood at 37½ cents per lb. of ginned cotton f.o.r. Kampala, and though the price fell on March 1 to 35½, it recovered two or three days later and remained at around 37½.

It was agreed that the Board should obtain further information before any action could be taken.

Another subject of particular interest to the cotton industry was the proposed export subsidy on raw cotton from the United States of America, which country, said Mr. Higgin, now had a stock of about 11 million bales, more than a year's consumption of American cotton. There was considerable controversy in America between growers and Government on this question; neither the President nor the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture was in favour of granting an export subsidy, and the position was that if the 11 million bales were thrown on the market it would not only break the price of cotton but would completely disorganise the marketing of cotton generally.

Mr. Higgin suggested that the proposed action was inconsistent with the spirit of the Anglo-American Trade Treaty. It would create a state of unfair trading, would discriminate against all other cotton-growing countries, and would lead to low prices for a long time to come, with serious economic effects on Uganda. Several other speakers having agreed that if the export subsidy came into operation it would react unfavourably upon East Africa, it was decided to confer with the Colonial Office in an endeavour to see whether action could be taken to protect Empire cotton growers.

Discussion took place on the Development Committees set up in Tanganyika to examine methods of development which might be encouraged and assisted, and it was decided to communicate with the Dar es Salaam and Tanga Chambers of Commerce in regard to certain aspects of development in the Territory.

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**Aloes.**—Aden, in slow demand at 50s. to 55s.

**Beeswax.**—Dar es Salaam for shipment, quoted at 93s. 6d., with East African spot 97s. 6d. to 100s.

**Butter.**—Kenya, easier at 112s. per cwt. (1938: 114s.)

**Castor Seed.**—East African, £10 2s. 6d. per ton. (1938: £11 10s.)

**Chillies.**—Mombasa spot supplies are small, good quality being 72s. 6d. to 75s., with small offerings for shipment at 65s. c.i.f. Sudan shipments and spot (in bond) are scarce, and quoted 62s. 6d. c.i.f.

**Cloves.**—Unchanged, with Zanzibar spot 8¼d., and c.i.f. 7½d. per lb. Madagascar spot (in bond), 7¾d.; c.i.f., 7d. per lb. (1938: 8¼d., 7d.; 1937: 10¼d.)

**Coffee.**—Demand was slow at last week's London auctions, and only a small part of the offerings sold, at slightly easier rates. Kenya "A," 62s. to 101s. 6d.; "B," 54s. to 64s.; "C," 50s. to 55s.; peaberry, 60s. to 85s. 6d. per cwt. Tanganyika "A," 50s. to 60s.; "B," 45s. to 47s.; "C," 43s. per cwt.

London stocks of East African at 123,416 cwt. are heavy in comparison with the stock of 93,604 cwt. in 1938.

During March 9,000 bags of Kenya were sold out of 19,257 offered at the London auctions at an average of 67s. 10d. per cwt. Of "A" grade, 3,056 bags sold (9,549 offered) at an average of 78s. 9d.; 2,999 of "B" (5,238) at 64s. 7d.; 337 of "C" (535) at 56s. 1d.; 613 of peaberry (1,255), 81s. 4d. Five bags of peaberry sold at 129s. per cwt., and the minimum was for five bags at 60s.; 308 bags of "A" sold at 100s. and over; and 28 at 126s., the lowest price being for two bags at 60s. 6d. The London auctions will be resumed on Tuesday, April 18.

**Copper.**—Declined 13s. 9d. on resumption after Easter. Standard for cash is now £41 18s. 9d. to £42, with three months at 6s. 3d. higher. (1938: £39; 1937: £68.)

**Copra.**—East African f.m.s., stronger at £10 10s. per ton. (1938: £11 5s.; 1937: £20.)

**Cotton Seed.**—East African, £4 10s. per ton. (1938: £5 8s. 9d.; 1937: £5.)

**Gold.**—148s. 6d. per oz. (1938: 140s. 0¼d.; 1937: 141s. 11d.)

**Groundnuts.**—Mozambique, nominal at £9 5s. per ton. (1938: £9 17s. 6d.; 1937: £15.)

**Gum Arabic.**—Kordofan new crop, cleaned natural, firmer for April-May shipment at 39s. 6d., and cleaned 40s. 6d. c.i.f. Natural spot, 41s. 6d., and cleaned, 42s. 6d. per cwt.

Messrs. Boxall & Company, of Khartoum, state that exports from the Sudan during January totalled 1,542 tons, compared with 1,938 tons during January, 1938.

**Pyrethrum.**—Kenya flowers, nominally unchanged at £140 to £145 per ton, and Japanese old crop £100. (1938: Kenya, £115.)

**Sisal.**—Tanganyika and Kenya dull, with No. 1 £16 5s. to £16 10s.; No. 2, £15 15s. to £16; No. 3, £15 10s. per ton for April-June, c.i.f. (1938: £17, £16 15s., £16 5s.; 1937: £29 15s., £28.)

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd., state that production during March totalled 245 tons (against

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The East African Coffee Curing Co., Ltd.

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EAST AFRICAN  
and  
GONGO COFFEES



244 tons for March, 1938). Total production for 12 months, 3,330 tons, compared with 2,942 tons during the previous year.

**Soya Beans.**—Manchurian, £8 7s. 6d. per ton. (1938: £7. 5s.)

**Tea.**—Steady. At last week's London auctions Nyasaland averaged 10.5d., Kenya 12.5d., and Tanganyika 11d. per lb. (1938: Nyasaland, 12.6d.; 1937: 13.4d.)

**Tin.**—Standard for cash has fallen by 25s. to £214 to £214 10s., and the backwardation also declined £2 to £214 5s. (1938: £173. 17s. 6d.; 1937: £286.)

**Tobacco.**—Exports of unmanufactured tobacco from Southern Rhodesia during February by types and countries of destination were:—Turkish Leaf, to the U.K., 272,040 lb.; Virginia flue-cured leaf, to U.K., 3,571 lb.; Malta, 5,469 lb.; Ceylon, 49,387 lb.; P.E.A., 1,418 lb.; Virginia flue-cured strips, to U.K., 6,359 lb.; Virginia dark-fired cured leaf, to Bechuanaland, 1,621 lb.

According to the official estimate, Southern Rhodesia will produce this season (1938-9) 29,500,000 lb. of flue-cured tobacco and 796,000 lb. of fire-cured leaf.

**Tortoiseshell.**—At the recent auctions the demand was fair, and prices remained generally unchanged. Zanzibar shell, medium to bold, 15s. to 40s.; small to medium, 5s. to 10s.; chicken, 3s. to 4s. Hoof, fair to good, 3s. to 10s. and yellowbelly, fair to good, 4s. to 10s. The next auctions will take place on June 29.

#### News of Our Advertisers

Messrs. Davidson & Company, Ltd., makers of the well-known "Sirocco" tea machinery, have issued an illustrated brochure regarding their "Super" endless chain pressure tea-driers. Copies may be obtained on application to the company at the Sirocco Engineering Works, Belfast, Northern Ireland.

Messrs. Schweppes, Ltd., the well-known mineral water manufacturers, are to pay dividends for 1938 of 9 5/16% on the Ordinary stock and 10% on the Deferred stock.

## Kilimanjaro Coffee Crop

The Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union announces that the coffee harvest for 1938-39 in its sphere of operations totalled 1,960 tons of parchment coffee, 1,470 tons of which were sold in parchment form and 490 tons cleaned. Outturn reports for 75% of the crop show that the loss in curing averaged 19.7%, whilst of the resulting cleaned coffee 89.7% was of top grades and 10.3% of low grades.

Prices for parchment coffee, free on rail Moshi, ranged between Shs.34 per cwt. early in September, to Shs.39.25 cents at the end of November, and Shs.37 in January. The first sale of clean coffee was not held until the end of January, when the following prices were reached: Grade "A," Shs.51.75 per cwt.; Grade "B," Shs.49 per cwt.; Grade "C," Shs.45 per cwt. These prices were ex Kilindini Coffee Curing Works, and work out at Shs.35.20 cents per cwt. for parchment coffee. The average price for the complete crop was 35.37 cents per cwt. of parchment coffee.

It is estimated that for the 1939-40 season there are 16,550 acres of coffee on Mount Kilimanjaro owned by members of the K.N.C.U., of which 4,106 acres are immature. About half of the 12,450 acres of bearing coffee was planted during 1934 and 1935, and will not reach full maturity for several years. It is expected that the annual crop will reach 3,000 tons during the next few years, based on an average yield of 5 cwt. per acre, which is now being attained by many of the plantations. The preliminary estimate for the coming season is a crop of 2,250 tons of parchment coffee, which, it is anticipated, will be offered for sale in a cleaned condition.

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## Passengers from East Africa

The s.s. "Njassa," which arrived home from East Africa recently, brought the following passengers from:—

<b>Mombasa</b>	Wilrich, Mr. & Mrs.-R.
Brotherton, Mr. G.	
Cooke, Mr. & Mrs. R. F. R.	<i>Dar es Salaam</i>
Cooke, Miss N. M.	Horst, Mr. & Mrs. A.
Mumford, Mrs. E. M.	Schiller, Mrs. A. G.
Paschen, Mrs. K.	
	<i>Beira</i>
<i>Tanga</i>	L. L.
Robson, Mr. & Mrs. H.	Leymann, Mrs. O.
Suter, Mrs. H. E.	

### Air Mail Passengers

Homeward passengers on April 4 included Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Maddock, and Commander and Mrs. Jeffrey, from Mombasa; and Mr. Thomerson, from Nairobi.

Homeward passengers on April 7 included Captain and Mrs. Moreing, and Mrs. Whitehead, from Kisumu; and Mr. McLeod, from Khartoum.

### Rainfall in East Africa

*Nyasaland (Week ended March 25)*.—Bandanga, 1.63 inches; Chisambo, 4.18; Cholo, 2.21; Likanga, 2.72; Luchienya, 2.18; Nyamanete, 1.28; and Ruô, 2.84 inches.

### Special Tours

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company has issued two illustrated folders giving particulars of spring and summer holiday tours. Special return fares have been arranged for trips to Madeira between May 4 and August 10, the first-class return charge being £20 and cabin class £13. A special return trip at £15 first-class to the Canary Islands has also been arranged, passengers being able to leave each fortnight from May 5 to August 11. There are 11 to 12-day cruises to Belgium, Holland and Germany, beginning on April 20, the first-class fare being £12-12s. 0d., sailings are on April 20, May 18, June 15, July 13, August 10, September 7, and October 5. Copies of the illustrated brochures may be obtained on application to the Line at 3 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.

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## News Items in Brief

A new Greek School has been opened in Umtali, Southern Rhodesia.

A consignment of mangoes was recently sent to London by air from Kenya.

Five Italians recently arrested in Jibuti on a charge of espionage have reached Marseilles. They will be tried by a military court.

An area of approximately 320 square miles in the Kawambwa district of the Northern Province; Northern Rhodesia, has been proclaimed a Game Reserve.

Tourists from four large cruising ships, the "Franconia," "Columbus," "Carinthia," and the "Empress of Britain," will visit the Victoria Falls this spring.

A correspondent writes that progress in the Kisumu area of Kenya is very marked. A branch of the Royal Society of St. George is in process of formation in the town.

Indians, Arabs and Natives held a mass-meeting in Mombasa on Tuesday to protest against the Order-in-Council reserving the Kenya Highlands for settlement by Europeans.

Trelawney, Southern Rhodesia, where, according to the Meteorological Department, the rainfall is normally "nil," had had 47.27 inches of rain this season, up to the middle of March.

An expert from the Ministry of Health is shortly to visit Southern Rhodesia to advise on improving the Colony's old age pension scheme and the introduction of a health insurance scheme.

The Bulawayo works of the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Corporation have been opened by Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of the Colony. They give employment to 50 Europeans and 300 Natives.

Over 250 pyrethrum growers in Kenya attended a meeting in Nakuru, to elect three members to the Pyrethrum Board. The three gentlemen elected were Dr. C. J. Wilson, Mr. A. M. Gibb, and Mr. W. F. O. Trench.

Pursuing its policy of water conservation, the Southern Rhodesian Government is planning a dam on the Que Que River to impound 85,000,000 gallons of water, and is investigating further sites on the Que Que and Sebakwe Rivers.

A Bill giving effect so far as conditions in Nyasaland permit to provisions of certain international conventions relating to the employment of children, young persons and women is to be introduced in the Legislature of the Protectorate.

Northern Rhodesia's revenue for the first 11 months of 1938 amounted to £1,406,743, compared with £1,706,846 during the corresponding period of 1937. Expenditure to November 30, 1938, was £1,156,160, against £819,721 for the same period in 1937.

A further amount of £614,400 Uganda 3½ 1955-56 Stock has been sold through the market to other Colonial Funds at 98½. The new stock will be identical in every respect with the existing issue. In February, 1933, £235,600 of the stock was placed at 97½.

The Imperial Airways flying-boat "Challenger," commanded by Captain H. G. Bailey, and carrying 10 passengers and two tons of mails, flew from Alexandria to Southampton on Sunday in 16 hours 52 minutes. Stops of half-an-hour each were made in Athens, Brindisi, Rome and Marseilles.





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LLANGIBBY CASTLE	—	—	—	—	April 21	April 27
CAPTOWN CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	May 4
CARNARVON CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	May 11
PRETORIA CASTLE	—	April 22	April 25	April 29	May 5	May 11
WINCHESTE CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	May 18
LLANDOVERY CASTLE	—	—	—	—	May 11	May 18
STIRLING CASTLE	—	—	—	—	—	—
DUNVEGAN CASTLE	May 13	—	—	—	May 19	—

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