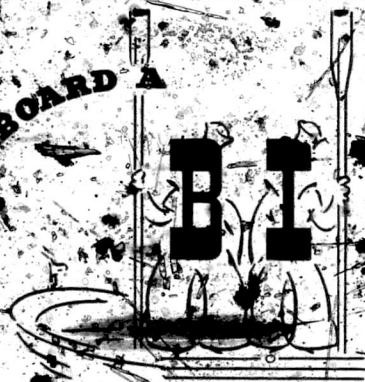


EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, January 1, 1948
Volume 16 (New Series) No. 799

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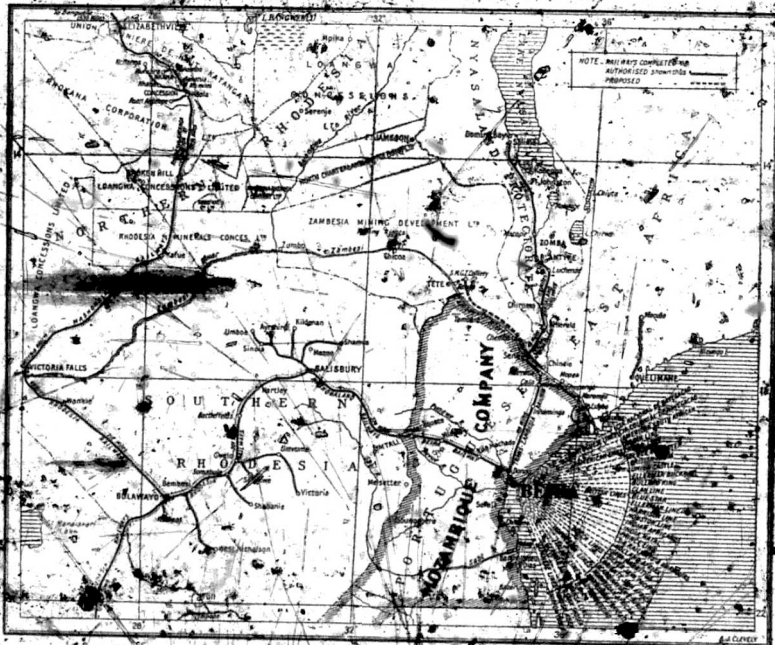
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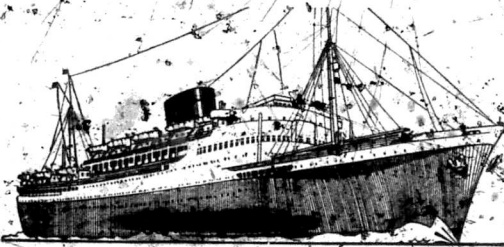
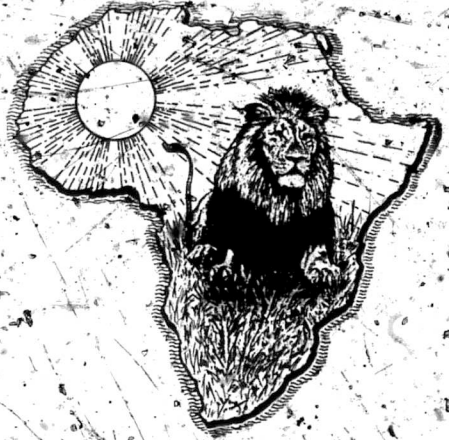
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

IN RECENT MONTHS we have on several occasions chronicled the nature of the Colonial propaganda circulated by Germany in neutral States in Europe, and particularly in the Low Countries and Scandinavia upon which Germany's Current Nazism has been concentrated. Colonial Propaganda is an increasing measure of attention. Those countries are now being treated to a state of flummery which well merits the classic description of "a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." The dust of the moment boils down to this: that the troubles of the Reich are due to the theft of her former Colonies, which were five times as large as the Fatherland and contained a population of fifteen million Germans, the loss of whose "living space" is the direct cause of the overcrowding of European Germany! That even Dr. Goebbels can imagine that such ineptitudes can serve his cause is a sure index of desperation, especially when they are addressed to such level-headed and informed peoples. It may be retorted that not one Belgian, Dutchman or Scandinavian in a thousand has any notion of the area or population of the former German Colonies, that is doubtless true, but not one man in a thousand in Great Britain is any better instructed in such matters. Yet in both cases the man in the street knows that the German Colonies were primarily inhabited by Africans, and in both cases writers and other leaders of opinion can easily check the facts and correct the Goebblesque gibberish. The truth is, of course, that in 1914 there were rather fewer than twenty thousand Germans in all the then German Colonies put together.

Why so many people should now assume, and take every opportunity of emphasising, that some "new Colonial system" must be included in the peace terms cannot at this moment be examined, but that their number in Great Britain is legion is unhappily not to be gainsaid. If this were merely the current catchword of the extremists of the Left, reinforced by the busybody "brilliant intellectuals," undue importance need not be attached to it. Unfortunately, many business men, politicians and writers who are reasonably well-informed and balanced about affairs generally, but completely ignorant on this subject, instead of regarding their ignorance as a sound reason for silence, are spurred by it to advance nonsensical but none the less "dangerous" solutions. It is no longer necessary to write that a wave of Colonial defeatism threatens to erode the public confidence of Great Britain, a considerable proportion of whose citizens have been given the uncomfortable feeling that our Colonial records are a cause for shame, and that the nation must cleanse its conscience by what is termed "a gesture of generosity." The wave is not a natural movement of the tides of honest self-examination; it is the wash left by men who speed through the waters of controversy, anxious by their spectacular performance to attract the public notice, but enabled by their shallow draught to ignore the dangers of navigation to much useful craft.

them. Every problem, even the most elementary, might in the best place to be made the subject of research. It is that point which transforms the whole matter of scientific teaching. Why a pupil finds himself is a known discovery, and as such makes his interest and inspires his progress? That is precisely the principle which the academic world fails to grasp. Why trouble to find out a fact which has already been known and can be found in the easiest of ways, if it is authenticated by the scholastic authority and a fatal one? A text book should be a reference book, not a primer. The reply of the

hard-pressed teacher is that there is no time for such "research" and, with examinations pending, he has our sympathy. Until the examination course can be modified or removed, as has been done in "enlightened" Southern Rhodesia, the teaching of Science on right and fundamental principles is almost impossible in the schools. And until that fact is realised by the national authorities in Eastern Africa, "agriculture" will not make the appeal it should do to the rising generation upon whom so much of the future success of their homeland depends.

NOTES BY THE WAY

An Ancient Weapon

COLUMNIS has started in a widely-read Sunday newspaper that a fire-arms captured in East Africa during the last war dated back to 1680. It would be interesting to know when and where that ancient weapon was taken, and what its history had been. It is probable that it was an old Portuguese piece, and had been in Portuguese East Africa since the early days of galleon occupation by the followers of Vasco da Gama, who fell in 1678 or 1679 into the hands of some German trading party, which afterwards lost it to the British. Or was it, perhaps, found in the forest of the mainland of what was to become German East Africa when Karl Peters and his associates discovered the name of the Kaiser? Or had it been taken at some much earlier date in the engagement between the Portuguese and the Arabs, removal of the country by the latter on some slave raiding expedition, and perhaps kept in later days by a souvenir of an Old Arab slave trader turned to the ways of peace?

What Natives Mean

GOVERNMENT CREDIT is given by critics of British administration in Eastern Africa, and too little attention is paid to the remarkable success of the policy of establishing Local Native Councils as a part of the system of indirect rule. The very small sums of money these Councils collect and have at their own disposal are an indication of their progress, and the latest report on Kenya Native Councils shows that already that £10,687 represents a goodly haul for the Colony. Native Councils, at the close of 1938, of which the South Eastern Council had £2,668 and Machakos £1,000. To the educated Europeans these figures are a definite surprise, but it is doubtful whether the average comprehends their significance. The commonest complaint that the Sukut cannot count beyond 20, and that it is probable that 1,000 is meaningless to many natives. Without the advice and careful supervision of the District Officers, the Councils could, no doubt, though with the best intentions, squander much of this money, and indeed their tendency is to vote excessive amounts for education and such purposes. With more enthusiasm than financial acumen, fundamental disciplines like those given in the education of a boy, by means of it is not generally realised that the only trouble of the Great Western Railway in its early days was the fact that hardly any of the drivers and firemen could read or write!

A Good Word for Finger Millet

IT IS DIFFICULT TO FIND a single agricultural authority in East Africa or the Rhodesias who has a good word to say for finger millet (*Eleusine coracana*), the cultivation of which involves the cutting or lopping of trees and the burning of the wood in heaps in the gardens. For their part missionaries deplore the fact that, in Native eyes, the grain makes the best beer. Yet as a food finger millet has its points. It has a high nutritive value compared with other cereals, for in protein, fat and minerals it is far superior to cassava and to the white millet of East Africa. Where it is the staple crop, the Natives develop a skill with the axe from generations of tree-cutting that makes them clumsy with the hoe, which they despise, and every European agriculturalist who has had experience of Native labour knows how incompetent Africans can be with a tool to which they are unaccustomed. The Bemba of Northern Rhodesia, whose staple food is finger millet, are, says Mr. Andrew Richards, exceedingly neat and skillful with the axe, from which they are never parted, the records having a record of a man clear a good-sized tree of branches in ten minutes. Small wonder their method of cultivating this staple is exceedingly wasteful of wood; in the Abulop district it takes six and a half acres of forest to make an acre and a quarter of millet garden.

An Experimental Surprise

Yet all experimental evidence goes to prove that this *chitembe* method of the most fertile system of agriculture on the poorer soils of Northern Rhodesia and the Tribes whose traditional system is the axe and the hoe. The solution of the problem is being found in the opening up of the Mangochia forests for many purposes, from the British South Africa Company, and in placing villages on demarcated sites in a reserve, each with its block of forest to cut for millet, with provision for the regeneration bush. Only strict Government supervision can ensure the success of this method, which involves careful organisation of the total village area, is subdivided into ten to twenty-four annual blocks which are in rotation. The principle is sound, but an expert in a German proud of his profession, can be a devastating terror when let loose in a forest.

Nineteenth Week of the War

Fair Play for the Colonies

What is the Real 'Colonial Problem'?

THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF THE WAR have been marked by a spate of propaganda in favour of proposals for the internationalisation of Colonies, a scheme which would, in effect, repay the splendid loyalty demonstrated by the Colonial Empire in this time of testing by a most dangerous post-war experiment, one certain to produce most gravely a number of Colonial territories and, if the strategy had their way, all of them which have not yet reached the stage of self-government.

Insistent and persuasive to the uninitiated is the propaganda that it merits some examination from the historical, strategic, economic and psychological aspects. But as pressure on space makes it impossible to do more than outline the case, attention is directed to Mr. F. S. Johnson's recent book entitled 'Germany's Claims to Colonies' (Hurst and Blackett, 8s. 6d.), since that volume unquestionably affords the most thorough examination of the so-called Colonial problem from all its angles.

Exposing the Falsity of German Claims

It deals in the fullest detail with Germany's aims and claims, exposes the falsity of so many of the ideas which are allowed to pass for facts by large sections of the public in Great Britain, sets forth the dangers against which the Empire must still be on guard, describes the true nature of British Colonial rule about which most people, including the well-educated classes, in this country entertain the most ghastly misconceptions. Examines the many varied proposals advanced by all sorts of people with the object of appeasing Germany and generally contrasts the truth with the propaganda generated in Germany.

The comprehensive and very carefully documented book has been publicly described by many leading African authorities as the standard work on this vital subject, and if those who have made or who contemplate making proposals for some new Colonial order could be compelled to read it, they would either be prevented from doing further harm to the British cause, or they would at least be sitting with their eyes open, whereas at present more than a few blunder in sheer sentimental ignorance. Most of the following facts and arguments are taken from Mr. Johnson's book, which is the fruit of twenty-five years of the closest contact with British East and Central Africa, first as a resident in what is now Tanganyika Territory, and for the last decade and a half as editor of the weekly newspaper *East Africa and Rhodesia*.

In the forefront of any study must be placed the interests of the inhabitants of the Colonial territories, but, curiously enough, that self-evident consideration is being constantly overlooked. It is surprising that those who are so ready to plan the disposal of other people's property see no work with a blandly impersonal magnificence which takes no account of the lives and attachments of ordinary men and women. But those ordinary mortals, whether European, Indian or African, have no intention of resisting the withdrawal of British rule, since, with all its faults, they prefer it to any scheme of international administration however attractive on paper. Britons in Africa will not barter their citizenship and a form of free they know and love, even though they criticise its shortcomings, for some time at least.

*This article appears in the current issue of the "National Review" by the courtesy of which we are able to reproduce it.

It, instead of allowing doubts to flourish as a direct result of their own indecision, successive Cabinets in Great Britain have been wise enough to take their stand with the British Africa territories for which they were responsible. Hitler could not have been encouraged to discard his outspoken denunciations of a Colonial policy for Germany; he set back on his opinions only in the expectation of a timely diplomatic victory when he felt that the British policy of appeasement could not stem him. Once Colonial "compensation" if he pleased, had enough at the right moment.

Westminster's Weakness and Empire Strength

Fortunately for the Empire the weakness of Westminster was offset by the strength and feeling not only of the whole Colonial Empire, but of the Dominions, which, in this matter, are *plus royalistes que le roi*, and by the belated realisation of British politicians that France, with whom British fortunes were certain to be inextricably bound in the coming struggle, had no intention of seeking to silence the British for a while by feeding it a piece torn from the African part of its body.

The one unit of the British Overseas Empire which was not solidly anti-German in this matter was the Union of South Africa, where Mr. Pirow, the then Minister of Defence, an able, active and ambitious man of German descent, exerted himself to secure the readmission of Germany to Africa. He repeatedly commended such a development in his speeches and, when visiting Europe not many months before the outbreak of this war, he again tested the prospects of such a scheme in relation to West Africa in Government and other quarters in Great Britain, Belgium, Portugal, Germany and Italy. The omission of France from his itinerary indicated that he had small hopes of success in that quarter. Belgium and Portugal would have nothing to do with his conceptions, and the *démarche* was mistimed from the British standpoint, for Great Britain was at long last awakening from the comfortable delusion that Nazism was a mere exasperance which would pass with the achievement of certain limited aims and the weight of added responsibilities. By the time of Mr. Pirow's arrival it had convinced itself—years too late, unhappily, to prevent the impending catastrophe—that Nazism and pan-Germanism were one and the same thing.

Mr. Pirow's Reception

Being an astute lawyer, the Defence Minister of South Africa did not, on his first visit, disclose his plan to make over to the Reich a great area in West Africa, preferably centred jointly by Great Britain, France, Belgium and Portugal, must inevitably separate Germany's *Mittel-Afrika* aims. Nor did he remind his fellow countrymen in the Union that even before the Franco-Prussian War a detailed scheme existed for the acquisition of the whole of South Africa by Germany, which continued long afterwards to cast covetous eyes upon that Dominion as the greatest gold producer in the world, as the one great temperate area of Africa in which it was still hoped the large-scale German settlement could be achieved, and as a strategic base from whence to embark upon greater projects.

There is clear evidence that the rebellion which broke out in South Africa in 1914 was partly due to German intrigue, and that the Germans in South West Africa had laid their plans to cross the frontier and attack their British neighbour when Germany

stances were propitiously. Their plans went awry, thanks largely to General Botha, who in his campaign in South-West Africa captured a German map in which the whole of Africa was marked "German Africa." That recalls the fact that in 1917 the German Colonial Office published a map clearly showing the intention of the *Mittel-Afrika* which the Reich felt itself capable of demanding, at the end of a victorious war.

Germany Hoodwinks Britain

In order to throw dust in the eyes of unsuspicious Allies, Germany has for decades declared that tropical colonies were necessary to her for economic reasons alone; but there is an extensive German literature which believes these protestations and, in addition to publishing a photograph of the official map also mentioned, H. A. Jackson has translated many of the most striking passages written by the foremost German authorities, whose particular anxiety was to secure bases in Africa from which to set about disrupting the British Empire. "If we have a position of strength in *Mittel-Afrika*," wrote Zumbach in a memorandum placed before the German Imperial Cabinet as late as July, 1918, "then we can compel India and Australia to respect our wishes in the South Seas and in Eastern Asia." The facilities which the British and French navies had to use in recent weeks in seeking to settle accounts with the German pocket battleship, need no emphasis. If Germany had been able to operate out of both of them from such a West African base as Duala, the enemy striking power would have been enormously enhanced, and the raider of raiders could have wrought terrible havoc before being brought to book. Submarines operating from West Africa, and the spread of magnetic mines from such bases, to say nothing of the possibility of simply having increased out of all proportion the enormity of the task with which the Allies are now faced.

It is literally appalling to reflect that this danger was averted not by the strong sense of reality and of duty of British Cabinet Ministers, too many of whom lived even to the last moment with the crazy idea of some sort of Colonial arrangement which will satisfy Germany, but to the resolute refusal of the Overseas Empire and in the first place of East Africans, to listen to such defeatist ideas against which they fought ceaselessly.

Why German Colonies Were Confiscated

A quarter of a century ago, when violation was so manifest, the conquered German Colonies were confiscated by the Allied and Associated Powers because they realised that there could otherwise be no guarantee of the future peace of the world, and on account of public revulsion at the proofs forthcoming between the years 1914 and 1918 of German misrule in East, West and South-West Africa. The Allies quite candidly admitted the great weight given to the strategic dangers of allowing Germany to secure bases from which to threaten the safety of the seas at her future convenience, and it is interesting to recall that the South African delegates to the Peace Conference were the most insistent on that point.

There is no doubt of the frequently reiterated charge that the Germans hid down their arms in the confidence that their Colonies were not at stake; on the contrary, Hindenburg and Ludendorff were expressly told by the then Chancellor, Prince Max, that the request for an armistice would jeopardise the Colonies, but so did the strategy of the German forces on the Western Front at the time, that that small consideration was promptly brushed aside and a renewed demand made by the military

chiefs that the German Government should issue an immediate appeal to President Wilson—who agreed with the other delegates in Paris that the German territories in Africa and the South Seas must be separated as a just retribution for past crimes and in the interests of world peace.

In passing it should be noted that the many people who criticise the "Colonial Gulf Clause" of the Treaty of Versailles are merely echoing German and pro-German propaganda, the truth being that no such clause appears in the treaty.

Colonies and Mandated Territories

Another favourite assertion of the uninformed but nonetheless self-confident disposers of Colonial territories is that those administered under mandate are "different" from Crown Colonies and Protectorates. That is not so. The former, like the latter, were occupied by right of conquest; there is no provision for the transfer or termination of the African mandates until their Native inhabitants are capable of self-government; they are governed on practically the same lines as the adjacent British Colonies and Protectorates, to which they are bound by the strongest economic, strategic, political, social and other ties.

To suggest, as is constantly being done in this country—in the House of Commons only a few days before this article was sent to press—that a distinction can and should be drawn between territories over which the Union Jack floated before 1914 and those in which it was first raised as a result of that war, is to exhibit a complete disregard of the realities. It is, indeed, as foolish to assume the dispensability of Tanganyika Territory or South West Africa because for a short time they were under German rule as it would be to regard the future of Alsace and Lorraine as discussible because they too were temporarily administered by Germans. British or French rule in East and West Africa has been immensely more beneficent and unselfish than German rule over the same areas, and by every principle of justice which considers first the welfare of the local inhabitants it would be impossible to reverse the verdict pronounced after the previous war of German aggression.

Economic Claims Exploded

The specious economic claims advanced by Germany are taken verbatim by Mr. Jackson and completely exploded. Emphasising as he does in one connexion after another that the interests of the local inhabitants must have pride of place, he states that, after twenty-five years' reading of German Colonial literature, he cannot recall one instance in which the African has been placed at the head of a list of Africa's natural resources, whereas in the same period he has read many scores of English books, articles and reports which give the human being his rightful precedence.

With that necessary proviso, and a reminder of the absurdity of the notion that "England owns a quarter of the globe"—an absurdity still credited by many Britons, who do not understand that the Dominions are completely self-governing, that Southern Rhodesia wisely manages her own affairs except for foreign policy, and that the Colonial Empire, though governed by the British Parliament, is held in trust not as a collection of bargaining counters—Mr. Jackson tells us many little-known facts.

How few people know, for instance, that from the standpoint of population Holland is the first Colonial Power and that in regard to area the first position goes to France. Or that the Dutch Colonial Empire

(Continued on page 388)

"Pooling" of Colonies

"A Contemptible Policy"

A SHARP retort to those who advocate the internationalisation of Colonies is contained in a New Year message issued by Sir Henry Page Croft, M.P., Chairman of the Empire Industries Association. He writes:

For some years there has been a full but vocal section of our population which bleed, not if only restored the ex-German Colonies. The sweet-natured Germans would disarm and live with us happily ever afterwards. Another group, amongst whom we must include the Socialist Party and many Liberals, has imbibed the Hitlerian doctrine of 'living space' which in reality means conquering every country which is too weak to stand up to Germany. These thus seek to placate our enemies by declaring that they are ready, willy nilly to hand over the whole of the British Colonial Empire to some international committee at present undefined.

"Such a policy is contemptible and cowardly, for not only have the so-called 'hungry Powers' made it quite clear that they cannot be placated by such means, but this bartering of human souls in order to curry favour with tyrants is about the lowest form of morality. What we see in every single Colony of the British Empire and Administered Territory a passionate desire to help us in our time of trial, and an equally passionate desire to remain under the protection of the British flag. I should to imagine a more callous or ungrateful attitude than that adopted by our Left-wingers."

Reply to Surrenderists

"I submit with confidence: (1) That there is no British Colony which should be placed under any form of international control and that we have no right to offer their peoples as a sacrifice to aggressors; (2) that there is no peaceful country in the world which desires to see Great Britain torn out of her Colonies, but on the contrary all know that those Colonies have not been and will not be exploited to the disadvantage of the foreign world; (3) that whilst under the Ottawa Agreements British Imperial trade increased, and that far from excluding foreign imports, actually enabled the Dominions and Crown Colonies to increase their purchasing power, with the result that foreign trade showed an all-round improvement; (4) that the British Colonial Empire is the trust of all her sons, and the British people are not prepared to abdicate from that trust."

"When we are fighting for our lives there will always be some cranks who think the victory can best be won by all-round surrender, and these same people even now are declaring that the best way to emerge from the war is complete fiscal disarmament. Their war aims include the flooding of all our markets once again by the goods of our enemies or the produce of our competitors. Those who advocate these decadent policies are the very ones who by unending pressure succeeded in persuading past Governments to disarm and thus risked the fate of the nation."

Representations are being made by farmers in Kenya that to secure increased agricultural production in the Colony, finance should be immediately provided by Government, and that farmers should be advised as to the nature and extent of the production requirements. It has also been suggested that a minimum price and assured market should be guaranteed to the producer, with the refunding of any 'out-of-pocket' expenses due to damage of crops by any factor not under the farmers' control.

Rhodesian Air Scheme

Important Announcement Expected

MR. G. M. HUGHES, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has announced that the negotiations of Colonel C. W. Meredith, commanding the Southern Rhodesian Air Force, with the Imperial Government in London have been satisfactory. The Southern Rhodesian Government expects, when Colonel Meredith's report has been studied, to make an important announcement about a large scheme involving the co-ordination of air training in co-operation with the British Air Ministry, under which the Colony would be a big training centre for air personnel.

Helping the Red Cross Fund

Contributions to the Lord Mayor's Red Cross Fund for the Sick and Wounded continue to arrive from East Africa and the Rhodesias. The Tanganyika Red Cross Fund has decided to donate £2,000 to the fund, and other contributions received last week include £1,500 from the Bhojana Corporation and £500 from Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines. The Mabuka branch of the Women's Institute has sent £176, being the proceeds of a morning market, and Europeans in Kakamega have contributed £102.

In addition, the above-mentioned committee of the Tanganyika Red Cross Fund has decided to give £500 for the provision of a motor ambulance for use in Europe, and the Royal Naval War Amenities Fund, £23,000 in contribution for the relief of wounded soldiers for African troops, and £250 in contributions for Indian troops. The balance of £317 from the United Kingdom is to be carried forward, and a second instalment will receive the committee's proposals to make other allocations.

Dr. R. R. S. M. M. M. M., Chairman of the Tanganyika Red Cross Committee, is writing to supply, on behalf of the Territory, motor ambulances to the Red Cross and St. John War Organisation, together with comfort for the sick and wounded, writes: "Tanganyika has not forgotten the assistance received from the Red Cross in the past, at the end of which several motor ambulances and £4,000 for the purchase of medical requirements for Natives were presented to the Civil Administration."

Natives Offer Part of their Harvest

The chief and people of the Chagga tribe have offered a portion of their harvest to the Government of Tanganyika as their contribution to the Empire's War effort. In accepting this generous offer, the Governor has decided that the foodstuffs shall be used for feeding the troops of the K.A.R. stationed in Moshi, and the coffee will be sold and the proceeds credited to the Tanganyika Red Cross Fund. It is being proposed to the committee which administers that Fund that the amount shall be earmarked for the benefit of African ranks of the K.A.R.

The Imperial Government has offered to take over all the assessable surpluses of the sugar from the Dominions and Colonies at the fixed price of 75.00 per cwt., which is less than 1s. per cwt. above the pre-war ruling price.

Consideration is being given to the possibility of Kenya taking part in the Empire's training scheme, both as regards pilots and ground personnel.

A model of the German liner ADOLPH WOERMANN is to be sold by auction for £55 in Nairobi by the Custodian of Enemy Property.

The War: Expert Views

Swiss Barrier To Invasion — The western part at which the Austrian border between Nagaz and the eastern end of Lake Constance. But first, the attacking forces would have to cross the Rhine, a powerful natural obstacle defended by a chain of forts. They would then have to face strong fortifications in the mountains, on the left side of the Rhine valley. Should the force then they would find themselves in the mountain districts of Appenzel and St. Gallen where roads are few and narrow, where small forces might hold them up for some time, even if the westward attack was supported by a southward track launched from the Constance region. Once the invading troops had surmounted that obstacle they would find themselves stopped by the Lake of Zurich and Emmat River, the banks of both of which are now strongly fortified. Should the invaders get over that second defense line they would push on westward and pass on to the Plateau Suisse, which stretches two miles down to the Lake of Geneva. But this plateau has a maximum width of 20 miles and is flanked by the Alps and the Jura range, so that it does not afford any chance for the deployment of a big army. Moreover, it is not really a plateau, but is very hilly and cut off by big forests. Roads are not numerous, bridges are not always strong, and the troops northwards to the Rhine. The principal rivers are the Reuss, the Aare, and the Sarine, on the banks of which fortifications have been built and are now developed and strengthened. Even should the drive along the Plateau Suisse succeed, it is hard to assure the invading army a very safe position. The German would be attacked on each flank by the Swiss troops based on the Jura and the Alps, two huge natural strongholds, which it would take weeks to conquer. When the invaders reached the Lake of Geneva, they would be faced by the French forces posted on the fortifications built on the Haute Savoie and Jura mountains. In fact, a drive across Switzerland would only be useful if it was a lightning action, and that seems impossible. Most of all, a German attack would result in an immediate intervention of France, which has guaranteed Swiss neutrality. — *The Times* Geneva correspondent.

Germany's Dilemma — An army it has been said, marches on its stomach. But to-day the stomach favours immense quantities of coal and oil. The stomach in five or six transport and it has failed to weaken, hasten and stop. Our main communications seem reasonably safe. It is far otherwise with the enemy. It is impossible to ignore the state of the German railways. The German Government will not be compelled to attend to the matter which will involve some slackening in the manufacture of submarines, aeroplanes, and tanks, however, are a much graver consideration for Russia. Transport is the only had throughout the country, but now it is said that the Munich railway has been cut at a time when it is most necessary for the campaign against Finland. If the northern and north-eastern Finnish offensives are to be continued, force and heavy transport will be called for, more rolling stock on the railways, more petrol for supply from the railroad, and more tanks. Besides the concentrations against Finland, Russia has considerable bodies of troops near the Rumanian frontier, in Southern Asia and in the Far East. Confidence of these sectors has the sufficient transport to do more than carry on. The Finnish campaign is causing an immense strain, and it must directly affect Germany.

Strategic in the Spectator — Finland's Needs. — Any aid which can be given to Finland will be doubled in value if sent at a time when she can make the best use of it. It is folly to suggest, as has been suggested by some quarters, that we are in isolated war and no concern of ours if that the supply of arms to Finland is certain to bring about German intervention. Mr. Stannard's Whatever be Germany's real view of the Finnish situation, it is at least equally probable that a Russian success, rather than a Russian failure, would be the signal for such intervention on Germany's part. There is no question of our sending troops to Finland, if only because they would require the most elaborate equipment for warfare in winter conditions. Even then they would be unable to give their best until after a considerable period of acclimatisation. Supplies on the other hand should be sent to the limit of safety — and hastened. — *The Times*

Nazi Blind — The Nazi leadership introduced a Western offensive this autumn. The troops were sent behind the fortified positions were sent in order to produce uncertainty and to test reactions. Any misalignment on this point may cost us dear. It is not reconnaissance, reconnaissance and European wars are part of German tactics. They are arranged with a view of discovering military and political reactions. In the east of the alarm of December 17 over Holland, there can be no doubt that this was deliberately started by Germany in order to test the military policy of France, Great Britain, and Belgium. There was no question of a real offensive, but the trick had been tried and we may say that the German High Command derived a great deal of extremely important military information as a result. They did not, however, and out what they most wanted to know, namely what the disposition of the British air force would be in the case of such an invasion, nor did they discover anything about our air tactics or strategy.

Imperial Holey Group — The effect of Finland's Stand. — It will deny that Russia's campaign in Finland has revealed a radical vice in Germany's policy. The German despises weakness and very ineffectiveness. When he read the account of the Russian breakdown in Finland, there is little about what his reaction must have been. To think that in October should have exposed us to the terrible risks of a war with France and England, he must have said to himself, "I have preferred to make a mistake with a country so obviously incompetent as Russia is to let herself. If enough people gain and thought that, and if at the same time President Roosevelt used his influence to secure a just peace, the destruction of Hitlerism might well be much more than is generally imagined. It is literally true that the steel and vigour of the Finnish resistance to Russia are a most important contribution to British victory at sea and to the success of our blockade. The war in Finland is also a measure of retributive justice against German aggression towards the Balkans, Greece, Persia, and Iran. Soldiers who deserve not merely our admiration but our gratitude in this most practical form." — *Spectator* in the *Sunday Times*.

Background to

The Blockade Tightens.—When the French-British blockade came into effect the greater part of Germany's imports had to be diverted to the Danube and the railways. That these arteries were unable to handle the increase demanded of them is shown by the figures for food imports, a good index. German oil imports from Rumania before the war amounted to over 100,000 tons a month; in September they dropped to 60,000 tons, and only by fantastic efforts were the Germans able to raise this figure to 80,000 tons by December. Of these 80,000 tons, only 20,000 came by the Danube, and, as the railroads have been working to capacity all this time, it is not likely that after the next two months Germany will be able to import more than 10,000 to 30,000 tons of oil from the Danube source of supply in spite of the trade agreement, which provides for the shipment of 130,000 tons a month. Other imports are suffering in the same way. Yugoslav copper and oxides, which went to Germany almost exclusively by sea through Hamburg before the war, and since then in reduced quantities by rail and by Danube, will drop off to almost nothing. Weather experts expect that the next two months in Yugoslavia will see many repetitions of the drought and blizzards which have been disrupting Yugoslav-German rail traffic already in great degree because of the breakdown of the main arteries. To allow their goods to get into Germany, which so many fail to realize, shipments of the products of Rumania and Bulgaria will be similarly hit, for the Germans are forced to devote the majority of goods trails to transportation. This cutting down imports of wheat, wheat by beans and foodstuffs before they even leave the country of origin, and before the Rumanian trains, run in the middle in the Carpathian passes, which are already blocked in several places by heavy snowfalls. Only Hungary, among all the Danubian countries has been able to provide uninterrupted rail service to Germany, for this country is troumpless along its important rail arteries, and has thus far been almost without snow as well. As the greater part of Hungary's exports to Germany—wheat and fats—are usually carried on by Danube, however, the comparatively small amount which can be sent by rail will not be much by any appreciable degree, the majority of the German supply situation. —*The Times*

Allied Customs Union.—The arguments of economic warfare are tariffs, quotas, Customs barriers, immigration regulations, etc. France and ourselves have pooled our resources for war purposes, and it would be a simple step to take in all the circumstances to date to pool our resources for peace purposes as well. Such an arrangement would be fraught with obvious possibilities for world good. The renunciation by two great democracies of all economic arguments would be a fashion for others to follow. A Customs union is hereby seen us and France would, of course, damage minor world interests in both countries, but such sectional losses would be tribally compared with the national and international benefits to be secured. France would help to reduce our cost of living, while we could grow rich in the great way of raising the lower standard of France. This proposal has the merit that it does not clash with any of the various schemes for a better world after the war, of which would not be facilitated by the great and powerful area in Western Europe, wholly free from the main causes of world distress. —*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*

Pooling Civil Aviation.—Both from the point of view of efficient prosecution of the war and from the point of view of the peaceful reconstruction of Europe, there is an overwhelming case for the pooling of British and French commercial aviation. And now is the moment. Before the Airways Corporation settles down into a vested interest, which its own insular traditions, it could be made part of a new European Airways Corporation, an international public utility, controlled by an Anglo-French Committee, and serving the countries of Europe. The British Corporation would be the French equivalent. There is no time to dawdle over a dividing line between the two of us during the war and that of reconstructing Europe when the war has been won. This is a false distinction. Unless, as Mr. Daladier has observed, we have the vision to lay the foundations now of European co-operation, we shall neither win the war nor be able to perform the peaceful reconstruction. —*The New York Staatsman and Nation*

Hitler Won.—The madman of the Third Reich is no petty criminal. There is permitted in Hitler diabolic, even diabolic energy, the fire and fury of the demagogue who stirs crowds to frenzy, the furtive cunning of the crazy enthusiast once defiled and hunted for his life, the unslaked hatred of the betrayer, the fear of the avenging furies of Roehlin, of Dollfuss, and a hundred other victims of his murderous lust for power, and the insane goal of one who is persuaded that it is better that Europe should be detached in blood than be bewarred. He has forced that war not alone upon the Western Democracies but on Democracy itself, which has made the fatal blunder of devising the final challenge to Hitler, the League of Nations, and the League of Nations, whose central goal is the brotherhood and equality of man. If Hitler won his war, his free country, and the entire hemisphere would for long be safe from his sinister attentions, and from the inundating Nazi propaganda which seeks to undermine the national loyalties of citizens to their own rulers and their own forms of government. If the rest of the Twentieth Century is not to be haggardened by Hitlerism, it behoves every State to work for its overthrow now. —*Mrs. J. B. Firth, in the "Daily Telegraph and Morning Post"*

Balkan Trade.—Statistics show that complete command of Balkan trade will largely solve the German shortage in mineral oil and in cereals, though not in animal fats, iron, manganese and certain other essential commodities. It is to the Allies to prevent Germany from obtaining that complete control? This they can do in two ways. The first is to cut Germany's sea communications, because much of Rumanian, Turkish, Greek, Yugoslav, and Bulgarian produce goes by ship to North German ports or to Trieste and thence overland. This has been done. The second is to compete for Balkan produce in Balkan markets, at Balkan prices, and to replace Germany as a source of industrial and banking credits. There is a good deal of evidence to show that the latter is being done, though not yet as completely as could be desired. —*The New York Staatsman and Nation*

The War News

Opinions Epitomised.—We are entering a period of extreme danger. *Dr. Colijn, former Prime Minister of Holland.*

I hope the neutral authorities of France and Great Britain will consider the issue of a common camp. *Mr. Ernest Barker.*

Both sides may be receiving their bombers for use in a great land battle if and when one takes place. *Mr. J. A. de la Roche.*

Do not be deceived in imagining that time is working for us. Time is neutral and will be on the side of the strongest. We must annex it. *M. Reibel.*

The Allies' view is that in the early spring Germany will attempt to gain a decision by using every weapon in her armoury for the first time. *Mr. J. A. de la Roche.*

The Press has to carry its readers over the rough places in a practical and convincing way and by constructive criticism assist those who have the direct responsibility of government. *Mr. W. J. de la Roche.*

The war has been reflected in decreased happiness of life's great division. Lamb, Wordsworth, Carlyle and Meredith were all poor men, but one can only envy their outlook on life. *Mr. Angus Wilson.*

By the first year of the Empire of Athens, Australia will train more men than were being trained a year ago by any first-class air power. *Mr. J. A. de la Roche.*

We have put in hand 20 new Government Ordnance factories at a cost of £45,000,000. We have extended the factories of contractors in 300 cases at a cost of £10,000,000. *Mr. Leslie C. Brown, M.P., Minister of Supply.*

It should not be impossible to raise the rate of saving to £5 per head of population by voluntary methods. This would give £50,000,000 from the small saver to the world. The £1,000,000,000 required by Government. *Mr. C. Findlay Shirras.*

As the blockade tightens so the probability of Germany launching her bombing fleet against this country and at the same time making a counter-attack will be neutralized and increases. *Mr. J. A. de la Roche.*

It might sound incredible, but I believe it to be true, that the Finns by being able to destroy some of our tanks with wooden logs suddenly appearing close to the tanks and smashing the machine guns with the clubs. *Mr. Gripenberg, Finnish Minister in London.*

For so many years ahead we can see from a quarter of a yard of our incomes will be impounded to pay the running expenses of the State and the of a new Great War. It is when the bill for the cost of a war far from being paid. *Spectator.*

Under a passionate and decisive man, may just what his commanders shall inflict the maximum of suffering upon the people of Britain and France, and they may submit to his demands, but they will not expect to win the war that way. If they possess such resources it will be evidence of despair. *Mr. F. A. de V. Robinson.*

The purchase by this country of £100,000,000 worth of Turkish tobacco would necessitate only 5% increase in tobacco prices and would make no difference to the taste. This sum is one-sixth of the early cost of the war, and even if the tobacco were burned the loss would be a bagatelle compared with the political gains achieved. *Mr. A. Bennett.*

I do not say that the whole of the German-speaking nations are against us—many of our firm friends or that there are no some delightful people living in Germany, but the Germans who matter, those under 40 years of age, have been brought up in the belief that Great Britain is their hereditary enemy. Nothing but a sound thrashing will convince them of that error. *Field-Marshal Lord Milne.*

I have subtracted from our losses by enemy action or by ordinary marine casualties, our gain by captures from the enemy, by new ships or by transfer from foreign flags, we have lost up to date 122,000 tons, less than 1% of the modern fleet that we possess. And every day now there is passing to and fro upon the sea 1,000,000 tons of shipping. *Mr. J. A. de la Roche.*

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

Consols 4%	107 7 6
India 4%	105 5 0
Canada 5%	105 5 0
Japan 4%	105 5 0
N. Rhodesia 3 1/2%	89 4 0
South Africa 5%	81 0 0
Rand Rivs. 5% A. Debts	81 0 0
Rhod. Rivs. 4 1/2% Debts	98 15 0
S. Rhodesia 3 1/2%	107 7 6
Sudan 5%	105 5 0
Tanzania 4 1/2%	105 5 0
Industrial	
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco (61)	3 17 6
British Oxygen (61)	3 11 3
British Ropes (25, 61)	10 0 0
Courtaulds (61)	1 17 3
Dunlop Rubber (61)	1 9 0
General Electric (61)	3 14 0
Imperial Chemical Ind. (61)	1 10 0
Imperial Tobacco (61)	65 18 9
Int. Nickel Co.	\$47 1/2
Row. Cigarettes	13 9 0
Turner and Newall (61)	5 2 9
U.S. Steel	36 3/4
United Alkali (61)	1 12 3
Unilever (61)	1 11 3/4
United Tobacco of S.A.	4 15 0
W. & A.	18 6 0
Woolworth (5s.)	3 2 3/4
Mines and Metals	
Anaconda (\$50)	7 1/2 0
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	1 27 6
Anglo-American Investment	16 3 0
Anglo-Italian	2 15 0
Ariston (2s. 6d.)	1 10 0
Asahi Goldfields (4s.)	1 10 0
Bibiani (4s.)	1 10 0
Blyvoor (10s.)	3 1 0
Buzmah Oil	3 1 0
Consolidated Goldfields	2 1 0
Crown Mines (10s.)	14 1 0
De Beers Deferred (50s.)	5 4 0
East Daaga (10s.)	1 6 3
E. Rand Consolidated (5s.)	2 2 3
F. Rand Proprietary (10s.)	2 7 6
Gold Coast Selection (5s.)	16 3 0
Grootvlei	4 15 0
Johannesburg Consolidated	1 15 7 1/2
Merksdorp (5s.)	1 0 0
Kwahu (2s.)	1 0 0
Lynnhurst	5 10 0
Makwate (10s.)	1 0 0
Mash (5s.)	1 0 0
Mexican Eagle	1 0 0
Niger Van Ryn (5s.)	1 0 0
Rand Mines (5s.)	1 0 0
Randfontein	1 0 0
Royal Dutch (100/11)	34 15 0
Shell	3 17 6
Simmer (2s. 6d.)	19 3 0
S. A. Land (3s. 6d.)	4 11 3
S. A. Towns (10s.)	7 6 0
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	1 0 0
Vlakfontein (10s.)	15 0 0
West-Whits (10s.)	7 6 0
Western Holdings (5s.)	11 0 0
Bank, Shipping and Home Units	
Barclays and C. (10s.)	1 15 0
British India (10s.)	1 0 0
Chartered	5 11 3
E. D. Revaluation	1 6 0
Colonial Western	1 0 0
Banking and Shipping B.	1 0 0
C.M.S.	1 0 0
Central Bank of India	1 0 0
Southern Railway det. 2nd	3 10 0
Standard Bank of S.A.	12 15 0
Union-Castle 6% pref.	1 0 0
Foreign	
Anglo-Siam (61)	1 6 0
Anglo (61)	1 10 0
London Asiatic	1 10 0
Malayan	1 10 0
Rubber	1 10 0

PERSONALIA

Sir John Sanden returned in London from the country.

The Earl of Bessborough, who died recently, left estate valued at £11,008, with net personalty £5,242.

Mr. P. M. Biko is the Year's Chieftain of the Nyanza Province Branch of the Caledonian Society.

Mr. J. Verity arrived in Zanzibar recently to take up his appointment as Chief Justice of the Protectorate.

Captain R. Frade, general manager of Beira Works, Ltd., is undergoing treatment in Salisbury Hospital.

Messrs. C. H. Spicer, C. E. Compton and B. Cooper were last week gazetted 2nd lieutenants in the K.A.F. Reserve of Officers.

Mr. A. Blackwell, M.P. for the Kensington constituency in the Transvaal, is paying a visit to East Africa, accompanied by his wife.

We regret to announce the sudden death in London last week of Mr. David J. McFarlan, Chairman of Messrs. Leslie and Anderson, Ltd.

Mr. S. G. Murray, Nyasaland representative in London, now has offices in Rhodesia House, Strand, W.C.2 (Telephone: Temple Bar 3330).

Lieutenant Colonel J. Barrill is now Territorial Commander in East Africa for the Salvation Army. He was formerly in Southern Rhodesia.

Sir Henry Montk-Mason Moore, the newly appointed Governor of Kenya Colony, was sworn in at the Law Courts, Nairobi, on Monday.

Mr. G. C. Ishmael was recently appointed an additional District Magistrate and additional District Judge for the Mengo district in Uganda.

Air Vice-Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, former Governor of Kenya, is remaining in Canada to supervise the Empire air training scheme.

Mr. E. C. Phillips has been appointed a member of the Tanganyika Railway Advisory Council during the absence of Mr. A. Blacklock Massie, M.I.C.

Mr. F. B. Peacock, who had for the past two years been in charge of the Randi branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, died recently at Dar es Salaam.

Mr. C. M. Isaac of Bulawayo, who died on March 29 last, left estate in England valued at £9,170. Subject to his wife's life interest, he left £500 to St. Dunstan's.

Brigadier General Sir G. B. Macaulay, who has died in Eastbourne at the age of 70, was general manager of the Sudan Government Railways for several years before the Great War.

Mr. E. C. Eliot, who died in Barbados on New Year's Day, spent most of his Colonial career in the West Indies, but in 1921 and 1922 he was Acting Governor of Uganda. Later he became Administrator of Dominica.

The late Lieutenant Colonel Anthony J. Muirhead, formerly Minister for Air, who visited East Africa some time ago, left estate of the gross value of £193,400, with net personalty £133,258. He died intestate and a bachelor.

Mr. H. D. Sutherns, Assistant Director of Education in Southern Rhodesia, will henceforth be assigned permanently in Beira, and will be responsible for the routine administration of all schools in Matabeleland.

Sir Edward Harding, the new High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Union of South Africa, who held the post of High Commissioner for Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Swaziland, arrived in Cape Town on Saturday and was sworn in.

Callers last week at the office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London included Pilot Officer J. H. Chappell, formerly of the B.S.A. Company, and now serving with the R.A.F.; Major P. C. Diggle of Salisbury; Mr. Kenneth P. Magee of Livingstone; and Mr. A. I. Whitfield, a tobacco planter of Bulwer.

Mr. W. W. Mind Smith will address a luncheon meeting of the London Missionary Society at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, on February 10 on "International Missionary Work in the Zambesi." Further particulars may be obtained from the Rev. A. M. Paterson, 42 Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1.

Captain W. F. H. Newman, who recently celebrated his 60th birthday in Southern Rhodesia, went to South Africa in the seventies and enlisted in the Cape Mounted Rifles in 1880. He served through the Matabele Rebellion, and has since lived in the Colony. A keen rifle shot, he founded the Salisbury Rifle Club many years ago.

We regret to announce the death in Nyasaland on December 31 of Mr. A. C. Kirby, Acting Provincial Commissioner of the Southern Province. Mr. Kirby, who was 50 years of age, entered the Colonial Service as Assistant District Commissioner for Kenya in 1913, and from 1918-19 was seconded to Somaliland. He was transferred to Nyasaland in 1925 as District Officer, and had acted as Provincial Commissioner there on several occasions. A keen sportsman, he did much to encourage the playing of English ball games among the Natives.

We regret to learn of the death in Salisbury at the age of 73 of Mr. F. C. Penman, manager of Messrs. Mosenthals. Mr. Penman left his native Glasgow in 1888, and after four years on the West Coast he joined the engineering firm of Thomas Beggie and Company in South Africa. In 1907 he was associated with another engineering firm in Port Elizabeth, leaving in 1906 to take up the management of Mosenthals in Southern Rhodesia. He was a man of absolute integrity and quiet friendliness, and was held in high esteem by a wide circle of friends in the Colony.

Major McKee Elected

East Africa and Rhodesia telegraphically informed from Northern Rhodesia that in the by-election caused by the resignation from the Legislative Council of the E. H. Cholmely, member for the Midland Area, Mr. H. K. McKee polled 242 votes against 100 for his opponent, Mr. D. G. Hanson. Major McKee, now serving in the Northern Rhodesian Defence Force and is acting as District Commandant for the Lusaka Livingstone district. He served with the King's Own Scottish Borders during the Great War, being wounded in winning the D.C. and in 1920 took up land in the Choma district as a soldier settler. Later he turned to business, built a hotel and store in Choma, and was in the capital of Northern Rhodesia when it moved to Lusaka in 1932. He purchased a business in that township and re-named it first the Lusaka Trading Company and later K. G. Ltd. He is a member of the Maize Control Board in Northern Rhodesia, and has always played an active part in public affairs in the country.

Two Historic Chairs

Two handsome chairs presented to Namirembe Cathedral by Lady Evelyn Jackson, as a memorial to the late Sir Frederick Jackson, have nearly three centuries of African history behind them. According to the *Uganda Church Review*, they were sent to the church at Kisumu by the Portuguese in 1654 and after a few years, when Kilwa and its church were sacked by the Arabs, the chairs were carried off by the raiders.

From that time until the 18th century coast have followed the history of the chairs. They were taken to the island of Patta when a prosperous sovereignty and used as thrones, a dynasty of the Sultans was actually murdered by his brother while seated on one of the chairs. The story is told that at his first attempt, the assassin's sword was ill-directed, and succeeded only in cutting off the Sultan's hand as it rested on the arm of the throne. The gash which the sword made in the wood is still to be seen.

Sprains

Sprains, especially of ankle or knee, are common accidents, often resulting in prolonged disability and tedious recovery. The injection of a solution of procaine, immediate relief and quick recovery can be attained, according to a note in the November issue of the *East African Medical Journal*. In the R.A.F. the average incapacity from ankle sprains has by this method been reduced from over 72 days to just over two days.

Southern Rhodesian Currency

From the 1st of March Southern Rhodesia will have a national currency. The place of the notes now issued by banks established in the Colony. When the Coinage and Currency Act was passed last year, it was provided that the currency Board should issue currency notes, and that as soon as the Board was in a position to issue notes they should immediately proclaim a date on which all banks should cease to issue or re-issue notes. That date has now been fixed at March 1. As a result of the order, the notes received by the banks during the next 12 years may not be re-issued, and at the expiration of that period the banks must pay to the Currency Board the value of all notes which have not been re-issued. The notes to be issued will be of the denomination of £1. and 10s.

Great Britain in Africa

THE PHARAOHS ruled in Egypt, and the years In so many a Nile has passed beneath the sun And all they ruled, and all their Nile, Bestower of Fertility, so ends Beneficent and ever-filling, saw That culture by his grace long survive, When first was born to lighten all the world.

Set ever to the South there hung a cloud Of darkness, brooding mystery and fear, Sudan the Black Land whence from hidden springs Great Nile emerged, a wonder to behold, Not any effort served to pierce the veil Till Britain came, untried, to reveal The secrets of the Nile from source to sea.

Black was the land and black the folk, but still Blacker than all the curse of slavery, That chained them from memorial time, the tribes To suffer and to serve an alien yoke, Egyptians, Romans, Arabs, alike, Bred Sudan for slaves, till Britain came To bring the priceless boon of Liberty.

Dark and Gorden reiled, but kiltless, Master of war, in wisdom greater still, Ever seeing, constant in the task high, Road first, the tribes accused, binding them, Then, while the balm of Peace healed ancient wounds, Nursed the wide-scattered tribes to life again.

Unsparring of her sons, and giving ay her best, With toil unceasing, but with hope undimmed; Ever her aim to save the troken folk To manhood, and lead them in the way To rise, and in the end, their own to rule Guarded and guided by her potent aid, Her vision clear, Great Britain built a State Based on that surest rock of humanity.

No futile pyramids nor monstrous fables Shall mar Great Britain's Sudan legacy, Nor vasty dams conserving Nilus' waters, Great schemes to profit public good, So Uplift the toiling *fellaheen*, enrich the poor; by education wisely taught, To teach the Sudanese to stand upright And face in their own strength the world's perplex.

Such is the task Great Britain holds in fee, Time shall pronounce the verdict on her work, Reward abide the sword of History.

Flying Boat Repaired

The Imperial Airways flying boat *Corsair*, which made a forced descent last March on the River Danube in the Belgian Congo south-east of Léopoldville, has been repaired and is now on its way home. At the time of the accident she was on her way from Durban to Southampton, and in anchoring on the water she was badly holed. The hole was too shallow for the machine to take off, and efforts were made to dam the river. A take-off was attempted in July, but she hit a hidden rock, and was further damaged. On October, she was once more afloat, and in the interval another dam was built, more banks were blasted, and a few days ago Captain Ken's planes managed to get the machine in the air again.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Altruism and the African

Mr. A. M. Champion Criticises

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Sir:—You have quoted Mr. A. M. Champion as stating that "Native mentality is quite incapable of assuming altruism to any of the acts of a ruler."

Any man of experience in Eastern Africa must have had clear proof that altruism is not a quality which the African of quite recent times expected to find in the white man's administration, but surely a very marked change has occurred of late, so marked that Mr. Champion's generalisation is to-day entirely and grossly misleading.

To take a few very obvious cases, the hospitals provided for Natives by the different Governments are now generally under a good to be included simply and solely for their goods. When they were first set up, all sorts of superstitions served as reasons for their establishment. Now, even in backward areas, it is accepted that they spring from the white man's wish to care for his charges. In other words, this act of the ruler is ascribed by the African to altruism.

Or take education. In the early stages that was the work of the missionary societies, but nowadays it is controlled and subsidised by the Government. A most striking expression of this altruism is the large expenditure upon the new "Hilber" College at Makerere, Uganda, in order to cater for Africans from all the neighbouring territories. The ordinary Native of East Africa, except perhaps in Uganda, has probably still not heard of Makerere, but the rapidly growing sections of African youth with some educational background are well aware of this development—and of it.

It would be well also to say that large numbers of Natives do not just value the agricultural, many, for example, road-making and other services provided for them by their rulers.

Mr. Champion, I fear, has committed himself to one of those generalisations which is unsound to-day, and which was not so reliable 30 or 40 years ago as most people thought.

Sincerely yours,
Middle East. EX-EAST AFRICAN.

Coffee in War-Time

The Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Sir:—You recently quoted an Empire organisation as stating that the consumption of coffee must increase under war conditions.

As one interested in the African coffee-growing, I sincerely hope that is a justifiable forecast, but I must say I do not see why hostilities should necessarily result in increased consumption of Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland are to all intents and purposes cut of the market, many reports show that coffee consumption in Italy is well below normal, even though it can draw upon Ethiopia for at least a good deal of its needs; a number of other European Powers are too impoverished to buy much coffee, and if the beverage is made a ration for the Forces, that would not necessarily make much difference so far as the U.K. is concerned.

As I say, I hope my pessimism is unjustified, but if some of those who expect a marked expansion in consumption would set forth the arguments in your columns, I am sure that many planters and mercantile investors in the industry would be grateful.

Yours faithfully,
Cheltenham. PRINCE

Books Briefly Reviewed

The Noble of Basutoland, by E. W. Smith (Lodder & Troughton, 10s. 6d.).—Dr. E. W. Smith has performed a labour of love in writing this biographical account of the two great French missionaries, Adolphe and Adele Noble, under whom he served his own novitiate as a missionary. The book is much more than a biography; it is a valuable contribution to the history of Basutoland, inspired by admiration of his subjects and informed by the most painstaking research.

Whitaker's Almanac.—The 72nd annual volume of *Whitaker's Almanac* is as valuable as ever, its 600 pages of index occupying 25 columns of entries, enabling the reader to find almost anything practically any fact. The most useful reference work of 1,136 pages with 13 colour-plates is published in various bindings, that in cloth covers costing 7s. net. An abridged edition of 248 pages is obtainable at 3s. 6d. net. Copies may be ordered from the publishers at 1, Warwick Lane, E.C. 4.

Animal Stories, by a writer de la Mare (Faber, 8s. 6d.).—In this handsome book, which runs to 120 pages, Mr. de la Mare has brought together and in part re-written what he considers to be some of the best stories of animals, punctuated with them with old rhymes appropriate to the subjects and illustrated them by quaint woodcuts from Topsell's seventeenth century "Historie of Four-footed Beastes." The author's choice of tales is Catholic, with a bias towards Scottish sources, and he concludes with "Algernon Blackwood's" magnificent "Running Wolf," which is the gem of the collection. The whole is a great store of imaginative literature, but the dose for children should be carefully regulated.

African Escapade, by Colonel J. H. Jenkins, 10s. 6d.).—Almost everything that has happened to a sportsman and traveller in East Africa apparently happened to the "Roger Courten" during his many safaris and an attempted visit to Ethiopia just before the Italian invasion. Among other things, he was at various times a white hunter, locust officer and a mining surveyor; records having seen a herd of elephant routed by locusts; he tried his experiences in ancient Gobi and modern Ham, nearly died of thirst in the lava deserts of the Northern Province, and finished up with a 300-mile journey from Lake Victoria down the Nile in a collapsible rubber canoe. He writes of everything with such cheerful humour as to make the book most easy reading. The aim, rather than the complete accuracy, is his aim, and he certainly achieves it, so that no need to be hypercritical over his statements.

Lord Kitchener, by Lieutenant Colonel H. de Wattleville Blackie, 5s. 7d.).—The success of the remarkable career of Lord Kitchener, to whom we owe the conquest of the Sudan, illustrated by eight of the photographs of the subject at various ages, most of which show a startlingly his curious piercing eyes. It is good to see read of Kitchener's painstaking years of toil which brought about the existence of the Egyptian Army and culminated in the victory of Omdurman; they are apt to be forgotten. It is a pleasure to read of Kitchener's success was due largely to his knowledge of the Natives and of the languages acquired by Burton's methods, coupled, of course, with intense application to duty and the technique of his profession, which also have a lesson for to-day. The little book is an ornament to the "Order of Merit" series and deserves a wide circulation.

LATEST MINING NEWS

Gold Taxation in War

In view of the discussions which have recently taken place concerning taxation of gold-producing companies in East Africa it is of interest to record that the Gold Coast Government has decided to appropriate part of the proceeds of gold sales at the higher price ruling as a result of the war. Hitherto, that Government has imposed a duty on gold exports of 45% on the excess realised over 85s. per oz. As from December 12, 1939, however, this rate of duty will be applied to the price of gold above 85s. and 150s. and 50% will be charged on the price above 150s. per oz. At the official price of 108s., now ruling, the effect of this change will be that the West African gold-producing companies will henceforth surrender 15% of the gold to the Government for every ounce of gold sold abroad, whereas had the old arrangement persisted they would have surrendered just under 12%.

Accident at Nchanga

Mr. M. G. Twist and six Natives were killed recently as the result of a cage accident on the Nchanga copper mine in Northern Rhodesia. Only one occupant, Mr. M. Soyteff, a well-known lightweight boxer, was saved.

Mining Year Book

Mining interests in East Africa and Rhodesia will find the South African Mining Year Book for 1939 of great value, in addition to giving a mass of information concerning South African mining, it also contains notes regarding the financial structure and progress of many companies operating in the various countries. Copies are available from African South African Newspapers, 35, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4, at 2/6, post free in Great Britain or 2/8, 3d. post free abroad.

Company Progress Reports

Rhodesian Corporation.—During December 11,000 tons were crushed on the Frial mine, Rhodesia.

Rhodesian Broken Hill.—During December 1,495 tons of zinc and 52 tons of fluorine vanadium.

Alonely Reef.—During December 20 tons of ore was crushed for a recovery of 1.41 oz. fine gold. Estimated profit: £40.

Kentam Gold Areas.—During December the Centam during December totalled 1,000 tons of fine gold, 1,200 tons milled.

Sherwood Starr.—Results for December: 1,000 tons milled, 8,500; revenue, £9,117; costs, £7,691; profit, £1,426; sundry revenue, £180; draft, £1,600.

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate.—Milled in November, 1,861 tons, yielding 302 oz. fine gold and 67 oz. silver. 1,290 tons of sands crushed yielded 30 oz. fine gold and 4 oz. silver.

Cam and Motor.—During December 1,000 tons were milled; revenue, £32,258; costs, £27,000; sundry revenue, £200; profit, £5,458, including £2,000 excess grade.

Rezende Mines.—During December 1,500 tons were milled; revenue, £19,264; costs, £27,000; sundry revenue, £201; profit, £6,640, including £2,000 excess grade. Ores crushing included 3,316 above results. Desorption continued.

Rosterman.—During December 4,000 tons were milled, producing 1,984 oz. fine gold, 1,000 tons of working expenditure, £5,651; development, £1,000; surplus, £9,233. Capital expenditure, £1,000; investment, No. 2 Footwall reef, 10th level, extended 20 ft. to total of 460 ft. averaging 65 dwts. of gold; rise, 50 ft. W. extended 10 ft. to total of 105 ft. average of 10 dwts. No. 14 level, S. branch, started and extended 100 ft. to 30 ft. low value, remaining 15 dwts. to 10 in.

During the first ten months of 1939, the mine in Congo including Banda-Urundi, exported 7,210 tons of ore.



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COMING MEETING

Tanganyika Central Gold Mr. George Mackenzie's Speech

MR. GEORGE MACKENZIE, the Chairman, presided at the annual general meeting of shareholders of Tanganyika Central Gold Mines Ltd., held in Johannesburg on December 20, 1939.

In moving the adoption of the report and accounts, Mr. Mackenzie, after dealing briefly with the financial results of operations for the year, said:

"As you will have seen from the quarterly reports, regular monthly losses resulted up to March this year. Last December I explained the reasons for the losses, and indicated that a return to profit earnings could only be expected when the 6th level was fully developed for mining. We expected to reach this position in February, but owing to the considerable volume of water encountered, coupled with power difficulties, driving on the 6th level was only completed in June. Only in September was the 6th level fully developed in 50 ft. blocks and ready for mining. In April, for the first time during the year, revenue exceeded expenditure and since then operations have continued on a profitable basis.

"With the completion of development on the 6th level your board had to decide on a further programme of development below that level to ensure the maintenance of ore reserves. To sink the main shaft a further 100 feet and drive some 800 or 900 feet on the 7th level to intersect the main ore body, have been slow and costly, and it is doubtful if this work could have been pushed, and the ore blocked out for long, before the ore on the 6th level was exhausted.

Two Distinct Ore Bodies

An alternative scheme had therefore to be considered. Work on the upper levels had shown that there are two distinct ore bodies south of the main shaft which dip south at an angle of approximately 45°.

By sinking a shaft from the 6th level on a self-sinking drive, the first and second pay shoots a distance of 100 feet driving would be avoided and ore on the 7th level could be opened up for mining in a very short time. Your board decided to adopt this course, and work began in June 1939.

Excavations in the old No. 5 shaft were such as to justify further exploratory work. The old shaft could not be utilised for this purpose owing to theaving in of its sides and the probability of encountering large quantities of water. At the beginning of August a vertical shaft was started opposite No. 5 shaft and 20 feet away in country rock. At the end of November a depth of 86 feet had been reached. It is intended to sink a further 14 feet and then to cross over back to the reef.

Development results generally have been very gratifying. Altogether 3,908 feet were accomplished, of which 566 feet of an average adjusted value of 10 dwt. were payable. This is more than double the work done in the previous year, and the percentage of payability has risen from 28.48% to 36.4%. Since the close of the financial year in addition to work done on the incline shaft a winze has been put down directly under Raise 650 and excellent values obtained. A pillar drive put out south from this winze has established the fact that below the 6th level the main ore body extends further south than was the case in that level. This is a most encouraging indication.

During the year 11,117 tons were added to ore reserves, and on June 30 these were estimated to be

18,800 tons of an adjusted value of 17.4 dwt. over 72 inches, a very material improvement over the position at the end of June, 1939. The occurrence throughout the mine of small local disturbances in the formations makes an accurate assessment of ore reserves extremely difficult. The figures given can be taken as conservative, because in driving at them all high assay values have been reduced considerably. Exploratory work indicates that there remain above the 6th level nearly 30,000 tons of ore worthy of investigation. We hope that further work will result in a considerable portion of this being added to reserves.

Working Costs Examined

At a cursory examination working costs would appear to show an increase of 18s. 11d. per ton over the previous year, but of this 9s. 2d. is in mining costs, and is due to the larger development footage accomplished. Costs for mining, 25.0d. depreciation of vehicles, furniture and equipment accounts for 1s. 4d. per ton. Reconditioning and maintenance of the power plant are responsible for most of the other small increase. The total increase in costs amounts to £4,075 over the previous year. Considering we have accomplished an additional 2,450 feet of development, I think you will agree that the increase in costs is not unforward.

Insufficient power has been one of our predominant difficulties, and although all efforts have been made to recondition and maintain the diesel engine, it became apparent that if operations were to proceed at capacity of the plant, the diesel engines must be stopped in rotation periodically for overhauling. To counteract the position, a fourth and larger engine was ordered from England together with the electrical equipment, and should have been in commission by the end of October. The outbreak of war caused long delays, but I am pleased to say the engine is already erected and the alternator and switchgear are on the water. The complete unit should be in commission early in January, and thereafter power troubles should be at an end.

Financial Arrangements

Last year I referred to the financial arrangements made with the company's bankers for overdraft facilities to the extent of £17,500. As a temporary measure I loaned the company a further £5,000 last December. Before the development programme decided on for the opening up of the mine below the 6th level could be embarked upon, it was essential that funds should be provided to liquidate the bank overdraft. The guarantors agreed to pay up the amounts of their guarantees and to accept 6% two-year loan certificates carrying an option at 7s. 6d. per share on a number of shares which at that price equalled the amounts of their guarantees. To make these options valid it was necessary to create 5,000 new shares of 3s. 6d. each. The necessary resolution was passed, the capital and authorising the granting of the options were passed by shareholders on August 2, 1939.

Your board has decided to augment the reduction plant by the addition of a further ten stamps. It is difficult to say when this battery will be in commission, but we are hopeful of starting it up early in 1940. Thereafter it should be possible to treat all tonnage from underground by the stamp batteries, leaving the tube mill available for the treatment of accumulated sands. With the fourth engine in commission there will be ample power available, and it is expected to treat in this way at least 2,500 tons of ore and 1,500 tons of accumulated sands monthly.

Beyond expenditure on the programme I have

just outlined, and on some items of equipment required to complete the incline shaft, capital expenditure over the remaining part of the present financial year will be practically nothing.

No doubt shareholders are anxious to know what effect the war has had, and may in future have, on the company's operations. Immediately following the outbreak of war a slight disruption took place owing to difficulties in obtaining quantities of explosives, and as a result developments were at a standstill for the major portion of the year. These difficulties have now been overcome, and we have the assurance of the Government of Tanganyika Territory that all possible measures have been taken to safeguard the interests of the company to the mine.

The future naturally depends on the course taken by the war, and from the company's point of view I can only say that unless there are any major developments our operations should not be interrupted beyond, of course, delays in obtaining goods from overseas, which, under present circumstances, are only to be expected. Fortunately, we have enough oil at the mine to run most of the Diesel engines until the middle of next year, when one is delivered in the interim.

Reviewing the year, I think we can be satisfied with the progress of the past year. The development position has now been retrieved and all efforts are being directed to further improve this position. We have succeeded on a profit-making basis, the financial position has been consolidated, and when the fourth generating unit is functioning I think the company is headed forward to with confidence.

Mr. D. C. Greig seconded the motion for the adoption of the report and accounts, which was carried unanimously.

News Items in Brief

Petrol prices at Dur es Salaam have been increased by 40 cents to Shs. 3.80 cents per gallon.

Six Southern Rhodesian M.P.s are at present, or will shortly be, on active service.

A diagram has been installed in the Salisbury baths for the benefit of swimmers at the evening sessions.

The annual Southern Rhodesian Agricultural show will probably be suspended for the duration of the war.

The Dutch Reformed Church Mission in Natal, N. S. Africa recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of their work in Mkhoma.

The Dalton Fossil memorial in Nairobi is nearly completed. It will show the distance in miles and kilometres to many well-known places in Eastern Africa.

Including 19 for the year 1938-39, 200 students of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine have gone to East Africa and 27 to the Sudan since the foundation of the School in 1902.

The Committee appointed in Kenya to consider the working of the Registration of Domestic Servants Ordinance, 1928, is composed of Mr. S. O. V. Fledge, Mr. C. H. Wilson, M.L.C., the Hon. Mrs. Grant, Archdeacon, and Mr. E. L. Bos.

The last session of the Court of Appeal of Southern and Northern Rhodesia to be held in the latter country was opened recently in Livingstone when the Judge President was Sir Walter Russell, who sat with the Chief Justice of Northern Rhodesia, Sir Charles Law, and Mr. Justice Hudson, of Southern Rhodesia.

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Tobacco and the War

WHEREAS THERE HAVE been authoritative Government statements outlining the policy of having as much Empire tobacco as possible with the obvious purpose of purchasing in sterling growers in the Rhodesias and East Africa, it is entirely understandable the political necessity in present circumstances of the purchase by Great Britain of whatever quantities of Balkan tobacco can be acquired. At the first place it is of importance to deprive Germany of such supplies, but scarcely less important is it to knit the bonds of friendship between the Balkan countries and Great Britain.

Most absurd statements have, however, been advanced by some of the tobacco growing interests in the Balkans. It has been suggested, for instance, that for many years the entire exportable crop of Greece has been sent to Germany, and that a similar position has occurred with Turkey and Bulgaria. The fact is, however, that while Germany has been the largest buyer of Balkan tobacco for a number of years, the United States has been an important customer, taking about 20% of the exports, including the most valuable part of the crop. During the period 1936-38 Germany did not purchase more than 50% of the published exports.

Another suggestion has been that the total tobacco production of Greece represents only 21% of the Virginian tobacco consumption in this country. Facts, however, show that the average production in Greece during 1936, 1937, and 1938 was 146,000,000 lb. per annum, while the average consumption of Virginian tobacco in the U.K. for those years was about 132,000,000 lb. per annum.

England now has made up the total production of tobacco for export from the Balkans, declared one writer. The average annual production of the three chief countries concerned during 1936-38 was of the order of 300,000,000 lb.

per annum, while the quantity received annually for home consumption in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during those years was only 182,000,000 lb. per annum. What, therefore, would happen to the tobacco growers of the Rhodesias and East Africa, to say nothing of other parts of the Empire, if the suggested policy were carried out?

Writing to *The Times* on the subject, Lord Deverton, Chairman of the Imperial Tobacco Company, says:

Tobacco manufacturers in this country are very much alive to the desirability, on political grounds, of taking a portion of the exportable surplus of Balkan tobacco. While it would be foolish to belittle the inherent difficulties of the problem, it is positively mischievous to invent stories and statistics tending to suggest that these difficulties are due to selfish motives. I can give an assurance that there is no lack of good will.

Of Commercial Concern

Surcharges on cargoes to South and East Africa from Continental ports have been raised from 75% to 90%.

The headquarters of the Tanganyika Department of Agriculture has been moved from Mombasa to Dar es Salaam.

Exports from Kenya during September were £80,000 higher than in September, 1938, the respective figures being £221,200,000 and £221,000.

A quantity of seed wheat is being imported into New Zealand for experimental purposes. Any farmer who is interested should communicate with the Director of Agriculture.

Domestic exports from Tanganyika during the first nine months of last year totalled £2,873,306, compared with £2,624,264 during the corresponding period of 1938, an increase of 9.5%. Imports amounted to £2,390,748.

The Eastern Tobacco Board of Northern Rhodesia is now composed of the Provincial Commissioner, Fort Jameson, as Chairman, and Messrs. C. J. Jones, W. J. Zyllman, H. L. Peile, E. H. R. Jones and Colin Taylor.

The Director of Agriculture in Kenya is now Tea Commissioner for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory. Arrangements have been made with tea growers for the purchase under contract of all surplus to local requirements.

As a result of adverse weather conditions, southern Rhodesia's current maize crop will be smaller than the previous 12 months. Revised estimates place the quantity which will be handled by the Maize Control Board at 1,022,381 bags, including the carry-over from the preceding year.

The Minister of Shipping announces that he has extended the policy of requisitioning of shipping to include all ships on the United Kingdom and Colonial Registers engaged in the deep-sea liner trades. Arrangements are to be made to associate owners as far as is practicable with the employment of their vessels.

An Australian resident in Mombasa has been fined Shs. 25,000 for falsifying invoices which were presented to the Customs by his agent with the result that duty amounting in all to Shs. 21,639 was evaded. After counsel for the accused had asked that the fine should be paid by instalments in view of the fact that the offender had also to pay Customs duty amounting to Shs. 21,639, it was finally agreed that he should pay at the rate of £40 monthly on condition that he found a bond for the full amount of the fine and two sureties of like amount.

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Rainfall in East Africa E.A. Service Appointments

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

Kenya (week ended December 26, 1939).
 Ghemelli, 0.30 inch; Dohyo Sabuk, n.14; Fort Hall, 0.12; Gilgil, 0.15; Kabere, 0.60; Kamosi, 0.29; Kericho, 0.49; Kiambu, 0.60; Kyjibee, 0.13; Mismu, 0.04; Limuru, 0.44; Machakos, 0.28; Mackinnon Road, 0.16; Makinda, 0.07; Makuyu, 0.20; Menengai, 0.17; Meer, 1.47; Mtubiri, 0.14; Mtwani, 0.68; Naivasha, 0.23; Nakuru, 0.04; Nanyuki, 0.20; Njoro, 0.02; Nyeri, 0.60; Ol'Kalou, 0.09; Ruiru, 0.05; Rumuruti, 0.15; Sagaria, 0.07; Songhor, 0.20; Soik, 0.30; Thika, 0.07; Thomson's Falls, 0.18; Umba Valley, 0.02; and Vei, 0.09 inch.

Tanganyika (week ended December 13, 1939).
 Amani, 3.35 inches; Artusha, 0.31; Bagamoyo, 0.25; Biharamulo, 0.24; Bugoba, 1.17; Dar es Salaam, 1.02; Dodoma, 0.01; Ifanga, 0.00; Kilosa, 0.40; Kilwa, 0.16; Kinyangiri, 0.10; Lindi, 0.58; Lushoto, 1.25; Mahenge, 1.16; Mbeya, 0.35; Morogoro, 0.57; Mpwapwa, 0.45; Mwanza, 0.10; Ngomeni, 0.32; Ngombe, 0.53; Old Shinyanga, 0.75; Sao Hill, 2.30; Songea, 1.04; Tabora, 2.26; Tanga, 0.48; and Tukuya, 3.04 inches.

Uganda (week ended December 21, 1939).
 Entebbe, 0.67 inch; Kabale, 0.00; Mbarara, 0.42; Namasagali, 0.03; and Tororo, 0.04 inch.

The High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia has received the following details of rainfall in Southern Rhodesia during the week ended December 27, 1939:

Benbridge, 3.40 inches; Bulawayo, 0.83; Chipinga, 3.69; Fort Victoria, 3.09; Gaborone, 3.46; Gwelo, 1.80; Hartley, 1.07; Mazenod, 0.18; Marandellas, 1.06; Melssetter, 3.20; Mount Darwin, 3.03; Old Queen, 1.60; Salisbury, 2.55; Selkwe, 2.51; Simons, 3.20; Umtali, 2.00; Victoria Falls, 0.43; and Warfield, 0.92 inch.

Market Prices and Notes

Cloves.—Zanzibar spot, 1s. 23d.; c.i.f. float, 8d. per lb. Masagar spot (in hand), 1s. 24d., c.i.f. 9d. per lb. (in hand).

Coffee.—At this year's first auctions, Kenya met with good competition and realised firm prices in an otherwise quiet market.

Kenya Gold, grey-greenish, 70s. 6d. to 70s. 5s. 6d.; 70s. 0. 81s. 2d. berry, 78s. to 00s. Tanga, 74s. 0. 81s. 2d. greenish seconds, 74s.; smalls, 68s. 0. 81s. 2d. berry, 77s. 6d. per cwt.

Cotton.—American cotton sold well in the spot market, and East African goods, fair was firm at 10.28d. American middling advanced to 9.48d. per lb.

Wethrum.—Kenya flowers are normal at £170 to £175 per ton, with Japanese, £123 per ton (1937-38) 140; £88; 108; £94.)

Standard for cash, £240 5s., with three months 20s. less. (1939: £190.)

Nyasaland's Tobacco Crop

Mr. S. S. Murray, Nyasaland representative in London, states in a circular that although it is too early to estimate the coming crop in Nyasaland, the hints so far to produce as much of the dark types of tobacco as in 1938, when exports amounted to 11,714,276 lb. As regards flue-cured types, about 3,000,000 lb. were sold on the auction floor in 1939, and it is hoped this year to produce as large a crop as is consonant with maintaining the quality. During the past few years, consumption of Nyasa flue-cured tobacco in this country has exceeded the amount imported.

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

Mr. M. Lunn, to be Veterinary Officer, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. C. Mansfield, to be Agricultural Officer, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. H. Scott, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to be Medical Officer, Kenya.

Mr. A. H. Milne, M.R.C.V.S., to be Veterinary Officer, Nyasaland.

Mr. H. W. C. Newlands, M.R.C.V.S., to be Veterinary Officer, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. C. Parker, to be Instructor to the Naval Volunteer Service, Tanganyika Territory.

Promotions and Transfers

Recent promotions and transfers include the following:

Mr. G. H. Smith, Administrative Officer, to be Political Officer, Aden.

Mr. W. G. Leckie, M.B.E., Senior Agricultural Officer, to be Deputy Director of Agriculture, Basutoland.

Mr. C. A. Thorold, Plant Pathologist, Kenya, to be Plant Pathologist, Department of Agriculture, Trinidad.

Mr. W. H. D. Charlton, Customs Assistant, to be Assistant Comptroller of Customs, Nyasaland.

Mr. F. J. Lock, Accountant-General, to be Comptroller of Customs, Nyasaland.

Mr. R. G. M. Willan, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Nyasaland, to be Assistant Conservator of Forests, Cyprus.

Mr. R. H. Drayton, Attorney-General, Tanganyika Territory, to be Legal Secretary, Ceylon.

Mr. W. T. S. Fretz, Assistant Judge, Zanzibar, to be First Puisne Judge, British Guiana.

Mr. N. A. Middlemas, Surveyor, Federated Malay States, to be Deputy Director of Surveys, Uganda.

Mr. R. H. Tyrwhitt-Drake, Director of Surveys, Zanzibar, to be Director of Surveys, Kenya.

Mr. A. A. Baton, Clerical Officer, to be Assistant Accountant, Nyasaland.

Mr. J. G. Fenham, Assistant Treasurer, to be Assistant Accountant General, Nyasaland.

Mr. J. A. Kemp, Inspector of Works, Grade 1, to be Senior Inspector of Works, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. C. G. MacArthur, Assistant Game Warden, to be Senior Assistant Game Warden, Kenya.

Mr. J. S. Pring, Book-keeper, to be Assistant Accountant, Nyasaland.

Adds dash to the dish!

Pan Yam

PICKLE ★

"Dunbar Castle" Mined Fair Play for The Colonies

(Concluded from page 375.)

THE M.V. DUNBAR CASTLE was mined and sunk in about twenty minutes on the south-east coast of England on Tuesday. She was found for the Cape and had on board about 48 passengers, including nine children, and a crew of 150. All the passengers are reported to have been saved, but Captain H. A. Gauston, who was in command, was killed. He had been in the service of the Union-Castle Company since 1909, had served on the "Quefester Castle" from 1928 to 1930, and was Chief Officer on the Dunbar Castle from 1930 to 1934.

Interviewed after they had been landed, passengers said a violent explosion occurred when they were at lunch. It lifted them out of their chairs and threw many to the floor. They rushed to their cabins in an endeavour to save their valuables and clothing, but a bad sea developed in a few minutes, and everyone had to go on deck. Lifeboats were already swung out, and they were occupied immediately. As the boats drew away it could be seen that a huge crack had appeared on the deck towards the bows, and that the bridge had been wrecked.

At the time of going to press the company had not issued the names of passengers, but it is known that Mr. Saunders, the second officer, is in hospital with a broken leg, and that four of the ship's cooks are also injured and suffering from stabs and burns.

The Rotary Club of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has collected over £5,000 for a new building for the Salisbury Young Men's Club. Rotary members have contributed £300, the State Lottery Trustees have given £2,550, the Post Office £1,000, £1,500, and £944 has been raised by public subscription.

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which is in size only about one fifth that of France, has a population half as large again as that of the French possessions outside Europe? Or that the Japanese Colonial Empire, while less than a third of the British, contains a slightly larger population?

Raw Material Fattality Exposed

Germans and pro-Germans have rent the air with their cries that a hostile world, led by Great Britain and France, has denied Germany access to raw materials. The truth is that for many years past there have been superfluous stocks of almost all foodstuffs and raw materials raised in the tropics and subtropics, and that primary producers of all nationalities have been offering their goods unavailingly at far less than the cost of production. Other Powers, no less than Germany, have been faced with the need to purchase foreign currency for even the British and French Empires and the United States have to buy vast quantities of goods from outside sources each year.

The United States, for instance, takes a heavy annual tribute from Great Britain for cotton, tobacco, and petrol; the Argentine is our largest supplier of beef and a great furnisher of wheat and maize; the Dutch East Indies have a virtual monopoly of the sale of quinine, so necessary throughout our far-flung Empire; China is almost our only source of supply of soya beans.

Supposing the impossible, that Germany could be given the "reservoir" of essential raw materials for which she has clamoured, there is not the slightest guarantee that she would have remained satisfied for the necessities of one generation may be useless to the next. Coal, absolutely essential a quarter of a century ago, has had its place usurped by mineral oils, and rubber, which could not have been termed essential before motor vehicles came into general use, must now stand high in the list. How, then, could it be possible to assure any nation reservoirs of still undetermined products?

Germany Given More Than Fair Play

It has often been urged that German trade has been handicapped in British Colonies, and that we should show "a greater understanding." Germany has, in fact, been granted very much more than fair play. Whereas many Englishmen in Tanganyika, for instance, have been customers of German stores, the Germans confined their buying almost entirely to their compatriots; and whereas, in strict observance of the Congo Basin Treaties, no preference of any kind was given to the import or export of British goods, our authorities turned the blind eye to the obvious means by which Germany fostered the sale of her manufactures and subsidised her nationals engaged in commerce by paying more than the world market price for their coffee and sisal.

Having been allowed to set up their own schools, which were generously subsidised by the local Government, they likewise abused that tolerance by displaying busts of Hitler and maps on which the country still appeared as *Deutsch Ost Afrika*. Incredibly as it may seem, such practices were tolerated by the British authorities of the Territory right up to the outbreak of war.

These are some of the salient features of circumstances which have been gratuitously transformed by our busybodies into "the Colonial problem." The real Colonial problem is to make those people understand that the Colonies cannot equitably be sacrificed to their passion for giving away other people's homes to a predatory and revolutionary enemy.

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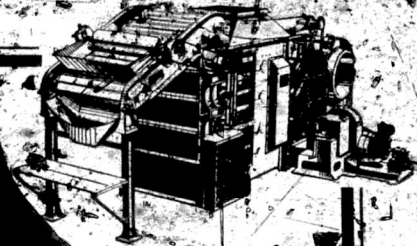
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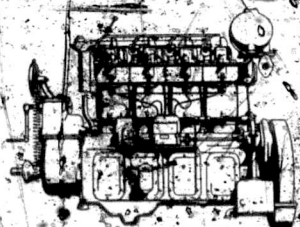
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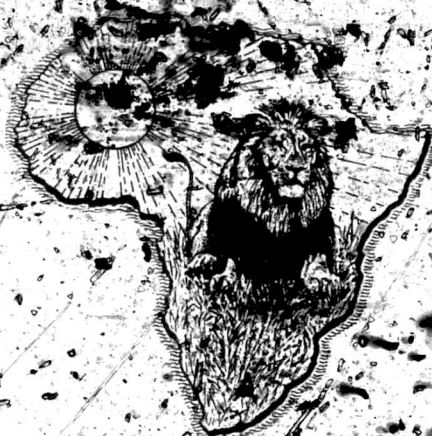
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

PUBLIC APATHY in the consistent application of the simple and well-known principles laid down by the medical profession for the prevention of disease is the charge brought against the Europeans of Southern Rhodesia by Dr. A. F. The Prevention of Disease. In the latest annual report relevant extracts appear elsewhere in this issue. His criticisms have a general application throughout East and Central Africa, for few colonists from the Nile to the Limpopo could, on examining their consciences, declare with hand on heart that they have carried out in full the precautions mandated by Dr. Martin as necessary to neutralise the risks of malaria, malarial fever, dysentery, berberis and bilharzia—all of which diseases are prominent in the records of those African Dependencies. Dr. Martin is an unrelenting enthusiast in his subject, as it is fitting that he should be, and his strictures are given with vigour and precision. The deduction from facts that a Colony has no right to flume itself on the number and magnificence of its hospitals, clinics and curative services, but ought rather to regard them as a measure of its failure to apply the rules of preventive medicine, is a fair and

preventable, caustically remarked: "If preventable, why not prevented?" The answer must be sought in the innate peculiarities of the British mind, which, on the average, is not logical in its working, despises anything approaching "stussiness" in matters of health, has a definitely sporting, even a gambling bias, passionately resents interference with personal liberty, and subconsciously refuses to take, at their face value, the dicta of scientific pundits. Commenting on the efforts of the War Office to get the British soldier to "think for himself," Kipling noted that that too often resulted in the soldier thinking too much about himself. Tuberculosis is not encouraged in British circles and the fear of incurring the cost which attaches to the treatment deters good citizens from being so carefully careful about sensible health precautions. It is a sorry illogical, of course, and deplorable, but to be expected, failure.

The reaction of the British public to the "Safety First" campaign so strongly advocated some years ago was none the less, and there can be no doubt that the reason for this "defeat" was that the British public had never been so fully informed as to the danger of the disease. The enforcement of preventive precautions, which would be a simple matter in a

The case was recently reported by King who, when scanning a list of diseases, expressed as

constitutional State, is a delicate problem in our Colonies; the methods adopted by Colonel Goggin in the Panama Zone, for instance, would not have been possible in a British community. Nevertheless, progress is being made. Many individual colonists, conscientiously, set themselves to carry out preventive measures against tropical diseases, and large commercial enterprises take tremendous pains and spend great sums of money for the improvement of the living conditions and diets of their white and African employees. Progress may be slow, but the surer for that. As the late Calicut's report to the Inquisitors, we may say: "After all, things are moving—and in the right direction."

I AM SORRY £10 for that, you said, an old Quaker. How much, friend, are you sorry for, him? In the same way, African Governments professing faith in the capacities of Natives under their charge and convinced of the beneficence and the opening of educational opportunities, and the cardinal duty of trusteeship, may fairly be asked what is the precise cash value of that conviction. For forty years the Sudan has been developing its educational system for the great mass of the Native people for whom its Government is responsible, and the latest allocations for this service amount to no less than £5,000,000 of expenditure and an increase in recent annual expenditure which in 1946 will reach £E3,000,000. These are great sums to be paid from the budget of a country with a total annual revenue of up more than £E5,000,000. Money talks, and so far as the Sudan is concerned, its testimony is incontrovertible that the British administration of that vast country is determined to strain its resources to the utmost to provide the people with an education which will stimulate their intelligence, improve their standard of living and raise them morally and materially to the highest level they are capable of attaining.

When, in 1898, after the Battle of Omdurman, Great Britain assumed control of the Sudan and the remnants of its tribes, cowed by years of a bloody and tyrannical and reduced to starvation level, it would have been reckoned impossible that within forty years, in the Sudan, members of those very tribes should qualify, by strict examination for medical diplomas and be actually in practice in their home land or that they should be students in a law school in technical features and training colleges, there proving their innate abilities and doing sound and responsible work in many capacities. The advantage has been accomplished by British initiative. Yearly the system develops and has spread to the pagan tribes in the south, here difficulties resulting from the ill-effects of drought and primitive conditions of life are being steadily overcome by the co-ordinated ministrations with which the Government is in touch

and to whom, at present, the task is fully confided. In the Northern Sudan, both human material and level of culture are better, and there the Government plays the chief rôle. It has been the genius of the administration to realise that education for the people means in the first place the spreading of elementary instruction among the masses, upon the broad and firm basis of which the edifice of higher education can rest, and for the development of the talent of a few specially intelligent pupils at the expense of their less gifted compatriots and those with fewer opportunities.

The Sudan has the great advantage of being governed by a beneficent autocracy, able to make its own decisions and carry out its own schemes. Few indeed of our home politicians and self-appointed critics of Colonial administration, Internationalisers, know much about the Sudan. Would Upset Egypt, Sudan, which is a Condominium, *sur generis*, under the control of the Foreign Office. Whether the Sudan is to be included in the post-war internationalising of British Dependencies envisaged so hypothetically and prematurely by pure political theorists, is not clear: so far we have not heard much talk of it, but any such interference with the status of the Condominium would be a disaster which Egyptians, no less than instructed Britons, would resent.

A COMPULSORY EXPERIMENT of a remarkable kind has been the liberation of the live stock of a Somali and game collector and trader in Tanganyika Territory. It appears that the enemy alien in question was abroad on his business. An Experiment of exporting African and With Big Game. Indian animals, and it fell to the Custodian of Enemy Property to dispose of the stock-in-trade, as it was impossible for the Government in war time to arrange for the proper feeding and care of the animals, which ranged from lion, lion, cheetah, zebra and buck to Indian black-buck, birds, turtles and even snakes. The birds were released on the spot—the ranch was at Oldonyo Sambu near Arusha—the African animals were taken to the Masai game reserve and set at liberty, the turtles were dumped in the nearest water, but the Indian blackbuck were carefully transported to Mount Meru and freed in the forest where conditions seemed likely to suit them. Of the fate of the we have no information.

The implications of this proceeding are indeed intriguing and of compelling interest to naturalists. How in the first place, will the African animals fare when once again in the wild? To assume that they will quickly adapt the selves to their new, but originally natural, environment is perhaps to postulate far too much, for experience proves that wild animals which have been in captivity are regarded as pariahs by their kind when at

liberty much more. Even if they share not the same
 common sense, for finding their own food they are
 no longer able to compete with their relatives in the
 stern battle of life in the wild. If really tame, they
 are persecuted and eventually destroyed. This is
 particularly true of birds. Moreover, birdland is by
 no means a free territory, each individual has
 his own "hutch" which he guards jealously against
 all intruders, even of his own race, and an ex-captive
 bird would have no chance against any one of them.

The liberating of Indian blackbuck on Mount
 Meru is an interesting experiment, though tourists
 may protest that it is dangerous, this to introduce

exotic animals in the wild. The blackbuck, however,
 is a native of the Indian subcontinent, a rare Indian
 species. The Indian blackbuck to the African fauna will
 be a new addition. At Liberty suggestion made that in
 the wild in E. Africa. A variety of blackbuck may arise
 by the interbreeding of these blackbuck with
 indigenous species, overlooks the fact that Indian
 blackbuck belong to the genus *Antelope* which is
 known in Africa, and no fertile interbreeding in the
 wild of different genera of mammals has been authen-
 tically recorded. However, Tanganyika game
 wardens and other sportsmen will no doubt keep a keen
 eye on the areas where this collection of animals and
 birds was released, and may have enough keen obser-
 vations to record. Experiments of this sort, and on
 this scale are rare indeed.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A Super Robot

THE RHODESIAS may fairly boast of the hydro-
 electric power station in the gorge of the Victoria
 Falls which supplies electricity to Livingstone and
 the Hotel, and will probably in the near future
 extend its operations over a wider range, for it is
 surely the very limit of automaticity yet attained by
 such installations. The marvels of modern machinery
 are impressive enough. The automatic ticket
 machines in the London underground stations which
 deliver the bits of pasteboard and the correct change
 up to one shilling, and the automatic telephone system
 that puts you through to the correct number if
 you twist the dial to the wrong power stations fitted with
 automatic "stokers" and run apparently by a single
 Scots engineer armed with Olympian confidence and
 a long-necked oil-can. But the Victoria Falls station
 actually runs itself automatically without human aid
 or supervision. When Sir Hubert Young, the then
 Governor of Northern Rhodesia (the station is really
 on the Southern Rhodesia side of the Zambesi),
 pressed the button which started the machinery,
 he did all that was necessary, after that the tur-
 bines, generators, transformers and switch-gears took
 charge, as it is fully and technically explained in an
 excellent illustrated article in the *English Electric*
Journal.

Incredible Machinery

No fewer than nine separate and distinct mech-
 anical operations—all automatic—followed the start-
 ing impulse given by the pressure button at the end
 of which the unit was in full gear. The man
 responsible for the station lives six miles away
 his charge, and does in once a day to see that all
 is well. Barriers a dozen getting into the engine-
 room and monkeying with the works, he never
 appears, nothing to fear. Should a sustained
 over-current occur, the machinery automatically
 corrects the fault, the same holds good for over-
 voltage, alternation field, full speed, internal
 fault, or heated bearings, or failure, and even
 exceeding normal starting time. If any of these
 things happen, the machinery automatically shuts down and
 automatically brings the exact and uniform operation
 of the two units back to normal, with pos-

spect of more as the demand for power increases.
 In short, the whole installation is automatic in
 exact and full meaning of that word, and the
 refinement the layman can suggest is what an
 engineer should call up the station, as "Time is
 called for time" get the reply "It's Well, we have
 the station in the Zambesi Gorge, where
 the power station is situated."

The Wild Asserts Itself

NAIROBI records with some verve the
 invasion of Government game gardens by
 zebra and the nightly visits of *Genetta tabora* (the
 porcupine), *peripatetic lions*, *Lepus* its inquisitive hippo-
 potamus, on the Nile, and that all of them in the
 contempt of the wild for the work of man. The
 town is, on the whole, a record of the annual
 game of Sudan's Governor-General, and game pays
 little attention to it. In the streets
 leopard tracks are found, the gardens, buffalo
 enter over the walls, and seven elephant
 walked through a corner of the Governor's garden.
 As a game reserve has been declared all round the
 town, the animals may, in this way, be enforcing
 their rights to an area where man is himself the
 intruder; anyway, life in Juba has many thrills for
 the inhabitants in addition to its NRI.

Ancient Egyptian Temples

REMARKABLE discoveries continue to be made
 by the Egypt Exploration Society in the
 After its success, under Mr. H. W. Fairman, at the
 site and cemetery at Sesebi, work was taken to
 Amara, on the left bank of the Nile, and excavation
 revealed the very imposing walls and columns of
 temple dating from the time of Ramesses II. (1300-
 1250 B.C.). They were about eight feet high and
 covered with well-preserved reliefs. These, no
 doubt, depict the triumphs of the monarch who had
 a genius for advertisement, illustrated the records
 of his ancestors, and took all the kudos for himself.
 The head of his mummy, well preserved, conveys a
 clear impression of his personal pride and
 vitality. He lived to the age of ninety and was suc-
 ceeded by the eldest of his many sons, Merenptah,
 formerly identified as "the Pharaoh of the Exodus".

Interview with Mr. R. C. Tredgold

Southern Rhodesia's Minister of Defence Reaches London

MR. R. C. TREDGOLD, K.C., M.P., Minister of Defence and Justice in Southern Rhodesia, informed *East Africa and Rhodesia* that at the end of his second day's discussions with the Imperial Government on subjects concerned with Rhodesian participation in the war such progress had been made that he is confident of an early and amicable solution of all outstanding points.

Rhodesian troops, to a total of some 200 men, are now on service in six other British Africa Dependencies, namely Kenya, Somaliland, Nigeria, the Congo, East Sierra Leone, and the Gambia, and are so well qualified that number are under training in the camps near Salisbury and Bulawayo, and not many weeks hence a further 1,000 men will begin their training in the Colony.

It is estimated that the total European population of Southern Rhodesia is under 60,000, and that it has been considered essential by the Imperial and Southern Rhodesian Governments to ask men engaged in agriculture, mining, and transport to remain at their posts, this must be considered an extraordinarily wise contribution at so early a stage of the war.

It is no secret that Rhodesians were promptly sent to Nyasaland to undertake garrison duties in relief of a K.A.F. detachment temporarily required for service in the southern areas of Tanganyika Territory, and that certain help was also given in Northern Rhodesia, but it has now been possible to withdraw both these contingents.

Visit to Kenya

Mr. Tredgold, who flew from Salisbury to Kenya in a Rhodesian Government plane, was accompanied by Colonel J. S. Morris, C.B.E., who commands the Southern Rhodesian forces, and Colonel Somerville, M.C. They were joined in East Africa by Colonel C. W. Meredith, who had recently arrived from England on his way back to Southern Rhodesia after discussions with the Air Ministry, and the two days spent in conference with the East African Command may therefore be assumed to have been most valuable. A further day was spent at the Military School of Instruction near Nakuru, where the Minister met Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Roberts, D.S.O., one of the best-known business men in Southern Rhodesia, and a fellow Rhodesian.

A kudu Mr. Tredgold joined an Imperial Airways plane for England. Arriving on Thursday he was entertained to luncheon on the following day by Mr. Eden, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, acting on behalf of the Imperial Government.

While there has not been time for discussion on various matters at issue, and while such arrangements as may provisionally be reached between Whitehall and the Minister will naturally require the assent of the Cabinet of Southern Rhodesia, a deal may already be made of rumours originating from certain Rhodesian sources that the Colony proposed to reduce its earlier offers of infantrymen and other specialist troops and to concentrate upon the supply of airmen. There is, in fact, every intention of continuing to do everything possible in all such directions.

The offer to raise and maintain for service on any fronts selected by the Imperial Government three

Rhodesian air squadrons is indeed not the limit of the hopes of the Colony. While it would be premature to public details, it may be stated that the training of airmen in Rhodesia, which was started almost three years ago under *personae* seconded from the Royal Air Force, and which has been much expanded of late, is likely to be considerably increased. So far advanced are the plans that Rhodesia will not need to participate in the Canadian air training scheme for the Empire.

From Industry to the Forces

In the opinion of the Minister, the flow of Rhodesians from industry to the forces has been regulated in a thoroughly satisfactory fashion, thanks largely to the *ad hoc* committee set up months ago. The Departments of Agriculture and Mines, which were primarily affected, enlisted the co-operation of leading members of the public in working out schedules not merely for the number of men who could be spared from various forms of endeavour and individual districts, but in the preparation of lists of the persons whose transfer would least prejudice the maintenance of primary production. These arrangements, coupled with the appeal of the Prime Minister that miners and miners not earmarked for increase for military duties should continue at their ordinary tasks, have, Mr. Tredgold claims, provided a sound basis for the maximum contribution of both man-power and economically amounting to as much as possible in both directions. The Government of the Colony took upon itself the responsibility of advising farmers to increase production without awaiting any undertaking that the Imperial Government would acquire the exportable surplus. In the meantime, the policy of purchasing the surplus has taken more definite shape, so that there ought now to be no doubt of the readiness of the Mother Country to acquire what Southern Rhodesia may have to sell. On account of a shortage of Native labour, however, it is not expected that this year's crops will exceed the average, but for the action of the local Government they might well have fallen seriously short.

Rhodesian Amalgamation not to be Discussed

Contrary to reports in various newspapers, Mr. Tredgold will not discuss with the Imperial Government such political issues as Rhodesian amalgamation for his Government, while, as convinced as ever of the desirability of such a development, does not wish to add to the pressing pre-occupations of the authorities in Great Britain, which in fact will be led by the exigencies of war to realise more clearly than ever the need for closer inter-territorial co-operation.

Mr. Tredgold, the length of whose stay in England will depend entirely on the course of his negotiations with the Dominion Office, the War Office, and the Air Ministry, saw service during the last war, was afterwards based in the Bar at the Inner Temple, and in 1922 returned to Rhodesia, the country of his birth. With Bulawayo as his headquarters, he practised law in both Southern and Northern Rhodesia, was elected for a while as a judge in Northern Rhodesia, and in 1925 was elected M.P. for Inverness, being appointed Minister of Justice in the following year. He is now, in addition to that office, the Attorney-General.

Tanganyika's War Measures

Sir Mark Young's Comprehensive Survey

SIR MARK YOUNG, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, had an interesting story to tell of Tanganyika's entry into the war when he addressed the Legislative Council just before the close of the year.

He revealed that early last year plans were made for the selection of special constables, the composition and functions of battalions formed for the arrest of Germans in the event of war, the commandeering of lorries, establishment of road blocks, and many other details designed to secure smooth and efficient execution of the war-time operations. A site for an internment camp was chosen, and the buildings begun in April. Arrivals of enemy nationals began within an hour of the outbreak of war, and by the third week in September all persons interested in the provisions were transferred to Dar es Salaam, bringing the number in that camp to almost 680.

Internment of Germans

Every interned alien was then examined about 105 prisoners were released to parole, others, including individuals who should not be allowed at liberty in Tanganyika, were held. Some could be substitute, or might cause trouble, and at the same time were not of such military importance to make it undesirable that they should return to Germany, were being repatriated; and there remained a number who could not either be allowed on parole or be returned to the Reich. They will be kept in internment for the duration of the war.

The Man Power Department completed plans by the outbreak of war. Over 450 men had been informed that they were considered to be key men, and a further 350 were war-barked for service with the air department. Since then the Director of Man Power had been concerned with the supply of military requirements of personnel, with an interference with the basic necessities of essential industries.

Management of Enemy Businesses

Within 48 hours of the declaration of war the Department of the Custody of Enemy Property had been set up. British offices were established, German estates were taken over after the owners had been arrested, and sisal plantations were leased to British and neutral sisal companies, and arrangements made for the majority of them to remain in full production. Coffee and tea estates were divided into groups under the control of a manager, and arrangements are in hand for the leasing of tea estates while the future policy regarding the maintenance of coffee estates is under consideration. Enemy business concerns were taken over and retail trade continued, but on a scale of shortage. It is now, however, it became necessary to close some down. A complete stocktaking of the business concerns, other than the Ford agencies, was done, and late stocks put up for tender.

The economic side of the general programme of the Regulations was appointed Controller of Essential Supplies, and the Director of Agriculture took up the duties of Food Controller and Controller of Exports. For more than three months of war the food position in the Territory was eminently satisfactory. There was no shortage of essential commodities, and so far as leisure supplies are concerned, although it was inevitable that the exigencies of war should bring about a reduction in the amount of foodstuffs which could be imported, a careful examination of the position had shown that, with the

exception of condensed and preserved milks, there was no essential foodstuff which could not be produced or adequately replaced, from local African sources.

In sisal the Territory was fortunate in having Sir William Leitch as Sisal Controller. Cotton production was expected to total the record figure of 72,000 bales, and to the end of November 17,000 bales, valued at £150,000, had been exported.

The necessity for removing from their estates and the proportion of the large number of enemy subjects who were engaged in sisal, coffee, tea, wheat and pyrethrum, inevitably resulted in a certain amount of dislocation. Most enemy-owned sisal estates were remaining in full production, however, and the processing factories for tea and coffee were all being operated by officers of the Department of Agriculture, with the assistance of planters.

Rationing of petrol might have been considered by some to be unnecessary, but the problem was one of transport, and in reducing petrol consumption they were assisting the Empire by releasing vessels for more urgent service in other waters.

Promotion of Mineral Production

The expansion of the mining industry had continued, and the value of mineral products in 1939 was expected to pass the million pound mark for the first time. Manpower in the mining areas was depleted to a certain extent in the early days of the war, and the mica mining industry, about half of which was in the hands of a German company, was seriously affected. Delays in the marketing of gold, consequent on the derangement of air services, had occurred, but the Government had now agreed to guarantee the local banks against loss if cash advances were generous than usual were made to producers in respect of consignments of gold unduly delayed in transit.

Summing up the financial position for 1939, the Governor said that it could be anticipated that when the accounts for the year were made up, they would have a surplus balance amounting to not less than £500,000. With regard to the estimates for 1940, they showed that expenditure during the 12 months would total approximately £2,745,000, while revenue was expected to produce some £2,125,000.

Hospitality in London

Lord Milne, Chairman of the Appeal Committee of the Empire Societies' Hospitality Committee, states in a letter to the Press that the Committee is continuing with the task of providing finance and a sum of £1,000 a month, from 1940. He points out that the King George and Queen Elizabeth Hostel for non-commissioned officers and men has been opened under the management of the Victoria League, and under the general direction of the Joint Committee, London House, 100 Strand, Bloomsbury, is in full swing again. For officers, the Royal Empire Society, the Over Seas League, the Victoria League, L.M.V. Frances Ryder's London Students' Hospitality Scheme and the British Women's Hospitality Committee are all hard at work welcoming overseas visitors to London and elsewhere. Donations for the work of the Hospitality Committee should be sent to the secretary, c/o the Royal Empire Society, 100 Strand, London, W.C.2.

Health Advice Neglected

Medical Director's Criticisms

SOUTHERN ROODESIA is a progressive and enterprising Colony, but according to the annual report of Dr. A. G. Martin, the Medical Director, it does not do enough to support the efforts of the Medical Service to improve the general health of the Colony.

The efforts of the Public Health Department he writes "in many ways varied or how enthusiastically and strenuously maintained; and not a little well unless supported by the co-operation of the people whom it is endeavouring to serve.

A hurdle for any Public Health Department to conceive great schemes for the benefit of the people, new and better hospitals, greater facilities in diagnosis and treatment of the sick, further extension of the schools, medical services, medical research units for investigation of the cause of disease—all these by themselves are useless unless the people for whose benefit they are intended will co-operate in the observance of those rudimentary principles of healthy living which we are constantly enunciating, and in the adoption of those common precautions against sickness and disease to which with the requisite and undiminished enthusiasm we are continually beseeching the public to give heed.

Inefficient Use of Facilities

Every year, from public platforms and from annual conferences, come fresh demands for the creation of further services, many of them entailing costs which would impose intolerable burdens upon the taxpayers of the Colony, and every year this Department's statistics show that the same work is being made of existing facilities and knowledge already available to the public in the prevention of disease unapplied and ignored. In the opinion of the Department it is time that the people of the Colony realised that at least two-thirds of the ills that beset them arise from preventable causes and causes whose prevention lies almost entirely in their own hands.

The use of quinine, mosquito nets and the insecticide spray pump for malaria; the avoidance at night of places known to be the breeding grounds of mosquitoes; the cutting of grass and bush around the dwelling place; the clearing of rain gutters and the drainage of stagnant pools of water; the clearing and cleaning of empty stands in the township—all these are elementary principles, known to almost every school child, for the control and prevention of malaria.

So also is the need for the boiling of water and milk intended for human consumption in rural areas; the proper disposal of night soil; the protection of food from flies; and the prevention of breeding places as defences against the contraction of typhoid, dysentery and other forms of intestinal disease; the avoidance of contact with water suspected of being infected with the parasite of bilharzia—all these are principles of prevention well known to the public, absurdly easy of putting into practice, yet daily disregarded by the great majority of people, who, with an amazing complacency, and despite all previous experience, persuade themselves that, whenever else may pay the penalty, they at least will escape all consequences. A wonderful faith so regrettably unjustified by the statistics of malaria and blackwater fever, dysentery, typhoid, and bilharzia, occurring within the Colony.

To continue any longer with the policy of devoting all our resources to the building of further hospitals and the creation of more curative medical

services is obviously as foolish from the economic point of view as it is undesirable from the viewpoint of public health. It must be applied to every reasonable person that the time has come when it is essential that we should concentrate our efforts on the eradication of the causal conditions giving rise to disease rather than continue to fritter away our resources in attempting to deal merely with the results and consequences of such conditions.

Re-orientation of Standards Needed

Much of what has been written of the European population is equally applicable to the Reserve Native population. Curative services merely touch the fringe of the problem. What is more needed is a re-orientation of the standards and ideas of the Native people in regard to housing and diet, and the causes and origins of sickness and disease.

Almost every year they come from the Reserve epidemics of small-pox, chicken-pox, whooping cough and mumps, some of which affect the children of the Europeans, interfere with their educational progress, and tax the capacity of the Health Department of the country to suppress. The dissemination of many of these infectious diseases is associated with the Native's standard of housing and habits of life, and until new ideas in this regard prevail, the European will be continually exposed to the risk of infection, not for the European himself, without blame.

Great Britain in Africa

VIII

SOMALILAND

FOR twice ten years the tide of battle rolled
 Across that weary waste of Somaliland,
 Now ebb'd and restful, to move us though
 The mirage seen of pools and palms and streams
 That veiled the sands were Peace indeed.
 Then spid'ring from the Ocean came the storm,
 And with it once again the flood of war,
 Relentless, bloody, overwhelming all:
 The mirage fled, and stark reality
 Reign'd merciless in the Somaliland.

and so there had brave men of many a race,
 Of diverse origins and sund'ring homes,
 And for their deaths arose the glory of
 Poom far Puntab to build Nyrsaland.
 Yet still the fierce, fanatic foe who lived
 By raid and rape and slavery,
 Refused defeat and ravish'd far and wide,
 Till Britain, weary of a task that brought
 Nor fame to man nor profit to the land,
 Called to her aid her might in modern war,
 And with one teaching blow resolved the strife.

So Britain bides a query to the world,
 The lesson only, thou, dost thyself apply
 To crush thy foes, and won't they will on thee,
 And why?—to which the answer calmly lies,
 "My only aim and goal is Peace." To those
 Who know but Force and use it ruthlessly,
 I too use Force, but having won in fight,
 Fairly, and not abusing mine own strength,
 I crush no erstwhile foe, but give my hand
 To raise him grateful to a better life.
 Wherein he too may find the hope of Peace.
 In witness I would bring Somaliland,
 Now sixteen years at peace and prosperous,
 Her men virile and brave, though mettlesome,
 Their spirits free, untrammled, yet content
 To rich men, to us and herds, and find in Peace
 A joy more fruitful than the lust for blood.

The War: Expert Views

If Finland Holds Out. If the Finns, with Allied help, win, and the Russian position, the Allies will, in return, be enabled to establish an ascendancy in Northern Europe that will replace, or at least weaken the ascendancy of the German-Russian coalition, and relieve the German pressure on Sweden. Such an ascendancy may if consolidated acquire very great importance when the time comes for the Allies to take the offensive in the air, the threat to German Baltic shipping and to Germany's northern coasts would powerfully supplement the aerial offensive in the west. Even if the Allies do find themselves at war with Russia, they have nothing to fear from the war. Russia can neither conquer nor be conquered, she cannot strike a mortal blow nor receive one. But she could receive severe punishment from the Allies without being able to retaliate. As a naval power she is almost impotent. Her White and Black Sea ports and bases are highly vulnerable, even Baku is open to attack from air. Her internal stability would appear to be much more precarious than Germany's. Her Ukrainian, Central Asiatic and Caucasian subjects are more prone to disaffection than the Germans. The paradox of German-Russian relations today is that in a conflict with the Western Powers, Germany without Russia is stronger than Germany with Russia, provided the Western Powers take the initiative. — *Twentieth Century*

Italy's Neutrality. Italy is not neutral. Italy is non-belligerent. To those who care to probe this matter the turn of phrase merely reveals a sort of pseudo-neutrality. For non-belligerence only means that the status of the country has not been changed as the result of the outbreak of war. The admitted neutrals have announced the fact, and as a consequence they must conform to the rules laid down in international law governing neutrals. Not to have done so, but to have insisted on non-belligerency, is only a way of saying explicitly that business as usual is the motto. Non-belligerency may be described as a superior brand of neutrality, and it is much more difficult to maintain. — *The Standard*

Hitler's Dilemma. The question of the Low Countries has been discussed in a number of serious propositions. It is not to attack on these conditions was always likely to result, as Hitler discovered that is automatic escape from his commitments prohibited and that other aspects of a war of movement were based. These two conditions have now been in some degree satisfied. No impression has been made on the French front, and the effort to drive a wedge between them. And the other parts of escape have been considerably less inviting. In the Balkans, Russia, Italy and Turkey have contrived to prevent a spread of the conflict into Eastern Russia by standing across the Rumania, Italy and Turkey with Hungary and Bulgaria in a rapprochement. Altogether by an adventure into the Balkans the German leadership would fall on a head in Russia. — *The Evening Standard*

Better Leadership Needed. Mr. Chamberlain's Finance Council is too large and it is impossible to compare with the Nazi dictatorship as an executive engine for war. This is not simply a question of men, but a fundamental question of system. The nation wants what it had before—a small War Cabinet composed almost entirely of Ministers free from departmental duties. They could all in any other Minister at any time. But they should be concentrated by by day on the supreme direction of the war in concert with our Allies and upon the organisation of total effort at home. In that compact body Mr. Churchill should be Minister of Defence. There is another fundamental question of system. Side by side with the War Cabinet should be some new and expert organ of Government to command and adjust the whole economic life of the country. This is the hard price of victory. If we mean to face it, as we do, these things have to be carried out sooner or later. Then the sooner the better or we shall pay for the loss. In this business the action of leadership is all, not the words. If the whole people, as they are urged, are to realise the utter futility of this struggle, the Government must show more convincing proofs that they enjoy the support. — *M. J. J. Gorbunov*

Finns' Strategy. The cool and calculating young Finns have been a surprise. Single they are not so much as they are in the dark—though the brilliant mind that has lately appeared these operations. There they wait half an hour with the top of the shoe lightly tapping the ground, and advancing tank survives. Finnish artillery, mines, and tanks support the front lines and masses of these soldiers have emerged behind the rail and built one or two hundred feet with a few feet of the longitudes, they are finally home and tank bombs. The bombs are crushed and each fire causing a great confusion to enable the tanks to capture or demolish the tank. A Finnish describing the process to be explained that they had now had deliveries of less primitive incendiary missiles, and led me to a dump where the supplies were buried in snow. If a tank passes near, but never, the hole, the man in wait jumps out, trusting to the inability of the Germans to bring their feet to bear at close range, and to his bombs at the tank. Sometimes, also, he puts a heavy log in among the tracks of the caterpillar belt. — *The Times Correspondent*

The Value of Marksmanship. The Finns are a nation of marksmen, not because they are born to that enviable estate, but because they believe in marksmanship as a military asset and practise it assiduously. With ordinary rifles, semi-automatic rifles and semi-automatic pistols they are deadly at short range, and a few men are reported to have held up battalions by accurate sniping at over 1,000 yards. Armed with shotguns they have lain in wait for the Russian tanks and immobilised them by taking snipe shots at the driver's sedal seats. British armies have suffered again and again from the brilliant marksmanship of gallant and determined foes, but the lesson that accurate sniping by individual soldiers is of the first importance in warfare has never been learned in our armies. We are not a nation of marksmen because we have neglected, but opportunities. We have a few very good shots, almost all self-trained. We ought to have at least a hundred in every infantry battalion. Luckily, our enemies are not much the same case. — *The Observer*

Background to

Hitler: A Symbol.— Hitler did not create the new Germany, which is but the old Imperial Germany though much more barbarous. The new Germany created him. He is the symbol, the unifying myth, the point of crystallisation, the common denominator, who were to be removed, the new Germany would still remain united, whether under the myth that might survive him for centuries, or under another leader who would embody another myth, or the old myth refurbished. Given armed unity, the person of the leader, the character of the myth, and the outward political form are of secondary importance. German armed unity means imperial aggression. Even if it were true (and there is no evidence to show that it is) that the generals and not Hitler were masters of Germany, we should have no cause for satisfaction. Indeed, Germany, led by her generals might be even more dangerous than the Germany of to-day, for while capable of greater flexibility and political moderation, she would be no less resolute in pursuing her ultimate purpose, imperial domination. To base any hope on a revolt of the generals is to display great simplicity, for though the generals would risk their lives to promote international peace, disarmament, collective security, Federal Union, a better Europe, for indeed anything save a Europe under German domination. — *The "Nineteenth Century."*

The Empire and Peace.— A protectionist British Empire in a world of competing national States is not compatible with peace, because it creates and sustains an international economic system which is incompatible with peace. That is why, though it is itself pacific, sooner or later it will be challenged by a competitor, and the menace of that challenge is an eternal threat of war. The British Empire of Joseph Chamberlain, with its protection, imperial preference, tariffs, and quotas, is merely the British version of the economically authentic sovereign independent States. During this war and when the time comes for making peace, we shall have to face the fact that the British Empire in its present form and a stable peace are incompatible. We must choose, either the one or the other, we cannot have both. — *Mr. Leonard Howell, in "The Political Community."*

A New World Order.— We have our British Commonwealth of Nations, let us drop the national rather than the international, and we have the Nations, opening the way to social and economic, but also naval or military, alliances to any nation that loves and practises liberty and fair dealing. We, the French, Poles, Czechs, and the heroic Finns are now actually fighting for these principles; let us once admit them to the New Commonwealth of Nations. (The U.S.A., Norway, Sweden, Turkey, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, etc.) of the Balkan States, and South American Republics, are probably in full sympathy with us.) Spain is by no means unapproachable, and it is conceivable that she would not wish to remain aloof. A very large number of these countries joined the New Commonwealth if it would control a major portion of the world's raw materials. Trade treaties between the various member nations would soon make fact, and by agreement the actual needs of each member nation could be satisfied, leaving the balance composed of non-member nations. If such a course was thought wise, the aggressive nations would certainly be kept very short of raw materials for making armaments and munitions of war. — *Mrs. W. Blake Odgers.*

Position of Small States.— If Finland goes down, the Scandinavian States will soon be fighting for their lives, unless they are prepared to pay for their continued independent existence a price which Finland refused. Do they do wisely to wait till the tempter strikes them? The same great question faces Holland and Belgium. They are not to be bluffed into submission. Holland has issued a new official declaration that the integrity of the Netherlands is not a matter on which there can be negotiations. King Leopold has also spoken in the same strain. Scandinavia has been free from the scourge of war since 1800. Holland has been at peace since the settlement after Waterloo. Belgium was called on to show its mettle in 1914 and nobly responded. All these small States look to France and Great Britain for help. All look to Germany as the aggressor and the enemy. — *Mr. J. B. Firth, in the "Daily Telegraph."*

Mr. Horne-Belisha.— There is only one question to be asked about the removal of Mr. Horne-Belisha from the War Office: whether it will promote or hinder the efficient prosecution of the war. That the process must involve a setback to a promising and in many ways successful Minister is matter for regret, but this is a time when all personal questions must be subordinated. What must be assumed to be the motives actuating the Prime Minister in replacing the Minister by another? Having himself appointed Mr. Horne-Belisha Secretary of State, was he would be little inclined to undo his work except for good reason. If so, it may be rejoined, let us have the reasons. Has not Mr. Horne-Belisha had a consistently successful Ministerial career? Has he not been conspicuously successful at the War Office, replacing the old generals by younger men, improving conditions of the private soldier, prescribing the general application of the principle of promotion from the ranks. That may be true, and it by no means follows that the man responsible for admirable administrative work is necessarily a man capable of inspiring the confidence and eliciting the co-operation essential in the head of a War Ministry in wartime. If he is not, then his replacement by a man possessed of the gift for oiling the administrative machine and keeping it running smoothly may considerably increase the efficiency and harmony of the department. And if the Prime Minister was convinced that such a change as he has made would have that effect, then it was his plain duty to make it. — *"The Spectator."*

A French Peace.— France has mobilised practically the whole of her man power, she is making economic and financial efforts that are almost unbelievable, and even her political habits have been abandoned, and familiar liberties have been swept away. In England it is perhaps insufficiently appreciated how complete has been the change in France from the pleasant pre-war conditions to the conditions that have nothing untouched. For France this war is totalitarian. To that France has made up her mind, and thus there must be a French peace, which might be worse than the Anglo-Saxon peace. — *Mr. Sisley Huddleston.*

the War News

Opinions Epitomised—It was not cynicism which killed the League of Nations. It was optimism.—*Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P.*

The Press may well be called the fourth arm of victory.—*Ernest Callaghan*

Hitler is a traitor to his race because he has no spiritualist's ground.—*Francis Halsall*

Those who remember the cause and prosperity of the last war had better forget it.—*Sir William Breridge*

Newspapers have a more than ever important part to play in the national effort.—*Major the Hon. H. Astor*

Criticism by the Press is meant to help the Government to win the war for us.—*Mr. Edward Maitland*

No amount of potential resources will suffice to win the war unless we use them as now.—*Mr. Eric Macfarlane*

Two thirds of the consumption in Great Britain is now met with incomes of less than £5 a week.—*The Sunday Times*

It is amazing how small an amount of land on the ground can be used to great heights in the air.—*John Anderson, M.P.*

No other industry of comparable national importance has been so hard hit by the war as the newspaper industry.—*Mr. J. W. T. ...*

We shall have to face a phase of this war much grimmer than anything we have known yet.—*Mr. N. Chamberlain, M.P., Prime Minister*

More trench batteries were sold in the first six weeks of this year than were sold during the whole of the Great War.—*Mr. Raymond Beveridge, K.C.*

There was some wrong in the way that it was written in the newspaper. I would not say that the newspaper was right. Three months of war have proved them wrong.—*Mr. J. W. T. ...*

The British Empire is a model for the new world order which mankind is seeking.—*Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P., Secretary of State for Colonies*

We can only see through a glass darkly, but it would seem that the failure to bring Russia into the war was one of the most notable diplomatic successes in our history.—*Mr. ...*

Given arms and ammunition, there is no reason why Finland should not hold out indefinitely against Russia.—*Mr. George ...*

Two things which could come in other circumstances have attempted to do so in the old jackboots of Frederick II and Peter the Great.—*Mr. ...*

At the end of 1935 every man in Germany who, since the Armistice, had not undergone his military training was asked to spend eight weeks in barracks.—*The Daily Telegraph*

In 1914 there were about a dozen fully-fledged special American correspondents in Europe. Now there are nearly 800.—*The Times, New York correspondent*

The Napoleonic counter-blockade of England very nearly succeeded, and ultimately failed because Napoleon blundered and the fruit of his great victories by embarking on the Russian campaign.—*The Weekly Review*

It is readily believable that in the air as on the ground, we are crouching for a spring, and that when we are assured of a sufficient weight of reserves behind us we will let fly in all directions.—*Air Commodore J. E. O. Charlton*

The outcome of this war is going to show whether the self-discipline of a free democracy like ours is not a more potent instrument than the mechanical drilling of a totalitarian State.—*Sir John Simon, M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer*

Since exports are vital to national safety we must come in time to conducting the export trade in this war as we did in the essential import trade in the last war upon Government account and at Government risk, though no doubt through the usual channels of trade.—*Sir W. Breridge*

The blast of a modern high explosive bomb will kill a human being in the open any yards away if he is upright. In Barcelona one of the victims was 300 yards distant on a broad avenue. It caught in the open with aeroplane overheads and should instantly have blown a Spanish correspondent.—*The Times*

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

Cohols 2 1/2%	69 18 0
Kenya 3 1/2%	106 10 0
Kenya 3 1/2%	99 5 0
Kenya 3 1/2%	98 0 0
Rhodesia 3 1/2%	89 0 0
Nyasaland 3%	81 0 0
Nyasaland 3% 1/2% debentures	81 0 0
Rhodesia 3 1/2% debentures	98 15 0
Sudan 4 1/2%	107 7 6
Yugoslavia 4 1/2%	105 0 0

Minerals	
Brit. Amer. Tobacco (£1)	3 17 6
British Gov. (£1)	3 11 3
British Rubber (25. 6d.)	10 3
Columbia (£1)	1 14 9
Dunlop Rubber (£1)	4 8 0
General Electric (£1)	3 13 0
Imperial Chemical Ind. (£1)	1 13 0
Imperial Tobacco (£1)	5 15 0
Int. Nickel (Canada)	4 7 6
Prov. Cement (Canada)	13 0 0
Turner and Newall (£1)	3 3 3
U.S. Steels	65 1/2
United Steel (£1)	1 1 6
Unilever (£1)	4 11 3
United Tobacco of S.A.	4 16 0
Vickers (10s.)	17 6
Woolworth (5s.)	3 0 9

Mines and Oils	
Anaconda (\$50)	7 2 6
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	16 3
Anglo-American Investment	17 6
Anglo-Iranian	2 15 0
Ariston, (s. 6d.)	10 7 6
Ashanti Goldfields (4s.)	3 2 6
Bibiani (4s.)	1 5 9
Blyvoor (10s.)	1 7 9
Burmah Oil	1 0 0
Consolidated Goldfields	2 3 3
Crown Mines (10s.)	14 10 0
De Beers Deferret (50s.)	6 16 3
East Daaga (10s.)	1 6 3
East Rand Consolidated (5s.)	2 9 9
E. Rand Proprietary (10s.)	2 10 0
East Coast Selection (5s.)	16 6
Grootvlei	4 15 0
Johannesburg Consolidated	1 16 3
Klerksdorp (5s.)	2 3
Kwana (5s.)	1 0 0
Lynchurst	1 10 0
Marietale (10s.)	18 0
Marly (5s.)	8 3 4
Mexican Eagle	7 0
Niger Van Ryn (5s.)	1 10 4
Rand Mines (5s.)	7 0 0
Randfontein	17 6
Royal Dutch (100 s.)	34 15 0
Shell	17 6
Simmer (2s. 6d.)	19 3
S. S. Africa (3s. 6d.)	4 11 3
S. S. Fowles (40s.)	7 6
Steele (10s.)	10 0 0
Vlakfontein (10s.)	13 9
West Wits. (10s.)	11 0
Weston Holdings (5s.)	11 0

Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails	
Barclays Bank (D.C. & Co.)	1 16 0
British India 5 1/2% prets.	84 0 0
Clan	5 16 0
E.D. Reunification	1 16 0
Great Western	30 15 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	85 0 0
Ind. M.S.	13 10 0
National Bank of India	29 0 0
Northern Railway def. bond	12 15 0
Standard Bank of S.A.	12 10 0
Union-Castle 5% prets.	13 9

Plantations	
Anglo-Dutch (A.O.)	1 6 9
Langi (£1)	1 10
Land Assat. (2s.)	1 10
Malayan Lat. (£1)	1 5 11
Rubber Trust (£1)	1 4

PERSONALIA

Major L. M. Hastings, M.P., has arrived home from Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. W. H. Miles, I.R.C.V.S., has been appointed Veterinary Officer in Nyasaland.

The Rev. J. Harper, of the C.M.S. in Tanganyika, has been appointed a Chaplain in the K.A.R.

We regret to announce the death in Dar & Salaam of Mrs. Enid Edington Case, wife of Colonel H. A. Case.

Archdeacon and Mrs. Mathers, of the Upper Nile diocese, have left England on their return to Uganda.

Mr. Edwin J. King, formerly Vice-Chairman of Messrs. Bullard, King & Company, Ltd., died last week at the age of 76.

The Rev. W. W. Orpwood and the Rev. A. W. N. Tribe, former C.M.S. missionaries in Uganda, are now Chaplains in the R.A.F.

The Hon. David Ormsby Gore, son of Lord and Lady Harlech, and Miss Sylvia Lloyd Thomas are to be married in London on February 9.

Mr. J. L. H. Webster, of the Kenya Administrative Service, and Miss E. A. M. Gilbertson, of Hitchin, were married in London last week.

Mr. J. Anstien, who went to Southern Rhodesia from his birthplace in Finland in the early nineties, has given £250 to the funds of the Finnish Red Cross Society.

Major-General Sir Archibald Wavell, G.O.C. British land forces in the Middle East, carried out a two-day inspection of troops in British Somaliland last week.

Mr. E. R. Coryton, who has served for many years in the Sudan, latterly as Governor of the Upper Nile Province, has been appointed Chief Censor in Khartoum.

Mr. Justice G. G. Robinson, of Livingstonia, has granted a *decree nisi* in the Divorce Court last week. The suit was undefended. The marriage took place in Mombasa in 1931.

Canon W. S. R. Russell, of Kabonara, Uganda, who served for many years as a missionary in the Protectorate, has been appointed vicar of Sutton St. James, Lincolnshire.

Mr. Ronald Trinton, who was born in Nairobi, has been appointed assistant publicity officer at the War Office. In recent years he has been in charge of the publicity of a group of leading London hotels.

Mr. P. Noel Baker, M.P., who has on several occasions spoken on East African affairs in the House of Commons, is to accompany Sir Walter Citrine on a mission to Finland on behalf of trade union interests in this country.

Lord Delamere, whose son was killed in the War Service, will return to the country in the autumn, as this is the best possible time to accept the proposed extension of his term of office.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Anthony Swain, only son of Sir Duffech Swain, B., and Lady Swain, of St. James's Court, S.W. 1, and Miss Jean Nibleck Stuart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nibleck Stuart, of Nairobi.

A replica in bronze of the statue of Lord Delamere, executed by Lady Keppel, has been installed in the East African Court of the Imperial Institute. It is mounted on a polished chromed pedestal, and nearby is a printed inscription relating Lord Delamere's career in Kenya.

Mr. George R. Airth, a former director of the Anglo-French Exploration Company and of Apex Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd., has left England to take up residence in Southern Rhodesia. Before his departure his colleagues on the boards of these companies presented him with a silver tray suitably engraved.

The Hon. R. C. Tredgold, K.C., M.P., Minister for Defence and Justice of Southern Rhodesia, will be the guest of honour at a joint meeting of the East African, Rhodesian and South African Groups of the Overseas League, to be held at Over-Seas House, Park Place, St. James's, S.W. 1, on Thursday, January 25. Tea will be served at 4 pm.

Another link with early days in Uganda has been broken by the death at a nursing home in Edinburgh of Mr. T. R. D. Munro, I.P. Mr. Munro marched up to Uganda from Mombasa in the twenties, and was the first trader to export coffee from that country. Since he retired some years ago he had retained his interest in East Africa and had for some time been President of the Uganda Society in Scotland.

Following his arrival in London, Mr. R. C. Tredgold was entertained to luncheon by H.M. Government at the Savoy Hotel. Mr. Arthur Eden, M.P., Secretary of State for the Dominions, presided. Those present included: The High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Mr. R. C. Arden, M.P.; Mr. G. W. Baggott, Rear-Admiral Arthur Bronley, C.B.; John Caulcutt, Sir Henry Chapman, Viscount Cobham, Captain Henry Crook, M.P.; Major-General R. de Druing, Mr. Austin Earl, Major L. M. Hastings, M.P.; Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. C. Jacob, Sir Douglas Malcolm, Mr. N. Pfitzner, Mr. A. Rowlands, Mr. Eric Speed, Mr. J. E. Stephenson, Sir Arthur Street, Mr. P. L. Thomas, M.P., Mr. B. E. Wright and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Eric Crankshaw.

E.A. Group Annual Meeting

The annual general meeting of the East African Group of the Overseas League will be held at Over-Seas House, Park Place, St. James's, at 3.30 pm. on Thursday, January 25.

African Defence Measures — An Affectinate Rhino

THE PRIME MINISTER, in reviewing the present situation in the Home of South Africa, today said that the standard of both land and air forces in South Africa was being rapidly developed, and that these forces were well in a position to assist in African defence when the need arises. The Southern Rhodesian Minister of Defence was in London, and discussions were proceeding with him as to the best method of using the further contribution in land and air forces which Southern Rhodesia had generously offered to make.

Sir John Mair, in the opening session of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council on Saturday, said that the territory had offered £200,000 as a contribution to the maintenance of the British Government, but the offer had not so far been accepted. The War Office had taken financial responsibility for the Northern Rhodesian military units, on the understanding that the territory would increase its pre-war annual military vote by 20%. On that basis the assessed contribution would be £52,000, but it was generally felt by the public of the Protectorate that the contribution should be 10% of the revenue.

The 1st Battalion Northern Rhodesia Regiment, and the Northern Rhodesia Army Service Corps, which left Broken Hill recently, have arrived in Southern Tanganyika. Special rations of tea and sugar were given to the *karimojong* in addition to the Native Welfare Association presents them with 1,200 bags of tobacco, with sugar and 1200 blades for the non-smokers.

The Nkana War Service League hopes to donate £500 to the Lord Mayor's Red Cross Bazaar at the end of January.

Kenya's Central War Fund

A central fund for war welfare purposes has been established in Kenya. Mr. G. M. Rees, Chief Secretary, is Chairman of the committee appointed to organise the fund, the other members being Captain Claude Anderson, A.C. Bacon, G. Burns, Mr. I. Campbell, Mrs. Barragin, Sir Ali bin Salim, Lord Francis Scott, Mr. M. P. Shah, and Mrs. MacGowan (hon. secretary). Sir Robert and Lady Brooke-Popham have given £100 to the fund.

Thirty South African doctors are to be allowed to serve with the East African forces. Colonel A. J. Orenstein, Director-General of Medical Services in the Union, said in Pretoria last week that the East African forces were short of doctors, while the Union forces, if mobilised, would need 500 a quarter of the doctors in the country.

The only passenger missing from the Union liner *DUNBAR CASTLE*, which was mined and sunk off the south-east coast last week was Lieutenant Colonel Walter Russell Johnson, whose body was later recovered from the sea. He was awarded the D.S.O. during the Great War, had lived in Northern Rhodesia for the past five or six years, and was the son of the late Sir Walter Johnson.

The Union-Castle liner *ROSEBAY CASTLE* (10,000 tons) struck a reef on the west coast of Scotland last week and was damaged. She is reported to be resting on a jagged reef, which has a goodly hold.

Captain Patrick Dove, who commands the *AFRIC SHELL* when she was sunk off the East African coast by the *GRAND PEE*, and who was released before the German battleship was scuttled at Montevideo, arrived in England on Tuesday.

Southern Rhodesian troops have now arrived in British Somaliland.

WHITILEY, the black African rhinoceros which has died in the Zoological Society's Park at Whipsnade, was remarkably intelligent and the heroine of a story that is probably unique.

Her mother was shot on the slopes of Mquul Kwa, in 1925 by Mr. G. L. Bailey, of Nanyuki. Mrs. Bailey took charge of the infant and fed it by bottle until it was strong enough to be shipped to England to be presented to the London Zoo. Mrs. Bailey records that Kathleen was a strangely friendly little beast with her, and was soothed by the sound of her mistress's voice. Mrs. Bailey would read to her and tell her stories before putting her to bed like a child.

At the Zoo Kathleen shared quarters with Peter, the pygmy elephant, and a goat, but was never particularly friendly with the Zoo staff, not even with her keeper.

In January, 1929, Mrs. Bailey visited the Zoo and called on Kathleen. At the sound of her mistress's voice, the rhino, now grown to a handsome animal, not only recognised the visitor but went to her to be petted. Mrs. Bailey had asked her maid Kathleen to call over to have her ribs tickled, a thing which her keeper could not have attempted.

Dr. Julian Huxley stresses the extraordinary fact that so stupid and unintelligent an animal as a rhino should, in this case, have recognised anyone after so long a lapse of time, and have shown such evident affection and emotion.

Kathleen's death was due to natural causes. She was well protected from the cold in a heated stable, but the fact of her having been bottle-fed probably accounted for her not living so long as rhinos generally do at the Zoo.

Another Whipsnade loss is the death of Hango, a female African elephant, which came from Tanganyika Territory to the Zoo on May 10, 1925, the gift of the late King George V.

For some time Hango lived with Kiberenge, the male African elephant, also from Tanganyika. On his sudden death another small male African elephant was taken to Hango as a partner, but he died on the day of the declaration of war. When the elephant house at Regent's Park was pulled down last May, Hango and her companion were transferred to Whipsnade.

Mr. A. C. Kirby

As a tribute to Mr. A. C. Kirby, of Nyasaland, whose death we announced last week, Mr. S. S. Murray, Nyasaland representative in London, writes:

"Fewer men than Nyasaland ever made more friends than Kirby did, and that was some time making enemies, creating envy. His sense of humour and unbridled ebullience immediately won him the affection of those with whom he came in contact. His shrewd common sense and his gift of dealing with realities made him an invaluable advisor on the various bodies of which he was a member in his official capacity.

Active fond of all forms of sport and well known in all social activities, he had the rare gift of expressing himself intensely in native language with an alienating the sympathies of the European community. He has been on encouraging sports, both football, among the Natives, and his successful efforts in this direction will endure although the time has gone.

He was one of those men whose memories are held by their friends long after those who made a general impression while they are forgotten.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Germany and The Colonies

The Value of Press References

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Sir, You, who have so frequently warned us of the danger that Germany would overreach herself and plunge Europe into another war, deserve our special thanks at this moment for having so frequently and so judiciously reminded the public of the immense dangers to the Empire which would have followed the admission of Germany to any part of Africa. It is almost incredible, and yet it is true, that only a few weeks ago men who stand high in the councils of some sections of the nation were more than half inclined to favour some sort of a Colonial deal with Hitler, who, if such sentimentalism had had its way, would doubtless have positioned Africa until he was ready to strike at our communications from the air and submarine bases which would have been created on the African Coast in the early part of it had come under Nazi rule.

There have been times when people have expressed the wish that East Africa and Rhodesia would drop the discussion of German Colonial aims and claims, but it must now be clear to everybody that your policy was the right one. Had you dared to emphasising the nature of the risks involved in any Colonial concession to a war-minded Germany, those who were vainly hoping to buy off her covetousness would have had less resistance to face, while those who recognised the dangers of such wishful thinking would have been deprived of valuable support.

Nairobi, Yours gratefully,
KENYANS.

Nyasaland's War Taxation

Falls Lightly on the Africans

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Sir, Wide publicity ought to be given to the statement of the Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Nyasaland that the war taxation introduced in that Protectorate, with the wholly sordid support of the non-official communities, will fall so heavily upon the European population as to represent an average additional burden of £28 is. per head, and so lightly upon Africans that it will involve them in an annual expenditure per head of only £3.80 each, while the Asians in Nyasaland are calculated to be liable to pay an additional £3 4s. 7d. each.

German propaganda, and that of the various little clique in Great Britain who fail to see any good in British Colonial rule, have for years emphasised the allegation that the Native population of the Colonies is unfairly penalised. Here is unmistakable evidence to the contrary.

One of the earnest principles of Nazism is that the German, as a member of the ruling race, has a right to expect his burden to be carried by the lesser races under his rule. In Czechoslovakia and Poland, for instance, the unfortunate populations are being squeezed and the pigs squeak, and the whole economic argument of Germans for the recovery of African territories has been on the assumption that the Native populations would labour for the advantage of the Reich. This latest official calculation from Nyasaland reveals once more the great gulf between British and German ways.

London, S.W.1, Yours faithfully,
R. RICHARDS

The "Graf Spee" & E. Africa

What Might Have Happened

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

I wonder how many East Africans realise that the German pocket battleship GRAF SPEE, which sailed the Atlantic off the coast of Mozambique, might have done great damage to the port of Mozambique had it not been for the Southern Rhodesian and South African Air Forces.

One of the very first air movements in Africa at the beginning of September was the flight of Rhodesian aircraft to Kenya in order to relieve R.A.F. machines that were called for duty elsewhere. When later it became known that a German pocket battleship had in all probability rounded the Cape and entered the Indian Ocean, it can fairly be assumed, I think, that Rhodesian and South African aircraft were sent to valuable reconnaissance flights, which must have offered a serious, and possibly decisive, deterrent to the raider, which might have done immense damage to the coastal ports by a few well-placed shells to say nothing of bombing by the two aircraft, should they have been carried aboard the battleship.

In the last war South Africa came to the aid of East Africa. On this occasion the Colony of Southern Rhodesia reinforced both East and West Africa. It is a symptom worthy to be noted at Home, especially by those people who assume that parts of the Empire are available for some great experiment in internationalisation. The Colonies are probably more British than Britain!

Salisbury, Yours faithfully,
RHODESIAN.

Coffee for Native Laborers

Kenya Comment on Rhodesian Experiment

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Sir, To a man financially interested in coffee growing one of the most interesting statements in your important interview with Sir Malcolm Watson were the words that the mines of the great Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia insist on their Native employees having hot coffee or a hot meal before going to work, and they encourage them to eat more vegetables.

Hot Coffee for Africans would probably strike even the Coffee Board of Kenya as a strange new slogan, but, offered by so great an authority as Sir Malcolm Watson, it deserves the serious consideration of planters.

This, it will be seen, is not the fancy idea of an over-enthusiastic coffee grower, but something which is being actually practised by the greatest employers of Native labour in Northern Rhodesia, who must be assumed to know their business and who give the suggestion not to oblige the local producers of coffee, but because they have proved to their own satisfaction that the East is amply repaid.

Can we be told more about this scheme?
Kenya Colony, Yours faithfully,
COFFEE GROWER.

Twentieth Week of the War

Children's Ignorance of E.A.

Some Remarks of Mr. Hussey

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—May I draw the attention of your readers to some recent remarks of Mr. P. K. J. Hussey, former Director of Education in Uganda?

According to a report which has come my way he said:—

"At a time when we in this country must face up to the Colonial question in its international aspect it is disappointing, to say the least of it, to find that boys and girls leave our schools without having been made aware of the simplest facts about our African Colonies. Our school children, indeed, are far less well informed on the subject than the children of Germany.

A schoolmaster in one of the biggest cities in this country recently set a paper containing ten simple questions about Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar to the top form of 20 pupils in a boys' senior elementary school. From the written replies, which I have seen, Kenya was placed by all but four in Australia, Asia, or America; Tanganyika by all but three in the United States, Europe, Australia, New Zealand, or China; Uganda by all but two in America, Europe, India, Australia, or Asia; and Zanzibar by all but five in Australia, America, China, Asia, Europe, or India.

With regard to other answers to the questions set, Kenya was said to be only 250 miles from London and to be governed by Germany and France, Tanganyika was governed, according to 14 boys, by Germany, Italy, France, or America, its chief industries being the making of silk and the growing of macaroni, Zanzibar was said to be controlled by America, France, or Germany. The answers with regard to Uganda were similar. The other questions produced equally astonishing results.

Such is the knowledge of the Empire possessed by the rising generation in England. Yet the countries which form the subject of the questions are among the most important of our African Dependencies and are bound to this country by ties of mutual benefit in the matter of trade and in many other ways, including the aspirations which we share with their African inhabitants for their development.

It is not possible to include in the curriculum of all elementary schools a few lessons on British Colonies, in order that the young people of this country may have a clearer idea of what our Colonial Empire consists and for what it stands.

Here is food for thought and scope for action.

Yours faithfully

Plymouth.

ELLIS JAMES.

Care For The Colonies

What Internationalisers Ignore

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—The publicity which is being given to discussions of European federation after the war, of Colonial internationalisation, and of other equally unpractical ideas, must seem staggering to all men from the Dominions and Colonies. To them such notions are just flights of the imagination—and when it comes to Constitution-making I am sure that almost all of them prefer to keep their feet on the ground.

With the last three lines of any of your recent leading articles on this subject, I shall read once daily for a week to all the theorists who think that the Empire should throw its Great Colonial Territories into the arena for the benefit of the post-war United States of Europe of which they dream. The words I have in mind ran:—

Colonies are first and foremost the homes of British subjects, who have the highest moral and legal claim to be safeguarded in their citizenship.

For once in a while, the queer Utopians of the Left-Wing might think of the moral claim of British territories, instead of dwelling solely on the thought of non-British peoples. Yours faithfully

Birmingham.

R. C. HOWLANDS.

Why Not Buy British?

Uganda Government's Strange Lapse

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—A friend in Uganda has "gone off the deep end" in a letter in which he encloses an official notice from the Traffic Control Board stating that the Government "wishes to acquire a certain number of serviceable second-hand private cars of American manufacture, and also a number of motor-cycles."

Why, he demands, American? Why not British? In some parts of East Africa, there used to be some difficulty with British cars years ago, not so much on the grounds of serviceability even then as of the difficulty of getting spares. Surely at least one or two makes of British car are well enough known and well enough serviced in Uganda to make it unnecessary for the authorities to give American cars a monopoly. Even if the reply is that Canadian cars are included, Canadians would not be pleased to be submerged in the term "American."

Yours faithfully

Royal Empire Society.

D. M. COOPER.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

The African's Character

You have reported the statement of an East African medical officer that, practically all the failures that have occurred during and after the training of African medical assistants have been due to character. That is quite true, but to avoid misunderstanding it might be added that the failures after the completion of training have been encouragingly few.

Broadcasts to Africans

"When I read your report of the references by the P.C. of the Northern Province of Nyasaland to the advantages of Natives accepting work under contract, it struck me that this was an excellent theme for some broadcast talks. Now that broadcasting to Africans has passed the initial experimental stage, properly illustrated by examples suited to the particular audiences, a most useful series of short talks of a very practical kind could be built up."

Coffee Supplies

Germany's annual imports of coffee from Brazil and other Central American countries were about 200,000 tons. That great quantity being now denied admission to Germany by the British contraband control, all producers will naturally try to sell it elsewhere, which in practice will mean principally in England or in the U.S.A. or in Italy. That is a serious fact for the East African coffee trade to face. Surely exceptional measures will be taken by Great Britain to protect Empire coffee growing interests. Why should not the whole of the exportable coffee crops of the Empire be bought by the Imperial Government, which has taken that step in regard to the wool crops of Australia and New Zealand and almost the whole of the copper production of the Empire?

OUR BOOKSHELF

Books Briefly Reviewed

"**Watch for the Dawn**," by S. Cloete (Collins, 2s. 6d.).—Mr. Cloete's "Turning Wheels," a tale of the Great Trek, brought him recognition in England and much censorship in South Africa. In "Watch for the Dawn" he digs ore from the same rich mine—the days of rough men who took the risk of rough adventure in the wilds to the north of Cape Colony. His hero, Kaspar, having killed a British soldier in defence of his foster-father, is outlawed and flees, eventually reaching Mosilikatze's great kraal, three miles in circumference and containing 1,500 huts. Rhodesians will be interested in the picture drawn of the famous Matabele king, and in the events that followed—the contest of the wizards, the capture of a hippo by an unarmed regiment at the king's command, and the hunting of elephant when Matabeleland had many a herd. The story, rich in incident, is told with a coarseness which, if true of the period, and plain does not add to the strength of the narrative. As the earlier book offended the susceptibilities of modern Afrikaans, so this, which, is no less revealing of the old Boer habit and mode of life, seems calculated to achieve the same result.

"**Five Years of Rhodesian Verse**," edited by John Snelling (Blackwell, 4s. 6d.).—Only a modest little bunch of wild flowers picked from the Rhodesian countryside at random, is Mr. Snelling's description of his little anthology, but it affords more pure enjoyment than many more pretentious works. Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, contributes a characteristic foreword, one of excellent judgement, and the Editor, Snelling, Rhodesia's foremost living poet, comments in an introduction marked by erudition and good taste on the poems, which are of varied quality and on many topics, and among which are 13 of his own compositions. Kingsley Fairbridge, the far-seeing founder of schools; Fuller Gouldsbury, a Northern Rhodesian who was killed in the East African Campaign after proving himself a brave and facile writer of dour but verse; Crosbie Smith, whose early death deprived the Empire of a versatile genius; and T. J. Standing, whose "Mosilikatze's Keys" gives a tonic flavour of honour to the literary dish—are all represented. For these foreful days two extracts may be appropriate: one from Mr. W. B. Bussy's "The Knight's Spans" is thus far from Mr. Woolacott's "Tranquillity."

My King he gave to me a sword,
And called me to his side,
That I might serve a goodly cause,
In ventures fair to ride.
He gave me royal English lead,
And showed the way whereof
I might might prove his English worth,
And win the day—O, he!

Let us be quiet here a little while and rest,
Under these budding trees, beside this stream,
Touching no chord to jar the stillness, lest
It interrupt a message or a dream—
Here let our spirits for a little space
With Nature's spirit keep brief holiday,
Finding amid the beauty of this place
The treasure that the world has thrown away.
The beautiful sketches in black and white of Rhodesian life add to the charm of the book.

"**Sound and Fuehrer**," by Rolf Tzell (Hurst and Blackett, 2s. 6d.).—This little book is a collection of thirty kinds of statements by leading Nazis, whose own words damn their wretched system more effectively than any condemnation could be. Four pages are devoted to the claims to Colonialism.

"**Made in England**," by Dorothy Hartley (Methuen, 15s.).—A delightful account of English country crafts and craftsmanship, the result of 10 years' devoted study. Lavishly illustrated and instructive, but of no direct Eastern African interest, except that Miss Hartley paid a long visit some years ago to the territories with which this journal deals.

"**Music: a Handbook for African Teachers**," by W. E. F. Ward (Longmans, Green, 2s. 6d.).—For 10 years Mr. Ward of Achimota College, Gold Coast, has been teaching and encouraging the development of music among Africans, and in this remarkable (and exceedingly cheap) book he reveals that the standard of music on the West Coast is much higher than in the East, where teachers the author hopes will derive benefit from it. A chapter on the rhythm of African music by Mr. E. Amu, of the Presbyterian College, Akropong, is of special interest.

"**Saranga, the Pygmy**," by Commander A. Gatti (Illustrated by K. Wiese (Hodder and Stoughton, 8s. 6d.).—In choosing pygmies as subjects for his tale, Commander Gatti has struck a new vein of rich ore in African romance, and his personal contacts with the little folk give his story a gratifying and authoritative touch. Though written in simple language within the compass of quite small children, the book is far from being a mere children's book. The hero, Saranga, gives, as a real boy, and his adventures are thrilling and delightful. As a present for a boy of say thirteen, Saranga would be an excellent choice. The illustrations are wonderfully good.

"**The Insect Legion**," by Dr. Malcolm Burt (Nisbet, 12s. 6d.).—Eastern Africa and the Rhodesias escape very lightly from Dr. Burt's devastating analysis of insect life and habits. It is when he lets himself go with accounts of the modest fly beetle, *Niptus violaceus*, which can thrive in the cork of a cyanide bottle and live on Cayenne pepper and sal-ammoniac; of a fly, *Phlebotomus*, which lives regularly in cattle paddles, and survives immersion in cedar oil; and of a *Phlebotomus*, which can be kept alive only on the blood of a mule's credulity is strained and might give one the impression that he did not know that the author was a member of the President of the Royal Entomological Society of London and a pupil of Sir Edward Poulton. The writer ranges over the whole insect world to reveal amazing structures and habits, to recount the history of pest pandemics for which insects were responsible, to investigate the puzzling problems of insect vision, hearing, taste, smell, and feeling, and to trace the history of entomology from its quaint beginnings to its modern scientific development. He will have some in creating Beetzah as a lord of flies the Philistines appointed the first Fly Control Officer some 3,000 years before the Tanganyika Government appointed Mr. W. W. Spurrton as Director of Tsetse Research. It is a serious book, written with evident delight by its erudite author, and more thrilling than any sensational novel. Instructive, too, leaving no excuse for parasitists to call spiders insects.

LATEST MINING NEWS

Rhambā Mines Progress

RHAMBĀ MINES, Ltd., which about a year ago acquired from the John's Syndicate the John's Star property in No. 2 Area, Kenya, have issued a report covering operations to the end of 1939. The report states that the main feature of the property is the Fabal reef, in which the camp had been established by the original owners. This reef has been opened by the sinking of an incline shaft to a vertical depth of 100 ft., at which depth the reef is 100 ft. from the surface.

Development work to the extent of 6,000 ft. has been accomplished, including shafts, drifts, crosscuts and raises on the Fabal. Approximately 5,000 tons of ore derived from development work have been stacked on the surface ready for crushing. About 25,000 tons of ore averaging 12 dwt. have been developed on this reef alone. In addition, there are five other reefs within a radius of six miles from the Fabal reef which show promise, and on which 1,000 ft. of work has been done. More active development work will be undertaken on these outlying features when the milling plant has been completed and is ready to take development rock.

Construction of an all-slime cyanide plant is now in progress. The capacity will be from 30 to 50 tons per day. Erection will be completed by the end of January 1940, with the exception of the generators and large motors, which have not yet been delivered on account of war conditions.

Union Miniers Output

It is estimated that last year's copper production of Union Miniers at Haut Katanga will work out at some 145,000 tons. For the first half of 1940 it is estimated that the output will be in excess of 80,000 tons.

Gold Mining in Kenya

COMING UPON the position of the gold mining industry in Kenya, the Nairobi correspondent of the *Mining World* writes:

"One is a little disappointed that more information is not forthcoming from the Mines Department of Kenya regarding the progress with their arrangements for spending the £30,000, free grant from the Colonial Development Fund, on geological and mineralogical research, from which we expect much."

"The Kenya Government is still considering representations from the industry that the 5% royalty (which has been proposed to reintroduce as a war-time measure) should not be insisted upon. Great attention is being paid here to the war-time need for increasing agricultural production, and, strangely enough, those experts in the upper circles have not yet turned their attention to what is also possible, and necessary—an increase in the mineral production."

"Actually, I have gained the impression of late that the old enthusiasm once found in the Mines Department is lessening, which is a pity, as, in the early days, the Government did fine work. On the other hand, it may be that the authorities are hiding the lamp of their present activities under the proverbial bushel, for a better object. Progress reports on various East African mining companies show I think that there is every reason for optimism, and that the industry is well served by increased official and unofficial support."

Company Progress Reports

Tati Goldfields—During December 6,000 tons were crushed. Profit: £1,464.

De Beers—During November 280 oz. of gold were recovered, valued at £2,224. 17m. concentrates produced worth £2,000, including 6 tons from tributaries.

Glenc and Phoenix—During December 6,000 tons were crushed, yielding 1,100 oz. fine gold. Profit: £13,515. Development: Phoenix mine: 8th level driven 45 ft., av. 2 dwt.; 8th level driven 45 ft., av. 1 dwt.; 8th level sunk 41 ft., av. 4 dwt.; 10th level raised 58 ft., av. 40 dwt.; 24th level driven 8 ft., av. 7 dwt.; 24th level driven 35 ft., av. 12 dwt. Globe mine: 2nd level raised 24 ft., av. 7 dwt.; 2nd level raised 17 ft., av. 5 dwt.; 2nd level raised 15 ft., av. 9 dwt.

Edzawa Mining Co.

The Edzawa Mining Company, of Kenya, has again declared a dividend of 25%. During the past year the company mined and treated 2,200 tons of ore, from which 1,946 oz. of unrefined gold were recovered.

S. Rhodesian Outputs

Output in Rhodesia's mineral district for the first ten months of 1939 has increased by £2,007,789 to £6,655,957 in comparison with the same months of 1938. These figures indicate that the 1938 record of £7,695,745 is likely to be exceeded by the total output for 1939. Gold realised £3,092,508 in the first ten months of 1939, and a wide range of other minerals—£1,305,447.

Congo Boys Rhodesian Fuel

The Union Minière du Haut Katanga has been authorised to supply Belgium with coal and coke as a reprisal against Belgium's inability to supply Germany with copper. Belgium is unable to export coal and coke to the Congo, and the Union Minière has consequently contracted with the Congo Colliery Company for its fuel requirements.

Exploration Company Case

When the case of the Exploration Company, Ltd., versus Atkinson Goldfields (Salisbury), Ltd., was heard recently by the High Court of Southern Rhodesia, judgment was given for the first-named company, the defendant company (serving) on a debenture bond for the sum of £2,470, with interest from April 4, 1939, on the sum of £7,700 and costs, leave being given to execute.

POWER for INDUSTRY!



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THE NAIROBI SALAMU & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
 Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, Kisumu, Mombasa, Mwanza.

LONDON OFFICE: 86, Queen Street, E.C.4

Agriculture in S. Rhodesia News Items in Brief

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

Maize.—The 1939-40 crop season has opened with promise. Early and plentiful rains have enabled farmers to get their land into good tilth for early planting of maize and have facilitated the destruction of early weeds by harrowing.

Tobacco.—Good early rains have permitted the planting of all seedlings sufficiently advanced to be set out, and a fair acreage of bright, fine-cured tobacco is already well established. Present indications are that the average yielded this season will exceed the area planted to tobacco last year.

Wheat.—The 1939 crop is estimated to produce 50,000 bags, or approximately one-fifth of the Colony's consumption. Quality is very good. The crop, on the whole, was kept free from rust, and the moisture in the soil was well maintained throughout the growing season.

Cattle.—Cattle are rapidly improving in condition. The general outlook is optimistic.

Sheep.—The position is satisfactory. In well-managed flocks the lambs have now been weaned, and look better than usual at this time of year.

Horses.—Supplies are still short of local requirements, but increasing interest is being evinced in this line of farming, and better methods of management are being applied to many herds.

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. (Period, December 27, 1939).—Chemeleng, 0.26; Chikungani, 0.54; Fort Ternan, 0.00; Gilgil, 0.20; Kibony Bridge, 0.21; Kaimosi, 1.31; Kericho, 0.89; Kabete, 0.38; Kipkeren, 0.68; Kisumu, 0.82; Lamuru, 0.64; Lunzuwa, 0.14; Makindu, 0.05; Merongal, 0.23; Molo, 0.10; Muhoroni, 2.10; Naivasha, 0.30; Nakuru, 0.29; Nandi, 0.05; Nanyuki, 0.60; Naibok, 0.25; Njoro, 0.08; Nyeri, 0.59; Old Malou, 0.12; Rongai, 0.37; Sogoroh, 1.44; Sotik, 0.42; Soy, 0.10; Taveta, 0.49; Thika, 0.10; and Turbo Valley, 1.13 inches.

Uganda. (Period, December 27, 1939).—Entebbe, 0.50 inch; Jinja, 0.40 inches; Kibungo, 0.07; Kolofo, 1.35; Lira, 0.70; Masaka, 0.11; Masindi, 0.80; Mbale, 0.80; Mabende, 0.57; Soroti, 0.92; Tororo, 0.46; and Gulu, 0.55 inches.

Encouraging Tourism

Southern Rhodesia is to make a new drive to attract more tourists to the Colony. The National Publicity Advisory Board has agreed that the publicity Department should co-operate closely with the South African Railways, Publicity and Tourist Department, that the Johannesburg drive should be continued, and that as an experiment a reception should be stationed in Capetown to give information to visitors arriving by boat.

A notice has been issued by the Government of Southern Rhodesia controlling immigration into the Colony. This step is the outcome of a Government inquiry into the prevalence of unemployment. The Notice states that persons entering the Colony in search of employment are prohibited immigrants and can only remain if, prior to entering the country, they have obtained the permission of the Minister of Internal Affairs.

The Southern Rhodesian Expedition is to be held as usual in July.

During 1939 the Italian population in Addis Ababa increased from 29,365 to 37,000.

More than three inches of rain were recently registered in Limpie in just over two hours.

Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, is the only town in Southern Africa to possess a fully-trained A.R.P. detachment.

Five members of the staff of the Meteorological Department in Southern Rhodesia are serving as officers on H.M. ships.

The Bata factory in Kenya is to be transferred from Mombasa to an up-country site. The output is expected shortly to reach 100,000 pairs of shoes a day.

Revenue and expenditure of the Northern Rhodesian Government have reached a surplus of £51,050 for the six months ending 30.9.40, as against a deficit of £119,000 for the corresponding half of 1938.

The Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council has passed a Bill providing that certain services of the Crown, including service with the forces, shall constitute a disqualification for election to or for sitting on the Legislative Council.

Empire Marksmanship

Particulars have been issued of the 303rd Annual Empire marksmanship match for the Dominion and Colonies, organised by the National Rifle Association. The Duke of Gloucester challenged Lord and Lord Walcheld silver medals, and to the captain and coach and to each member of the winning team. The Empire Day challenge cup and Lord Wakefield silver medals will be given to the team which makes the highest aggregate score with the S. Conditions of the match can be obtained from the secretary of the Association at Bisley Camp, Brookwood, Surrey.

Easing Neutral Difficulties

M. J. Rousseaux, the Belgian correspondent of the *African World*, writes that he has been informed that Great Britain and France, unwilling to prevent Belgium and some other friendly neutrals producing the munitions their defences require, and unwilling also to throw out of work the thousands of workmen of the Société Générale Metallurgique de Charbonnages, have now authorised the import into Belgium of copper, tin and other metals and ores from the Congo, up to the amount of the always increasing consumption of Belgium, but also to the amount required by these friendly neutrals.

New Cotton Diorama

A new diorama showing cotton cultivation in Uganda has been installed in the East African Court of the Imperial Institute. In the centre is a group of Muhammadan's small plots, surrounded by the crop in various stages of maturity. Women are picking the crop on the plants bearing the ripened bolls. In the foreground other women are carrying cotton to the drying ground, where it is made into bundles for transfer to the ginnery. Bales of cotton and sacks of seeds are stacked near the ginnery awaiting transfer to the mill. Native huts to the left of the model are shown against a background of bananas and a "palm tree" in bloom, and on either side of the main road to the ginnery are clusters of yellow flowers.

Market Prices and Notes

Coffee.—All kinds sold in London auctions, good quality grades sold well.
 Kenya—Greenish, 81s. 10s. to 116s. 10s.; smalls, 78s. 6d. to 73s. 6d.; per cwt. of Tanganyika—Greenish, 80s. to 85s. 6d.; seconds, 75s. to 80s.; smalls, 70s. to 75s. 6d.; per cwt. of Uganda (Mombasa Elgon), 75s. to 80s.; per cwt.
 Current market report, Messrs. Edmondson & Co. include the following comments:

"All kinds are, about steady, but Kenyan and Central Americans have fallen. Some of their important outlets are nearly closed. White Santos has remained about unchanged. Colombian Manizales have come down from 18 cents in August to about 10 cents. Central Americans suffered similarly, and certain kinds of Guatemala coffee are down to the level of the better Santos types. Other coffees, which were regarded as specialties in some European outlets and commanded corresponding prices, have lost their outlets and with them their premium. Plenty of cheap coffees are on offer as low as 4 cents per lb. (about 22s. per cwt.). Coffee consumption in England is increasing, due to the war, there is a demand which tea cannot satisfy, and it looks as though an opportunity to popularise coffee here occurs. Propaganda schemes are on foot, and though on different lines from those contemplated a year ago."

Cotton.—Good to fair but American an active market and good per American middling advanced to 12s. 6d.
Pyrethrum.—Kenya flowers have risen to a firmer market to £180 to £285 per ton. Japanese Hokkaido have advanced to £126 15s. per ton. (1939: £126 15s.; 1938: 104s.)
 Standard 1939: £242 17s. 6d.; three months, £242. 1939: £242 12s. 6d.; 1938: £180.

Rains Fail in Kenya

After the failure of the show rains in November famine conditions are prevailing in many parts of the Kenya Native reserves, and the Chief Native Commissioner has called on administrative officers for reports on supplies of maize, rice being distributed for purchase by the Natives, some of whom are being sent to the wide payment, and local Native Councils are paying part of their surplus funds for food purchase. Two thousand head of wildebeest have been killed by the Game Department from the Masai Reserve, and are being supplied as food among the Natives where the scarcity of food is worst. Rain is not falling but it is too late to make an improvement. —Times, telegram from Nairobi.

Inquiry on Customs Frauds

Mr. Charles Belcher has been nominated Chairman of the Commission appointed by the Governor of Kenya to inquire into frauds committed against the Customs regulations. The other members of the Commission are well-known business names—Messrs. George Nicol and J. B. Pandya, of Mombasa; Mr. Alexander Stokes of Uganda; Mr. George Thiers, District Commissioner of Mombasa, will be its secretary.

Dealing with Antestia

It is practically impossible to eliminate completely any pest from any crop, control must aim at reducing the numbers of the pest until the damage done is negligible, achieving this at a cost which is less than the value of the crop saved.

Applying this principle to the control of the Antestia bug on coffee, Mr. F. B. Notley, of the Tanganyika entomologist, emphasises in the quarterly notes of the Tanga Coffee Research Station, the necessity for a high percentage kill at each application of control measures, whether by arsenite bait or pyrethrum dusting.

In the Northern Province of Tanganyika the Antestia population doubles itself each month from September to April. As Mr. Notley shows arithmetically, a control method giving only 50% kill has to be used every single month to keep the population down to its original amount, an 80% kill has to be used every 25 months, while a 95% kill has to be used only once every 47 months.

It is obvious, says Mr. Notley, that although the last percentage kill is less than double the first its real value is 47 times that of the first. In other words, a 95% kill is economically sound to apply at a high percentage kill even if the method is considerably more expensive.

Another point made is that the danger of delay. Control should begin in September, when the Antestia population is increasing.

A month's delay will double the population, double the damage done, and halve the efficiency of your control when you do apply it, making it necessary to apply control again twice as soon.

Mitchell Cotts & Co., Ltd.

The consolidated balance sheet of Messrs. Mitchell Cotts and Company, Ltd. and its subsidiary companies shows the issued capital at £608,148, minority shareholders of subsidiary companies at £15,624, mortgage bonds secured on properties £51,717, bank overdrafts (secured) £220,380, bills payable £20,300, sundry creditors and provision for taxation £451,568, open voyage accounts £18,188, staff provident fund £15,000, dividends payable to ordinary shareholders £41,982, general reserve £40,000, profit and loss account, balance after appropriations £28,024, and excess of net assets over cost of shares in subsidiary companies £53,621. On the assets side freehold and leasehold land and buildings are worth at £106,620, plant machinery, etc. at £74,300, steamers at cost, less depreciation £200,701, investments £70,748, subsidiary company £108,580, stocks and works in progress £37,107, sundry debtors £102,271, open voyage accounts £5,713, and cash at bankers' and in hand £57,325.

During the war it is intended to continue the normal functioning of the East African Coffee Research Station, Mombasa. This applies to experiments already started, and to advisory work.

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Tick-Borne Diseases in E. A.

In East Africa ticks are the carriers of typhus and relapsing fever in man; East coast fever, heart-water, redwater and anaplasmosis in cattle; Nairobi disease in sheep; bilious fever in horses; malignant jaundice in dogs; spirillosis in cattle, sheep and horses; and two diseases in fowls and birds. The pernicious little "acarids" are therefore of great economic importance and much work on their life history and toxic effects has already been done.

In an important article in the current number of the *Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture*, Mr. A. A. Lewis, of the Veterinary Research Laboratory at Kabete, Kenya, continues his contributions on "The Ticks of East Africa," in which he points out that there still remains a great deal of research to be done, and outlines methods of control recommended.

"It is to be borne in mind," he writes, "that dipping of cattle and sheep in particular is necessary all through the year and not so far as is known, for a few months only. Dipping, he maintains, strikes at the roots of the evil, kills the potential source of all tick-borne diseases, and prevents further reproduction of ticks, but the details of its application are not easy to arrange to the best advantage. The article, though technical, is of value to all stock-keepers in East Africa."

There is little room for doubt that a continuation of medical training on the present lines will lead to the production of something which Kenya will be proud—a reliable, knowledgeable African assistant, neither a doctor nor a dresser nor even a nurse, as we understand the meaning of those words, but a compatible mixture of those parts of all three which experience has proved desirable for hospital and out-dispensary work. —*Kenya Education Reports*

KAREN ESTATES

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"Be of good courage and let us play the men for our people, and for the cities of our God, and our Lord do that which seemeth Him good." —*1 Chronicles xix. 13 (K.J.V.)*

"Africa is no longer ravaged by inter-tribal warfare, paradoxically thanks to Europe." —*British Subject.*

"Geography and Nature tend to suffer from the teachers' lack of knowledge and imagination." —*Sudan Education Reports.*

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"Disease is not the sole cause of sterility among Native women and perhaps, in view of the change of present-day Native diets, is not the main cause." —*Dr. C. P. Martin, Medical Director, Southern Rhodesia.*

"I have seen Elizabeth privileged to observe in another world the dealings of the Crown with the British South Africa Company, she need hardly blush for her own treatment of the adventurers by whose enterprise she has profited in her day." —*Sir Douglas Graham, in his history of the British South Africa Company.*

"Three students at the Agricultural School in Khartoum have no intention of entering Government employment: two are nephews of White Nile pump owners and the third is the nephew of the head of one of the larger Native administrations in the country." —*The Principal of the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum.*

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"Even if the Germans maintained the highest standards of justice and administration, the success of a Colonial policy lies in something more subtle and more fundamental than material benefits for the Native peoples, or the cold, impartial dispensation of justice; it lies in the personal relationships of blacks and whites, in the reaction of the whites to colour and primitiveness, in the palpable atmosphere of sympathy and understanding. The record of the Nazi Government, its Colonial experience, its emphasis upon racial superiority, its pressing economic needs, do not lead one to suppose that it would be successful in meeting these wider demands." —*Mr. A. S. Bullock, in "Germany's Colonial Demands."*

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