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MATTERS OF MOMENT

FOR YEARS we have conceived it to be our duty to call attention to the successive steps taken by Germany—both in pre-Nazi and Nazi times—to develop her plans for the recovery of Tanganyika Territory, the former colonial possession which the Reich was most desperately anxious to regain—not for reasons of prestige or of trade, as she asserted, but in the interests of her naval, aerial and military designs. Readers would be astonished if they knew on how many occasions *East Africa and Rhodesia* had been urged to discontinue its campaign of enlightenment as they must have been at the manifest failings of many otherwise level-headed people to dismiss as of no account an accumulation of evidence to which they began to attach importance only when the matter had passed from the category of the practical to that of academic study in retrospect. Perhaps the lesson of Norway will come to each people once for all that the incredibly thorough planning which alone made possible the seizure of that peaceful and unsuspecting kingdom was also responsible for preparations in Tanganyika which naturally differed in detail and degree, but not in fundamentals. A rapid glance over the course of affairs since the Germans were readmitted to Tanganyika after the last war will put the facts in their right perspective, incidentally showing yet again that it was not merely a tyrannical aberration in the form of Nazism which dreamed and schemed, but that the pan-Germanic programme had been begun and was making progress long before Hitler came to power. That is a truth which British opinion far too often disregarded and still disregards

Peaceful penetration being the habitual policy of the German until he conceived the moment for open threats to have been reached, it was utilised in two main forms in East Africa. When ex-German properties were sold by auction after the last war German subjects were still excluded from Tanganyika, and Berlin therefore employed non-Germans to make purchases in their own names, but really on behalf of Germany, to whose subjects transfers were later made in many cases. In an unguarded moment a British subject with German contacts suggested that the editor of this newspaper could act as buyer with funds which would be put at his disposal and which would generously recompense his services (alias treachery). An indignant refusal did not disconcert the intermediary in the slightest; there were, he retorted, plenty of people who could be used. He proved to be the truth, and so Germany quickly recovered a footing in the country. When the Imperial Government decided a few years later to readmit ex-enemies German settlement in Tanganyika was so organised and subsidised from the outset that it at no period bore the character of the harmless and natural return of former planters and farmers who had learnt to love Africa. Instead, it became a problem of increasing importance and concern, so that at the outbreak of this war the Germans, as non-officials, of course, represented no less than one-third of the total European population of the Territory, and outnumbered the non-official British nationals by some ten per cent.

No less significant was the fact that those who had planned the attack upon the British position avoided the disparity of their man-power and money-power and concentrated upon certain strategic districts. Thus Tanga became the strategic centre practically a German port in Points West, in the hinterland and as far as opportunity permitted, as Moshi. German influence grew greatly, and then, in outright defiance of the local Government, a purely German settlement sprang up at Mbulu. Two other local areas were also turned into German enclaves—the Mufindi-Dabaga region of the Iringa Province and the locality of Mwanza near the Lake goldfields. Thus the German presence was spread across the Great North Rhodesia railway, which serves the most populated of the Territory. It could not be that a series of sharp reverses produced such results. All but the wilfully optimistic of whom there was but too many, realised these dangers, which this Government would emphasised, for a long time almost annually, for years, moreover, many young men from Germany, army and Gestapo training in Germany, were sent to the staffs of estates or businesses owned or managed by middle-aged and elderly Germans, who found themselves compelled to obey the behests of their Nazi lords. Not even in Africa could the Führer be defied, for failure to comply with the orders of his henchmen brought social boycotting, loss of trade, the withholding of funds, physical chastisement in some cases, and the busy industry of vengeance upon innocent relatives in the Reich. The re-ordination of German life and planning was thus completed under the eyes of a British administration so tolerant that it even permitted German schools to fly the swastika and exhibit busts of the Führer, suffered Germans in Nazi uniforms to participate in the formal celebration of the King's birthday, and allowed the development of so-called "compensation trading" though it was in effect a breach of the provisions of the Congo Basin Treaties to the advantage of Germany and to the prejudice of others.

The nature of this structure was so obvious that for several years intelligent Germans had thought it useless to deny its existence, it was conceded to be the skeleton administration for Germany to use, when—as they all believed would happen—Hitler recovered the rest but still coveted possession. In moments of exuberance some Germans revealed to British neighbours the identity of the men among whom they had been appointed to take up the duties of Provincial and District Commissioners and of other senior posts on the great day on which the Union Jack would be hauled down to be replaced by the Crooked Cross. Here on British soil—among an African population which was being constantly told that the British could have no make way for the all-conquering Germans—the counterpart in miniature of the dispositions which have cost Norway so dearly had been caused many still neutral States in Europe to take stern action in the last week against the German boats within their borders. But in Tanganyika the

German plot miscarried because it had not been so well planned in advance that the great majority of the local Germans knew of the outbreak not only when a patrol arrived to take them into custody. Resistance and sabotage were frustrated, and, except for a negligible few who escaped across the southern border into Portuguese East Africa, all were promptly arrested. The plot, prepared with Russian precision, had anticipated a political surrender by the British Government, and since that Government pursued the phantom of appeasement until a few days before the outbreak of this war, such German confidence was not warranted from the standpoint of Berlin and Berchtesgaden. But a distinction must be drawn between the dissolution of Whitehall and the wise precautionary measures taken by the civil and military authorities on the spot to meet the danger of German action, by still swifter and more comprehensive British action.

It is terrifying to consider how formidably the scales would have been weighted against the Allies if Germany had secured the restoration of her former East African Protectorate, so many agitators in Great Britain wrought to procure. To the Brink of disaster almost certain that if Italy would have taken up arms on the German side, calculating that Kenya and Uganda would be speedily pushed between the upper millstone of Ethiopia and the heavier millstone of German East Africa; that German and Italian submarines would wreak irreparable destruction in the Indian Ocean, within which more than one-fourth of the mercantile marine of the Empire, at any given moment either afloat on its waters or at anchorage in its harbours; and that the Sudan, Egypt, the Suez Canal and all North Africa would fall quickly to the great mechanised forces stationed in Italian East Africa and Libya. Tanganyika, as these pages continued for a decade and a half to insist, is one of the strategic keys of the Empire. That it was a key which members of British Cabinets could imprudently dangle before the Wilhelmstrasse is one of the inscrutable mysteries of our times.

Important Notice to Readers

ALL NEWSREADERS are compelled drastically to reduce their consumption of paper, since the Russian occupation of Finland, the German invasion of Norway and the cessation of shipments from Sweden have cut off some three quarters of Great Britain's normal supplies of the raw materials for paper-making. In these circumstances *East Africa and Rhodesia* confidently counts upon the understanding and co-operation of its readers, who may rely upon our most strenuous endeavours to maintain the features characteristic of the journal and to continue a full service of essential news and comments. Periodicals will not in future be available except by pre-paid subscription or by a definite order placed with a newsagent, and publishers will generally print only the total of pre-advance sales. Regular readers who may not have pre-paid their subscriptions or definitely ordered *East Africa and Rhodesia* are therefore urged to do so immediately.

Mandates Commission and Tanganyika

Points from the Minutes of the last Meeting

CLOSE EXAMINATION of the report of the Government of Tanganyika on the implementation of the Permanent Mandates Commission at a recent meeting, the minutes of which have just been published.

Mr. J. E. S. Lamb, then a Deputy Permanent Commissioner for the Territory, who attended the accredited representative was in possession of a variety of topics.

Mr. van Osbeck mentioned that the number of African administrative employees had increased to about 100 last year, most of them in native positions, and asked if the Government policy was likely to add to the number of Africans holding more responsible administrative posts.

Mr. Lamb replied that the Mandatory Power was anxious to employ Africans in any posts for which their capabilities fitted them, and to increase their employment in those responsible positions. Great hopes were placed on such institutions as Makerere for the training of African officials.

Mr. van Osbeck having suggested that the Commission would welcome greater details in future reports of the progress of municipal and other public organisations from the political and social standpoints, Mr. Lamb stated that, as a step in the progress of municipal government, separate expenditure estimates had been prepared for the Moshi and Arusha townships this year.

Administrative Re-Shuffling

Mr. Orita, the Chairman, and Mr. van Osbeck referred to administrative re-shuffling, the latter saying that he had gathered the impression from the last year's reports that there was a considerable amount of native districts were first merged and then split up again, thus giving an impression of instability.

Mr. Lamb considered whether the reorganisations had already been preceded by investigation regarding their expediency. Had some of them not been decided upon too precipitately at the initiative of local council? Such changes undermined confidence in the permanency of administrative decisions. It was common knowledge that one of the difficulties in Colonial administration was the frequent changing of administrative officers and the tendency of new arrivals to put their own ideas in practice.

The accredited representative was in favour of the merger and changes do not seem to be about in general administrative policy. The Government was merely trying to adapt its working arrangements to changes in circumstances, while steadily pursuing the general policy adopted. The mergers were districts, not of different tribes, the motive being some cases to effect economic employment of the administrative staff available and to ensure uniformity in administrative direction of tribal affairs. Some members of Native authorities had had the object of pooling financial resources.

Lord Hailey recalled that the principles laid down by Sir Donald Cameron were first a thorough study of the social and political factors, in order to ascertain the real authorities recognised by the Native people, often a problem of great complexity, and second, the grouping of these authorities in larger units, in order to provide Native administration with adequate resources to operate as effective agencies of local government. He assumed that intelligence reports were always prepared in Tanganyika before any amalgamations were decided upon.

Mr. Lamb said that a thorough study had been made until a proper basis had been established to the Commission through the Permanent Commissioner. Mr. Lamb said a number of special qualifications, and used when necessary for special research anthropological, and had also visited Tanganyika to advise the Government.

Mr. Danneberg's request for news of progress in connection with the abolition of the plural wives tax was met with the reply that up to the end of 1938 arrangements for the abolition of the tax had been completed only in the Southern Highlands and Western Provinces. The majority of Natives approved the abolition of the tax and its replacement by increases in the ordinary tax rates; these increases amounted in the two provinces mentioned to 19% on the basic rate. Mr. Lamb doubted whether the change would have any noticeable effect on polygamy generally.

Native Tax Collections

Lord Hailey pointed out that most of the native tax had been collected in spite of the failure of rains; the average revenue for the period 1934-37 had been £67,000, and in 1938 the yield had been £65,000. Did this achievement not indicate some rigid tax methods?

Mr. Lamb said the representative was for the same taxes as before, but that the incidence of crop shortage would often become more apparent in the following year.

Lord Hailey quoted from the report of a Provincial Commissioner who anticipated a substantial effort to suspend in some measure the payment of taxes in such circumstances. He said that a determined effort was made by the people generally to pay what was demanded of them. In view of food shortage and the murrain on cattle, that was certainly a remarkable effort. Might it not have been advisable to suspend in some measure the payment of taxes in such circumstances?

Mr. Lamb replied that the Governor had power to remit or reduce taxation in any area if that were thought advisable.

But difficulty collecting Native taxes was again suggested when Lord Hailey drew attention to the payment of taxes by labour in lieu of cash. During 1938 only 12,475 persons had paid their taxes in this manner.

The representative said that the number of men employed had increased from 20,000 in 1935 to one-third of that figure in 1938, notwithstanding adverse economic conditions.

Door Tax System Need Revision?

While agreeing that there had been improvement, Lord Hailey said that since 1917 some 20,000 or 30,000 Natives had apparently been compelled to perform compulsory labour in order to pay their taxes. The inference was that the taxation system needed revision. Native treasuries appeared to have operated satisfactorily in rather difficult circumstances, but why should balances of about £100,000 be held in reserve? Was there any intention of allowing Native treasuries to finance local schemes from those balances?

Mr. Lamb pointed out that the amount was divided among a considerable number of Native treasuries. The Government's duty was to

such reserves for the development of social services. Native administrations were reminded that the margin between current expenditure and current revenue was often not very great, so that any scheme of capital expenditure on a hospital or school, for instance, which might involve large annual recurrent expenditure would have to be very carefully considered.

When Lord Hailey commented that of the total Native administration revenue of £307,000, some £117,000 went in payment of personal emoluments to chiefs or headmen, Mr. Lamb said the policy was not to touch the emoluments of existing office holders, but to reduce the emoluments when a new appointment was made in cases which seemed excessive.

References to Press Criticisms

Attention was drawn by Mlle Dannevig to a leading article in *East Africa and Rhodesia* last September on the vagaries of criminal appeal court decisions in Tanganyika, with special reference to the case in which three Native girls, confessed murderers of two young Native girls killed by spear-blooding in 1937 had been acquitted on appeal.

The speaker related the initiative and he would prefer to ascertain the facts of the case before replying.

Lord Hailey referred to a letter in the press from Sir Donald Cameron pointing out that in certain cases African tribals had been tried by Native tribal leaders, Native law and custom instead of being brought before the magistrates' courts. In Sir Donald's opinion this procedure was a breach of safeguards he had inserted in the law; he had added that this irregularity had not been detected by the Mandate Commission. Lord Hailey assumed that certain cases of theft and assault had often been intentionally referred to the Native courts as better qualified to deal with such cases. Were magistrates in the habit of referring to the Native courts the classes of offences specially reserved for statutory jurisdiction?

Mr. Lamb was not aware of such a practice, except that minor cases could be referred to the

Native subordinate courts as provided by law. Minor criminal offences by Natives in Native areas normally went direct to the Native courts, administrative officers would refer cases to the same courts for the reason suggested by Lord Hailey. Discussing the labour situation in the Territory, Mr. C. W. Ho-Warner, of the International Labour Organisation, said the Government was pursuing an active and progressive policy. The reports of the Provincial Commissioners announced that there had been a general improvement throughout the Territory in regard to the housing, feeding and medical attention of Native labourers, particularly in the case of the Langa areas. Rationing and housing conditions were, however, not yet entirely satisfactory. He hoped the next report would record further improvements.

Questions concerning mission work were raised by Mlle Dannevig, who said that while in most cases the numbers of adherents and of mission schools had increased, the Roman Catholic Mission in Fringa had recorded a decrease in its followers from 33,000 in 1937 to 14,000 in 1938.

Mr. Lamb said he could not explain this decrease. Count de Penha Garcia spoke appreciatively of the advances made in public health matters.

Lord Hailey asked whether the following summary of the nutrition report of 1939, tallied with the accredited representative's own observations in Tanganyika: "The majority of the population does not get enough meat and fish and there is an annual period of food shortage between harvests. This periodic shortage of food is a question even more serious than the occasional outbreaks of famine that have occurred in nearly all provinces during the past 10 years and which cost considerable sums in relief measures."

Mr. Lamb agreed generally with the views expressed by the nutrition experts. In Tanganyika shortage of meat and milk was to a certain extent a matter of distribution; in some parts there were no cattle. In areas where this did not apply, the question was largely an economic one.

East Africa and Rhodesia and the War

Current News of the Contributions of the Territories

The British Government has gratefully accepted an offer of the South African Government to afford facilities in the Union for the flying training of R.A.F. personnel from the United Kingdom, in connexion with the training of personnel for the South African Air Force. The offer of the Union Government extends also to British subjects from other parts of Africa.

An Air Mission, led by Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Governor of Kenya, until the outbreak of war, left this country by air a few days ago for South Africa, in order to discuss measures necessary in connexion with the scheme. By arrangement with the Government of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Robert will also visit that country for the furtherance of the air training scheme already initiated there.

"As an Imperial officer, I am proud to have had the honour of helping to train such a fine body of men as are now ready to go overseas. They have worked hard and with a fine spirit to fit themselves for the active defence of Rhodesia and the Empire."

This tribute to Southern Rhodesia's troops was paid in a recent broadcast from Salisbury by Colonel D. H. S. Somerville, Officer Commanding Southern Rhodesian Military Forces.

"The Imperial Government have said they are extremely glad to get them. They are a lovely recollection of the high value of Rhodesians in the last war, and they look to us to provide a high proportion of leaders. Our men are all going in drafts to British regiments. The specialised ones will go to their opposite numbers in the British Army. A large number will leave with a recommendation to their own units that they are fit for further training as officers."

"My Commanding Officer will be proud to see our drafts. Their keenness and sportsmanship will appeal to British soldiers, and I have no doubt that they on their part will soon absorb the tradition and spirit of their new regiments."

Major L. A. M. Hastings, the Southern Rhodesian C.O. who came to England shortly after the outbreak of war to see his services, has been commissioned to the Royal Artillery with the rank of captain.

Danish citizens resident in Southern Rhodesia are seeking permission to proceed overseas to join the B.E.F. serving in Scandinavia.

Mr. Donald Mackenzie Kennedy, who on the outbreak of war was appointed Chief Political Officer with the East African Command, left Natal

...he expressed the... experiences of the... did not think it could be... as a method of solving the general problems of... in East Africa.

Kenya's War Charities Fund now totals nearly £5,000, and the Uganda War Charities Fund has reached some £2,750.

Kenya has allocated £1,000 to the Mansion House appeal, £750 to the George V Fund for Sailors, £250 to St. Dunstan, £250 to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, £50 to the Mombasa Seamen's Mission, £50 to the Kenya Women's Emergency Organisation, £50 to the Jewish Council for Training and Settlement, £50 to the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund, and £10 to the Overseas League.

The Nakuru branch of the Royal Society of St. George is raising a fund to send contributions direct to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in England for war purposes. £100 has been sent to this country as a first instalment.

The Sudan Red Cross Relief Fund has sent £2,700 to the Lord Mayor's Red Cross Fund to provide four ambulances to be named "Sudan I—Red Sea," "Sudan II—Red Sea," "Sudan III—Blue Nile," and "Sudan IV—Blue Nile."

Generous African Gifts

The Meru Tribe in Kenya has presented 100 bulls to the Government for sale as a donation to the War Welfare Fund. This gift is based on the old tribal custom of providing the fighting men with food. Natives in the Gwanda district of Southern Rhodesia have given a further £57 to the Colony's war fund.

Chies Kingo, of Namba, in the Singida district of Tanganyika, has addressed a letter to his headmen and people urging them to cultivate millet on a community basis, each household working voluntarily for 100 days, with the object of providing the crop as their contribution to the needs of the King's armies.

Eighty Scandinavian residents in Kenya have met in Nairobi and unanimously resolved to support the British Government. They expressed their readiness to serve with the Allied Forces in Norway.

Major-General Carton de Wiart, V.C., who is commanding the British forces in central Norway, has had considerable experience of active service in Africa. He served in the Boer war, and was severely wounded in command when serving with the British troops in 1915, losing the sight of an eye. Until recently he had lived for some years in Poland, and was a member of the British Military Commission in that country last September.

Mr. Philip Pretorius, who served with distinction as a scout and intelligence officer throughout the East African Campaign, has joined the South African Defence Forces.

Lord Caffo, a director of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, has been appointed Director General of Equipment and Stores in the Ministry of Supply.

Mr. T. B. Davis, who has extensive lighterage interests in East Africa, has given £25,000 for the relief of men from Jersey who suffer exceptional financial hardship as a result of service with the Forces.

Mr. J. Alastair Duff, whose father will be known to many of our readers as a former chief agent of the R.A.F., is now serving to the ranks of

Mr. William McHardy, son of Mr. W. McHardy, until recently representative in London of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, is now an officer in a Scottish regiment. He passed out of Sandhurst just after the outbreak of war.

Germany and Colonies

Addressing the German Youth Organisation on Saturday, Rudolf Hess, the Reich's deputy, said that after the war Germany would have Colonies in which German youths could fulfil their desire for adventure.

Ferr Rudolf Karlowa, who is reported by the Berlin wireless to have been killed in action while serving in a German warship, presumably in Norwegian waters, is the Colonial expert of the so-called Ribbentrop Ministry in Berlin, his appointment resulting from the fact that he had been a senior administrative official in German South-West Africa before the war. He is married but he had after wards married the daughter of a former German ambassador in London.

His theme was published was that Germany's Colonial record was clear: that Britain and Germany should together develop Africa, and that the Reich would give "absolute guarantees" that the Colonisation of Germany's Colonies in East and West Africa would in no way threaten British communications.

Later he threw out the plank of innocence and came to London to organise the Nazi Party's activities in Great Britain, being one of the nine Germans expelled from this country about this time last year in consequence of their gross abuse of British hospitality. That the expulsion was fully justified is now cynically admitted by the *Volksischer Beobachter*, which says in an obituary notice: "In London he worked with a precision that ensured that Germans became more and more united in Britain, that local groups of saboteurs of action were formed everywhere, and that non-Nazi gradually came to cooperate."

In last year's edition of the German Colonial Year-Book, Karlowa wrote: "No other Colonial Power is so suitable as Germany for the solution of the problem of restoring the vanished trust of the coloured peoples in the leadership of the white nations. For the principles of National Socialism in regard to race relations are equally far removed from the false ideals of French civilisation, which are based on the errors of the French Revolution, and the arrogant obscurism of Anglo-Saxon conceptions." Germany's Colonial task, he continued, was "to struggle against African Bolshevism until it was annihilated." Where in fact there was Bolshevism to combat he did not trouble to indicate.

He wrote frequently, but never impressively, on German Colonial claims, of which he was one of the little group of busy advocates.

Lieutenant-General Ernst Lieber, the German aviator who flew to East Africa some years ago and was rescued in the Sudan of the Southern Sudan by the late Tom Campbell, was promoted Air Force General by Hitler on the occasion of his birthday.

Nine Germans who were interned in Tanganyika at the outbreak of war have written to the Governor denying Nazi broadcast allegations that they were ill-treated, and even beaten in camp, and expressing their appreciation at the very decent treatment of internees by the British. "We came away from camp with the impression that Government and camp staff alike were doing their best to ease the lot of the internees as much as possible. All just demands were met with food will and the utmost consideration," say the signatories.

English Publicity for Coffee

Details of the C. T. A.'s Scheme

PUBLICITY FOR COFFEE has been started by the Coffee Trade Association of London, which is supplying retailers throughout the country with leaflets on coffee and information to their customers. An invigorating coffee drinking has been reported in recent months, and it is hoped that this "Mr. Bean" cards which have been prepared to introduce the value of coffee and teach the right way to make the beverage.

Card No. 1 asks: "Coffee Doing Its Bit?" and answers:

Most decidedly. Warden and workers all over the country can testify to the value of good coffee. The first and you can render yourself is to take a good cup of coffee when you feel tired, fed or worried. Milk is food and sustains. Coffee invigorates and refreshes. The combination of these two provides you with the perfect revive.

It is to appear the slogan: "Order a little and a lot for business' sake." In this card Mr. Bean appears as a warden, complete with tin hat, rubber boots and torch.

In the second piece of publicity matter Mr. Bean asks: "Why This New Craze for Coffee?" and answers:

It is quite natural to turn to coffee in times such as these. Do you remember just before that vital visit to the dentist, how you ordered a cup of coffee—just to keep your teeth from rusting the same to-day. The smell of good coffee in the making is irresistible—the flavour in the cup pure delight. Coffee for breakfast gives you the right start for the day. A cup during the morning, and another after lunch, will keep you up to concert pitch throughout the main working hours. By all means cultivate this helpful habit.

The concluding injunction is to "Order your coffee regularly."

Do Men Like Coffee?

The third card, which shows Mr. Bean in his office, asks: "Do Men Like Coffee?" undoubtedly! His habit of taking a cup of coffee in the office or shopping out for one about eleven o'clock, is very popular among business men, and they round off their lunch with a cup of black coffee.

The chief thing is that these men who drink and enjoy their coffee so regularly during business hours rarely have it served to them in their homes. Why? So many housewives lack confidence in this simple matter of coffee-making, they fear and avoid criticism. If this is your difficulty, try the method of making, illustrated on the reverse of this card.

Above all, serve it piping hot! In the last of the series an earthenware jug asks Mr. Bean, this one garbed as a chef, of special apparatus is necessary for the making of good coffee, and is told:—

Not necessarily! There are on the market so many attractive coffee-making machines, but if you do not already possess one there is no need to spend any money.

All you need is two ordinary china jugs. The method of making coffee in a jug is illustrated on the reverse of this leaflet. Try it and the simplicity will astonish you. It is no more difficult than making a pot of tea.

But "The Coffee Must Be Fresh" is the parting reminder.

Empire Coffees Not Specifically Mentioned

Empire coffee is not specifically mentioned because the members of the Association buy and sell coffees from all parts of the world, a circumstance which necessarily confines the campaign to popularising coffee—such, without distinction of origin. It is already clear, however, that foreign exchange will not be available for the purchase of foreign coffee on anything like the normal scale, and the force of war measures will thus inevitably tend to give Empire coffee-producing countries much of the benefit of such increased consumption as may result from the advertising.

An encouraging factor is that many retailers already report that people who had never previously purchased coffee are now doing so, this being a repetition of the experience of the grocery trade during the last war. People then appeared to recognise the value of coffee in times of strain, and the Coffee Trade Association therefore considers that its test is being made at a most opportune juncture.

It was not long well after the last war that East African coffees sold in England in any quantity. The quality market was then largely in the hands of Costa Rica, but an embargo was placed upon coffee purchases from that country, with the result that the trade had to manage with poor quality Brazilian, which nevertheless sold at fantastic prices.

In 1914 consumption averaged 64 lb. per capita of the population of the United Kingdom; by 1918 it had risen to 110 lb., and leaders of the trade held that that large increase would have been still greater if coffees of the usual quality could have been imported. If a similar advance in consumption can now be achieved and maintained, Empire coffee growers will have much cause for satisfaction.

The Problem of Making Good Coffee

It is the conviction of most members of the wholesale and retail sections of the coffee trade in this country that the public's comparative lack of interest in the beverage is due to absence of knowledge of the simplest ways of making good coffee and to the fact that so many housewives consider it too much trouble. While there is a significant increase in consumption in clubs, hotels, cafes and restaurants, it has been calculated that most of the men who like coffee and drink it away from home do not drink it at home, either because they cannot get it properly made, or because they wish to spare the household unnecessary trouble.

For the brewing of coffee detailed directions are given on the leaflets.

Any readers who have constructive suggestions to make in connexion with this campaign for the increase of coffee consumption are cordially invited to communicate with Mr. R. Mackenzie, honorary secretary of the Home Trade Section of the Coffee Trade Association of London, at 20 Eastcheap, London, E.C.3.

An Alert African Farmer

A tribute to the soil conservation methods practised by Chief Kimunge, of Kiambu, was recently paid by Mr. J. J. Coulter in the *Kenya Weekly News*. He said: "The shamba of Chief Kimonge was an eye opener to me, and would be to most Europeans. The facing work is beautifully done. It had just had a rain test, as there had been over a inches of rain in one fall, and not a terrace had broken or looked like making. He has done all the work himself with his own tractor, and with only such advice and assistance from the Agricultural Department as is open to us all. If you want to see up-to-date, go-ahead farming, call on him."

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APPARATUS for GENERATING STATIONS



The Control room of the Watford Generating Station showing the panels and generator control desk. The panels control the Metropolitan Vickers 6,600 H.P. turbo-alternator bus Metal-enclosed switchgear installed in this station.

METROPOLITAN Vickers

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Funds for Chunya Goldfields

A circular to shareholders of Chunya Goldfields Ltd. states that further funds are required to carry out a development programme recommended by the mine's manager and the company's consulting engineers, Messrs. Bewick, Moreing & Company. Not more than £100,000 but not less than £5,000 will be necessary to meet the company's liabilities and to carry out the proposed development work.

The engineers estimate that a small amount of development work in the Jason, Atlanta and other series of reefs will open up another 4,000 tons of ore. On this limited basis they calculate that for 70 tons of 7 dwt. ore will be recovered, with a monetary value of over £32,700 and that, after allowing for mining and milling costs, royalty and other non-charges, a profit of £13,800 should be realised. Messrs. Bewick, Moreing are further of the opinion that the gold values will in all probability continue to a depth of at least 400 ft., that values commensurate to those mentioned above will be obtained, and that an additional profit of £16,500 can reasonably be anticipated from development to the depths recommended in their report, and a further £20,000 if development were subsequently extended to 100 ft. These estimates are based on the assumption that the company can find the maximum sum of £5,500 recommended for such development work.

The company offers for subscription at par by existing shareholders 100 non-interest-bearing debentures of £25, which will be redeemable at a premium of 100%. A sinking fund account will be established, and a sum equal to 100% of the net profits will be paid into account to redeem these debentures. After the debentures have been redeemed, holders will also become entitled to a royalty of 5% of the proceeds of all future gold workings, less Government royalty and selling expenses. The directors recommend shareholders to subscribe an amount up to one-half of their present holdings, and undertake that all moneys received shall be returned to them if applications do not reach a minimum of £5,000. Applications for £3,850 of the issue are invited.

In the opinion of the consulting engineers, the work already done on the company's properties has shown encouraging results, and this further raising of funds should be attended by results satisfactory to the shareholders.

Globe and Phoenix Report

The Globe and Phoenix Gold Mining Co., Ltd. announces that net profits for 1939 totalled £210,364, compared with £234,556 for the preceding 12 months. The amount reserved for taxation is £102,503, compared with £27,660, and, as previously announced, the dividend for the year is reduced from 80% to 70% tax free.

The report states that ore reserves on December 31 totalled 25,800 tons, of which 17,000 tons of 20.5 dwt. ore was available for production. The 20.52 dwt. ore produced in 1939 contained 1,034,000 lb. of gold. The company's consulting engineer writes that the 1939 average yield was 28.062 oz. gold. Development on the upper levels again gave encouragement, and showed that the possibilities of these levels as regards further branches of the main Phoenix reef are by no means exhausted.

Mr. Alexander Macquisten has been appointed Chairman of the company in succession to the late Mr. J. A. Macquisten, K.C., M.P., and Colonel J. P. Mitchell, M.P., has been appointed a director.

Taxation of Kenya Mines

At the recent decision of the monthly meeting of the Kenya Mining Association, the subject of the taxation of the gold industry was discussed. The association has asked the Government to consider the possibility of introducing a system of special taxation of the gold industry, which would be based upon a system of royalty, in accordance with the gold content of the ore mined, since the data are not available and there is no adequate machinery for supervision. Few of the mines operating in Kenya either weigh ore or take regular assays.

The same result would be obtained to some extent by means of a levy on profits graduated in accordance with the profit per oz. of gold won. The schemes suggested are (a) where profits do not exceed 55% per oz., a levy of 10% of profits; (b) where the profits exceed 15% per oz., a levy of 10% on the first 15% and 25% on the additional profit per oz.; the second scheme is that there should be a levy at the rate of 20% of the profits per oz., while the third proposes a levy on the formula $P^2/250$ where P equals the profits in shillings per oz.

The above schemes are framed on a common basis of royalty of 10s. per oz. when the profit per oz. is 50s., but they allow for various facts above and below this point. The profit per oz. would apply to current operations only; there would be no allowance for carrying forward previous losses.

If none of these proposals is acceptable, it is suggested that the present royalty proposal might be modified as follows: (a) if the total value of the monthly output of the mine exceeds £1,000, 5%; (b) if the total value of the monthly output exceeds £500 but not £1,000, 10% provided that the royalty will be payable only on twice the amount by which the value exceeds £500, with a minimum payment of £7.10s.; (c) if the total value of the monthly output exceeds £300 but does not exceed £500, 14%; and (d) if the monthly output does not exceed £300, nil. Another suggestion is to give the first 20 oz. of monthly production from royalty and hereafter to take 50% of the amount by which the selling price of gold exceeds a basic figure of 100s. per oz.

This memorandum was discussed at the annual meeting of the Kenya Mining Association, which reported unanimously that there is no justification for the reimposition of a royalty or any other special taxation on the mining industry, and that the Government be requested to appoint a Commission of Enquiry into the financial position of the industry with regard to taxation.

Bushstok Dividend

Bushstok Mines Ltd. will pay an interim dividend of 2% on May 1. The year's interim distribution was the same.

Company Progress Reports

Tati Goldfields Ltd. reports that 1,531 tons were milled. Estimated mine profit £1,796.

Bushstok: During March 17,430 tons were milled, yielding 2,181 oz. fine gold. Working expenses £21,242, working costs £12,273, profit £7,010. In addition, 761 tons from the Eselene and Woolwinder mines were milled at a loss of £147. Eselene and Woolwinder operations were interrupted during the first 18 days, but are now normal.



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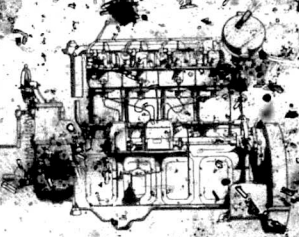
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News Items in Brief

A Municipal Assembly for Southern Rhodesia is to be formed.

Prospects for the winter agricultural season in Kenya are good.

Colonial Congress is to be held next year during the summer to survey both the Gold Coast and the two new territories in Southern Rhodesia for having their names on a rock at a World's View Fair in 1936.

During the year of 1,58,742 tons was handled at the port of Mombasa. Imports amounted to 1,47,235 tons and exports to 1,11,507 tons.

The present infection of locusts in Kenya is considered to be lighter than the one since the invasion began in 1928.

Messrs. Dalgety & Co. have declared an interim dividend of 3% compared with a final distribution of 7% last year. Dividend will be made up May 16.

Domestic economy in Tanganyika during January totalled £2,200,000 compared with £2,304,261 during the corresponding period of 1939, or an increase of 3%.

One hundred and fifty flax growers in Kenya have voted in favour of the employment of a sole selling agency for their product, and 103 against the appointment of an agency.

Devaluation of the East African pound in relation to sterling has been unanimously and emphatically condemned by the East African Traders' Association, which is to present a memorandum in that sense to the Government of Kenya.

No agricultural show will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, this year, all support being diverted to the Swelo National Show, the committee of which Salisbury will be represented by Messrs. Philip, Duncan, Black and R. Rowland (alternate Mr. T. S. White).

The Nairobi Chamber of Commerce and the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce to undertake the formation of a society representative of all classes of the community for the purpose of collaborating in schemes and educating the public to deal with the urgent problem of soil conservation.

Controls and regulation of the employment of women and of persons under the age of 18 years is prescribed by Bill introduced in the Legislative Council of Tanganyika. It embodies the provisions of six international labour conventions and of the Employment of Women Ordinance of 1938, but is not based on any model.

The Governor of Kenya has given an assurance that if, when the war is over, there should be a general demand for an investigation into the operation of the tax, the Government would recommend to the Secretary of State a purely impartial, outside inquiry, thus confirming a promise made by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald to Major Grogan personally some while ago.

Messrs. Mitchell Cotts & Co., Ltd. have been appointed overseas representatives of the Kenya Farmers' Association for the sale of Kenya pyrethrum. The K.F.A. being charged by the Pyrethrum Board with the responsibilities of sole agents within the Colony. Sales of the product in Europe and America have been handled in recent years by Messrs. R. C. Treat and Co., Ltd.

Generosity to Germans

Mr. Hecley Carson, who visited East Africa not long ago, refers in an article in *Brickwork* this year to the self-contained settlement of German colonists in the Ngorongoro Crater, the Whites.

There was not one Englishman among them. They had their own general store, garage, school, doctor and hospital, and since 1937 the Third Reich had been paying this colony's children free home to the Fatherland where they could receive primary education, including six months in a Navy Labour Corps and then two full years in the German Army, whereupon it was intended that they should return to Tanganyika.

Now that it has been pledged to be held in the future for the Natives of Tanganyika, how did the Germans stand here? They marched in; they gathered stalks and spread and sowed them. This was in 1927. The Dar-es-Salaam administration ordered them to evacuate. Some South African settlers who had trekked in with the Germans obeyed orders and cleared out.

And the Germans? Well, besides the British Administration's efforts to expel them are not important; but the Germans appealed in a body to the Consul-General in Nairobi, Berlin took them with London, and in 1929 a fresh survey was purely a face-saving performance and German settlers were allowed to stay.

Could there be a clearer case of British generosity to Germans in the mandated territory?

Changes at the London Zoo

CHANGES of personnel in the Zoological Society of London are revealed by the annual report for 1939. Dr. Allan S. Huxley, the secretary, at his own request, to go on half-time in order to undertake half-time work of national importance. Mr. E. G. Boulenger, curator of reptiles and director of the aquarium, has gone to the War Office, both the aquarium and the reptile house being closed. Colonel A. E. Hamerton, pathologist, is on half-pay; and Mr. G. Seth-Smith, curator of mammals and birds, and Mr. F. M. Duncan, librarian, have retired on pension. Mr. C. B. Stratton, assistant librarian, taking charge of the library.

East African and Rhodesian visitors to the Zoo and Whipsnade will regret the disappearance of officials who were known to many of them personally, and from whom they have received much information and friendship.

Among the species and sub-species new to the collection received in 1939 from Kenya, the Kenya elephant shrew (*Nasitia brachytruncus albiventer*), Agobon's great field rat (*Arvicornis abyssinicus*, Rüppell), Percival's dwarf gerbil (*Meriones percivali*, Dollman), Kenya mole rat (*Tachyoryztes beanus*, Thomas), black-bellied sunbird (*Nectarinia melanogastra*, Fischer & Reich), from East Africa, and a blue-naped colobus (*Colobus miqueloni pulcher*, Neuman) from Tanganyika.

NOTICE

Trade Mark No. 2378 (Rickshaw device) registered in respect of cotton piece goods for export to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar; No. B142370 (Lamp device) registered in respect of cotton piece goods for export to East Africa, and No. B451470, registered in respect of hand hoes for export to Uganda and Tanganyika, are assigned on the 9th February, 1940, by British East Africa Corporation, Ltd. to British East Africa Corporation (1939) Ltd., both of 35, Crutcher Street, London, without the goodwill of the business in which they are then used.

Market Prices and Notes Latest Returns of Rainfall

Cocoa.—Sellers of Zanzibar spot at 10d. per lb. and grade A April-May, at 10 1/2d. c.i.f. London. Madagascar spot in bags, 10 1/2d. seller and April-May, 9 1/2d. c.i.f. (1939). 8 1/2d. to 1938. 8 1/2d. to 7d.

Coffee.—Prices steady but offerings slow of sale last week. Of 2,000 bags of Kenya sorts offered, 1,330 sold. Grades: A, 75s. to 100s. 6d.; B, 65s. to 88s.; C, 55s. to 75s. 6d.; peaberry, 65s. to 115s. per cwt. Of 1,200 bags of Tanganyika offered, only 335 sold. 1st. sizes, 65s. to 88s.; 2nd, 62s. to 80s. 6d.; 3rds, 55s. 6d. to 71s. 6d.; peaberry, 75s. to 95s. per cwt.

At Tuesday auction 6,531 bags of all grades were on offer and good quality Kenya sorts realised better prices. Kenya bono grey, 90s. to 100s. 6d.; 2nds, 79s. to 85s.; smalls, 75s. 6d. to 88s. 6d.

World consumption of Brazilian coffee in the 1938-39 season totalled almost 17,000,000 bags against 14,650,000 bags in 1937-38. Production, however, still continues greatly in excess of consumption.

Cotton.—Conditions in the spot market have been rather more active, and good to fair East Africans are 4 points higher at 9 1/2d. per lb. American middling spot, 8 1/2d.

The amount of freight space available for the importation of American cotton into Great Britain is to be halved from May 1 to 50,000 bales a month.

Gold.—768s. per ounce (1939). 148s. 6d.; 1938. 140s. 6d.; 1937. 141s. 8d.

Pyrethrum.—The latest quotation of the New York market for these flowers for April-May shipment is 18 1/2 cents, approximately equivalent to £102 per ton. The nominal value for Kenya flowers is about £135. (1939) Kenya, £135; Japanese, £109; 1938, £120; £83.

Tea.—Exports of tea from Nyasaland during February totalled 2,222,222 lb., of which 1,221,000 lb. were from Mwanza and 1,001,200 lb. from Gato.

Tim.—Standard for cash, £52 15s. to £53 3s. three months, £27 7s. 6d. per ton. (1939) £22 7s. 6d.; 1938, £168 7s. 6d.

Tobacco.—Customs duties have been increased all round by 4s. per lb., the old rate of Imperial preference being maintained.

News of Our Advertisers

Boydell & Co. Ltd., the well-known mineral water manufacturer, announce payment of a dividend of 3 1/2% on the ordinary stock and 5% on the deferred ordinary stock. Mr. Luke, presiding at the recent annual meeting of Boydell Ltd., said that the result of the year 1939 proved a considerable increase over those of 1938, the export trade being very satisfactory. In contrast to the action of many British businesses, Boydell had continued its advertising without a break since the opening of hostilities. He paid tribute to the other members of the company's staff who had willingly undertaken additional work caused by the absence of their colleagues in H.M. Forces.

The following details of rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated have been received.

Tanganyika (Week ended March 21).—Arani, 0.88 inch; Arusha, 2.49; Biharamulo, 0.72; Bukoba, 3.64; Dar es Salaam, 5.03; Dodoma, 2.24; Iringa, 1.01; Kigoma, 2.60; Kilindoni, 4.98; Kilipsa, 2.79; Kiwa, 1.11; Kinyangiri, 2.62; Lindi, 1.14; Lushoto, 3.04; Lyamungu, 1.18; Mchinge, 2.00; Mlanya, 2.78; Morogoro, 1.57; Moshi, 0.58; Mtwapa, 2.57; Musoma, 2.05; Mwanza, 1.23; Ngathem, 1.05; Njombe, 3.74; Old Shwanga, 2.57; Sao Hill, 2.68; Sumbesi, 1.86; Tabora, 1.51; Tanga, 1.45; Tukuyu, 1.04 and Uruwa, 0.4 inches.

Nyasaland (Week ended March 27).—Aqua, 0.00; Chikanga, 0.40; Entebbe, 0.80; Fort Portal, 0.60; Gwelo, 0.60; Kabale, 1.00; Kolozi, 0.64; Larua, 0.80; Lasaka, 1.05; Masindi, 0.92; Mbari, 1.18; Mutema, 0.80; Mulunde, 2.15; Namasagan, 1.02; Nampit, 0.75; and Tororo, 1.73 inches.

North Rhodesia (Week ended April 2).—Abercorn, 0.17 inches; Choma, 1.59; Kafue, 0.10; Kapri, 0.57; Kasama, 0.23; Livingstonia, 2.12; Mankwato, 0.20; Lusaka, 0.00; Morija, 1.02; Mpika, 0.80; Mutfulira, 0.17; Ndola, 1.51 and Nkana, 0.53 inch.

Nyasaland (Week ended March 23).—Bandangari, 1.50 inches; Chisamba, 2.35; Likanga, 0.04; Nyama, 0.58; and Rusa, 0.48 inch.

The Kenya and Uganda Railway Advisory Council has recommended the introduction of a through rate of 5s. 6d. per ton, 5s. 2 1/2d. plus per ton for milling in transit charges at Nairobi for coffee booked from the Merian Congo from Kigoma via Mwanza and Nairobi to the coast.

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Good Work on the Lupa

The European school in Mbeya, which had been conducted by Germans of a very distinct Nazi complexion, was closed by the Government of Tanganyika Territory on the outbreak of war, which it caused to be transferred to it the German staff club, convinced of the need to provide education for the children of the white population of the Lupa goldfield, which numbers over 1,000. The authorities decided to build sleeping accommodation in the Mbeya school and to transfer to it the pupils from Chunya, combining the two schools under one staff and in one building. The Rev. E. V. Bean, of the U.M.C.A., who was short while had done wonders in transforming the Chunya establishment from a struggling day school with about 30 day pupils in a boarding school with 22 children and a large and mixed list and some 20 day pupils boys and girls, has been appointed headmaster of the enlarged Mbeya school for the duration of the war. He went to the Lupa from Nyasaland because his bishop and he felt so strongly on the subject of European education, which will be safe in his hands.

Gallant Rhodesians

Mr. and Mrs. M. Tapson, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, have been awarded the bronze medal and certificate of the Royal Humane Society for saving two children from drowning at Beira. Their heroic deed occurred a few months ago when, walking along the beach, they saw the two children in difficulties about 100 yards from the shore. Mrs. Tapson had left hospital only 10 days before after a serious illness, but she followed her husband into the sea. When they reached the children he had to fight a grim struggle against a strong current before they managed to bring them in. One child was in a critical condition, but Mr. Tapson immediately and successfully applied artificial respiration.

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The Crowing Crested Cobra

The crowing crested cobra about which this journal has received so much voluminous correspondence some years ago is again in the news. The last air mail brought the following note from Northern Rhodesia:

An inquest is being held in Namwala on a Native who has died from snake bite. The oldest inhabitant insists that the snake was the *nyikanga*. This is a reptile, 300 ft. from head to tail, with a red gullet, and a crow-like a cock. It lives in a tree. Our credulous correspondent predicts a verdict "Death from supernatural causes."

In Quest of Tourists

Over 20,000 visitors entered Southern Rhodesia last year, and 20,000 visitors from Southern Rhodesia went to the Union of South Africa. The territory is likely to lose some of its visitors from overseas during the war. Mr. E. J. Alderson, Southern Rhodesia's Director of Publicity, is making an official tour of the Union for the purpose of promoting tourist traffic between the two territories.

Dangerous Travel

"I spent a week end at Mandimba," writes the Bishop of Nyasaland in his *Diocesan Chronicle*, "and then set off by a new route to Mho through country which, so the church elders warned me, was a 'one village, gravely wagg'—their heads was very dangerous, full of the largest elephants and the wildest buffaloes. We waded through it from six o'clock of a very rainy morning to four o'clock of an equally rainy afternoon—and saw one buck and two land crabs!"

Serengeti National Park

A Bill to be introduced into the Tanganyika Legislative Council to bring the game laws into harmony, as far as possible, with the International Convention for the Preservation of the Flora and Fauna of Africa. The Bill will establish a national park on the Serengeti Plains, and the existing game reserves will be maintained. A point worth noting is that in the "all the world's animal" is limited to vertebrates, whereas the definition in paragraph 3 of Article 2 of the Convention includes invertebrates.

Rent Restriction

The draft Rent and Mortgage Interest Restriction Bill for Kenya should, says the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, be amended to make the standard rent and the standard rate of mortgage interest those ruling on the date of introduction of the Bill, and not on September 3, 1939. The ordinance was also severely criticised by unofficial members during its second reading in the Legislature, but was defended by the Attorney-General as designed to prevent profiteering. English experts, he said, have shown that rent and interest restrictions were more necessary after a war than during hostilities.

Official Deforestation

Instead of the Government of Kenya implementing its intention announced early in 1939 to try to bring the forest area in the Highlands up to 10% of the total area, by the middle of last year Government had condemned to destruction 615 square miles of forest land, or nearly 2% of the total forest area in Kenya, said Mr. Lodge, president of the annual general meeting of the Kenya Arbor Society. Of this area, he continued, 4,500 acres consisted of Forest Department plantations in the Kikuyu Escarpment forest reserve; by its alienation years of work and expenditure had been brought to naught, and the Department would lose some £1,500 a year revenue from fuel as well as the value of the young cypress and cedar plantations.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SIR JOHN SIMON'S NEW BUDGET, which so greatly increases the cost of smoking, must cause every tobacco grower in the Rhodesias and East Africa to question himself and his fellows anew about the future of his Tobacco Growers and The British Budget of smokers in Great Britain and for many years paid a shilling for twenty cigarettes, now that quantity costs an additional fivepence. It will be amazing if a marked reduction in the consumption of tobacco does not follow this heavily increased charge, particularly, indeed, this new and sharp advance in the Customs and Excise duties on tobacco, which primarily dictated by the need for additional revenue, is also partly intended to check the growth of an industry which has achieved ever higher levels of turnover. Even in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, in the economies of which tobacco plays a great part, few people realise that British tobacco consumption has risen in the last five years from about 150 million pounds, weight to approximately 200 million. The facts themselves have been astonishing as this phenomenal expansion. Perhaps the main cause is that the cost of sugar, under which people have been living has not only led more of them to smoke, but has also led to a general reduction of income, which, in the present generally increased taxation may gradually bring the level of tobacco consumption in this country back to the 150 million pound mark or thereabouts.

In the last completed year before the outbreak of this war, Empire producers sent to the English market some 50 million pounds of leaf, a figure which in no sense marks their maximum possible contribution. In fact, there are indications that the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland may together produce a great increase. 50 million pounds this year had there not been difficulties in respect of dollar exchange and India supplied over 30 millions in 1938. Southern Rhodesia alone has so extensive an area of suitable land that she could within two or three years work up to an output of 100 million pounds of good quality leaf if a definite Empire economic policy were to promise stable markets and if an adequate flow of Native labour could be assured from those areas of northern Nyasaland which are now so little developed. Nyasaland's own interests must, of course, be safeguarded, but so must her relations in this matter of output and man-power with her great British neighbour should not present an insuperable problem, it is surely desirable that the question should be tackled now as a further clearing of the ground for the territorial changes which must come.

While there can be no doubt that the Government of the United States of America will bring strong

**Rapprochement
Might Start
Eastern Africa**

Italy and re-ense a transformation through by the present *re-ense*. As Ethiopia was the bone of contention might not that country serve also to promote that rapprochement which is the desire of all Britons and is a part of practically all Italian? The contacts between British and Italian officials on the Kenya-Ethiopian frontier have been and are most cordial, and while he was Governor of Kenya Sir Robert Brooke-Popham extended more than one marked courtesy to senior Italian officials. If all opportunities could be seized of passing the authorities in Italian East Africa the accumulated experience of the British Eastern African Dependencies is at their disposal. In the asking and of involving him from day one to time, these might all prove useful measures in ending hurt feelings. Though the plans and methods of the two neighbouring countries differ radically, both try to gain from full knowledge of the other's policy and practice complete mutual disclosure which can do no harm to either. From such frank and freedom of contacts friendly trade grows; and if were shared by representatives of France in Somaliland, so might the better personal friendships fostered in the Equator might help to bind in a new understanding three Empires which can cooperate to their joint benefit, but can remain in two camps only to the disadvantage of both. As these words go to press it is announced that the Allies have felt constrained to close the Mediterranean to their own shipping. Every reader will trust that that precautionary measure, clearly arranged by the circumstances of the moment, will soon be safely abandoned, and that the tension will have been once more.



MODERN WARFARE necessitates control of imports of all kinds in order to economise shipping and to husband foreign exchange. If the importation of foodstuffs into Great Britain is therefore regulated by licensing regulations which stipulate that applications for import licences shall, with very few exceptions, be made to the Ministry of Food. Since coffee—with caviare, spices, biscuits and a few other oddments—is an exception requiring a permit from the Board of Trade, it would not seem to be controlled primarily as a foodstuff, but rather from the foreign exchange standpoint. Certain essential foodstuffs may be imported under open general licence from any country, and others under open licence only when consigned from a British possession, the commodities in this second category including citrus fruits, tomato chutney, cacao, but not coffee. If, as we have deduced, coffee imports are controlled for the purpose of conserving foreign exchange, it would seem reasonable to include Empire coffees under the second schedule (that known as Section 54 of No. 50); and that slight amendment of the regulations would provide a strong incentive to the home trade to increase the use of Empire coffee. For any importer will naturally prefer to deal in a commodity covered by an open licence.

The present treatment of Empire and foreign coffees on the same basis prevents Empire growers from benefiting to the full by the present position and feels unfortunate suspicions; in fact, we have heard it said that Guy interests in Costa Rica financially involved in Costa Rica have appealed successfully for the maintenance of coffee imports from that country, which directly competes with good quality East African coffee. In recent years the importation and consumption of Costa Rican coffees has declined a great deal, while the consumption of Empire coffees, particularly from Kenya, has steadily increased. Moreover, the balance of trade as between Costa Rica and Great Britain is very heavily adverse to this country, which introduces difficulty in regard to the trade. On such counts Costa Rica appears to be treated with undue generosity. At a certain stage of the last war a complete ban was imposed on the entry of Costa Rican coffee; now considerable quantities have been learned from trade sources; been purchased for export in London during the current season. The position clearly requires watching, and it would seem that one of the most useful steps which could now be taken from the East African standpoint would be to secure the inclusion of Empire coffees under Section 54 of the regulations.

**Securing the Home Front
Sir Henry Moore's Policy in Kenya**

SIR HENRY MOORE, Governor of Kenya, speaking at the annual dinner in Nairobi of the Royal Society of Arts, said—

"We are fighting a totalitarian war, in which the imponderables of propaganda and the strains and stresses of economic warfare are hardly less important than operations on land, sea or in the air. For these reasons it is, of the first importance that the home front should be secured. By that I mean that the maintenance, and in some cases the further development, of Government services essential to the proper administration and contentment of the inhabitants of this Colony must be ensured.

"We must leave no opening for enemy propaganda to suggest that we are neglecting our responsibilities as a great Colonial Power, or that Colonial subjects of whatever colour, caste or creed are anything but sincere-hearted in their prosecution of the war.

"At the same time we must do all in our power to encourage private enterprise to maintain and develop the Colony's production. Trade of place must be given to those products of which the home country is especially in need. But we must not forget, too, that within the limits which the Ministry of Economic Warfare has had to impose upon shipping space and access to markets, the more we can maintain or extend our export and import trade the greater the contribution we shall make to the general war effort. This is no time to add to the burdens of the harassed taxpayers at home by failing to pay our own way."

35th Week of the War

Rhodesians Join the Near East Army

£1,500,000 Annually to be Contributed by Southern Rhodesia

RHODESIAN infantry, artillery, machine gunners, engineers, signallers and a unit of armoured cars arrived in Egypt on Monday to join the British Army in the Near East. They constituted the first contingent sent to that theatre of war by the Territorial Force of Southern Rhodesia. While most of the men are remaining in the Near East, some drafts are continuing their voyage to England.

In opening Southern Rhodesia's 15th Parliament at Salisbury last week, Sir Robert Stanley, the Governor, paid a tribute to the response of the public in the Colony to the call for service. The Government had been mindful, he said, that the first duty of the country was to assist in the defence of Africa, but it was also appreciated that Rhodesia's front line of defence must be in any part of the world indicated by the highest military authorities.

A new recruiting organisation under civil control was being set up. The system of voluntary service would be maintained, but in order to secure greater efficiency a measure of conscription would be associated with it. The Government was convinced of the desirability of conscription in order to preserve the economic life of the country; there had been no lack of volunteers, but it was necessary for the Government to decide in what capacity the men of the country could render the best service.

Preparations for Rhodesian participation in the Empire air training scheme were proceeding satisfactorily. The first of the three air squadrons offered to the Imperial Government was now complete in personnel, and recruits were coming forward in satisfactory numbers. He had no doubt that the Colony's undertakings to the R.A.F. would be fully carried out.

Generous Financial Assistance

It is officially announced that the Southern Rhodesian Government has undertaken to contribute £1,500,000 a year to the cost of the war.

This amount will cover (1) all internal defence measures in the Colony, including Army personnel; (2) certain expenditure in connexion with Army and Air Force personnel, the Southern Rhodesian Forces who are embodied in the British Army and R.A.F.; (3) the full cost of maintaining the Southern Rhodesian field survey unit and any other units retaining their Southern Rhodesian identity which serve overseas; and (4) contribution towards the capital and maintenance costs of the three flying training schools which are now being set up in Southern Rhodesia.

These arrangements were discussed with Mr. Tredgold, Minister of Defence, Justice and Air, when she was in London early this year and have now been finally agreed by the Governments of Great Britain and Southern Rhodesia.

The Hon. S. M. Lamigan O'Keefe, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, addressed the Royal African Society last night on Southern Rhodesia's War Effort.

Mr. William Addison, a director of the Rhodesia Printing and Publishing Company, and manager of its Salisbury office, has been appointed Chief Recruiting Officer for Southern Rhodesia. His task is primarily to ensure that the best use is made of the Colony's manpower and that persons who can be more usefully employed on the home front are not diverted to the army. Mr. Addison won the M.C. and D.C.M. in the last war while serving with the Black Watch.

Over 100 officers, pilots and technicians forming the advance party of the R.A.F. contingent in connexion with the Empire air training scheme, have arrived in Southern Rhodesia.

Sir Robert Brooke-Popham Returns to Africa

Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Lady Brooke-Popham, Sir James Stirling-Ross, Group Captain A. L. Paxton, and Squadron Leader E. F. Barber, and the other members of the Air Mission to South Africa and Southern Rhodesia in connexion with the scheme for the training of R.A.F. personnel, spent three days in Kenya last week on their way by air to the Cape. Sir Robert visited a kakuli, in the vicinity of which an air training station is likely to be established. Before leaving Nairobi he stated that British military aircraft are technically superior to the German, expressed his confidence that the Germans will never draw level, and declared that the R.A.F. have their tails well up. The Mission reached South Africa on Monday.

Following the suggestion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that photographs of the wartime and other activities of the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories would, if reproduced in the Press, make valuable propaganda, especially in neutral countries, the Kenya Territory has appointed a photographic collecting officer in each Province.

Native Donations for War Purposes

Native residents of Bahati just outside Nakuru recently brought to the District Commissioner in that town 16 bags of potatoes as their joint contribution towards the cost of the war. This produce, being perishable, was sold—at such good prices that it were sent as a consequence to the Kenya War Welfare Fund. The incident, which would in any event have been gratifying, is the more so in view of the fact that it took place when famine threatened certain parts of the Kikuyu reserve, whether the growers could easily have sent these potatoes to relatives.

Natives resident in Nairobi have applied for permission to hold a dance once a month in the Pumwani Memorial Hall with the object of raising funds for the Kenya War Welfare Fund.

Natives of Selukwe, Southern Rhodesia, have contributed £22 to the British Red Cross.

A garden fête, organised by the ladies of the Maropos district netted over £500 for the Central War Fund.

Since the outbreak of war the Beira Red Cross Fund has transmitted £100 to the Society's headquarters in London. British residents are gratified at the many donations from Portuguese sympathisers. A joint bazaar realised £235.

The Lord Mayor's Red Cross and St. John Fund has received £1,000 from the Kenya War Welfare Fund.

Kenya residents are responding well to an appeal for books for men of the merchant service, and the Kenya and Uganda Railways offered to carry bundles of books without charge. Parcels of literature should be addressed to Commander D. L. Bunt, Kilindini, Kenya.

Five hundred pounds of the £750 subscribed in Kenya for the Colony's namesake ship, H.M.S. Kenya, are to be spent on gifts for the vessel, including a silver nickel ship, bell, tampions with silver badges on top for the guns, silver bugles with

crest, electric clocks, a silver hot water bottle for the washroom, framed photographs of Kenya for the gunroom, the warrant officers' mess and the mess recreation room, and a bound book containing the names of the subscribers. The balance of £50 is to be handed over to the captain, on commissioning, for the benefit of the ship's company at his discretion, with a suggestion that some of it might be used, if need arose, for widows and orphans of the officers and ratings.

Nazi Fuehrer in Tanganyika

News of the escape from internment, and the prompt recapture of Herr Ernst Troost, Fuehrer of the Nazi Party in Tanganyika, following the outbreak of war, and a companion named Herrgott, recalls that Troost, one of the leaders of the German commercial community in the Territory, threw in his lot with Hitlerism at the time of its seizure of power in the Reich, and that he grew more and more intransigent.

After his attitude had been criticised by a correspondent in *East Africa and India* as long ago as October, 1933, he wrote in declaring that Germans in Tanganyika wished to live on good terms with the British community, denouncing the idea of propaganda among Natives, but boasting of the existence in East Africa of Nazi Associations which were, he said, identical with the Reich and full representative of the opinion of the German nation. Germans in Tanganyika, he asserted, therefore supported the Nazi movement, because their only object was "to find labour and subsistence for all at home and peace with all foreign nations." That letter, which was published in full, will have deceived none but the gullible—who, unhappily, represented a dangerously large proportion of the British public.

Troost, much to his surprise and annoyance, was taken into custody near Moshi by a British patrol immediately on the outbreak of war, and sent to the Dar es Salaam internment camp, where he and other ringleaders conducted themselves so outrageously towards some of their fellow-countrymen that these inflated Nazis were removed to Onaraning Island, off Dar es Salaam. It is reported that place that Troost and Herrgott escaped, in a manner of which details are not yet available. They were captured a few miles away while resting under a mango tree. Both were in possession of money and were presumably bound for Portuguese East Africa.

Emphasis has been given to certain London newspapers to a report that General von Lottum, on his way to Italian East Africa, was a staff of German operators. No confirmation of this statement is available, and it should accordingly be treated with reserve.

A Lead from Government House

Eady Moore, wife of the Governor of Kenya, addressing a meeting of women in Nairobi last week, advocated voluntary rationing, the savings from which should be made available for war funds. She announced that economy would be practised at Government House in non-essentials, including liquors and cocktails and the simplification of meals, and that the amounts thus saved would be given to war charities.

A reshuffle of the man-power position is being made in Kenya.

More severe rationing of petrol is to be introduced in Kenya in order to conserve dollar exchange and tank shipping space.

Mr. C. R. Charnaud, of the Northern Rhodesian Administration, now serving with the Royal Navy.

Mr. J. W. Stewart, of the Northern Rhodesian Provincial Administration, is now serving with the R.A.F. in East Africa. Mr. J. H. Robertson, of

Bulawayo, is serving in England with the Air Force.

Mr. F. R. Pitt Kennedy, formerly of Southern Rhodesia, and now commissioned in the Army, is in England.

Mr. David J. McCrae, who has been commissioned to the Cameronians after cadet training in Colchester, was in his third year at Edinburgh University, and is a son of Mr. Andrew McCrae, the well-known Kenya settler. The newly commissioned officer was in Kenya.

Mr. Alan Ross, whose death by drowning while serving with the K.A.R. near Nanyuki was recently reported, was formerly manager of the Uganda company's tea estate at Mityana.

Mrs. B. L. Payne, an old resident of Bulawayo, has promised the City, as a jubilee gift, a clock with seven-foot dial and a five-bell Westminster chime, the heaviest bell weighing 30 cwt. The cost is estimated at more than £2,000.

During the absence on leave of Mr. D. R. McDonald, Custodian of Enemy Property in Tanganyika Territory, Mr. W. M. Robertson will act in his stead. Mr. L. A. Bennett has been appointed as Assistant Custodian.

Staff Sergeant Pilots R. R. Piddian-Green and S. N. Lamer, of the Auxiliary Air Unit of the Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force), have been commissioned second lieutenants.

Lieutenant Colonel F. C. G. Stratton, of Nairobi, has been awarded the Efficiency Decoration.

S. Rhodesia's War Budget

SOUTHERN RHODESIA, said Mr. J. H. Smit, Minister of Finance, when introducing his budget on Monday, will spend £1,222,203 from revenue this year for war purposes and a further £1,080,000 from loan funds, as much as possible of this loan being raised locally. Altogether the Minister expects to have to raise by loan £2,702,355; he mentioned that the colony's public debt at present stands at £14,777,000.

Revenue for 1939-40 totalled £4,370,000, including special war revenue of rather more than £550,000, and expenditure from revenue amounted to £4,067,327, of which £293,320 was for war purposes. To this surplus of £302,673 was added £95,000 brought forward from the preceding year. The new budget estimates expenditure at £5,331,820 and revenue at £4,900,000, thus leaving a deficit of £431,820, but deduction of the accumulated surpluses will reduce this shortfall to about £34,000.

Changes in the law will raise the number of income tax payers from 4,000 to some 12,000 persons. At present single persons do not pay if in receipt of an income of less than £100, or married persons below £800, the rate being fixed at 6d. in the £ and rising to a maximum of 3s. 6d. Now the allowances are to be £500 for married and £240 for single persons, decreasing by £1 for every £1 by which the taxable income exceeds £300. For each child the allowance is £75. The new rates of tax are 1s. in the £ on the first £500, 2s. for the second £500, 3s. for the third £500, 4s. for the fourth £500, and 5s. in the £ thereafter. For companies, other than those with their central control in the colony, the rate will be 5s. It is estimated that additional revenue of about £400,000 will result.

Gold premium tax is to be retained, but allowances will be made to producers of 100 oz. a month and under. The return from the tax is expected to fall from £34,000 to £150,000.

£20,000 are expected to accrue from an increase in the excise duty on cigarettes.

An excess profits tax is to be introduced. It will assure to the State 80% of all excess profits during the war.

Background to the

Germany and Norway. It has never thought that we should be able to land south of Trondheim, and send a force into the Oslo sector. Germany means to take and hold Norway with a force of 50,000 men, all trained in mountain warfare; she has a reserve of 250,000 mountain troops. The Allies have some first-class ski troops at their disposal. The French ski battalions are perhaps the best in the world and they have had a whole winter's intensive training. These units are the last word in highly trained, physically fit, fighting troops. Their outfit for this winter has been strenuous—a practice trip with full kit, consisting of a four-day run, 12 hours a day up and down precipitous slopes, the fifth day being a rest day. The comradeship between officers and men is ideal; food, drink, shelter and risks are shared alike. The Germans counted a very great deal upon their internal sabotage in Norway, organised chiefly through the Nordische Gesellschaft, ostensibly a society for the propagation of Nordic culture and ideals, and claiming to have contacts in every village and town through Scandinavia. It is, in fact, a vast organisation of espionage and treason. It has filled the Nordic States with spies, and planned the betrayal of Norway. This organisation in Sweden is very extensive indeed. There is a complete plan for taking over that country. In German eyes, it should become necessary. *Imperial Policy Group Memorandum.*

Hitler's Treachery.—Norway fell to treachery, apt to conquest. That even Hitler would swoop on her unprovoked had never been suspected, though it is clear now that preparations for the crime had been in train for months. The Germans have paid a stern price for what they reckoned would cost them no less at all. The full tale of the German naval disaster is still incomplete. But it is well within the mark to say that close on half the fleet with which Germany started the war is out of action temporarily or for ever. Such is the price Hitler has so far paid for an operation the purpose of which is still something of a mystery, and which has brought him the first sharp check he has received. There is no sign of any serious consequences yet. It is worth remembering that the incidents were simultaneous, and are commonly begun.

Germany's Iron.—How could Hitler carry on without iron imports if Germany's requirements are cut to ribbons, if home supplies are developed fully and without regard to cost, and if collection of scrap is organised with the customary German thoroughness? It is scrap iron which when becomes of the utmost importance—for iron is not normally used up like petrol, and it is vital to the impact of arms and in a highly industrial country like Germany this circulation is vitally rapid. There is still scrap left in Germany itself, and collections of old iron have not been organised in Poland, Czechoslovakia or Denmark. There remain hundreds of miles of railway of no great economic value, and in emergency thousands of tons of ocean-going shipping could be broken up. Sweden, however, remains the king pin of the iron situation. With Swedish ore German steel production might even be expanded. Without Swedish ore production could not be maintained at the old level, though the shortage would be inconvenient for the Nazi Warlords. It would not be fatal. *Mr. Meyn speaks in the News Chronicle.*

At the end of the day, it is a chief of police at Tromsøas, his function commander, and his relations are wide. If the enemy could grab it firmly, two consequences would follow. First, the invaders would be doubly sure of relieving Trondheim from the south. Second, it would become difficult for the Allies to hold any effective footing in Norway for long. This is the status and magnitude of the crisis. The enemy has now reached Tromsøas. If no more long and bitter battles mean victory in the new Pentecost War by the same dogged spirit that won the old one under Wellington, Britain and France must send immediate and powerful reinforcements of seasoned soldiers, guns, mechanics, and ammunition. The alternative is extended and painful. It is one thing or the other. The decision is a fundamental one. The landing in the Norwegian campaign is the test of the capacity of the British Government to meet a crisis. *Mr. ...*

Opinions Exploited.—The highly trained infantryman of to-day is the most skilled of all soldiers. *The Times* writes: "The evolution of a man as incapable of evolution as a Nazim."

Paris ever ticks a sector, and every conductor is a woman. *Mr. ...* One of the gravest evils of war is that it tends to kill thought. *The Christian News Letter.* The Fascist machine is not, and knows it is not, outside this conflict of peoples. *Count Grandi.*

Hitler is possessed of a consuming idea to defeat Britain and disrupt the Empire. *Mr. Neville Henderson.* The German invasion of Norway is now said to cause more sorrow than in Sicily. *Mr. William Hickey.*

Any nation which is hated is eventually torn to pieces by the hatred within itself. *President Roosevelt.* Nothing would be so likely as to bring Italy into the war after a British retreat from Norway. *Mr. Vernon Bartlett, M.P.*

The more dangerous the situation of the British army in Norway, the more likely becomes a German drive through Sweden. *Mr. ...* Eighty-four per cent. of the new taxation is in respect of tax and present war expenditures and only 16% in respect of social service. *Mr. A. Richards, M.P.*

Our mining of the Baltic from Denmark or Lithuania is a stroke whose importance is equalled only by its pertinence. *The ...* It is certain that there could continue to be five more incomes in this country available for spending at the will of individuals. *Mr. Hugh Dalton, M.P.*

Despite Hitler's boast about his air force checkmating naval power it is now worthy that the Nazis are put on with the construction of the largest type of warships. *Lord ...* The complacency which takes us to return (with some loss and impoverishment) to our normal life seems to be to be disastrous, unaware of the extent to which the foundations of our life are being shaken. *Mr. ...*

Mr. J. E. W. Flood

THE tributes to the late Mr. J. E. W. Flood which have appeared in these columns may be added to the following from a correspondent of *The Times*:

"By his death, at the early age of 53, of J. E. W. Flood, the Colony has lost an able Civil servant, and those who knew the honours of his friendship a true and loyal friend. During his undergraduate days at Trinity College, Dublin, he was as popular among his fellow students as he was distinguished by his scholastic successes, and his fellow-undergraduates had ever respected and valued his hearty, generous and kindly personality.

During Mr. Flood's career in the Colonial Office, special interest was the work of the younger members of the Colonial Service. He was their fatherly adviser, and none ever failed to have a welcome from him with lavish hospitality when they returned home on leave. He knew the intimate history of each, and to many his advice and direction, singly or in groups, was of the utmost value.

After repeated efforts he managed to get out to France in the last War, where he served for two years with the Royal Munster Fusiliers and was wounded. Indeed, his death was indirectly caused by his wounds.

As a Freemason his natural love for his fellows was blossomed in all its full glory. His work was fully recognised by the rulers in the various promoting him to be a Senior Grand Officer in the Craft, The Royal Arch, The Mark, and The Rose Croix. Of the Trinity College, Dublin, Lodge he was a Past Master and treasurer, and for many years that Lodge owed him a debt of gratitude which is difficult to express.

To many who suffered misfortune his kindly and quiet help was always given without ostentation and often secretly. That beautiful injunction to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, to be the rule of his life, and he made it so.

To many his passing will be not only a personal material loss. Few men have left more pleasant memories among their fellows, and of few could it be more truly said, "he walked in love."

Padre Cured of Leprosy

THE WHITE FATHERS started mission work in Nyasaland in 1889, but withdrew the month following to many difficulties. In 1902 they returned and with them came Father Honoré, who built the first Roman Catholic church in the country. In May, 1934 he fell a victim to leprosy; now, after five years of anti-leprosy treatment, he has been pronounced by the doctors to be completely cured. So well authenticated a case of certified recovery from the dread disease is not common, and will be a source of great encouragement to workers in that field of endeavour. All his friends will be especially pleased to hear of the padre's complete restoration to health.

It is chronicled in Father Honoré's journal of the Mission that he was the first man to ride a bicycle, to ride a motor-cycle, and to drive a motor-car in the Protectorate. But the late Mr. Fred Mott wrote in his book, "After Livingstone," in the early eighties, I imported the first bicycle into the country, a 22-inch wheel and a small trailer with solid rubber tires. I imported also the first of the Native paths, which were made so simple that ancient and primitive machines could use them. The pioneer bicycle in Nyasaland and its own was the Mott, the pioneer bicycle.

Death of Sir Percival Fynn

SIR PERCIVAL FYNN, who died at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, last week at the age of 68, had rendered great services to the Colony, in which he had lived for more than 40 years, and to the public affairs of which he had devoted his abilities, care and wisdom.

Percival Harold Leslie Fynn was born in Cape Colony in 1872, was educated at Dale College, King William's Town, entered the Civil Service of the Cape in 1889, and transferred in 1907 to that of the British South Africa Company. Appointed auditor in the following year, he became Secretary to the Treasury in Southern Rhodesia in 1908, and in 1910, Treasurer and a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils. When the Colony attained self-government four years later Fynn joined Sir Charles Gubbins's first Government as Treasurer, in the following year he received the C.B.E., and the title of his office was changed to Controller of Finance. He continued to fulfil the duties until his party was defeated at the 1933 election, following which he was for a time Leader of the Opposition.

Having acted as Controller of the Museums in the Government of the British East, he joined the Government as Minister without Portfolio, but in 1925 he accepted the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and, despite his steadily poor health, continued in that office until quite recently, and acted as an Minister during the absence of Mr. Huggins from the Colony last year.

Sir Percival served in Southern Rhodesia at the Imperial War Conference in 1916 and 1917 in London and Ottawa respectively, and he was Knighted in 1935.

A capable, kindly, tactful and courteous man, he was admired and respected for his long and able public service.

Obituary

We regret to report the death last week of Dr. J. A. Murray, C.M.G., former Deputy Principal Medical Officer in Kenya.

Mr. R. L. Holmes, who had lived in the Lusaka district for many years, was killed recently in a flying accident after having been thrown from his plane.

Lieutenant Colonel L. F. Home, who has died in West Horsley at the age of 62, served in the Mines Department of Southern Rhodesia from 1900 to 1905, and from then until 1912 was engaged in gold-trading work in the Colony.

The death is announced at the age of 40 of Captain D. J. Vanhien, a director of the National Bank of Belgium, and the Baronde du Congo. Captain Vanhien had conducted many air surveys between Belgium and the Congo.

Southern Rhodesian journalism has suffered the loss recently of Mr. P. J. Jesse, who wrote under the pseudonym of "The Boer" and "The Talker" in Rhodesia in 1900, and was employed by the Rhodesia Railways until 1932. He was a keen and boxing enthusiast.

Mr. Ransford, who died in Cookham Dean last week at the age of 65, had a distinguished career in the Colonial Service, and had been particularly interested in Tropical Africa, in which connexion he was well known to many of our readers. While Governor of Sierra Leone and Cape Verde Islands, he did much to further native education.

LATEST NEWS

Copperbelt Riots Inquiry**Three Commissioners Appointed**

THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY appointed by the Secretary of State for these colonies to inquire into the recent disturbance on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia will be composed of Sir John Forster (Chairman), Deputy Commander of the United Kingdom's Unemployment Inquiries Act, Sir Walter Buchanan Smith, Lieutenant Governor of the Southern Province of Northern Rhodesia from 1930 to 1935, and Mr. A. Dalgleish, an officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

The Commission will be expected to leave for Northern Rhodesia at a very early date, and will be assisted by three local assessors, nominated to represent respectively the points of view of the mine managements, the European employees, and the African employees.

The terms of reference of the Commission are to inquire into and report upon the causes and circumstances of the recent disturbances in Northern Rhodesia and matters relating thereto, and to make recommendations.

As a result of this, it is naturally refrain from further comment, but it is fair to record that the strike of European miners has been most outspokenly condemned by the daily newspapers published in Northern Rhodesia, one of which entitled a leading article "About one and a half," while the other accused the members of the Southern Rhodesian Mine Workers' Union of stirring up their scrap paper, starting a campaign, the use of the strike as a weapon, and of being miners who are engaged in stopping African workers from their domination.

Correspondent Suspects European Agents

The communication which has reached us from a responsible correspondent in the following passages are worth quoting.

"When the Europeans went on strike the Natives quietly but determinedly refused that they would cease work once the trouble was settled. There was no strike committee to organise the Natives and no particular leaders, only a mass knowledge that a strike was to take place, and that Natives, when questioned, were completely ignorant of the identity of their leaders. This, I found the evening press had termed the determining factor which was accepted as normally as the knowledge that might follow a day."

The assumption cannot therefore be overlooked that an organisation, with a first-class knowledge of Native psychology, has instigated insidious campaigns, propaganda, particularly as the voiced demands of the Natives were correct, and were so intelligently phrased that their very absurdity made the situation less alarming.

They abandoned 5s. per day and offered to feed themselves. The economic wage for an active on the mine varies from 4s. to 5s. 3d. per day, plus food, which is acknowledged to be good and ample. Concerning the *mass*, they continued quietly to demand the new conditions, adopting a brilliant strategy of passive resistance. There was no threat of violence; no form of contempt, no insults. The Natives sat with their thousands on their sports ground and refused even to consider discussion of the matter.

Native Workers Determined, but Not True Intent

"We want no trouble and we do not intend to be troubled by the Europeans; we just want 5s. a day, or 5s. 3d. on permission to go to our homes," they said, and

hearing, however cunningly displayed, could offer this attitude. And Tuesday, April 21, showed with the mine and Government officials at their wits' end, and physical and mental. The strike, headed by the Natives, was the first founded. The mine had been closed for almost a week. Europeans were out of work, and the Natives took a quiet delight in emphasising their importance in the scheme of things.

On April 3 detachments of the Northern Rhodesia Defence Force arrived, and it was decided to attempt to divide the Natives into two groups—the confirmed strikers from the half-minded—and mine and Government officials, with a guard of European and Native militia, went to the compound offices. It was there explained to a crowd of Natives, variously estimated to number from 4,000 to 8,000, that wages were to be paid but, and that thereafter those who refused to work could go home.

A number of Natives then filed forward, and were interfered with by the more militant Native police and one European miner, with the men in an endeavour to quieten the strikers. They were attacked and driven into the offices. Stones literally rained down over the doors and windows. It was necessary to fire on the attackers. Two Lewis guns were used; one jammed after a short burst, and the second was put out of action by a thrown rock. The Native police then opened rifle fire, and eventually the attackers withdrew. Fourteen were killed and 22 wounded.

In the afternoon thousands of Natives left the compounds.

Nothing took place on April 4, but the situation did not ease. Rumour was rife. In the afternoon the strikers refused to permit the burial of the killed, and we passed another week of suspense.

Influence of Southern Rhodesian Troops

Early on Friday, April 5, a troop train carrying 250 men of the Southern Rhodesian Regiment arrived, fully equipped as for overseas service. Their fine appearance and discipline made a tremendous impression, and by 10 a.m. the Native stores were replenished and Natives were again wandering freely about the town. The news spread like wildfire to the compounds, and an easing of the tension became apparent.

That afternoon a detachment marched into the compounds, and, ignorant of the strikers, buried the dead and set up to the station. On the next day 70% of the strikers returned to work.

Globe and Phoenix Meeting

At last week's annual general meeting of the Globe and Phoenix Gold Mining Company, Colonel G. S. Harvie Watt, M.P., paid tribute to the late Chairman, Mr. F. A. Macquisten, K.C., M.P., who had been a director for 27 years and Chairman for nearly 20.

Mr. Alexander Macquisten, the new Chairman, announced that the board had that morning decided to pay an interim dividend of 18 6d. per share, free of tax, equivalent to 10% of the company, which last year paid £58,000 in income tax would, he said, be £60,000 this year.

Development at the Phoenix mine were encouraging, and results at the Ball mine fully justified its flotation as a separate company; such a step was difficult in present circumstances, but the whole question would be carefully considered on the return to England of Mr. Kingston, the consulting engineer.

The election to the board of Colonel H. P. Mitchell, M.P., was completed, and the retiring director, Mr. J. H. Younger, was re-elected.

Mining Companies & Budget Company Progress Reports

The position of mining companies in Great Britain and operating in Rhodesia and Rhodesia has not been changed by the cancellation of the 15% surcharge on dividends introduced by the new budget, and no guarantee is available in regard to their liability to excess profits tax or to the dividend standard which they will be permitted. Those companies which are in the development stage or which had suffered in the depression here, however, again been promised special consideration. Representations have already been made to the Board of Reference and it is hoped that some satisfactory basis may soon be established.

The statutory limitation on dividends in this country to the highest rate actually paid in any of the three accounting years preceding the outbreak of war will in a few cases bring quite unexpected advantages. Roan Antelope, for instance, which paid 15% last year, entitled under this formula to pay the 20 2/3% rate of 24 cents per share, and Rhodesian Anglo-American, which paid 11% last year, could increase to 13 1/2%. The Kibakana, which paid 1% per share last year, could just manage to pay its interim dividend, and could distribute 12s. 6d.

It should be added that from sections such advantages from the war, the Northern Rhodesian copper mining companies have succeeded to sell most of their output to the Imperial Government at approximately the pre-war price, and that they have not sought or the market expected, the concessions now proffered by the new budget.

Mining companies in a still earlier stage of development, such as New German Gold Mines, in Kenya, which company has just paid its maiden interim dividend, clearly deserve treatment which will take into account the speculative nature of the enterprise, the wasting character of the asset, and the fact that shareholders have gone without dividends for the last five years. In such cases, a dividend should not be granted a fixed standard, but should be rather less than satisfactory, there will be owing to the company funds which can either be diverted to the acquisition and development of some other suitable property, or spreading the risks of the shareholders, or in Government loans as a reserve against

Bushozi Mines, reports for the quarter ending March 31. Developed 1,525 ft. and sampled 170 ft. of the reef. Losses: Hollins section, 2,000 tons, with 85 tons of copper; Warwick Section, 380 tons, with 87 tons of copper; Warwick East Section, 910 tons, with 42 tons of copper.

Rosterman. The progress report for March states: Main shaft sunk 40 ft. to the reef. The reef intersected at 1,115 ft. level. Dwt. of ore 25 tons. Ore No. 12 level driving was started on the reef, intersected by the main shaft, and reported in the previous month's statement, and advanced 105 ft. in low water. On No. 11 level, W drive was extended 45 ft. to 90 ft. adv. 20 ft. over 52 in. E drive advanced 50 ft. to 100 ft. adv. 6 ft. over 80 in. Ore No. 11 level W drive extended 50 ft. to 55 ft. adv. 11-2 ft. over 79 in. E drive 140 ft. W advanced 75 ft. to 100 ft. adv. 10 1/2 ft. over 11 in. E drive 32 1/2 ft. W started and advanced 45 ft. adv. 2 1/2 ft. over 60 in.

New German Mines. A progress report for the first quarter of 1940 states that 10,026 tons of ore were treated and that shipments of bullion amounted to 3,780 oz. fine gold and 222 1/2 oz. silver. The average yield averaged 42.94% per ton, and the cost per fine oz. of gold to 113.4s., compared with 118.29s. during the whole operating period in 1939, though the new income tax payable this year is now included. Development footage totaled 128 ft. stopping preparation to 33 1/2 ft. and surface development to 131 ft. shortage of mine air preventing better figures. New parts for the power plant are being cast in South Africa, and are expected to arrive on the property within the next few months. The accounts for 1939 have been audited and will shortly be circulated to shareholders.

Kavirondo Gold Mines. The March progress report states that during the month 75 tons were crushed at Kakamega, producing 296 oz. fine gold, and 780 tons at Chausu, yielding 184 oz. fine gold. Total output: 580 oz. fine gold.

Development. At Koa Mulumu, 4th level, the drive N. adv. 5 1/2 ft. to 56 ft. stopping continued above the 2nd and 3rd levels. Drive South was down to 130 ft. and stopping resumed. At Kibakana, West section, from the shaft 130 ft. to 150 ft. on the reef, 13 ft. adv. over 130 ft. to 135 ft. on the reef is being completed. The power plant at Kakamega is now running continuously. At No. 3 area, at Chausu, 2nd level, No. 3 trough winze was resumed late in the month and sunk 6 ft. to 114 ft. on the 4th level; N.E. drive adv. 30 ft. to 93 ft. on quartz of variable width and fair value, footwall drive adv. 45 ft. to 45 ft. on quartz 1 1/2 in. wide averaging 22 dwt. gold per ton. Stopping and drives were carried out at Bocaré in preparation for stopping. At Wolomé a prospecting winze was sunk 25 ft. on quartz of fair value.

Rhokana's Interim

Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., has declared an interim dividend of 25%. A similar interim distribution was made a year ago.

Rhoanglo Dividend

Rhodesian Anglo-American, Ltd., has declared an interim dividend of 6 1/2 d. per share, less British tax of 7s. 6d., and less Dominion tax at 5 1/4 d.

Rio Tinto Meeting

The annual meeting of the Rio Tinto Company, which has interests in the copper mining industry of Northern Rhodesia, is to be held in London at a dinner.

Mining Personnel

Mr. A. M. McMillan, the mining engineer, has been made for Tanganyika Territory. Some two years ago he made a report on the Geita properties of Kenya Gold Mines, Ltd.

Mr. A. M. McMillan, general manager of the Molo Gold Mines, has been appointed to the position of while on an inspection tour. He had previously had the company for the past 30 years, and was responsible for the invention of the process, which enables the mines to treat the ore in a more efficient manner.

Kenya Mining Association

The Hon. S. G. Gherrie, M.L.C., has been elected President of the Kenya Mining Association, with Major E. H. Salisbury and Mr. G. E. Barnard as Vice-Presidents. Mr. D. S. Williams has been re-elected Chairman, and Mr. B. O. Abrams, Vice-Chairman. The Committee is composed of Messrs. J. P. Lopes, S. Everett, D. Wallace, S. G. Robertson and Mr. G. E. Barnard.

Reverend's Good News

Reverend Mines, Ltd., announce a profit of £55,472 for 1939, compared with £51,581 for the preceding 12 months. Revenue during the 12 months totalled £185,583 and expenditure £130,111, leaving a balance of £55,472 to be carried to the appropriation account. After adding £1,867 brought forward, the available total of £57,344 has been disposed of as follows: dividends and directors' additional remuneration, £31,650; depreciation, £10,100; transfer to general reserve, £10,000; carried forward, £2,594. Ore reserves on 31st March 1940 were 1,633,000 tons. At West Mine, were 2,200 tons at 298.5s. per ton, and 1,000 tons at 289.000. The O.M. mine was estimated at 789,900 tons, averaging 1.1% copper. Mining operations began in 1938, the cost of the mine and plant being £1,200,000. Dividends amounting to £1,867 were paid.

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...of first-class, all-weather...
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...shown a comprehensive energy...
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...nor indeed anything approaching a...
...history of Colonial Africa. A grant...
...for a programme of development, and in addition...
...there is an annual subvention of £20,000,000 to assist...
...current administrative expenditure. Two-thirds of...
...this huge grant is earmarked for roads, and no...
...more than £5,500,000 for military works.

The complete road scheme provides for 6,700 miles of roads of standard type—a carriage-way 20 feet wide, footpaths 3 feet 3 inches, camber not to exceed 4% or gradient 7%, curves to have a radius of at least 24 yards, and the stone foundation to be 10 inches thick, reinforced with a 6-inch layer of rubble, and tarred.

The first instalment of the plan comprises 2,770 miles, estimated to cost £22,970,000, or just under £12,000 a mile, a figure arrived at by experience in making 2,027 miles of fully metalled and tarred

...Ethiopia...
...soldiers...
...other families...
...presence to...
...and some...
...possessions...
...mining or agriculture...
...coffee or oil plants, with...
...merchants and traders. All the agricul...
...come under the aegis of associations which...
...Stephen...
...and farms, as is the practice in Libya, and are...
...advised by the scientific expeditions sent out from...
...Italy directly after the campaign in order to study...
...the potentialities of the country. Medical, veterinary...
...and educational services are in full swing.

Natives are employed in many ways, though on some farms, most of which are situated in the temperate belt—at between 5,000 and 6,500 feet above sea-level, all the manual work is done by Italian peasants. In theory Italians are settled only on land which was formerly the personal property of the Emperor, but it is admitted that in one settlement, Oleda, 25 miles from Addis Ababa, its former Native occupants have gladly consented to shift their residence to a place which, from the Native point of view, presents greater advantages in the shape of newly drilled wells and improved *tukuls* (huts). The land is not "conveyed" to companies, but they are given a monopoly of development for 25 years, which period will be extended on satisfactory proof of good work. Meanwhile a Royal Commission is conducting a survey and compiling a land register.

Signor Quadri's book affords an outline of Italian progress in East Africa, but leaves many gaps to be filled in detail. He says nothing of military organisation, reveals no dramatic discovery of minerals, and implies that no oil has been found. The volume is written in a modest tone which suggests that its information is reliable, the author worked officially in Ethiopia and in the Italian Ministry for East Africa.

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Market Prices and Notes **Important Notice to Readers**

Coffee. Tuesday, auction. Kenya Java greenish, sold from 82s. to 102s. 6d.; second, 75s. 6d. to 80s. 6d.; and Tanganyika bold greenish greyish from 75s. to 79s. Cotton. Good to fair East African, again higher at 9.09d. per lb. American middling spot, 8.22d. per lb. (London. 1939: 1939: 148s. 6d.; 1938: 139s. 6d.; 1937: 145s. 10d.)

Pyrethrum. There is no change in the market, the nominal value of Kenya flowers being about £145 per ton. (1939: Kenya £145, Japanese £108, 1938: £120, £83.) Tobacco. During the first week tobacco auctions in Southern Rhodesia 9,208 bales of fire-cured were sold. They contained 224,575 lb. of tobacco, and realised £254,221, at an average of 8.64d. per lb. In addition 56,722 lb. of dark fire-cured were sold at an average of 4.94d. per lb. The price for fire-cured varieties was slightly higher than last year's figure of 8.39d. per lb. Better quality leaf at the beginning of the second week raised the average price to 10.01d.

Sales of tobacco at the Limbe auctions up to April 25 were as follows: fire-cured, 635,000 lb., averaging 9.35d. per lb. fire-cured, 23,300 lb., averaging 3.89d., sun-cured, 31,000 lb., averaging 6.58d. Prices are higher in each category than for fire-cured are about 3d. higher than last year and for fire-cured about 2d. higher.

Sisal for Surgical Sutures

That sisal strands may be successfully employed in surgery as a substitute for silkwool sut, horse hair or linen thread is indicated by 82 trial cases in Tanganyika which have been reported in the *East African Medical Journal*. The chief advantages of sisal are its cheapness, the ease of preparation and storage, and its adaptability in the matter of thickness. Dr. G. A. Macgregor and Mr. D. A. M. Miskar, who conducted the experiments, are convinced that sisal thread could be readily employed for the most expensive types of cutaneous sutures.

Kihimanjoro Coffee

Coffee harvested on Mount Kilimanjoro by members of the Kihimanjoro Agricultural Co-operative Union between August 1937 and August 1939, totalled 2,656 tons of parchment or 2,145 tons of hulls coffee, a increase of more than 38% over the 1938-39 total. The crop sold in Nairobi and Mombasa at an average of 32s. 12 cents per cwt. for parchment coffee from Moshi, being 9% lower than in the previous season. Prices varied between 34s. to 36s. per cwt. for parchment. Average prices for fire-cured coffee from the portion of the crop harvested to December 31, 1939, were: Grade A, 52s.; Grade B, 48s.; Grade C, 44s.; peaberry, 50s. It is expected that the 1940-41 crop will not be below 3,000 tons of parchment coffee. It is expected to ripen earlier than usual as the distribution of rains has been extremely favourable.

In order to safeguard the country's stocks of newsprint, all newspapers are compelled to limit the number of their pages, for the cessation of shipment of pulp from Scandinavia has cut off some three-quarters of Great Britain's normal supplies of the raw materials for paper-making.

"East Africa and Rhodesia" will do all in its power to continue a full service of essential news and impartial comment, and the other features of interest to the journal. It has always endeavoured to present the news as concisely as possible, and will seek to abbreviate it further whenever condensation can be advantageously practised. The correspondence columns which are believed to be of general interest and value, will be maintained, but readers are invited to co-operate by keeping their communications as brief as possible. They can also help in this emergency by renewing their subscriptions immediately they fall due.

Tea for Native Labour

An experimental ration of tea for Native workers in one of the mines of the Rhokana group in the Northern Rhodesia Copperbelt was initiated last July, says the report for 1939 of the International Tea Market Expansion Board. The experiment is to last for one year, at the end of which period the general effect and reaction of the workers to the ration will be carefully checked. The tea campaign in Nyasaland continued to progress. At the request of the Nyasaland Board, Mr. A. J. Bouchie, the I.T.M.E.B. Commissioner in South Africa, visited the Protectorate to report on the work done there, and his report was favourable. The Nyasaland and Uganda Tea Associations and the Tea Cess Board of Kenya all contributed to the International Board.

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News Items in Brief East African Delegation

A Pan-African Publicity Conference may be held in Southern Rhodesia later this year.

The British India Company's East African Delegation Committee announces the payment of the interim dividend of 24%.

The Buret Tea Company, which operates in Kenya Colony, announces the payment of a final dividend of 25%, making 40% for the year, compared with 37%.

The Union of South Africa has provisionally fixed its quota of duty-free Virginia tobacco to be imported from Southern Rhodesia at 500,000 lb. at 1s. 2½d. per lb. wet weight at auction.

Imports into Northern Rhodesia during 1939 totalled £4,617,668, while exports were valued at £10,282,227, a slight increase on the previous year's figures of £10,129,876.

The Kenya Railway Company has decided to buy the 300-ton motorboat, TRAK, plying on Lake Tanganyika, to supplement the now inadequate service of the GENERAL TOMBERG. The heavy task of transporting the TRAK overland from one lake to the other is expected to take almost a year.

Sudan Plantations Syndicate, which paid 8% last year, distributed 12% in 1939, and is therefore well situated under the ruling of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that during the war no company may pay a dividend in excess of the highest in any of the three years ended not later than June 30, 1939.

A special session of the Convention of Associations of Nyasaland has appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. W. Tait Bowie, H. B. Wilson, H. G. Duncan, and M. P. Barrow, to consider the constitution and objects of the Convention to strengthen its position, and prevent overlapping with other associations.

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Mr. John Smith, of the Department of Agriculture in Uganda, who has acted as secretary to the East African Delegation sent to London to discuss economic matters with the Imperial authorities, left England yesterday by air to return to Entebbe. Major Cavendish Benckock, who is not expected to leave for another 10 or 14 days, and Mr. A. J. Wakefield, who is on leave, are the only two members of the delegation still in this country.

An African's Comparisons

Native chiefs and Jeanes school students recently toured places of interest in the Southern Province of Northern Rhodesia. Having been shown the Victoria Falls, the demonstration plots at Karochamba, Agricultural Station, and a central school at Demu, near Pemba, one of the chiefs remarked: "The Victoria Falls are wonderful, Karochamba is fine, but Demu is our work."

To Combat Soil Erosion

The Government of Nyasaland has invited applications for appointments as temporary supervisors of active field work in connexion with measures for the control of soil erosion. It is proposed to appoint five Europeans to such posts at the initial salary of £300 per annum, with return first class passages, 60 days leave for each year of essential service, and a consolidated travelling allowance of £40 monthly.

School of African Studies

Mr. Justice Hawke, Mr. Justice Charles and Mr. Justice Jeter have dismissed an appeal by the School of Colonial and African Studies for exemption from payment of rates on the ground that it is "a society instituted for purposes of science, literature or the fine arts exclusively." The Divisional Court agreed with the Court of Quarter Sessions that the applicant society does not come within the exemption granted by the Scientific Societies Act of 1929.

Colonial Administration

The Oxford University Summer School in Colonial Administration will hold its third session from July 1 to 13 at Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford. The School is open to members of the Colonial Service (whose wives are also eligible for membership) and applications from missionaries, non-official residents of the Colonies and retired officials are invited. Such applications should be accompanied by brief particulars of the official or other position of the applicant. The conference fee is £21 5s. and the residence fee £7 7s.

Nyasaland Native Welfare Fund

Capitation and work pass fees paid by Natives of Nyasaland, engaged in Tanganyika and the Rhodesias, as well as by the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association, are paid into the Nyasaland Native Welfare Fund, the income of which averages about £100 a month. Some of the grants from it recently approved by the Governor are: £870 for rebuilding the shelter in Blantyre used by Natives proceeding to or returning from work in Southern Rhodesia or South Africa; £400 for a scheme of soil conservation and land usage, mainly in the Ncheu district; £250 for a similar purpose in the Dedze district; £250 for an agricultural show hall and club in Lilongwe, provided an equal sum be raised by local subscriptions; and £237 for demonstration plots in various food and economic crops in the central areas, the South Nyasa highlands, the Upper Shire district, and the hill areas of Zomba.



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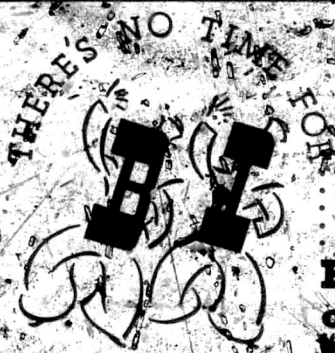
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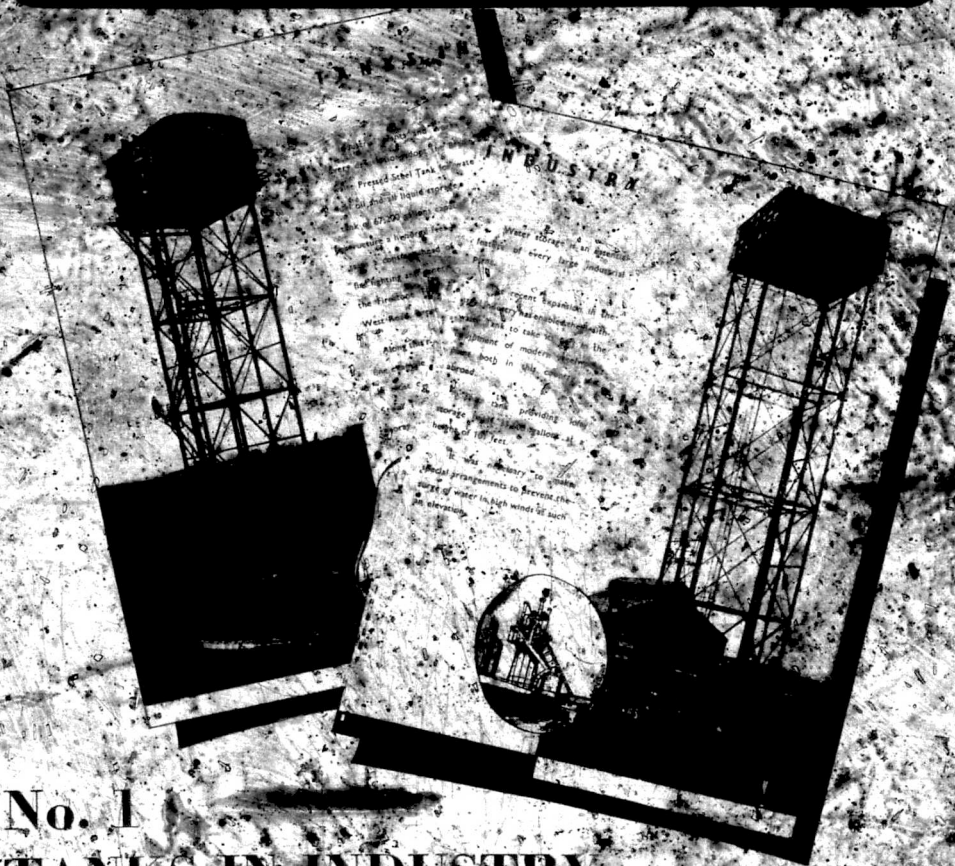
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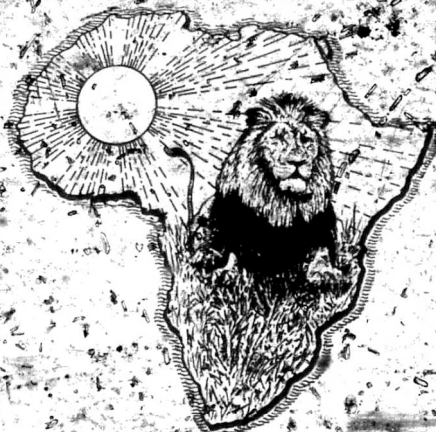
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

A SPLENDID EXAMPLE has been set by Sir Henry Moore, Governor of Kenya, in introducing drastic rationing at Government House, simplifying meals, omitting such non-essentials as cocktails and liqueurs, and giving to war charities the sums thus saved. A lead of this kind is one which a representative makes it much easier for the ordinary member of a Colonial public to practise that simplification of living which is so desirable in present circumstances, but which need involve no particularly severe régime. The case for some measure of self-denial is irrefutable. General Van Heutter was so impressed with the moral value of abnegation that while he was in supreme command of the British forces in East Africa towards the end of the last war, with his headquarters in Dar es Salaam, he gave the strictest orders that all officers' messes should on two days a week forgo fresh meat and vegetables and restrict themselves instead to "bully" beef and biscuits. The object was to remind those at the base frequently and regularly of the hardships of their fellows at the front. The G.O.C. of course, kept rigidly to the procedure he had prescribed for others, and the instructions were willingly obeyed by everyone. With typically British generosity, the only exceptions to the rule were the Germans in the last prisoner-of-war camp! That example set twenty-three years ago by a fine fighting General deserves to be recalled in East Africa, which contains as large a proportion of ardent warriors as any part of the Commonwealth, and which will respond with alacrity to inspired leadership. It is leadership which needed above all else in Africa, as in Great Britain, and it is significant that our correspondence from

the territories in recent months has been much more concerned with the lack of leadership than with all other topics put together. Obvious difficulties have had to be overcome, many new organisations have had to be created, and unknown and constantly changing factors have greatly complicated the general problem. That much has been done may be said with confidence, but that the Dependents cry out for bolder leadership is likewise indisputable.

THE CLOSING OF THE MEDITERRANEAN to the merchant shipping of the Allied Powers is a particularly severe blow to East Africa, for until changed circumstances justify abandonment of this precautionary embargo, all shipping for the territories must take the far longer and much more expensive route round the Cape. Ocean mails which have been arriving within about three weeks will again require the seven or eight weeks to which the public grew reconciled in the early weeks of the war. Worse, however, than the heavily increased cost and much extended delay is the probability that prolongation of this emergency measure will deprive East Africa of shipping tonnage upon which it would otherwise have counted in other words, most dependencies may have to reduce their shipments to Great Britain of products which the Imperial authorities would be glad to receive, but which they may be driven to obtain from much less desirable sources. East Africa has been well—even generously—treated in the matter of shipping, and while we have every confidence that the Ministry will continue to do all that lies in its power, it is but prudent to note

possibility of serious interference in communication between this country and East Africa. If the war should spread to the Mediterranean, the air mail services would presumably be directed to West Africa, thence eastward to Khartoum, and then south by the present route. Compensation for Eastern African producers anxious to supply food-stuffs for war purposes is to be found in the fact that the rapidly growing Allied armies in the Near East will demand even greater quantities of many varied commodities, quite a number of which can be provided by the Sudan, Kenya and Tanganyika in particular.

* * * * *

AGRICULTURE is essentially a business, which its practitioners, whether ignorant savages or learned scientists, seek to conduct at a profit. That profit may take shape as an increased balance at the farmer's bank, but for the vast majority of agriculturists in East and Central Africa it will be first and foremost a larger and more regular food supply, with its concomitants of improved health and better living conditions. These are the aims in the forefront of all the strenuous efforts now being made by agricultural, educational and medical authorities in the Rhodesias and East Africa. A remarkable example of what may be done in this matter by intelligent work, untiring patience and the influence of a strong personality is contained in a report by the principal of the Government African School at Kapenguria in the West Suk country of Kenya. Rather unfortunately, that report is tucked away as an appendix to the latest annual report of the Education Department of the Colony, and its significance may therefore be overlooked. That would be regrettable, for from the practical point of view it is perhaps the most vital, informing and pregnant part of the whole brochure.

No more unpromising area than the West Suk tribes could have been chosen for the experiment, and few less likely areas than the primary. The Suk are divided into two groups, the pastoral who keep cattle and live chiefly on milk and success in blood, and the agricultural or hill, who grow only finger-millet, sorghum and various varieties of sorghum. The hillmen who were the subjects of the experiment were described by the District Commissioner as "very backward and conservative to a degree." Regarding the presence of a European in their area with grave suspicion, they put every hindrance in the way of the school principal, though they suffered from famine shortages of food which amounted in some seasons to a "hunger famine." Despite these fundamental difficulties, the experiment was achieved, thanks in part to the enthusiasm and inspiration of the principal, Mr. H. G. H. H. H., who was supported by an unnamed but very difficultly procurable, and the success in demonstration plots first in the school compound and then in different areas of the surrounding country.

We stress the success of this experiment because it was founded on the sound principle of agriculture as a business, with the demonstration plot, not a book, as the vehicle of conviction and instruction. The African, too often described as mentally "practical" and "childlike," is no fool, and he has the gift of estimating very fairly the value of beneficial advice by the results in products obtained by his hands. The schoolboys grew crops in their communal garden, among them English potatoes, and with such success that the school became known as "the place where you can get potatoes." This led to the establishment of demonstration plots in which the usual but to the Suk also new crops were grown, and with success as a result of sound agricultural practice. The foodstuffs were given out to the sick people, to the old and those approved as "sweet on the tooth" — and all who knew the conservative habit of the African in the matter of his food will understand how difficult it is to get him to change his diet, were grown in quantity, while those not liked were abandoned. Proper ways of cooking the new foods were demonstrated. In the end, what with bananas, sweet potatoes, yellow maize, cassava, pawpaw, groundnuts, onions and simsim, any future shortage of food was rendered unlikely and, in spite of their inherent conservatism and intense jealousy, the Suk chiefs were at last interested. To crown his triumph, the principal had the pleasure of seeing ex-schoolboys put in charge of the demonstration plots.

* * * * *

The real point of this story is that the teaching of improved agriculture to Natives began at the right end — with the demonstration plot, not with a book. The value of the method has already been proved in Southern Rhodesia, where much has been achieved by the "right end" system of Native demonstration plots than is realised even in the Colony, itself. It would be foolish to decry agricultural textbooks as such, and as media for instruction in their proper place and with correct understanding of their function. The more intelligent and progressive Suk ex-schoolboys will, for instance, naturally wish to know more of the hidden life of the plants they grow. Then the textbook will be an enlightening, not explanatory, help, having their real meaning as a guide to the plants which the boys have grown. To reverse the process as is all too often done, is to try and fill them with the wrong end of the ample cornucopia of agricultural knowledge.

Reconnaissance

The enlightened modern hunter reaps his thrill
 In stalking game he does not mean to kill,
 And peaceful cameras replace
 The erstwhile lethal weapons of the chase.
 Steel-nerved is he that with his hand and foot
 Beards rhino, lion and leopard in their dens.
 So, likewise, sportsmen in a loftier plane
 The savage fauna spare with skill and aim.
 Fearless, within its native lair, portray
 A quarry eyeing well with bullets spray,
 And with the hand of a man in lieu of gun,
 Reeds the native's triumph of the Hun.

Colonial Development and Welfare Bill

Omission of Vital Clause will Greatly Reduce Benefits

THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE BILL, which was presented to the House of Commons a few days ago by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Colonies, supported by Mr. Eden, Secretary of State for the Dominions, and Captain Crookshank, is of the greatest importance to the Colonial Empire.

It implements the recent Statement of Policy on Colonial Development and Welfare (Cmd. 4175) by authorising the Secretary of State, with the help of a Colonial Development and Welfare Advisory Committee and a Colonial Research Advisory Committee, to allocate from funds provided by Parliament sums necessary for the promotion of Colonial development, welfare and research. Unless Parliament should otherwise direct, the sums to be paid for research or inquiry shall not exceed £500,000 in any financial year, and those expended on development and welfare schemes shall not exceed £250,000 in any financial year. These plans cover the period to 1951.

Expenditure Must Fall Far Short of £5,000,000

No provision is made in the Bill for carrying forward to a subsequent year any unexpended balance from a given financial period. As an *East Africa and Rhodesia* pointed out in the case of publication of the Statement of Policy, the maximum expenditure must fall far short of the £5,000,000 which, on paper, the Imperial Government had agreed to allocate to the Colonies. It is to be expected that the second paragraph of a financial and explanatory memorandum, which accompanies the Bill, will not be reached at once; indeed, it is improbable that conditions will permit of their being reached at any time during the war.

The omission—doubtless as a result of Treasury resistance—of a very necessary clause may thus deprive the Colonies of half or more than half of the benefits they have been promised. It is to be expected that Mr. Eden will demand amendment of the Bill in this respect.

Provision is made for controlling labour on all Colonial development schemes, and it is specified that the minimum age for the employment of children on any works shall be 14 years, as compared with the minimum age of 12 years specified in the Colonial Development Act of 1929. The existing Colonial Development Fund is to be wound up, and an annual return of schemes made under the new Bill is to be presented to Parliament.

Big Grants to Various Territories

A number of advances made by authorities in the past to various Colonial territories are now to be treated as the grand total of the sums which may thus be converted from loans to grants exceeding £1,000,000. These include £5,502,592 to Kenya in respect of the Uganda Railway loans, £1,277,022 to Nyasaland in connection with the building of the Trans-Africa Railway, £1,222,250 to Tanganyika for a road, £1,200,000 to the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and £200,000 to British Guiana.

The following comments are made in the financial memorandum:—

Uganda, Railways Loans.—The sum of £5,502,592 was advanced under the Uganda Railways Act, 1904, to the Government of the East Africa Protectorate (now Kenya) for the construction of the Uganda Railway. The efforts on the operation of the railway have been insufficient to provide for the repayment of this capital debt, and there is no likelihood of the railway ever being able to make repayment. The decision to repay this debt was sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in answer to a question in the House of Commons on February 22, 1939.

Loans to Tanganyika for the Inland Road and Loans to Nyasaland.—Advances of more than £3,000,000 were made to the Government of Tanganyika Territory during the years 1921 to 1936, of which the balance of £1,222,250 was afterwards funded. Terms of repayment were not prescribed for a balance of £2,200,000 which presented deficits of the Territory, and for £200,000 as well as an amount required to enable the war to effect certain repairs and restoration of damage. It was hoped at the time that the Territory might at some later date be able to make repayment, but unfortunately its financial position offers no prospect of such repayment becoming possible.

Loans to Nyasaland.—The Government of Nyasaland to provide guarantees, and in respect of certain debts and other liabilities of the Trans-Africa Railway Company, advanced £1,277,022 in form of loans and advances to £1,277,022 in form of loans during the years 1921-1936. Apart from repayments of £1,028 during the year 1936, the Nyasaland Government has been unable to repay all the loans. At December 31, 1939, arrears of sums due to the Government amounted to £500,114. It is not clear that the Nyasaland Government can expect in any reasonable time to be able to repay these loans or the arrears of interest. In remitting this liability of the Nyasaland Government it is intended to make the condition that any eventual recovery by the Protectorate from the railway should be paid to the Exchequer.

Copies of the Bill are obtainable, price ad. from H.M. Stationery Office.

Mining Companies Taxation

A question which, though referring to West Africa as of interest to shareholders in East African mining companies, was asked by Mr. J. P. Morris in the House of Commons last week. He asked the Chairman of the Board whether, as the acquisition of as much gold as possible was one of the more important means of securing victory in the war, he would consider giving concessions as yet non-provoking to the gold mining companies on the question of income or dividends.

Mr. John Simon replied: "The Bill will contain provision for the consideration of cases involving exceptional circumstances, and I think that cases of the kind referred to by Mr. Morris will best be dealt with in the light of the facts under that machinery."

Italy and the Suez Canal

Critics Who Might Have Been Friends

THE POSSIBILITY that the Near East may become an active theatre of war. Its strategic and customary attitude towards Great Britain and France, and the overwhelming importance of the Suez Canal to all the British Dependencies in Eastern Africa lend added interest to Mr. H. de Crabites's book, "The Spoilation of Suez" (Routledge, 12s. 6d.), which throws new light on the strategic, commercial, historical and political implications of a waterway which has transformed world communications.

In 1937, when Italy's campaign in Ethiopia was over, the Great Powers divided the Canal traffic in the following proportions: Great Britain, 47.28%; Italy, 16.07%; Germany, 9.07%; Holland, 7.67%; France (who controls the Canal), 19.91%. Italy has no seat on the Canal Board, though German, Italian, and French nominees sit as a high time power. Mr. de Crabites was only the great one who opposed her. The board is composed of 10 representatives of all Europe, two from each of the five great powers, and two from Egypt. Mr. de Crabites studies of the Canal in all its aspects, and would like to see unanimous Italian consent at this point deserve to be given textually.

Mr. de Crabites is wrong in his denial of representation on the board of the *Compagnie Internationale*. This injustice, articles in the Italian *Globe* and the articulate Italian newspapers, as a case of injustice in the domain of politics. It is what it may be his other manifest crimes, nothing but an ordinary schoolboy. He thinks in terms of symbols. He prefers symbols to realities. He pictures himself upon a pedestal, and his career is a long list of praise attuned to his greatness.

Mussolini and his People

One of the reasons for Mussolini's success lies in his ability to personify these dominant characteristics of his race. I am afraid that England and France, in refusing Suez Canal seats to him, have not appreciated what this recognition would have meant to the man and to the nation, how obsessed with the thought of *Mare Nostrum*.

It is years M. de Crabites has lived in Egypt, and he has absorbed the atmosphere of Middle and Eastern Mediterranean politics and the Italian attitude towards it.

There are more than a score of Italian political commentators, writers, men of affairs and politicians who for years have been clamouring for these seats on the Canal board. Each of them has hopes for his own country. They are all patriotic, but they have made them distinct in their Italian claim. England and France have shown a psychology in favour of the ambitions of these influential Fascists.

All of them obviously cannot enjoy the luxury of being made to well-paid for doing practically nothing. There will be many drooping hearts and bitter tongues if and when these selections are made. It is the relation between Rome and the Franco-English alliance, the disappointed candidates will not be able to vent their spleen upon London or Paris. They are all full hearted home. As things have stood, however, for some time past England and France have needlers of made a few of their critics of women's hands when a tactful distribution of Suez Canal shares would have quieted

the nerves of men who have access to Mussolini's

annual fees of each director of the Canal Company amount to about £2,500 a year.

The book reads the great Canal from its earliest conceptions in Egyptian times, through the amazing exploits of that prince of chivalry de Crabites, the intricacies of high politics and still higher finance (incidentally exposing the financial blunders of D'Israeli and Lord Cromer, while giving the latter every credit for his wise administration), documenting its statements by reference to hitherto inaccessible Egyptian State archives. The whole story is told in a way that can only be called fascinating.

Income Tax Too Light

Say Non-Official Legislators in Uganda

STRONG OPPOSITION has been expressed by non-official members of the Legislative Council of Uganda not to the introduction of income tax, but that the personal allowances of £200 per annum. A married man with a family is practically exempt unless his income approaches £250 per annum, and the same tax of only £2 is payable by an Indian earning £10 per month as by an Indian business man earning £50 per month; if both are married and with children.

Mr. Duncan Macgregor, therefore suggested that all personal allowances should be abolished, and that the tax should apply to all incomes of £50 and over, the scale of taxation being low in the lower range of incomes and rising gradually. He contended that it was absurd to exempt those who paid for a family or over club subscriptions, as do nearly all Europeans and many Indians in the Protectorate should pay £2 only in direct taxation.

Mr. Folkes and Mr. Cannon expressed similar views, and all three members regretted that Africans in receipt of large incomes should be excluded from the operations of the ordinance. Dr. Patel welcomed the measure as a step towards the reformation of the system of non-Native direct taxation, and thought it was to exclude Africans at this stage. That opinion was shared by Mr. Jaffer, but Mr. Madhoo argued that the tax was unjustifiable and unnecessary.

The Governor explained that Africans were not brought within the provisions of the Bill simply because that course would raise very little revenue but a whole crop of political questions, the whole subject being bound up with the treaty relations between the Government of the Protectorate and the Native Government of Buganda.

The Financial Secretary, Mr. A. E. Forrest, said that the personal allowances had been made high because wives and children in the Colonies were another expensive form of amusement, who had to be supported from time to time. Similar laws would operate in Kenya, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, and for income tax purposes the four territories would work as one, parafiscal care being exercised in the choice of officials to administer the tax in order to ensure the fullest privacy. Tax would be assessed and collected in the territory in which an individual had resided longest during the year of assessment or in which a company had its headquarters, the tax on the whole East African income would then be appropriately shared between the territories affected in each particular case.

Sir Philip Mitchell thought it wise to give generous allowances at the outset, as it is better to get in at the shallow end first, and gradually to get in the water, and to bring the water gradually up to the father's body, until, I suppose, it will even be completely submerged.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Child Welfare Work

Dean Wright's Testimony

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—I should, you for your impartial witness to things as they are in East Africa, and ask you to permit me to call attention to the work which has already been done in those territories for the children of all races.

I can speak as a patient of the Maternity Home in Mombasa, for at a time when it contained no babies or expectant mothers I was once allowed to convalesce there after malaria. The home is pleasantly situated, looking across the fairway of the golf course to the sea. On Empire Day that open space is crowded with children of many races, African, Arab, Indian and European, all in different costumes, but gathered for united sports in honour of the King Emperor, and surrounded by their relatives and friends. Mombasa means "The Isle of War," but better she would be "The Isle of Peace."

Excellent work is also being done in the Indian Nursing Home in Nairobi, where I have often had babies put into my arms. Kampala, the business capital of Uganda, has not only a Maternity Hospital, but also a Midwifery School attached. I have a vivid recollection of visiting this school and finding some 30 young African women, all dressed in red uniform which exactly suited their black and happy faces. My cheeks flushed their cheeks when each student came up in turn to show me her lecture notebook and diagrams, but, with the help of the matron, I endeavoured to express the proper degree of approval and to play the rôle of doctor. The result of such training of African women has been marvellous in reducing the mortality among babies.

There has been much more done in East Africa than I give merely examples.

Increased work for the welfare of the children of every race would remove many of the causes of war, for it is a measure of public health and peace, and of civilization, which leads to strife.

East India Co. Offices, 1, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4

Migration at War Time

Lancaster Gate to Tanganyika Territory

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—With the present restrictions on home food, lighting, and fuel, etc., it is rather surprising that large numbers of middle-aged people of small independent means do not come out and live in the Colonies for the duration of the war. They could be free of all the worries of home life, much more comfortably on the same or better pay, would be in a great deal of health, and would be able to buy and use their own guns, traps, and other articles.

The knowledge and experience of a certainly good, large number of men, and the excellent accommodation in the Usambara district of Tanganyika, were his own when the climate is kindly, where food is abundant, and where there are numbers of private houses available for rent. Lushoto is only 100 miles from the coast at Tanga, to which the officers' railway and road access

these prospective temporary residents could afford a small capital would make things more convenient and would allow of a wider social life. However, the war, though desirable, is not essential.

There must be thousands of people living in boarding houses and private hotels in London and elsewhere who pay three guineas or so per week, and whose income must be between £200 and £300 per annum. On such an income life could be very pleasant in the Usambaras. The climate dispenses with fires most of the time and a hot fire in the evening costs very little. Clothes, owing to the climate, are very cheap indeed; rents are low; rates and taxes very low, and many items of necessary expense at home are not incurred out here. House boys and personal servants are cheap and good.

Of course, theatres and cinemas are not available, but, on the other hand, the radio serves the Usambaras as well and as quickly as it does Lancaster Gate.

On balance, it is probable that such people would be more comfortable and happy in the Usambara district than they are now at home.

Yours faithfully,
Tanganyika Territory. H. B. FLETCHER

When Lions Eat Crocodiles

Some Well Authenticated Cases

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—I was amused by the paragraph on the above subject in your issue of April 11. But there is nothing very remarkable about a lion eating a crocodile, though such an occurrence may be considered rare.

Commander Verner Lovell Cameron, during his historic traverse of Africa from east to west, found the remains of a lion, buffalo and crocodile lying together in a heap on the western bank of the South Congo river in 1893, and the available evidence indicated that there had been a three-cornered fight, so the deaths of which all three beasts were killed.

Mr. Blayney Percival has also recorded ("A Game Ranger's Notebook") that lions kill and devour crocodiles in the vicinity of Lake Rudolf. He stated that one sportsman disturbed a lioness at such a kill on the southern end of that lake, while another party of sportsmen on the eastern shores also disturbed a pair of lions at a freshly killed crocodile. During 1900, when on safari in the same area, I disturbed a lion on a dead crocodile. But there was no evidence to prove conclusively that lions particularly had actually killed the crocodile, although his giving himself on the carcass of the crocodile when disturbed on such a find, as I should not venture to assert that lions do actually kill crocodiles to satisfy their hunger when no other food is available, although there is no reason to conclude that they do so, for we have these facts to show that they do on occasions.

The Uganda Protectorate Handbook of 1913 states that lions on one occasion witnessed a lion killing and starting to devour a crocodile near to the launch.

Fletcher, Yours faithfully,
Surgeon W. ROBERT FORAN

the War News

For Hitler Norway is no less than the Camp of Boulogne for Napoleon, who concentrated his troops there ready for landing in Britain. — *The Journal of Debats.*

We shall pay for the feebleness of our political direction by the prolongation of the war and a tragic increase in its cost in blood and treasure. — *Svensk Tidning Sinclair, M.P.*

Command of the army over the whole of Norway, and probably over Denmark also, will be the indispensable preliminary to getting the Germans out again. — *The Herald.*

The landing of a large and properly constituted force at small ports, subject to constant air attack, was from the first a forlorn enterprise. — *Major-General Sir Charles Gray.*

The German is a brave man improved by discipline who can fight well up to a point, but when faced with an apparently hopeless situation he is inclined to crack. — *Lord Strabolgh.*

I should like to see park-railings disappear. During my 22 years of office at H.M. Office of Works I never heard of a flower being picked in the Royal Parks. — *Sir Lionel Earl.*

The Germans took Austria to encircle Czechoslovakia, and that country to encircle Poland, now they have taken Denmark and Norway to encircle Sweden. — *Colonel Sir Harold Wernier.*

Germany has many ugly pages in her past, but she never assumed so vile an aspect under the leadership of the present gang of blood-stained, money-making murderers. — *Mr. Duff Cooper, M.P.*

Fascist Italy detests the democracies, demands a better justice between the peoples, and, above all, wants to break the chains which hold her prisoner in the Mediterranean. — *R. G. i m e Fascist.*

What Italian spokesmen have admirably described as Hitler's retention of the initiative is the capacity to strike any neighbour at any moment without pretext, quarrel or declaration of war. — *Lord Elton.*

Wholemeal bread, all vegetable stew, milk, cheese, with meat included only rarely, form a diet which provides all the nourishment required in childhood and for reaching adult life. — *J. E. Drummond.*

University students naturally tend to the extreme Left of the Left, because the methods of over-simplification on which both Communist and Fascist doctrine rely make a great appeal to the immature mind. — *Mr. Harry Hoey.*

To bring our milk consumption (where our principal dietary deficiency resides) up to the required standard would need the addition of two and a half million dairy cattle to our existing herds. — *The Daily Herald.*

The spring of the evil affliction Europe today seems to be the breaking of allegiance. The axis is crumbling because it is faithless. Despotism occupies the place from which men have sought to banish the Creator. — *Rev. Dr. P. H. Evans.*

If anybody violates our neutrality, we will repel the violator with all our strength. If anybody makes demands on us which might impair our freedom and independence, we shall reject them. — *Herr Skold, Swedish Minister of Defence.*

Germany's strategy is to scatter Allied air power over as many and as distant war fronts as possible in order to capitalise the Reich's numerical superiority in the air and minimise the advantage of Allied technical superiority. — *The Review.*

Mussolini is obsessed with dreams of an Italian Empire exercising undivided control of the Mediterranean. To realise this plan France and Britain must first be beaten. That is why he concluded an Alliance with the Fuehrer. — *Free Europe.*

Inadequate stores of petrol are the only conceivable reasons for the failure of Germans to exploit her great numerical superiority in the air during the first vital eight months of the war. She may at any moment stake all on a concentrated onslaught, but it must be spent soon. — *Mercurius in the Spectator.*

The original reason for concentrating on Narvik — namely, the desire to have an outlet for Swedish iron ore on its way to Britain — has disappeared, since it is inconceivable that Sweden can now resist Germany's demands, however exaggerated, she could have resisted only if British troops could have crossed the Norwegian frontier at several points to come to her aid in the event of a German invasion. — *Mr. Vernon Bartlett, M.P.*

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

Gonsols 2 1/2%	73	5	0
Kenya 3%	109	5	0
Kenya 3 1/2%	101	0	0
N. Rhodesia 3 1/2%	98	0	0
Nyasaland 3 1/2%	95	5	0
N. Land Rlys. 5% A. Debts	87	0	0
Rhodesian Rlys. 4 1/2% debts	107	0	0
S. Rhodesia 3 1/2%	101	0	0
Sudan 5 1/2%	107	7	6
Tanganyika 4 1/2%	108	0	0

Industrials			
Am. Tobaco (L1)	5	5	0
British Oxygen (L1)	3	0	0
British Rubber (2s. 6d.)	5	1	1
Courtaulds (L1)	12	1	6
Dunlop Rubber (L1)	1	1	2
General Electric (L1)	3	1	9
Imperial Chemical Ind. (L1)	1	1	6
Imperial Tobacco (L1)	5	1	6
Int. Nickel Canada	7	4	0
Prov. Cinematograph	1	1	6
Turner and Newall (L1)	1	1	6
U.S. Steels	5	5	0
United Steel (L1)	7	4	0
Unilever (L1)	7	3	0
United Tobacco of S.A.	2	2	0
Vickers (10s.)	1	7	0
Woolworth (5s.)	2	1	0

Mines and Oil			
Anaconda (10s)	7	1	3
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	1	1	6
Anglo-American Investment	2	1	3
Anglo-Iranian	2	1	3
Ariston (2s. 6d.)	8	4	0
Ashanti Goldfields (4s.)	2	1	6
Bibiani (4s.)	1	2	0
Blyvoor (10s.)	2	3	6
Burmah Oil	3	1	0
Consolidated Goldfields	2	2	6
Crown Mines (10s.)	1	2	6
De Beers De Beers (50s.)	7	1	3
East Daaga (10s.)	1	1	0
E. Rand Consolidated (5s.)	2	2	0
E. Rand Proprietary (10s.)	2	2	6
Gold Coast Selection (5s.)	1	3	0
Grookvlei	3	2	6
Johannesburg Consolidated	2	0	7
Klerksdorp (5s.)	1	6	0
Kwahu (2s.)	1	2	9
Lyndhurst	1	2	9
Marivele (L1)	1	2	9
Marlu (5s.)	1	2	9
Mexican Eagle	1	2	9
Rand Mines (5s.)	7	1	3
Rand	2	1	3
Royal	2	1	3
Shell	3	1	5
Simmer (2s. 6d.)	1	1	0
S. A. Carb. (3s. 6d.)	5	1	0
S. A. Towns (10s.)	7	0	6
Sub. Nel (10s.)	1	0	0
Vlakfontein (10s.)	1	6	3
West. Wits. (10s.)	3	1	0
Western Holdings (5s.)	1	2	0

Banks, Shipping and Home Rails			
Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	1	1	0
British India 5 1/2% prefs.	98	1	0
Can.	4	1	0
E. D. Realisation	1	1	0
Great Western	4	5	0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	91	1	0
M.S. E.A.	2	2	0
National Bank of India	3	2	0
Southern Railway def. ord.	2	0	0
Standard Bank of S.A.	1	5	0
Union Castle 6% prefs.	1	5	0

Plantations			
Anglo-Dutch (L1)	1	0	0
Linggi (L1)	1	0	0
Long. Asiatic (2s.)	1	0	0
Malayalam Pl. (L1)	1	0	0
Rubber Trust (L1)	1	0	0

PERSONALIA

Mr. W. S. Phillips is returning to the Gold Coast to take up his duties.

Members recently held out in front of the Blantyre gold course.

A hospital for Indian patients is to be built in Mombasa in memory of the late Mr. J. Dharap.

Colonel Pinto da Silva, military commandant of the Cameroons, has returned to Lisbon for promotion to the rank of general.

Sir Malcolm Watson, Director of the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene, has arrived back in London from his visit to India.

Mr. H. F. Cooke, who has been in charge of the hydro-electric installation at the Kenya Co-operative Creameries, arrived home recently by air.

Mr. T. L. Hatery, part-author of "Kilimanjaro in East Africa," has been elected Chairman of the newly formed Kenya Literary Society in Nairobi.

Mr. A. L. Butler, former Superintendent of the Game Reservation Department of the Sudan, is estate valued at £197,265 (net personally £63,000).

Mr. Joseph Bibby, of Bidston, Birkenhead, who died recently at the age of 89, left £28,377 (net personally £27,347) to the "Association of East Africa."

Mr. J. McLean, Chairman of the General Purposes Committee of the Royal African Society, has accepted an invitation to join the Cotton Export Development Committee.

The Earl of Athlone has decided to remain President of the Royal African Society. Sir Henry Calway will act as his deputy in England, while Lord Athlone is in Canada as Governor-General.

Mr. C. B. Goss, who was well known in Zululand as a white hunter, and who for some years has been mining on the Lupa, has been in hospital in Johannesburg recovering from a serious illness.

During the absence on leave of Mr. R. W. R. Miller and Mr. H. G. Peake (pending retirement), Messrs. J. C. Muir and G. W. Dyer-Melville have been appointed temporary members of the Zanzibar Legislative Council.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Jeffrey Williams, Sudan Civil Service, only son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Williams, Grosvenor Hill, Wimbledon, and Rosalind, only daughter of Professor and Mrs. Prevett Oates, Cambridge.

The marriage will shortly take place in Mr. Evelyn Evelyn Soames, of Shell, Cook Hill, Islesmere, Shropshire, and Nyeri, Kenya Colony, to Joyce, daughter of the Rev. C. R. I and Mrs. Pemberton, of Worthenbury Rectory, Flintshire.

Mr. H. Th. Chifford, consulting mining engineer to the British South African Company, has been appointed by the Minister of Supply as an additional member of the departmental committee on the production of non-ferrous metallic ores in the United Kingdom.

The following members of the Nyasaland Tea Association were re-elected to the board at the recent annual meeting: Messrs. M. P. Barrow, W. Fair Bowie, F. M. Kay, C. F. Small, J. Marshall, E. H. Gridley, B. C. Dwyer, A. G. Price and G. G. S. J. Hadlow.

Mr. E. A. Smith, Assistant Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, has assumed duty in his usual form in Nigeria.

Major A. W. Sutcliffe has been re-elected President of the Kenya Fishers' Club for the third year in succession. Dr. J. Stealy and Major A. de V. Joyce have been elected Vice-Presidents, and Messrs. W. G. Bodway and T. L. Hatery hon. secretary and hon. treasurer, respectively.

Mr. G. W. McL. Henderson, Crown Counsel in Tanganyika, is on leave pending transfer to Nigeria; Mr. H. G. Hornby, Director of Forest Research, is on special leave; Mr. Walter Bax (acting); and Mr. W. L. T. Scott, Chief Accountant of the Railways, is on leave pending retirement.

Major W. G. Edwards has been elected this year's President of the Nakopia Farmers' Association with Mr. A. Dykes as Vice-President. Messrs. L. T. Bower, F. E. Richardson, A. Armstrong, and W. Street comprise the Committee, and Captain A. Spooner is the hon. secretary and treasurer.

The annual luncheon of the Anglo-Egyptian Chamber of Commerce is to take place at the Savoy Hotel on Friday. Lord Greenwood, Chairman of the Council, will preside, and the speakers will be Sir Andrew Duncan, President of the Board of Trade, and the Egyptian Ambassador, Dr. Hassan Nasrat Pasha.

It is a recommendation that the membership of the Nyasaland Legislative Council of the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Bowie should be continued after the expiry of his present term of office has been sent to the Nyasaland Government by the Convention of Associations, which has also nominated Mr. M. P. Barrow to fill a further vacancy on the Council.

Death of Sir John Harris

WE REGRET to record the death in his garden in Fribourg, Somerset, East, on the 21st of 65 years of Sir John Harris, Secretary of the Anti-Slavery and Abolitionist, Protestant Society since 1924 and for the previous 20 years its Parliamentary secretary. He had come to personal contact with many East Africans and Rhodesians in both capacities, and he was very well known to our readers as an active publicist in connexion with African affairs generally.

Shortly after Harris was knighted in 1933, Sir John Simon said that he possessed three of the attributes essential to a crusader—boundless enthusiasm and optimistic detailed knowledge, and courage. His enthusiasm was indeed infectious. His courage was that of those who considered that his views were often extreme; but although his knowledge of Africa was inadequate, it was often faulty in detail, and his courage was a tendency to generalise which frequently misled him and those who accepted his guidance. When East Africans or Rhodesians found themselves driven to criticise his public statements, the cause was almost always generalisation on his part, and his habit of employing terms which he did not adequately define led even the large audiences which he was constantly addressing up and down the country to unfortunate impressions which he had often not intended to convey.

More than once, for instance, a representative of East Africa and Rhodesia took a verbatim note of statements which he made at public meetings, and when some particular passage was, out of courtesy brought to his notice prior to publication, he pleaded for its omission, amplification or rectification on the

obviously sincere ground that he had had no intention of using such words, and had evidently expressed himself in a most unsatisfactorily and it was not that he sought the easy way out for his courage made him largely indifferent to criticism, it was that he had belatedly recognised the error of his ways and he desired to prevent its wide circulation, but the mischief had been done and from a time to time it is often repeated. The result was that Harris had frequently to be criticised by those who appreciated his qualities, and who recognised him to be an agile and resourceful protagonist and antagonist. His passing will certainly be a very severe blow to the causes he served.

In his early manhood he was for some six years a missionary in the Belgian Congo, and on his return to England he became associated with E. D. Morel in his campaign for Congo reform. Thus the door was opened for his life's work with the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society.

Right to the last he retained his capacity and eagerness for work, and his habit of cultivating the epistolary style which could benefit the ideas and deals for which he laboured. He visited South Africa and Southern Rhodesia last year, and he had more than once expressed a wish to visit the various developments in which he studied with the closest attention from Press reports.

Interest in Germany's Colonial Claims.

A member of the Executive Committee of the League of Nations, and he visited Geneva each year at the time of the meetings of the Assembly of the League, and he had interested himself prominently in the question of German Colonial Claims. One of his suggestions was that they should be examined by a fact-finding commission, the report of which should be submitted to a Colonial Conference of all the Powers, which, he declared, would be liberated once and for all by that document from the delusion that a crude territorial solution was the only one possible. This conviction led him to take account of the fundamental fact that international tension in recent years was the product of delusions which certain nations, Germany in particular, deliberately set up as gods.

Later Harris advanced five main conditions as commanding to be attached to any change in administration, namely that (1) any Colonial solution must form part of a general settlement (the War Offices of France, Germany, U.S.A. and Great Britain knew why this condition is vital to any change in the Colonial position); (2) no arrangement involving a change in administration ought to be made until there has been consultation with the inhabitants and their full acquiescence secured; (3) the modern and accepted motive of Colonial effort should be that selflessly as the basis of the mandatory system, namely trusteeship, and not exploitation of the inhabitants; (4) no settlement should be permitted except upon a agreement that there should be no re-annexation in law or administration; and (5) whatever settlement may be reached must be placed under some form of international oversight, similar to the mandatory system.

As we comprehended at the time, a fatal objection which was not found was that there could be no guarantee that Germany would adhere to her undertakings in the unhelpful system of her agreement to any such settlement, for her statesmen had for generations preserved and practised the principle that international obligations were binding upon the British only so long as they suited its convenience. In these circumstances compelled us to express our

agreement with Sir John Harris on many occasions, our relations with him were never anything but cordial. He could appreciate a point scored against him, enjoyed controversy, was as ready to speak to an audience likely to disagree with him as to one sympathetic in advance, and Sir John's habit of hearts be had a deep appreciation of the greatness of British Colonial achievements. Harris will be widespread sympathy with Sir John Harris.

Death of Col. G. N. Williams

AMONG THE MOST POPULAR senior officers of the South African Forces who served in German East Africa during the last war was Colonel Gilbert Neville Williams, of whose recent death in King's Williamstown all who knew him will learn with regret.

By East Africans he will be best remembered as Base Commandant in Dares Salaam during the latter part of 1916 and in 1918. The base being crowded at the time by a heterogeneous force, he had constant difficulties to overcome, but his firmness and good humour were always as marked as his zeal and competence. An excellent judge of men, he could handle with equal skill and understanding an irate and somewhat pompous O.C. of a perplexed young subaltern; the one who had come to court would leave his office mollified, and the other would be heartened.

Colonel Williams, who was born in Capetown in 1874, joined the Cape Civil Service at the age of 18, so that when he retired on pension seven years ago he had more than four decades of public service to his credit, for the last few years as secretary of Agriculture of the Union of South Africa. He had been Chairman of the Dairy Industry Control Board, the Meat Control Board, and the Wool Council, leader of the South African delegation to the Imperial Agricultural Research Conference in London in 1927 and leader of the Union delegation to the Empire Wool Conference in Australia four years later.

In 1930 Southern Rhodesia asked him to act as independent Chairman of its Maize Committee, thus showing that his capabilities were recognised outside his own country.

He had served in the Boer Rebellion of 1897, in the South African War of 1900 and 1901, and for five years during the last war, in which he was awarded the D.S.O. and three times mentioned in dispatches.

Other obituaries

The death, announced of Mr. Leonard S. Burdett, of Colac, Macheke, Southern Rhodesia.

The death from blackwater fever is announced of Miss Taylor, domestic science mistress in Gayaza Girls' School, Uganda, for the past year.

Mr. Fred Smith, joint managing director of British Ropes, Ltd., who was well known to many East African sisal growers, died suddenly on Friday.

Mr. G. Cheston, who had been in Zomba at the age of 65, had been engaged in planting in Nyasaland since 1911, and had some time taken a prominent part in the public life of the Protectorate. The result was that some years ago his name was urged upon the Government as that of the non-official who should be invited to represent Nyasaland interests in London; the authorities decided, however, to appoint to the post an ex-official of long service in Nyasaland. More recently Mr. Cheston had interested himself in the possibilities of developing the export of Nyasaland tobacco to West Africa.

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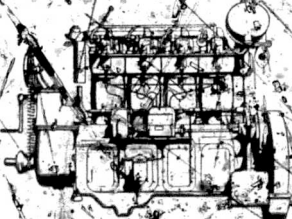
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Cellulose from Papyrus?

CELLULOSE is a vital raw material in war time that search is being made for every plant which will yield it. The vast papyrus swamps of Central Africa have come under review and are being seriously considered as sources of cellulose by competent authorities in the Congo. No doubt papyrus would yield cellulose in quantity, but the difficulties of its exploitation are too great—at least at present—to make it a commercial proposition. Theoretically, a double annual cutting of papyrus would give 150 metric tons of the plant per hectare and 20 metric tons of dry cellulose. But the cutting of the tough reed would need to be done mechanically; work in the marshes would be tiring and unhealthy; and partial processing of the papyrus on the spot would be necessary to save transport costs. So the notion has been abandoned for the time being, but no one can tell whether pressure of necessity in the near future may revive it. Meanwhile, writes the *Essor du Congo*, "no harvest can be gathered without seed being first sown, and we are still at the stage of preliminary study."

S. Rhodesia Agricultural Report

The latest agricultural reports from Southern Rhodesia states that recent weather conditions have been favourable for most crops. Maize has made excellent progress; the wheat crop is likely to be a record, exceeding 60,000 bags; and good weather has improved tobacco crop prospects. The exports of bright flue-cured tobacco to protected markets during February totalled 349,223 lb. (dry weight) and to foreign markets 12,765 lb.

Manila Seedlings at Amani

A promising new line of research has been opened at the Amani Research Station, Tanganyika, by the discovery that 65% of the seeds of the manila hemp plant, introduced from Java in 1904 have germinated. Manila (*Musa textilis*) is a plant which, like its relatives the bananas, does not generally rot and rot all, and those it does produce are rare. It is possible that it be found desirable to cultivate manila on a large scale in East Africa. This Amani discovery will prove valuable, especially as the importation of species of *Musa* into East Africa is prohibited in order to prevent the introduction of virus and wilt diseases which have played havoc with bananas in other parts of the world. Any epidemic of such diseases, as the Director points out in the *East African Agricultural Journal*, would be disastrous in parts, like Uganda, where the local population depend largely on bananas for their staple diet.

Of Commercial Concern

Butter production in Southern Rhodesia has made great progress in recent months.

The export of maize or maize meal from Uganda is prohibited except under licence.

Mamby & Garton, Ltd., which company has sugar interests in Kenya, will pay an interim dividend of 5%.

The Mombasa Chamber of Commerce has declared its opposition to the devaluation of East African currency.

The board of the Nyasaland Tea Association is to consider a proposal to set up an experimental tea factory at Manje.

The Director of Agriculture of Kenya has been appointed Tea Commissioner for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory.

Tobacco leaf exports from Nyasaland during February totalled 107,498 lb., compared with 21,045 lb. during February, 1939.

Gross receipts of the Hongkong Railway Company for the quarter ended March 31 were £78,500, as against £76,264 for the corresponding period of 1939.

Experiments in the United States of America have proven that pyrethrum insecticides are most effective against the codling moth, which plagues such havoc in orchards.

Experiments conducted by Mr. G. H. G. Jones, the Kenya soil chemist, show that jute bags have no advantage over sisal-bags as non-airtight containers for hydrated lime.

The directors of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company have sanctioned the payment of the six months' dividend to December 31, 1939, on the 6% "A" preference shares.

Cargo handled through Beira during the first two months of this year amounted to 163,713 metric tons, of which 111,863 tons were shipped, 34,748 tons landed, and 17,107 tons transhipped. The comparative figures in 1939 were 153,720, 70,201, 58,212, and 25,307 tons respectively.

Vital statistics for Southern Rhodesia in 1939 were the population as 60,720 Europeans, 5,840 Asians and coloured, and 1,370,000 Natives. European deaths were 595 (heart disease 86; cancer, 71; malaria, 44) and European births, 1,433 (701 male and 732 female). In 1938 the population was 800,000, of whom 33,620 were Europeans. So in a decade the white population has almost doubled—a wonderful achievement.

Sudan Salt Report

Sudan Salt, Ltd. state in their report for 1939 that output during the year amounted to approximately 40,000 tons, an increase of about 3,000 tons over the previous year. Disposals of salt were satisfactory, and a resumption of demand from the Far East resulted in a considerable increase in turnover. Storage receipts fell somewhat below the previous year's figure owing to an acceleration in the rate of cotton shipments from Port Sudan. The profit amounted to £16,360, which had to be added £8,200 brought forward. After deducting £3,200 in respect of dividends paid on the 7% preference shares, there is an available balance of £15,000. The directors recommend payment of an ordinary dividend of 3% less tax, and payment of the participation dividend on the cumulative participating shares, altogether absorbing £12,250. There remains £2,750 to be carried forward.

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Hints for Tung Growers

MILIONS OF GALLONS of tung oil are raised annually in the plant areas of China, by far the greatest proportion of the supply coming from China.

With the possibility of that source being cut off through the Sino-Japanese war, increased attention has been paid both in Eastern Africa and in America to the cultivation of the tung tree, and at the close of last year Dr. M. Ashby, of the Imperial Institute, was commissioned to make a tour of the tung plantations in the United States. A long and valuable review of the industry published in the current number of the *Bulletin* of the Institute gives information of great interest to British tung growers.

Practically the only variety of tung tree grown in the U.S.A. is *Aleurites Fordii*, and that only in a narrow coastal belt round the Gulf of Mexico. The soils vary from almost pure light sands to red loams, and are acid, with a pH of from 4 to 5. The tree is a pronounced calciphobe, or, limeshader, and very susceptible to water in the soil. Twenty-four hours of a wet feet will kill the tree, and if the roots reach a water-table in clay the plant dies off quickly. An annual rainfall of from 50 to 60 inches, well distributed, is needed, and temperature is a governing factor.

While the tree must have a well-marked winter season, frost is a danger, and already frost in the U.S.A. has in alternate years destroyed almost a whole season's crop. Planting is done either direct from seed—a method which has so far prevailed—or from nurseries, and the balance of advantage between the two methods seems very even. Though varying enormously, a good annual yield from mature trees may be taken at 500 lb. of nuts per acre, which with a 38% recovery of oil, gives about 190 lb. of oil per acre.

Production of tung oil in the U.S.A. has never reached 4% of its factory consumption. In 1938, the best year, China exported 150 million gallons of tung oil, the U.S.A. imported 108 million gallons, the factories consumed 87 million, and the nation was only a million.

"If the Japanese advance reaches the Western Provinces of China, where most of the tung oil is produced, many of the trees may be destroyed under China's scorched earth policy, and a very serious shortage of the oil result," Dr. Ashby concludes.

A point in favour of non-Chinese grown and extracted tung oil is that it makes a lighter and clearer varnish than the more or less impure, dark Chinese oil.

Munali

Really practical work in African education is being carried out at Munali, the first Government primary, secondary and technical school for Africans in Northern Rhodesia, which has just completed its first year with 220 pupils on the roll, of whom 195 are receiving a primary education. Apart from its trades and clerical courses, civics plays an important part; the boys learn the meaning of industry, the organisation of Native courts, authorities and treasuries, the function of missions and of the Government, of tribal administration and the meaning of laws. The duty of the educated African towards his own people is particularly emphasised. It is hoped that old boys of the school will return to their villages to raise the standard of living there.

"Munali is a corruption of 'Munyeer'—was a Native name for Dr. L.H. Austin.

Market Prices and Notes

Coffee.—At the auction on Tuesday 5,207 packages of various kinds were offered. Prices for Kenya bold grey-greenish, from 80s. to 82s. 6d. seconds, from 74s. to 75s. 6d., smalls, at 72s. peaberry, from 80s. 6d. to 90s.; triage, from 75s. to 75s. 6d. Tanganyika, bold greenish-greyish, from 70s. to 73s. peaberry, 72s. triage, 58s. 6d. per cwt.

Cotton.—Good to fair East African, 30 points lower at 890s. per lb. American middling spot, 80d. per lb.

Gold.—168s. per ounce, 1939; 145s. 6d.; 1938; 139s. 2d.; 1937; 140s. 9d.

Pyrethrum.—Kenya flowers, nominal at £145 per ton, (1939); Kenya £135, Japanese 104; 1938; £120, £83.

Tin.—Standard for cash, £253 17s. 6d. per ton, (1939); £225s. 1938; £168.

Notes of Our Advertisers

Talking at the annual meeting last week of the Dunlop Rubber Company, Sir George Bohartell, Chairman of the company, said that in export sales the company had had a remarkable year as regards both volume and turnover. That was a matter of the greatest national importance in present circumstances, and the company hoped still further to improve the position in 1940.

Messrs. Davidson & Co., Ltd., have issued a pamphlet concerning their "Lip-Back" trays and E.C.F. tea-drying machines. The trays reduce the leakage of small tea leaf in the drying chamber from one row of trays to the next, assist in maintaining an even flow of tea during its passage through the drying chamber, promote more uniform drying, and are especially suitable for final drying requirements. Copies of the leaflet can be obtained on application to the Birococo Engineering Works, Belfast, Northern Ireland.

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News Items in Brief

The Nairobi weather is now an all-weather four-day average length of nearly 50 miles.

By an amendment of the Zanzibar Dogs' License, all stray dogs ordered to be killed shall be destroyed by means of shooting.

The London Missionary Society has undertaken responsibility for one missionary of the Berlin Missionary Society working in Africa.

A record of the visit to England in 1937 of Yeta III, Paramount Chief of Barotseland, has been compiled by his secretary, Godwin Mbikusita, and is available from the Provincial Commissioner, Mongu, at 2s. 6d. per copy post free.

Uganda Southern Rhodesia has been proposed as the place and the subject period as the time, for the first meeting of the Pan-African Publicity Conference, which will it is hoped, include delegates from the Rhodesias, the Union, Nyasaland, the Portuguese territories, the Belgian Congo, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

The Colonial correspondent of the *Lloyd's* Agency has called prominent attention to a recent leading article criticising Sir Arnold Wilson's curious scheme for "pooled trusteeship in tropical Africa." The note, which is entitled "An Invitation to Suicide," declares that Belgium would have nothing to do with such a project.

The U.M.C.A. sailing boat *OUSEL*, the loss of which on Lake Nyasa has been reported, was overwhelmed by a sudden squall as she was carrying a cargo of grass for the new building of St. Andrew's College, Makulawe. The cargo helped to save all the crew and passengers except two small African children. The mission now possesses only one boat fit for traffic between Likoma and the mainland.

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Statements Worth Noting

The curse of the Lord is on the house of the wicked, but He blesseth the habitation of the just. Surely He scorneth the scorners, but He giveth grace unto the lowly. — *Proverbs* iii. 33, 34.

Indirect rule cannot be of just one sealed pattern. — *Viscount Acheson*.

Publicity is essentially the Colonial peoples' fuel-wart. — *Mr. Creech Jones, M.P.*

Eagles make no use of their beaks for the purpose of killing. — *Mr. C. W. Chorley in the Uganda Journal*.

Some of the wisest measures enacted for the welfare of the Empire have had their origin in Native advice. — *Mr. R. E. Winter*.

"In my opinion you still have a job to do, good Government?" — *Mr. G. Huggins, Minister of Southern Rhodesia, speaking in London*.

The present Secretary of State will go down to history as perhaps one of the Colonial Empire's greatest benefactors. — *Sir Walter Miles, M.P.*

Guinea grass gives a better cover to the soil for a given amount of grass, applied than does elephant grass. — *Lomborg, Coffee Research Station Notes*.

The ignorance of the African as to how to use his leisure time is one of the things which must be tackled seriously. — *U.M.C.A. Report from the Rhodesian Copperbelt*.

My wife and I have decided to reduce expenditure as much as possible on unessentials and to devote the money so saved to war charities. — *Mr. Henry Moore, Governor of Kenya*.

"Had there been no Rhodes to safeguard the north, what would have been the position of South Africa at this fatal moment?" — *Senator Heaton Nicholls, South African M.P.*

Good roads are not a luxury; they are a necessity in a community such as ours. — *Major H. A. Buxton, addressing the annual meeting of the Automobile Association of Rhodesia*.

The first lion brought from Africa was sent by Prince Henry the Navigator (circa A.D. 1482), to a friend in Galway in Ireland. — *Count de Lamoignon, addressing the Anglo-Portuguese Society*.

A simple proportion sum is liable to become terrifying and nearly unintelligible by the time the Attorney General has translated it into legal phraseology. — *The Financial Secretary of Uganda*.

I hope we are entering a new era of soil conservation which will keep Kenya in the place it should rightly hold—the best farming and agricultural land in the British Empire. — *Captain F. O. B. Wilson*.

A parasite is an insect which feeds on an insect pest, and is a Good Thing; a hyperparasite is an insect which feeds on a parasite, and is thus a Bad Thing. — *Mr. F. H. Notley, Government Entomologist in Tanganyika*.

The Kenya Italian Somaliland frontier stretches for over 250 miles through featureless scrub. It was cut by hand and is dead straight throughout its whole length. — *Mr. S. R. Cleland Scott, of Nanyuki, writing to "Country Life"*.

It is estimated that 45 cents of a shilling per day is sufficient for a Native to live on in Mombasa in the matter of food only, but that is definitely a minimum. — *The Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Labour Conditions in Mombasa*.

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