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## DEVELOPMENT OF THE COLONIES

*In view of the importance of the new Colonial Development and Welfare Bill, this special report on the debate upon it in the Commons is given the place of our usual leading articles.*

LET THE WORLD MARK THE PASSAGE OF THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT BILL through the British Parliament as a sign of our faith in ultimate victory, said Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, until recently Colonial Secretary, and now Minister of Health, in introducing the Bill in the House of Commons last week.

He continued *inter alia*: "One of the most notable assurances that our cause is just is the fact that these distant peoples, alien to us in race, prang instantly and spontaneously to our side. Every Colonial territory has voluntarily associated itself with us. They are contributing by gifts of treasure, essential foodstuffs and raw materials, and by raising Colonial military units. These 60,000,000 people, scattered over 50 different territories not yet free to govern themselves, recognised instinctively that we are the true guardians of the liberties and happiness of small peoples."

The proposals of the Bill were not devised after war had begun. They are not a prize or a reward for the Colonies' support in this supreme crisis. For many months before the war details were being worked out in the Colonial Office. They are a part of the normal peace-time development of our Colonial policy.

It would be a profound error to suppose that economic and social standards established in this country can be translated at once to the many different peoples in the Colonial Empire. But what we should to ensure that the progress from their existing standards is steady, that it is suitable to the different climatic conditions in which they live, and that they have at their disposal the means of making that progress.

In the last generation there has been much wise government of the Colonies by experienced British

administrators, aided by local executive officers and legislatures. The extension of the service of trained agricultural officers throughout the Colonial Empire has led to improvements in methods of production and marketing; the steady reinforcement of the medical service has resulted in an increasingly effective attack upon tropical and other diseases; and the slow expansion of education is gradually bringing enlightenment where only dark ignorance prevailed.

The development of resources requires money and a certain reliable robustness of revenue. Many Colonies have not had adequate means to achieve that object. They are almost wholly agricultural countries, and out of their own resources they cannot undertake engineering, irrigation and other capital works. They cannot afford to finance agricultural, veterinary, or medical research, or the building of clinics, hospitals and schools.

Therefore the British Government is introducing this legislation to provide the wherewithal for these works. The Bill establishes the duty of taxpayers to contribute towards development of the Colonial Peoples. Winston Churchill, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, encouraged and accepted these proposals, and he and his advisers deserve praise for their high statesmanship and vision.

Moneys available for Colonial development are to be multiplied more than five-fold. Instead of a fund restricted to a maximum of £1,000,000 a year, the Bill authorises expenditure on Colonial research up to £500,000 a year, and expenditure on Colonial development up to £5,000,000 a year. The provision for research is for an indefinite period, and that for development and welfare for the next 10 years. We shall work towards these figures as far as and as fast as the exigencies of these unhappy times permit.

Our object is to develop the Colonies so that as

as possible, they become self-supporting units. Meantime their citizens must enjoy a proper standard of social services—and we shall count as qualifying for assistance under this Bill every part of the health, medical, and educational activities of a Colonial Government. In this legislation the word "development" has not a narrow materialistic interpretation. It covers the development of the material economic resources of a territory, and almost covers everything in connexion with physical, mental or moral development of the Colonies, peoples of whom we are the trustees.

#### New Definition of "Development"

Money from the present Colonial Development Fund can be contributed only towards capital cost of works. We cannot contribute towards the normal maintenance of those works. We can contribute towards the erection of a research station or the construction of a railway, but not to the running costs. Therefore if a Colony could not afford out of its revenue to maintain those hospitals or railways, their benefits to the Colony never came into being.

This principle has been that every Colonial territory should be a self-supporting unit, and that its citizens should have only those services they could afford to maintain from their own moneys. That restriction has hit hardly on smaller and poorer Colonies, and this legislation proposes to abolish that to make payments out of the Exchequer towards the maintenance cost of development works.

Development has also been embarrassed by a heavy burden of debt. During the Great War we lent nearly £3,000,000 to the three East African territories. Those loans are not touched by this legislation, but we have reviewed every other Colonial debt due to the Imperial Exchequer. They total about £15,000,000, and we propose remitting over £11,000,000. In short, we are clearing the decks of any unnecessary encumbrances in the way of the vigorous development of the Colonies.

#### Minister's Tribute to Colonial Office Staff

To equip the Colonial Office for the new task we have strengthened greatly the economic staff; an additional Under-Secretary has been appointed to devote time to economic questions. A social services department has been established, and the Secretary of State's official advisers on social questions have been increased. The Medical Adviser, who has had one assistant, is to have two; an Education Adviser has been appointed and is to have an assistant. After two years' experience I say deliberately that the personnel of the Colonial Office is as able as the personnel of any of the high offices of State. I have formed the highest admiration of the energy, enthusiasm and capacity for constructive thought and action of the general staff in Downing Street.

There is a great deal of personnel outside official quarters who are experienced in Colonial matters. The Government ought to draw on that experience, and we propose establishing two new advisory committees, one partly official and unofficial for Colonial development and welfare, and the other on Colonial research. Lord Moyne will preside over the first committee, and Lord Hailey will be Chairman of the second.

We are launching on new action worthy of the highest traditions of our Imperial policy. This is not a time to celebrate in speech our great Imperial record; it is a time for that quiet inner confidence that in the struggle now facing us we shall prevail and survive, and that in the days of peace it is our destiny to complete the great work for our Colonial peoples to which we set our hearts long ago.

Major Sir Jocelyn Lucas said in a plenary speech

that the Bill provided another opportunity for dealing with the accusations of our enemies that we were the "Empire by Rape" and had played the part of "loose in the manger." Not less, that some of the goods of the Empire were completely lost, and that the Empire and no preferential tariffs were possible in the British Central African territories, where markets and produce were available to all.

Pleading for Empire reforms at home, he asked how many school children realised that 25% of our air pilots came as free volunteers from the Overseas Empire, and suggested that the Empire Marketing Board required to be revived. While it was necessary to do everything possible for the Native peoples, British settlers and pioneers must not be forgotten.

#### Mr. Creech Jones's Criticisms

Mr. Creech Jones paid tribute to Mr. Macdonald's very hard and practical work for the Colonial Empire, and expressed confidence that the new Under-Secretary would give proof of profound sympathy with and understanding of Colonial problems.

The Bill marked the end of *laissez faire* in Colonial development and of platitudinous talk about trusteeship. No longer did we regard Colonies as possessions. While it was desirable that they should be self-supporting, we should not attempt to pauperise them. Stress should be placed on the economic aspects of Colonial problems. They wanted the Colonies to be less the prey of world forces including fluctuating prices.

He referred to "the great flow of wealth in the way of profits and royalties from Northern Rhodesia, alleging that the recent dispute arose from 'intolerable' working conditions."

In 1937 Northern Rhodesian copper realised £12,000,000. Only £1,000,000 found its way to the means. Actual wages averaged between £200,000 and £300,000. £700,000 was paid in income tax, and £500,000 sent out of the country as royalties to the B.S.A. Company, but £5,000,000 was paid to non-resident shareholders. The people who produced the copper and did the work received £1,000,000. White landowners received less than £1,000,000.

"In considering who are inhabitants of these Colonies the paramount interest must always be the African peoples themselves. Therefore when we read the word 'inhabitants' in the White Paper we should not forget the doctrine of the paramountcy of the Native interests."

"We must support the suggestion that certain Colonial debts should be abolished. There is no less than £5,500,000 to be paid in respect of the Kenya and Uganda Railway. I was at first sceptical about the wisdom of wiping out altogether this large sum, but the arguments used by Sir Alan Pinnow convinced me."

#### Delay and Circumlocution Denounced

Mr. Ernest Evans, a member of the Rhodesia Nyasaland Royal Commission, hoped that every scheme put forward by a local authority would not have to be scrutinised by the Advisory Committees; local opinion should be the decisive factor in the adoption or rejection of schemes.

In Northern Rhodesia he had heard of cases in which a District Officer had submitted schemes of great local significance to the Provincial Administration, which submitted them to the Governor, who placed them before the Secretary of State, thus causing endless delays. To avoid such circumlocution there should be greater decentralisation between the Colonial Office and the local Governments. The point was not whether more Colonial Office personnel visited the Colonies, but what they did



when they got there. He suggested that officers sent to the Colonies should have authority to decide questions of detail on the spot.

It was glad the Bill wiped out the guarantees of the Nyasaland Government in respect of the Trans-Africa Railway, but asked if there would be a relaxation in the strictness of the control exercised by the Treasury over Nyasaland's finances. When the standard average of that country exceeded £420,000 a year, half of the excess was to be taken in repayment of past loans. Would this provision now disappear to the great advantage of a small, but very progressive Community.

Colonel C. Ponsbury said that Mr. Macdonald's sincerity and sympathy had been much appreciated by people from overseas from whom the Minister had acquired a thorough understanding of their problems.

One speaker had been wrong in suggesting that there was any question of profit in the building of the Uganda Railway. One of its main purposes was the abolition of the slave trade. Indeed, the Admiralty was one of the chief departments to favour it because it was costing £250,000 a year to police the sea against the slave traders.

#### The Importance of Continuity

He advanced the editorial arguments of the famous issue of *East Africa and Rhodesia* for the common news. Tropical Governments of the three recommendations of the Bevels Commission in regard to Nyasaland's debts. Colonel Ponsbury continued:—

The Bill is the answer to those who suggest that we have gone into Colonies for commercial and financial reasons. It shows that many Colonies are not being propositions. We have taken away from the inhabitants the fear of starvation and of starvation. By education we are removing the superstitious fear of the unknown. We are slowly building the steps leading from barbarism to civilisation.

Bevel planning and continuity were required, and without continuity it was difficult for local Government to produce plans. One Governor, when telling him of his plans had said, "It means driving of our balances and a severe blow and I hesitate to go forward because I shall be here for only four or five years. Someone else may come who does not agree and there may be changes in the Colonial Office. Such a state of affairs should cease. Continuity was essential and that included the movement of Governors and of officials."

The West India Commission had urged that the Colonial Office should where possible avoid dislocation of public business caused by too frequent changes of holders of high appointments. In addition to dislocation of public business, there was dislocation of what might be well laid plans. Development had to be left to the mercy of the Government of the present and a strategy of the Secretary of State. A lack of continuity, who did nothing, might be succeeded by an energetic Governor, who stirred everything up and produced excellent plans, but if trouble occurred in a neighbouring Colony that emergency Government might be taken away before he could put his plans into operation. Governors should be given more power over detail.

What will happen if less than £5,000,000 is spent in one year? Is the balance to go back to the Treasury? That it will be fatal to the whole scheme. People responsible for schemes will hurry them as much as possible in order to get the money in the Treasury.

other departments. It leads to a great waste. Another aspect is that the planning committee might say it is not worth while to put forward a scheme for the year because the money cannot be spent in the year.

Colonel Wedgwood urged that in what might be a long war the Colonies could do more to supply food, munitions, small arms, shells, and even planes.

#### Sir George Schuster's Comments

Sir George Schuster testified to the vision and drive of Lord Lloyd with whom he had worked for three years; he was sure he would give an inspiring lead as Secretary of State. It was true that the handling of Colonial problems had lacked continuity. Astonishing differences existed in conditions and policies as between one place and another, generally on account of a particularly energetic Governor—maybe 20 or 30 years previously—or a particularly active set of missionaries.

As to the suggested Advisory Committees, I have always felt that the committee procedure is not entirely satisfactory. You cannot get a committee meeting perhaps only once a month that continuous review necessary for wise administration of a fund of this kind. There should be more continuous study. In starting a fund of this kind on a huge scale we are establishing a sort of investment and development company. There should be a body analogous to a first-class board of directors, who will watch how the money is spent, will be responsible for authorising projects and will have to live with the results of their actions. Under the Bill propositions will be solely a Colonial Office responsibility, all they would have to do would be to get Treasury approval.

One is pleading for a properly co-ordinated plan of development one must add that a plan that when these wide plans are started, they will fit in with some general world plan of co-operation between nations. Only thus shall we get away from the absurd conditions in which we have been living; conditions of artificially restricted production.

The present Bill, which the House interprets as involving a gift of sums up to £5,000,000 a year might be administered without any money passing to the Colonies at all. The money might all go to the Treasury, there is no revolving credit by which that money could be applied as a loan for purposes. A distinction should be made between loans and gifts.

It is the Colonial Secretary's duty to try to get the man directed, if that is possible, to be getting aside a fund of £5,000,000 a year for the purposes covered by the Bill.

#### Precautions Against Tropical Snow

Mr. Stephen feared that most of the money provided would be wasted, that much would go to improve the holdings of British imperialism in the Colonies and that little could be spent on the new Secretary of State, who, like Alfred, thought of the Native races as a horror.

Mr. Haden Guest, while welcoming the Bill, hoped the money would be wisely spent. In West Africa he had four instances of "most abominable" waste of public money. £6,000 had gone on one house which in this country would not have cost more than £2,000, and when he asked why such a building in the tropics should have such an extremely heavy roof he had been informed of the seriousness that it had been put up following plans made by an architect who had followed the principle that the roof of a house should always be able

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# East African Trade Delegation to England

## Inquiry into Contribution which the Territories Can Make

MAJOR W. CAVENDISH BENTINCK, leader of the delegation sent to England to report upon the best means of implementing East Africa's desire to contribute as much as possible to the Mother Country's requirements of raw materials and foodstuffs, left England by air for Nairobi last week.



MAJOR CAVENDISH BENTINCK

He will be recalled by the Government of Kenya, decided early this year to ask Major Cavendish Bentinck and Colonel G. C. Griffiths to undertake a mission to London, that the Government of Tanganyika laid similar responsibilities upon Sir William Lead and Mr. A. J. Wakefield, and that the Government of Uganda invited Major Cavendish Bentinck to represent the Protectorate and attached Mr. Griffin Smith as the Department of Agriculture to the delegation.

The delegation was thus representative, inter-territorial, and though officially representative of the three territories, predominantly non-official in personnel. Mr. R. S. Walker, chairman of the Coffee Board in Kenya, also came on the mission on behalf of the coffee industry of the three territories, and Mr. Lockhart, Financial Secretary of Kenya, arrived later.

### Early Report of Conclusions

Major Cavendish Bentinck carried back with him to East Africa the report of the delegation for submission to the three Governments. It will clearly not be published in *extenso*, for the very nature of the inquiry indicates that the resultant document must contain many facts of a highly confidential character, but much of it could very well be released with advantage to the public. It is to be hoped that an abbreviated report will be made available at the earliest possible moment, for the delegates, in general terms, the task of the delegates was to discover how East Africa could best support the war effort of the Allies, and it is manifestly desirable that their conclusions should be given the widest and promptest publicity compatible with the general interest.

There was no criticism in East Africa at the dispatch of the delegation, and it was suggested that its members would do little to do, and could achieve not little very quickly. This newspaper took the view that such a mission was necessary, and it is no doubt that the delegates have been surprised at the complexity of some of the problems to be elucidated, and openly convinced themselves that their visit was worth while.

Having kept close contact with them during their stay in England, and having also heard private reports from various individuals with whom they conducted business, we know how heavy have been the loads upon the frame of the delegates, the frustrated nature of some of the negotiations, the delicate nature of discussion in others, and the whole-hearted manner in which the Colonial Office and the Ministries have co-operated with the inquiry. It is doubtful whether any other East African mission has ever found so many doors wide open.

Coming on a non-political mission, they were most welcome from the outset. Indeed, within a few hours of arrival they were entertained

in concert by His Majesty's Government, with the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, in the chair. His personal interest, testified also on a number of subsequent occasions, was of great assistance, and when Lord Lloyd took charge of the Colonial Office in Mr. Churchill's Government he quickly sent for Major Cavendish Bentinck, thus continuing the helpful attitude of his predecessor.

### Widening Interest in East Africa

One of the encouraging developments of which the delegates have had evidence is the financial and commercial houses of substance which have hitherto not invested their funds in East Africa, and extended their trading connexions to it are seriously examining such prospects. If it was good for the delegates, these people, in their turn probably stimulated the intentions of the representatives of such city groups.

Nor can they have failed to be impressed by the need for greater co-operation and co-ordination in the marketing of various East African products. That requirement, which had grown progressively more urgent prior to the war, has been greatly intensified by the institution of measures for the control of almost every raw material and foodstuff, and it is certain that under war conditions almost any product of East Africa will receive greater attention, at least with an inter-territorial basis than if normalism were allowed to persist.

The report of the delegation will for the first time make clear to the East African Governments the exact ramifications of the commodity and other economic controls established in this country, and of the present position of each individual commodity, together with specific proposals in regard to a number of them.

### Visit Well Justified

It is no secret, for instance, that Kenya in particular has been anxious to recover sufficiently ample bases for the supply to Great Britain of tea, bacon, wheat and wool, and it is fair to assume that the departure of Major Cavendish Bentinck implies the conclusion of discussions on those and other subjects. He and his colleagues were expressly precluded from making binding arrangements, and the acceptance of the proposals resulting from their labours will be the responsibility of the producers whom they have represented.

Among other matters considered were the provision of shipping space for homeward cargo, the expansion of British exports, especially of goods essential to the territories, the possibilities of increasing white settlement in present circumstances, and immediately after the close of the war, and the basis on which I.P.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London should operate meanwhile.

Without prejudicing the specific results of the activities of the delegates in connexion with any particular product, for the details are rightly to be treated as confidential until they have been submitted to those in East Africa most closely concerned, it can be said that the positive reaction which has been almost constant throughout the delegation are based on the opinion that the visit has justified itself, and that the maintenance of similar contacts at reasonable frequent intervals will be desirable, while conditions change so swiftly and drastically.



# Mr. A. J. Wakefield's Possible New Post

## Transfer from Tanganyika to the West Indies

MR. A. J. WAKEFIELD, Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika Territory since 1938, who is to be transferred to the responsible new post of Director of Agriculture in the West Indies, will be the Agriculture Adviser to the Comptroller of the West Indian Welfare Fund which is to be set up on the recommendation of the India Royal Commission.

All who are acquainted with the excellent work done by Mr. Wakefield in East Africa will feel confident that the gift which Tanganyika will be deprived will be fruitfully employed in another part of the Colonial Empire.

When he was appointed Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika at the exceptionally early age of 35, it became evident that the Colonial Office had as a goal a realisation of his technical and administrative capacity as those with whom he had for years been in daily contact. His official colleagues and informed non-official opinion in the Territory had strongly hoped that he would succeed to the control of a department which he had served so well, but many feared that he would be passed over as the only charge which could be brought against him—that he had not been born many years earlier. There was a widespread appreciation when he was, in fact, given the promotion he had so richly earned.

**Splendid Service to East Africa**

No Department of Agriculture in East Africa has in recent years achieved such a succession of crop production records as Tanganyika can show, together with marked progress in measures for soil conservation. More than a few good judges would say that in the junior and middle ranks of agricultural officers in the field the Territory has been better served than many other Colonies. *Espoir de corps* has been very marked in the department, which has benefited from the constancy with which Mr. Wakefield and his predecessor, by taking full advantage of the air services, maintained contact with their subordinates, helped them solve their problems, and, not less important, encouraged them to assume greater responsibilities, while leading them in their relations with the European, Indian or African populations.

Previously there had been a good deal of friction in Tanganyika in matters agricultural, a friction which generated fiery speeches and ebullient letters to the Press. When Mr. Ernest Harrison, then Deputy Director in Kenya was transferred to Tanganyika as Director, he was fortunate to have in Mr. Wakefield a right-hand man who not merely knew the inside history of these troubles, but was serving in the European and African coffee-growing districts of Kilimanjaro and Meru and who had won the confidence of everybody by his knowledge, accessibility and open fact and devotion to his work. Mr. Harrison, soon discovering that he could not have found a better or more loyal lieutenant, lost no time in entrusting him with many responsible tasks.

So it was that Mr. Wakefield has in no more than 33 years of age when first called upon to take control of his department in an active manner. From that time he has gone from strength to strength, always showing absorption in his duties, a complete absence of that tendency to play politics which sometimes mars the achievements of an otherwise capable head

in a department, friendliness, tolerant outlook and a single-minded devotion. His friends have long known that he will continue his service in Tanganyika, but it is probable that his personal arrangements have been so well organised as to enable him to accept a task of such importance in the West Indies, it was clearly his duty to offer which is both a high compliment and a challenge.

Mr. Wakefield was educated at Brewood Grammar School, Staffordshire, the Harpur Trusts Agricultural College (whence he obtained the National Diploma in Agriculture) and Edinburgh University—where he took his B.Sc. (Agr.) degree and skipped the Association football team. At Reading University he took the National Diploma in Dairying. Joining the Artists' Rifles towards the end of the last war before reaching the age of 18, he was commissioned in the Shropshire Light Infantry.

**Research into Coffee Problems**

After graduating at Edinburgh, he went to Northern Rhodesia in 1923 as a stock inspector, but in the following year secured a transfer to Tanganyika as an agricultural officer. During his first two years on cotton research at the Mwananyika station on the Rufiji, he came into public prominence when, as senior agricultural officer in charge of the Northern and Tanga Provinces, he assisted by Mr. Sanders, made investigations into the cultural problems of coffee growing which suggested entirely new lines of thought and procedure to the local planters and experimental workers. His technical service to a most important industry has been valuable in promoting that co-operation which Mr. Wakefield has so conspicuously sought to secure.

His enthusiasm, practical common sense and hard work have contributed notably to what has been achieved in Tanganyika in recent years. Year after year, despite droughts and locust infestations, new records have been set up in the production of crops—sometimes in as many as half a dozen commodities in successive seasons—but he held to the opinion that the work was still only beginning, and that it could go forward hand-in-hand with work for improving both the dietary of the African and the methods of crop and animal husbandry.

**Attitude to African Farming**

Apart from sugar, coffee, cocoa and now pyrethrum, the European plantation crops which he has always endeavoured to foster, he has done much to increase the output of native foodstuffs for local consumption, and of such exportable crops as cotton, groundnuts, sisim, copra, tobacco, wax, guis and rice. He has striven to create in the African mind a more balanced and ambitious outlook in regard to the land, and a realisation of the importance of new farming and animal husbandry, and he has emphasised the large number of capable and able Africans who still perform little or no work for themselves or for anyone else. At the outbreak of war he promptly advocated the patriotic policy of producing to the utmost in the faith that shipping would be forthcoming for the transport of what even could be utilised in the common cause of the Allies.

There will be great regret in Tanganyika at the departure of this talented and zealous official, good sportsman, and good East African, who will certainly make himself felt in his new sphere of activity.



## N. Rhodesia's War Gesture

### Proposed War Contribution Considered

A SPLENDID EXAMPLE of the African Dependencies has been set by Northern Rhodesia, which, when asked to contribute approximately £50,000 this year as her share of the war expenditure of the Empire, replied that it was thoroughly dissatisfied with the proposition of the Colonial Office—which, they were told, said bluntly, was far too modest in its calculations and calls for sacrifice.

Non-official leaders agreed with the Governor that the territory could and should pay exactly four times as much as has been suggested, and for some months the Imperial Government has been pressed to accept £200,000 in place of the far smaller sum due under the formula operating throughout Eastern Africa that each dependency shall contribute to war expenditure an amount equivalent to 15% of its pre-war defence vote.

It was announced at the beginning of this week that His Majesty's Government has gratefully accepted the territory's generous contribution to the common cause. Northern Rhodesians will be delighted at the success of their representations.

Some 2,000 Southern Rhodesian troops are now serving outside the Colony. Europeans between the ages of 18 and 61 are now prohibited from leaving Southern Rhodesia without the special permission of the authorities.

### Uganda and the Belgian Congo

Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, and M. Pierre Ryckmans, Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, have exchanged the following telegrams. Sir Philip writes: "In this great hour when placing their trust in God, our nations are once again fighting side by side for the faith of our fathers, for justice and freedom, we wish to send Your Excellency this message of admiration and respect. There is any matter in which Uganda can be of service to Your Excellency, we are at your disposal."

The Governor-General replied: "I thank Your Excellency for your generous message. Confident in the justice of our cause and in the strength of our Allied armies, we are, with God's aid, certain of victory. The Belgian Congo, like Uganda, places the whole of its resources at the service of the common cause."

The Government of Belgium having indicated the capitulation ordered by King Leopold, it may be assumed that the contribution of the Belgian Congo to the Allied cause will be at least as great as it would have been if the Belgian Army had remained intact with the King at the head of his people.

### New Defence Measures

A volunteer force has been established in Barotseland, and a great deal has been made throughout Tanganyika for volunteers for the defence force. Most of the German males who had been released on parole have been reinterned.

Nightly black-outs are now enforced in East African ports.

British subjects have been advised to leave Jibuti. Pilot Officer A. F. Posselt, R.A.F., who is reported missing, is the son of Mr. T. Posselt, Native Commissioner in Plumtree, Southern Rhodesia, with whom much sympathy will be felt.

killed in action during service with the Royal Air Force, saved aboard H.M.S. *Essex* in 1914, and returned to his native country some 40 years ago.

Mr. J. H. McEwen, Royal Marine, whose departure is also announced, also served on the East African coast in 1936 in H.M.S. *Northey*. Mr. C. R. Ueville Acworth, of Hariza, Southern Rhodesia, is now an officer in a regiment in this country.

Mr. F. C. V. Varrow, Southampton manager of the Union-Castle Line, who is known to so many of the Africans and Rhodesians, has been appointed by the Ministry of Shipping to be their district representative in the South African area.

Mrs. A. M. Campbell, who will be remembered by many of our readers in Mombasa, where her husband was formerly agent for the Union-Castle Line, has opened a fund in Capetown for disabled seamen of the merchant navy and their dependants.

The London and Rhodesia Trading and Transport Company has offered to give 2500 cigarettes a week for Rhodesian soldiers on active service.

## Italy and Colonial Africa

"Britain and North-East Africa," by Major E. W. Polson Newman (Hutchinson, 10s. 6d.).—Major Newman, who probably knows the Ethiopia of to-day better than any other Briton, and is personally familiar with the east of the vast area of which he writes, makes an earnest, almost eleventh-hour, appeal for wise co-operation between the French, Italian, British and Egyptian Governments in the peaceful development of the great resources of North-East Africa. His plea is well documented; the difficulties which seem trivial compared with the possibilities of their permanence are clearly stated and remedies suggested; national susceptibilities are sympathetically recognised, and such blunders as the refusal to grant Italy seats on the board of the Suez Canal Company are criticised. Discussing the Italian feeling that, with Jibuti in French hands, Ethiopia's front door is not her own, Major Newman asks: "How would we like Cape Town and the railway to Johannesburg in the hands of a foreign power? He completely forgets that Lourenço Marques and Beira, the ocean gateways to the Transvaal, the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, are in foreign (and not these) hands, and that no trouble results. The tragedy is that so many people fail to realise that it is all a question of the right neighbourhood. The author speaks highly of the relations existing between British and Italian frontier officials and the good work they have done in suppressing slave-raiding and gun-running. As most of the Italian frontier officials speak English, the relations at the frontier posts are such that local politics are mixed into pleasant conversations. At Caravelas, I found the British and Italian officials living and working together in the greatest harmony. Co-operation and a vision of the future, and such is the future of North-East Africa, are the inspiration of Major Newman's well-aimed book, which is of real value at the present



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**Obnoxious Puff Adders**

*Widely Distributed in Africa*

Mr. Editor—*Bitis atrox* and *Bitis gabonica* may be very plentiful in some districts but they would be very remarkable in the tropics.

Captain C. S. P. Peare says of it: "This well known species is the most ubiquitous in Uganda and is absent only from the higher altitudes, the larger forests and a small area in western and south-western Kigezi. It is unnecessary to record specific localities as it is only its absence which is noteworthy."

He adds: "The puff adder is probably the most widely distributed African snake, ranging as it does from southern Morocco and south of the Sahara generally through most of tropical and Southern Africa to the Cape of Good Hope, also being found in Arabia. It is equally at home at an altitude of 7,500 ft., though it does not occur within the borders of the Rain Forest."

The puff adder is extremely prolific and the eggs hatch immediately on, or even before, being deposited. They number usually from 50 to 70, but a Northern Rhodesian specimen was found to have about 60 developing ova in each oviduct.

Yours faithfully,  
London, N.W.1. N York.

**Some Habits of Lions**

*Burying Parts of their Kill*

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Sir—Mr. S. P. Peare's departmental report on game in Tanganyika, especially in reference to lions burying pieces of an animal they had killed, greatly interested me.

I have neither witnessed an instance of lions burying their kill in dog-like fashion nor heard or read of this action being observed. My experience over a long period of years has been that a lion filled his belly and abandoned the remnants of the kill to the scavengers of the veld, never being known to return to its kill as a well-stocked game reserve.

The bush-dwelling lion, however, does almost invariably do so. At least, this was my experience with others; and the kill of a bush-dwelling lion is generally seen in a heap of hanging chest, with time and patience to wait for its return to the carcass. Where their customary prey is scarce, I am inclined to believe that bush-dwelling lions will sometimes hide their kills, burying them and return again to the carcass when hunger demands that the belly should be filled.

It does not appear to be definitely established whether lions bury the carcass of a quarry animal. The late F. C. Selous told me that he had observed a lion in 1899 that this was a common habit of lions in South Africa, and that in Senegal and Mr. A. Daynes Percival mentioned an instance to me within their own experience in Kenya; but other reports of lions in Eastern Africa assured me that this was never done in that region.

At times the kills made by lions in East and Central Africa which came under my direct observation had the carcass been buried; in all that were left to the scavengers of the veld. In all fresh kills made by lions I found that the entrails were either left intact or else dragged free from the carcass

before the kill was started. Many other expert hunters whom I have known state that their own experience was similar to this.

Lions will often dig their kills, especially in covert, and this is known to do so in order to prevent the carcass from being killed, which can be done by a lion. I believe the carcass is often buried in the soil and return to feed on it. I believe the carcass is often buried in the soil and return to feed on it. I believe the carcass is often buried in the soil and return to feed on it.

As regards lion digging, I have heard of its burrow, I have neither seen nor heard of this being done, though a few years ago a lion purposed to dig an act somewhat akin to this; it was, however, patently a faked picture, which could not possibly have been experienced man. The wart-hog was, in fact, already dead, and had been placed half out of the burrow as best for the lion to make it pose before the camera.

Yours faithfully,  
W. ROBERT FORAN

**The Cure of Leprosy**

*Natural Human Resistance*

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Sir—The explanation of the gradual but complete disappearance of leprosy from England and Europe, and of the remarkable cures claimed for the Ngoma-thru leprosy station in Mashonaland, is, I believe, a simple one.

Leprosy, though a nasty disease, is the very opposite of an acute one, and human beings have a high resistance to it. If that resistance lowered, infection may develop, but raising of the resistance will check and even cure it.

Some definite improvement in sanitation and living conditions did occur during English history, for example, the introduction of fresh vegetables and potatoes about Elizabethan times. To this must be added the dying out of susceptible subjects leaving the survivors more or less immune, as occurs with zymotic diseases among Chinese, Arabs and even the Indians.

Leprosy can be very severe among isolated peoples, like the South Sea Islanders, who have not suffered terribly from measles and other "childhood" complaints which Europeans have acquired as a certain immunity from long contact with the seas.

The modern treatment of leprosy, by improving food and living conditions, and by a sound diet for health, drug treatment, and the Ngoma-thru results confirm this. From the account of that station which I published some time ago, but which I had only recently seen in the Egyptian paper, it must be very noticeable that patients are treated to raise the resistance, rather than to suppress the disease.

The disease leprosy has been exaggerated and mentioned in the Bible, and on account of this public opinion in modern times has been filled with a notion of men who set out to cure leprosy, but as a consequence of their own failure, they succeeded in transmitting leprosy to human beings by friction, inoculation or any other means.

Yours faithfully,  
Cairo, Egypt.

**The European Danger.**

Had any remained on the defensive had she promoted friendly relations with the northern and south-eastern neutrals, had she respected the days of war, had she, while continuing to hold the rest all proclaimed peace and reconciliation, had she granted the Czechs and Poles some measure of home rule, had she promised to hold a plebiscite in Austria, she could have won the war, for she could, with Russian help, have maintained an adequate economic base by the resources of the vast area extending from the Arctic to the Mediterranean and from the North Sea to the Pacific. The Allies would then have had to impose the text of the armistice and intensification of the war which alone can bring victory, seeing that there is no other way of compelling the blockade of foreign Germany to use up her stocks of petrol, rubber, copper, nickel and other products, and of closing in on her for the decisive campaign. Pan-German imperialism is the European danger, without it there would have been no First and Second World Wars. — *Nine-Teenth Century.*

**The German Advance.**

The whole German operation through France was carried out with a single eye to rapidity without any consideration of losses. At the advance, none of the fighting at any moment might be compared rather to a swarm of bees than to the progress of an army. The Somme, on all its courses, from about Ham to the former estuary upon the Channel, always formed a line of observation, invasion of France from the extreme north and east, and through a district composed that the river is bounded by a wide belt of marsh interspersed by large ponds, which mark the course of its flight (or northern) back at the way, and that line of river and marsh is crossed by comparatively few bridges, of which those at Amiens (where the river runs right through the town) is most important. The French forces facing along the left bank of the Somme considered their positions upon that bank. The enemy committed his advance upon the river bank by the main road and railway which proceeds from Amiens to Boulogne and the ports of the Somme of Dover. — *Mr. Harold Kelloc.*

The British Empire has not yet put forth one-fifth of her strength in men or material. — *Mr. Lloyd George, M.P.*

# Background to the

**A Cause Greater Than Life.**

The enemy is using not only tanks and aeroplanes but also lies and rumours in his attack on the citadel of our civilisation. He is trying to demoralise those who remain at home. Shall the British Commonwealth itself be destroyed, and be replaced by some centralised imperialist, imperialism utterly foreign to the imagination of free nations to which this country and the Dominions belong to-day, and in which individual and other nations of the British Empire are soon to find their places? We hear with a certain pride as you feel, of the objects of men from the Dominions, India and the Colonies in the fighting areas. We have a deep confidence that the forces gathering in the Middle East and in East Africa will carry with bravery and success whatever battles are before them. We look beyond us not only to the weight of the vital supplies that the Empire can send, but the power of a united resolve from every quarter of the British Commonwealth through to victory in the end. You who are living beyond the seas must understand how much it means to us to feel that behind us stand so many millions of men of our own blood who are willing gladly to mix their blood once again with ours, to pour it out in profusion and generosity and extravagance for a cause which means to us much more than life. — *Mr. Duff Cooper, M.P., Minister of Information.*

**Besting Britain.**

We must expect, so far as the German navy is concerned, a concentration of their submarines, destroyers, and small craft in the newly captured ports close to our shores, and an intensive attack by them on our shipping off the south and east coasts. Though the German naval plans are a well-kept secret, it is likely that their heavy ships, possibly amounting to two new battleships, two older battleships, three old battleships, and two new battleships, and three or four cruisers will operate against our ocean trade routes from the deep-water fjords of Norway. That a fleet of armed merchant raiders will also be used for this purpose is likely. — *Daily Mail.*

**Why Neutrals Hesitated.**

Discipline, courage, patience, these are the qualities we most need for. In spite of all that has been said and written about Nazism, this complete reason is only now beginning to settle the minds of vast numbers. If we ask why so many nations have been slow to understand what threatened them and what preparations were needed, the short answer is incredibly, incredibly not so much about the character of the German dictator as about his meaning seriously and atrocious things that he said and wrote, or if he did permit one of his being permitted to practise them by the great and presumably civilised people for whom he professes to speak. The military mind could only very gradually adjust itself to a world in which whom he would strike were mere lines on obsolete maps, who regarded the weak and defenceless as his legitimate prey while the thought of war as unlimited, ruthless, practised indiscriminately on combatant and non-combatants, and considered the creation of chaos and confusion as the civilian population a legitimate preliminary to the march of his armies. None of the supposed laws of war, no study of any previous military operations offered any real guidance for dealing with this portent. — *Dr. J. A. Spender, in the "Sunday Times."*

**Retooled Will Essential.**

Great men are never precipitate. They look often as though they were going to be too late. But they pause to measure what they undertake, to see what way through it, to organise the means to weight their force to the utmost. It was a week since General Weygand took over. Now the historic signal must be heard. Let industrial Britain throw into every plane, every tank, every gun that three-shift exertion can turn out to support our men. If we hold for a month, we can win. While sea power remains, there will be further vistas of invincible resistance for Britain and the Empire and the English-speaking world. The glorious spirit and work of the Air Force in the teeth of odds is a pattern for us all. The spirit of the British Army is eternal. Yet there are some whose positions are not defensible. It is perhaps the saddest and worst world we have seen. France can stand only so long from the enemy's feet. — *Observer.*



# the War News

### Opinions Epitomised.

"You will resolve unshaken, O God's helm, we shall not fall."

"Of Italy's imports 9% are by sea." — *Mr. Henry Maerlein*.  
"The only man with command of the sea has ever been defeated in great war." — *Mr. Dudley Cooper*, M.P.

"Every night Dulce blazes up to give bearings to many U-boats and German aircraft." — *News Review*.

"Almost all the German air squadrons have taken part in the recent fighting." — *Mr. Vernon Bartlett*, M.P.

"No man in politics has a tougher spirit than Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Supply." — *Mr. J. S. Garbutt*.

"A great part of victory is due to the subaltern officers in every campaign." — *Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Gurney*.

"A defence policy based on isolationism in the Americas is merely to invite future attack." — *President Roosevelt*.

"A sales tax provides 20% of the total tax revenues in the French and Belgian budgets." — *The Investor's Review*.

"The United States Army has perfected a device so sensitive that it can detect attacking planes more than 50 miles away." — *The Times*.

"Anything from 10,000 to 20,000 tons of bombs must have been deposited in the Norwegian fjords by German airmen." — *Mr. J. M. Bright*.

"Loss of the French shore of the Straits of Dover would mean an effective blockade of all the east coast ports of Great Britain." — *Major Friedrich Kluge*.

"Nazism is the enemy of man and our whole spiritual heritage is being jettisoned by the pirate captains of the Nazi ship of fools." — *The Chief Rabbi*.

"If we had done what months ago what we have begun to do in the last week we might by now have been within sight of victory." — *Field-Marshal Lord Montgomery*.

"When we turn to history we cannot be as British as happened to be Christians, or must be as Christians who happen to be British." — *The Archbishop of York*.

"Every German parachutist carries a sub-machine gun, folding bicycle, gas mask, field glasses, portable radio, map case, water bottle and camp tent." — *News Chronicle*.

"There is no reason why joint Franco-British aeroplane production will be held back by it, which is not less than 4,000 to 5,000 machines a month." — *Excelsior*.

"The crew of every U-boat carry their spawners with rubber, wear noiseless shoes, and talk in whispers, so apprehensive are they of the deadly efficiency of British sound detectors." — *Sir Herbert Russell*.

"If Adolf Hitler makes it with pay him, the enemy may attack our ports, our industrial centres, or our civil population without notice and with very little warning." — *Mr. Walter H. Jones*, M.P., Minister of Health.

"Even the blood shed in war like operations in Poland did not satisfy the lust of the barbarous invaders, they have continued to glut their savagery by persecutions, summary murders and deportations of enslavement." — *Cardinal Hinsley*.

"God acts through human wills. In prayer we submit our wills to His. We put ourselves at His disposal. We are thus enabled to be instruments which He can use in the fulfilment of His purpose." — *The Bishop of London*.

"The oil situation in Germany makes perilous and the extreme offensive which does not result in a knock-out blow within three months. In other words, it becomes increasingly obvious that the vaunted German war machine was created to bluff the world rather than to fight." — *Mr. Hessel Tilman*.

"Germany's efforts have failed to demoralise the troops with the noise of sirens on air-bombing aeroplanes, hissing torpedoes. The latter is a bomb fitted with a cardboard contraption drilled with holes, which causes an ear-splitting shriek as the bomb falls." — *The Daily Telegraph*.

"The German parachutists are the epitome of Nazi youth — fit, strong, and valiant. They are all night, armed with automatics that throw a belt of fire around them. We are proposing to mobilise against them a militia armed with rifle and bayonet. Why not with bows and arrows and with the Lord of the Manor mounted on one of the best of horses?" — *Evening Standard*. *Military Correspondent*.

**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.

Consols 2½%	73 5 0
Kenya 5%	109 5 0
Kenya 6%	101 0 0
N. Rhodesia 3½%	98 0 0
Nyasaland 3%	94 0 0
Niland Ryds. 5% A. Debts.	81 0 0
Rhodesian Ryds. 4½% debts.	80 10 0
S. Rhodesia 3½%	101 0 0
London 5½%	102 7 6
Tanganyika 4½%	108 0 0

Brit. Amer. Tobacco (61)	25 0
British Oxygen (21)	45 0
British Airways (2)	4 3
Croftaulds (51)	1 10 0
Dunlop Rubber (51)	1 1 0
General Electric (51)	3 15 0
Imperial Chemical Ind. (41)	1 8 2 1
Imperial Tobacco (41)	2 18 0
Int. Nickel Canada	18 0
Provi. Cinematograph	18 0
Turner and Newall (51)	2 5 0
U.S. Steels	35 0
United Steel (41)	1 0 0
Unilever (24)	1 4 0
United Tobacco of S.A.	4 7 0
Victrola (10s.)	1 14 0
Woolworth (5s.)	1 14 0

<b>Money and Exchanges</b>	
Ayacucho (500)	0 27 6
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	15 0 3
Anglo-American Investment	15 0 3
Anglo-Iranian	2 8 9
Ariston (2s. 6d.)	1 0 0
Ashanti Fields (4s.)	2 10 0
Bibiani (2s.)	1 12 0
Blyvoor (10s.)	1 9 0
Burmah Oil	3 2 6 1/2
Consolidated Goldfields	1 18 0
Crown Mines (10s.)	13 7 5
De Beers Deferred (50s.)	5 5 0
East Daags (10s.)	1 14 0
<b>Bank Consolidated (5s.)</b>	
E. Rand Proprietary (10s.)	1 18 0
Gold Coast Selection (5s.)	1 8 0
Groenvlei	1 3 8
Johannesburg Consolidated	1 6 0
Klerksdorp (5s.)	1 6 0
Kwahu (2s.)	1 3 0
Lyndhurst	1 6 3
Marievale (10s.)	1 6 4 1/2
Marib (5s.)	1 0 0
American Eagle	1 0 0
Rand Mines (5s.)	1 0 0
Randfontein	2 3 10
Royal Dutch (100s.)	12 0 0
Shell	12 0 0
Simmer (2s. 6d.)	1 7 0
S. A. Land (5s. 6d.)	1 0 0
S. A. Towns (10s.)	1 0 0
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	1 0 0
Wakfontein (10s.)	1 12 0
Western Wits. (10s.)	1 10 1 1/2

<b>Bank, Savings and Home</b>	
Barclays (10s. 6d.)	1 15 0
British India 5½% pres.	98 15 0
Clar	1 5 0
E.O. Realisation	1 1 0
Great Western	1 4 0 0
London and Shanghai Bank	1 0 0
L.M.S.	1 0 0
National Bank of India	1 0 10 0
Southern Railway (100s.)	11 10 0
Standard Bank of S.A.	13 0 0
Union Castle 6% pres.	15 6 0
<b>Plantations</b>	
Anglo-Burmah (10s.)	19 3
Linggi (10s.)	1 6
Lon. Asiatic (10s.)	2 11
Malyalam Pl. (10s.)	1 0 0
Porter Trust (10s.)	1 0 0

# PERSONALIA

General the Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts celebrated his 70th birthday last week.

Mr. M. S. Rush, Governor of the Northern Rhodesias, is on leave.

Captain E. Spurr has been appointed Chairman of the Broken Hill Management Board.

Mr. T. C. Duncan has been elected Chairman of the Limbe Town Council.

Major E. M. Wilson has been elected Mayor of Ndola, with Mrs. S. Roberts as deputy.

Mr. J. Marshall has been elected Mayor of Blantyre, Nyasaland, for the ninth successive year.

For the third successive year Mr. C. W. Ingham has won the Mashonaland amateur golf championship.

Sir John Wardlaw Milne, M.P., has arrived back in London from his living visit to Southern Rhodesia and South Africa.

Brigadier General G. N. Colville, who died in the last week at the age of 72, settled in Kenya after the Great War.

Captain H. S. Palmer has been granted permission to resign his commission in the Northern Rhodesia Regiment Volunteer Reserve.

Lady Rosemary Diana Gibb was last week granted a decree nisi against her husband, Mr. Alistair Montith Gibb, on the ground of desertion.

Mr. Basil Wynne Digby, elder son of Capt. S. M. and Mrs. Winifred Digby, of Kenya, and Miss Barbara Bruce were married in Poole last week.

Mr. W. E. Leverson who had married a Nyasaland girl and was said to be a member of the Government, and who died in February, 1939, was personally buried in London.

Mr. M. S. Rush, Governor of the Northern Rhodesias, has business interests in the new Parliament as private secretary to Andrew Bonar Law, Minister of Home Affairs.

Mr. J. P. McCarty has been elected Mayor for four years. Councillor R. H. G. has been succeeded by Councillor James Priest, with Councillor G. S. Firth as Deputy Mayor.

Miss V. Anderson, who for three years has been doing publicity work for Southern Rhodesia in Johannesburg, has opened a publicity office in Rhodes Trust Buildings, Capetown.

Mr. J. Gray, for 10 years groundsman and ring-master at Twifo's shows, has had his devoted work recognized by a presentation from the Midlands Agricultural Society of Southern Rhodesia.

Lord Moyne has been appointed Chairman of the new Colonial Development and Welfare Advisory Committee, and Lord Hailey has accepted the chairmanship of the Colonial Research Committee.

Colonel G. E. Borani, M.C., who has been appointed Assistant Director of Infantile Welfare in Natal, served with the South African Forces in the East African Campaign during the last war.

Mr. R. B. Allnutt, of the Tanganyika Agricultural Service, now stationed at the coffee experiment station near Mombasa, is to be married shortly in Funga to Miss Bertha Janet Bishop of London.

Mr. B. G. Hill has presented a cup for competition by the Broken Hill Golf Club, which Lieutenant Colonel E. Lewis Gyles, President and Mr. G. A. P. Thomas, Chairman, and Captain

Luiz Arnaldo Monteiro, Portuguese Ambassador in England, who will be well remembered for his role in Portuguese East Africa, was received in audience by the King at Buckingham Palace last week.

Following his appointment as Secretary of the Colonies, Lord Lloyd has resigned from the Boards of the British South Africa Company, Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., and Rhodesia Railways Trust, Ltd.

Colonel C. N. Knaggs, Kenya Agent in London for the past six years, expects to be posted to East Africa in about 10 days, retiring from his appointment. An appreciation of his services will appear next week.

Lieutenant G. G. spoke from Southern Rhodesia in the "The Daily Broadcast" by the B.B.C. last Friday. Messrs. E. W. Munn and Alber Makwa spoke from Kenya and Uganda respectively.

Mrs. Sydney Knight, of Winstone, showed great courage recently in detaching a dangerous Native criminal who had escaped from the local gaol. She kept him in conversation while she managed to get a message through to her husband, who advised the police.

Officers bearers for 1940 in the Zomba Section of the Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve are: President, Mr. E. F. Hasegrove; Secretary, Mr. R. Demott; Deputy Secretary, Mr. J. A. Marais; Committee Messrs. J. P. Smith, S. Pavelov, and S. Holland-Smith.

Miss Philippa C. Esdaile, who was a member of the De La Warr Commission which visited the Sudan and Egipt two years ago, has accepted a seat on the Council of Dr. Barnardo's Home. Miss Esdaile is head of the biology department of King's College, London.

The Nyasaland Southern Province Association officers for the year are: President, Mr. J. F. Barran; Vice-President, Mr. F. D. Warren; Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. A. Warren; Messrs. R. J. Wallace and C. F. G. Barrett have been added to the Committee.

Mr. J. P. McCarty has been elected President of the Khamroum Rotary Club, with Mr. P. E. Williams as Vice-President. Mr. H. A. D. Goodfellow is honorary secretary, Mr. S. Ross is honorary treasurer, and Messrs. E. O'Reed and M. Kfoury are other members of the committee.

Mr. A. J. Wilkfield is to address the East African Group at the headquarters of the Overseas League on June 9, on Tanganyika Territory, a former German Colony. He will fly back to Dar es Salaam about mid-July and sail from East Africa for the West Indies in September to take up an appointment to which reference was made in another item.

Mr. A. H. S. Sannels left England yesterday, flying back to Lusitania to take up an appointment at Hoey's bridge with Ziwa. On account of serious illness he sold his interest in a mining property in the Kalamaga district last year and returned to this country, having made a good thing of it. He has offered his services in many directions since the outbreak of war, but finding no opportunity of joining the Army he returns to Kenya. He first went to America shortly after the last war, in 1919, and remained in N. Y. and has been engaged in commerce, agriculture, and mining in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Mrs. Sannels is now in Dublin meantime with their infant son.



## New Play About Kenya

WITH the praiseworthy object of presenting life in the Kenya Highlands as it really is, and not as depicted by too many sensational authors and playwrights, Miss Margaret Travers has written "Thorn Tree," which has been produced for the first time by the Threshold Theatre Club, Notting Hill Gate. Miss Marion Travers, a trained actress and sister of the author, directed the burden of the play, giving a fine rendering of a Kenya settler's wife practically running the farm and loving it, while her husband (Mr. R. Schjelderup) is head over ears in schemes of co-operation and their inevitable political issues. There were many good lines, and a big share of these fell to Miss Rhoda Beresford as "Nanny," who delivered them with fine effect. Miss Viola Lyel too, was excellent as Barbara Leslie, a smart immigrant seeking to become a real settler; she acted cleverly and spoke clearly. Miss Lesley Gordone as the flapperish Judith Briggs showed talent, and Miss Catton made an evanescent but efficient appearance as a gushing society dame. The male parts were well supported, Mr. Murray as John Bair, Mr. Mansell as General Briggs, and Mr. Meteyard as Major Summers.

Mr. Schjelderup, who not only played a big part, but was responsible for the production, and director, deserves congratulation.

The one blemish is the excessive drinking, which settlers are shown to be prone to, there was a period, as with all young countries, in which an indulgence in alcohol was general, but that is long past, and it is regrettable that an unfortunate impression should be conveyed in this respect. It could be corrected without the slightest difficulty.

A little touch which will appeal to East Africans is that the farmer who is so anxious to make further headway with co-operative movements refers to his discussions with a Colonel Griffiths—the Colonel Griffiths, of course.

## Important Changes at C.O.

SIR GEORGE GATLEY, who recently left the service of the London County Council to take up his duties as Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been released for the duration of the war to act as Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Supply, and Sir Cosmo Parkinson, after a short spell as Permanent Under-Secretary of State in the Dominions Office, returns to his former office as Permanent Under-Secretary to the Colonial Office. Sir Eric Machug succeeds Sir Cosmo at the Dominions Office.

### Jubilee Stamps

Southern Rhodesia's Jubilee Commemoration stamps are to be put on sale on June 1. Pictorial in design, they will be in the following denominations: 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. All will be printed in two colours. The 1d., 2d., and 6d. values will be vertical, and the others horizontal.

### Visualising the War

Africans are to take a more or less intelligent interest in the course of the war, writes the Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, "though the difficulties are obvious when it is borne in mind that the average man lives a sea within the experience of most of our people, in such a river as the Zambezi, the Kafue, or the Tloangwe, the only ship known to them is a dug-out canoe, a steamship is a railway engine, and a mine is what they see on the Copper belt, at Wanise or at Broken Hill."

## East African Idylls

II.

### THE COFFEE PLANTER

"Wouldst thou leave the planter answered,

"Coffee and its Tree?"

"Only those who have its trouble"

"Comprehend its mystery." — Longfellow

(adapted)

WHEN you've put your plants in, your troubles begin,  
And the bigger the trees the more chance of  
disease.

Eel-worms in the roots, die-back in the shoot,

Beetles on leaves, much damage achieved,

And the leaf-miner pest about does for the rest,

Colletotrichum spots, why you find them in lots,

Which means you must pray with Bordeaux,

Or some other fungicide, day after day.

If you hope to produce a crop that will pay.

Then the *Pheidole* ant is a devil to plant,

Its mealy-bug pats on the collar, and gets

You into a fight that's not easy or light,

What with banding and grease they give you no

peace;

Then the thrips—little beast—comes in swarms, and

they feast.

And play up the deuce by sucking plant-juice,

And, what seems absurd, I've not said a word

of *Antestia*, who *Stephanoderes*, too,

Whenever you find 'em leave ruin behind 'em.

When these insect attacks have all had their whacks,

You pick what is left, and prepare it

For a pulping machine which extracts the bean

(taking care that the teeth do not tear it);

But your fermenting tanks you'll find full of odd

pranks,

For a bean with a taint seems a trifle—but ain't!

As you'll learn when the purchasers taste it;

And your beans must be bold when at last they are

sold—

To send second-class stuff is to waste it.

When that's over, and done, it's twenty to one,

There's another fine slump and prices drop with a

bump!

So if you've the notion that over the ocean

All the coffee-man does is to sit at his ease,

And rake in a fortune from thousands of trees,

While kind Mother Nature, so eager to please,

Never thinks of a drought, or of pests, or disease,

Or cloud-bursts which wash down a hillside in

mud—

Cut it out; think again; for you give me a hint—

Every shilling he earns is stained with his blood!

A. N. C.

### Lizard Kills Cobra

A small grey lizard with a blue head, of the type known as *Koggelmantel*, is reported to have killed a banded cobra near Umyana, Southern Rhodesia. Every time the snake struck, the lizard moved with lightning speed and bit behind the head. After the sixth bite the snake collapsed, the fight having lasted less than 10 minutes. The cobra was 5 ft. 7 in. long; the lizard only 4 in. long.

## Anti-Slavery Manifesto

### Rejects Idea of Internationalisation

INTERNATIONALISATION of British Colonies after the war receives little support, and the Article of British Dependence to placate un- satisfied nations is frankly condemned in the manifesto on "Native Races, the War, and Peace," issued by the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines' Protection Society.

The principles of British Colonial policy are, it declares, summed up in what Queen Victoria said in 1843 and Mr. Winston Churchill in 1921—no barrier of race, colour or creed. But it alleges the growth of racial discrimination during the past 50 years.

The "colour bar" policy has taken definite root south of the Zambezi. . . . The baneful influence of racial discrimination is revealed by covert practices which in effect bar members of Native races from positions where they might influence policy. The British people must bear this retrogression in mind when seeking, as it is hoped they will, to have a lead in Colonial policy to the nations at any peace conference. The principles of equality of opportunity for all races have been definitely challenged by Adolf Hitler in *Mein Kampf*.

Here the manifesto confuses the definite colonial legislation of the Union of South Africa as independent Dominion with Southern Rhodesia, a self-governing Colony, which has no colour-bar legislation, and where, although the Crown has the power of revision of legislation affecting Natives, such power has not been exercised in a single instance since the Colony received self-government in 1923. But, to maintain the standard of living of the white population, the competition of cheap Native labour is restricted in certain urban areas.

### The Advance Towards Self-Government

Self-government, it is urged, must be taken far more seriously than in the past.

To regard such aspirations as unimportant, still more to treat them as seditious, is a grave error. They are the natural growth of seeds which we ourselves have planted. Freedom of speech and writing should be allowed to the utmost possible extent. It should be made known to the world that the British Government welcomes these signs of growth, and regards the advance towards self-government as a practical question of the present, not a dream of the distant future.

More education and greater opportunities for native races are advocated. "There is abundant evidence that talent is now available for service in every Colonial territory, and this should be encouraged. More generous provision for education should aim at a greater supply of men and women capable of leading.

On trusteeship, the manifesto declares:

There should be no transfer of sovereign authority from nation to nation for bargaining with Colonies. There should be no breaches of treaty obligations. There should be no change in the form of government without consultation with the respective sections of the inhabitants. . . . It is inadmissible for a metropolitan Government to incorporate in its budget any part of the revenue from the Colony.

Great Britain with her long experience should give a lead in Colonial economic policy. Trusteeship, rightly interpreted, should exclude any attempt to exploit the wealth of the Colonies or control their commerce in the interests of an external Government. Economic benefits, under trusteeship, should be held primarily for the social well-being of the inhabitants; and generally for the good of mankind. . . . The need

for large capital expenditure in the Colonies is emphasized in every inquiry. . . . In the contractual sphere trusteeship implies throwing open to the applicants the markets of the world. . . . New and better systems of preference for the goods of mother countries violate the very idea of trusteeship. While they certainly create unhappy relationships among the peoples of the world, many people are of the opinion that the provisions of the Mandate Agreement are of this character.

### International Administration Rejected

Direct administration by an international Colonial Office is not advocated; experiments in direct administration have not encouraged the extension of such procedure, but the possibility of it in rare cases is not denied. It has to be remembered that West Indians and many Africans view with natural alarm the prospect of a great international trust for the exploitation of colonies, and that they consider themselves in many ways members of the British Commonwealth.

There are, however, numerous steps which might be taken to increase international co-operation. One of them would be the agreement to employ an increasing number of foreign nationals in the service of the various separate Administrations. But perhaps the most important advance in any form of international co-operation would be the development of the Congo Basin system in Central Africa.

A great point is made of extension of Mandatory principle and the application of the Mandates machinery.

An essential feature of any such change should be consideration for the wishes and the well-being of the inhabitants. In most Colonies now there are Natives, as well as Indians and Europeans, capable of expressing their opinion on such questions. This measure of international oversight and control of treaty commitments does not imply international administration in practice. Many, probably most, people with experience of Colonial government are averse from any such experiments at the present stage. Whatever form of international oversight is adopted, the Mandatory system should be improved first to secure direct representation of the Colonial peoples on the Permanent Mandates Commission.

### Colonies Not Political Pawns

It concludes with a definite pronouncement: "It is essential that the old conception of Colonies as national possessions should be abandoned, but whether they are Colonies, or Protectorates or Mandated areas, they cannot be given, as political compensation to unsatisfied nations.

Add a dash to the dash!

Pan-Yam

PICKLE



LATEST MINING NEWS

Report of K.G.M.S.

The annual report of the Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate states that the net profit for 1939 was £6,291. During the year 40,122 tons of ore were crushed and 12,750 tons of sands cyanided, yielding 7,109 oz. fine gold and 907.02 oz. of silver, which together realised £55,432. Ore reserves on December 31 were estimated at 68,664 tons, averaging 7.83 dwt., a total estimated to be reduced for milling to 43,516 tons worth 120,000 dwt., constituting a two years' supply of ore for the mill.

Mr. E. C. M. Garrett, the general manager, writes that production reached the estimated figure, that the mill treated a larger tonnage than expected, and that the ore reserves had yielded fully as much as was called for. It was not possible to recoup the depletion of ore reserves. Very little development work was undertaken, but the main shaft on Blackhall's reef was lowered to the 5th level, which will facilitate development and stopping operations on or below that level during 1940. No new additions to the ore reserves in sight have been made, and the ore in sight at Steel's has been exhausted.

To improve extraction a new lay-out will be necessary in order to permit of treating quite separately in the initial stages at least, to allow of finer crushing. To justify the reconstruction of the mill, ore reserves must be increased, which may in turn call for a new shaft at Blackhall's. It is therefore essential that some extensive development and exploratory work should be undertaken, for which purpose the general manager has recommended a provision of £6,000 for the year.

The directors do not recommend payment of a dividend, though it is stated that they may later consider an interim dividend for 1940. Instead of the last five years there has been a distribution of 10%

S. Rhodesian Minerals

Southern Rhodesia's mineral production last year reached the record value of £8,132,025, of which £6,227,282 represented gold production.

Speaking at the recent annual meeting of the Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, Mr. G. A. Davie, the President, said that the value of the gold output was the eighth successive increase since 1931, though the production in ounces was slightly lower than in 1938. Exceptionally heavy rains in the early part of 1939, which flooded some mines and prevented continuous working had interfered with production.

Base metals had also had a successful year, showing a total value of £1,895,741, an increase of £33,816 on the previous year. Asbestos at £1,088,782 accounted for most of the value, the asbestos output being the highest since 1939. He expected further expansion of the base mineral industry in 1940.

Northern Rhodesia Copper Production

In 1939, it is said about £15,000,000 have been spent in developing Northern Rhodesia's copper mines. By the end of 1939 they had produced copper worth £52,000,000.

Tin Smelting near Bulawayo

Tin is being smelted at a mine near Bulawayo. Hitherto the concentrates had been sent to England, but the Kapana Mine Syndicate, which operates near the mine, has now installed smelting apparatus.

World Gold Output

An all-time record in gold production in the world was set up in 1939—39,200,000 fine oz., or approximately 2,000,000 oz. more than in 1938. Rhodesian mine units in the list of 100 largest, with 800,000 oz.

Kilo-Moto Gold Mines have begun a geographical prospecting of the company's concession.

Company Progress Reports

Kagera Mines.—Output for April, 177 oz. fine gold, valued at £1,970, and 38 lbs of tin concentrates (including some from tributaries).

Tanganyika Central.—During the first quarter of this year 7,169 tons were milled, yielding 2,707 oz. fine gold valued at £19,954. Working costs, £15,583. Development, 528 ft., sampled 287 ft., payable 6 ft., value 7 dwt. width, 97 in.

Tati Goldfields.—During this quarter ended 31st March, 18,460 tons, yielding 2,556 oz. fine gold. Working revenue, £19,527, working costs, £14,344, working profit, £5,183. In addition, 86 fine oz. of gold were extracted from 4,352 tons of uncrushed sands and lime.

Development: Total footage, 925 ft., on reef, 875 ft.; Monarch section, 6th level, W. contact reef down to 52 ft. all-in down shafts from 7th level drive S. of 1,935 ft. S. of Monarch shaft to 8th level, down shaft. Sampling results from 7th to 8th level, down averaged 4.4 dwt. over 62 in., showing an all-in W. contact reef, from 8th level down at 837 ft. S. of Monarch shaft to 8th level, down shaft. Sampling results, down averaged 4.5 dwt. over 73 in., from 782 to 828 ft. S. of Monarch shaft. Drains 8. on shaft, and W. contact reef, from 8th level, down at 835 ft. S. of Monarch shaft, down to 77 ft. S. of shaft.

General Results

The mineral output of Southern Rhodesia in March was as follows: Gold, 67,385 oz.; silver, 16,399 oz.; coal, 1,000 tons; chrome, 17,037 tons; asbestos, 4,844 tons; tin concentrates, 10,000 lbs; iron pyrites, 3,727 tons; tungsten concentrates, 10,000 lbs; lime, 10,330 tons; tantalum concentrates, 10 tons; cobalt, 11 tons; barites, 40 tons; ochre, 10 tons.



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## British Central Africa Co.

### Sir Montague Barlow's Review

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the British Central Africa Company, Ltd., was held in London on Tuesday, Sir Montague Barlow, Chairman of the company, presiding.

In the course of his speech Sir Montague said: "War conditions have resulted so far in a substantial improvement in our outlook as regards tobacco and tea. In 1938 and 1939 the net prices realised for tobacco were 6/10d. and 7/4d. respectively. We have, of course, got nothing like the total figures for the current year yet, but sales of our tobacco have already taken place on the auction floor in Nyasaland. We have disposed of 42,172 lb. at an average price of about 10d. per lb. Without being unduly sanguine, our general manager anticipates 'a total heavier crop of better quality than last year.' Assuming that something like a price of 10d. or even a little less, is maintained, there seems a fair prospect of a reasonable profit on our tobacco for the current year.

With regard to tea the British Government has offered to take over practically all the tea produced on the estate. The offer is made on the terms of a basic price arrived at on an average of the prices realised in the three years 1935-38 in each district. There is also a provision that where an estate can prove its tea to be of specially good quality, an increase may be made to the basic price, in virtue of the special quality of the tea.

### High Quality of Company's Tea

Last year our tea realised fairly consistently the highest price in the London auctions, so we should be able to secure special consideration on the ground of quality. Like other tea estates in Nyasaland, we have accepted the Government offer.

Our output of tea is expected to show an increase of 30% to 40%. The manager warns us that this large rate of increase probably not be maintained, but at the same time he estimates a probable yield of not less than 16% above last year's figures.

With regard to corn, our manager wrote early in April: "All that can be stated at this juncture is that growth of the plants is good (experience has taught us rigidly to refrain from yield estimates until threshing operations are well in hand). Even if yields per acre are not better than last year—and we can see no reason why they should not be at present—prices we should realise a reasonable margin of profit."

"The Government has now set aside a large sum, £5,500,000 a year for Colonial development, welfare and research. Debts owed by Colonial Governments also are now to be wiped out to the extent of some £1,000,000. We may hope that the Protectorate of Nyasaland may receive very substantial assistance. In fact, something like a new lease of life under both financial headings of remission of past debt and grants for future development."

Sir Montague concluded by paying a tribute to his colleagues, Mr. Vivian Oury and Sir Henry Chapman, to Mr. H. Follitt, secretary of the company, and to the general manager and his staff.

The motion adopting the report and accounts was carried unanimously. Mr. Vivian Oury was re-elected a member of the board, the auditors were re-appointed, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

## News Items in Brief

Parliamentary rights are to be insisted in Bukawayo. A census of the Portuguese Colonial Empire is to be taken this year.

Appendicitis is about eight times as common in Europeans as among the Bantu, and more than 50 times as common in European diet than in those on the raw Native diet, according to research results published in the *South African Medical Journal*.

Men of African Descent which is being shown in London this week gives the British public an immediate picture of the world scene in East Africa towards the betterment of Native conditions. Medical welfare, disease research, soil erosion and many other social services are effectively presented.

Miss Diverletta Lean Richards, of the Girls' High School, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has won the first prize in a Royal Empire Society essay competition. The subject set was to describe the work of the first Lord Durham in British North America and discuss its importance to the Empire. A hundred entries were received.

The Kassala Cotton Company, Ltd., estimates that the normal yield of its 1940 crop from the planted area of 38,497 feddans will be about 3.6 million bales per feddan. All balances of 1939 crop have been sold, and fair progress has been made with sales of the 1940 crop at satisfactory prices. All the cotton seed has also been sold at satisfactory prices.

The directors of Barclays Bank (D.C.) have declared interim dividends for the cumulative preference shares of 4% actual (0.35/- per share) and on the "A" and "B" shares of 3% actual (7.2d. per share), less income tax at 6s. 6d. in the £. In all cases, these payments being in account of the year will end on September 30 next. The dividends will be payable on June 15.

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## Market Prices and Notes      The Capture of Elephants

**Cloves.**—Zanzibar spot, 95d. per lb., sellers; grade 2, May-June, 95d. c.i.f. London. (1939: 84d.; 1938: 84d.)

**Coffee.**—Offerings catalogued for Tuesday's auction were postponed owing to the uncertainty of the international situation.

**Gold.**—168s. per oz., 1939: 148s. 51d.; 1938: 140s. 54d.)

**Pyrethrum.**—Market slow with the Japanese offering old crop to New York at 151 cents per lb. Prices for Kenya flowers to America unchanged at 25 cents per lb.

**Tin.**—Standard for Cash, £207 per ton (three months, £265 10s. (1939: £220 12s. 6d.; 1938: £161 7s. 6d.)

### Developing Export Trade

Emphasis on the need for developing export trade was laid last week by Lord McGowan at the annual meeting of Imperial Chemical Industries. Welcoming the establishment of the Export Council, he said that the export groups representing different industries would permit concerted action and enable the Government to give the greatest possible assistance where it was most needed.

### Propaganda for Tea

The propaganda undertaken in Nyasa and with the object of increasing Native consumption of tea is gaining momentum, and it is reported that during last year 100 lectures were given as against 78 in the previous year, and that the total number of lectures which Mr. Chisholm is in charge, displayed its aims on 102 occasions, against 60 in 1938. It is estimated that the lectures on tea were heard by more than 32,000 Natives, and that the films were shown to more than 50,000.

### Maintaining Kikuyu Grass

Kikuyu grass (*Pennisetum clandestinum*) is one of the most important natural pasture types in Kenya, with *Trifolium Johnstonii* it forms valuable pasture in the Highland areas between 6,000 and 10,000 ft. But it is unpalatable, and unless correctly managed rapidly gives way to other and less desirable forms of herbage. Carefully planned experiments with this grass by Mr. E. C. Edwards, of the Department of Agriculture of Kenya, as described in the *Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture*, indicate that soil fertility is the secret of preserving Kikuyu grass. Provided it be associated with the *T. Johnstonii*, clover, close cutting (once a month) is sufficient. Extremely intensive grazing, which results in heavy manuring, also improves the grass, but such a method is not practical farming. A combination of close grazing and cutting, however, as said Mr. Edwards concludes that both European and Native stock-farming must take the form of intensive utilisation as against the present practice of extensive and somewhat haphazard management.

Pyrethrum can be a permanent major agricultural industry in Kenya if the growers will look forward to reduced prices. The present levels are more than attractive, but it must be realised that at a level of £80 to £100 per ton the crop is very remunerative, and at this level there will be a strong constant demand. — Mr. F. A. Buckley, Agricultural Chemist in Kenya.

How elephants are captured for the elephant training farm in the Belgian Congo has been described in *The Field* by MM. Lion and Lippons, who write:

At break of dawn one day during the season most propitious for the capture of elephants a team of about 20 Natives approaches a herd in the greatest silence, and with favourable wind conditions. They approach as close as possible, which for well-trained Natives means at a very short distance indeed, and then scrutinise the herd in detail. A medium-sized elephant is singled out. At a given signal all the Natives start shouting and the herd stampedes away.

Now is the decisive moment: the Natives try to isolate the chosen animal from the herd. The whole team, which has been undergoing extensive physical training for the past six months—starts off at a run to catch their elephant. Once caught up with, a member of the team hangs on to its tail, another succeeds in lassoing its hind legs, and then, the whole crew lets itself be dragged along by the rope.

As soon as it can be done, the rope is lashed round a tree, one of the team meanwhile tying another rope round another leg. At last, like Gulliver tied up by the Lilliputians, the elephant is made fast against a tree, and the ropes are gradually shortened. The method of capture is, needless to say, certainly not bereft of danger, but the Natives are brave.

The manoeuvre sometimes fails. Too large an elephant has been chosen, for instance, and then an extraordinary sight is presented to the onlookers. A Native, desperately holding on to the tail of a squealing and rapidly disappearing elephant, is seen followed at full speed into the forest by a dozen Natives carrying ropes, and trying to catch up with the strange pair, but incapable of stopping the huge animal and his human parasite.

When an elephant is captured and securely tied to a tree, two trained elephants are brought up on either side of him. The new elephant is bound to them, and with gentle persuasion is taken to the elephant farm. The two tame elephants seem to regard the newcomer as a child who has to be taught good manners, and they occasionally give him a whack of the trunk to speed up the process.

Messrs. Percival, A. J. Klein and O. M. Rees have been re-elected to be President and Vice-Presidents respectively of the East African Professional Hunters' Association. The other members of the Committee are Captain P. V. Ward, Mr. S. Downey, Major E. C. B. Elliott, Mr. J. Pitkairn Holmes, Mr. A. F. Ayck, Mr. D. J. Kerr, Mr. Andrew Powle and Mr. T. Beverley.

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## Colonial Development

(Continued from page 763.)

to support a full load of snow in winter! He advocated a Parliamentary Committee on the Colonies, with sub-committees for the various territorial groups.

Mr. Rife hoped half the members of the Committee to be set up by the Colonial Secretary would be M.P.s and the others experts on Colonial affairs.

Winding up the debate, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald said the remission of certain of Nyasaland's debts would not mean less strict Treasury control of its budget; that control must continue while Nyasaland received grants in aid of normal administration expenditure.

The Advisory Committees were not intended to override in London local and colonial requirements. "We have requested Colonial Governments to prepare plans of development, giving them a tentative indication of the sum they might expect to get. Most important would be agricultural development, in which category I strongly support the view that more subsistence agriculture is needed; it is wrong that a great many Native producers should be engaged in producing commodities for export and not in producing foodstuffs they themselves require."

These plans will come to London, where the Advisory Committee on Development and Welfare will begin to function. They will be examined with a view to assisting and guiding, but not dictating to the Colonial Governments. "I realise the importance of avoiding delay, and am certain that London recognises it fully."

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The question has been asked whether, if money voted in one year is not spent in that year, it will go back to the Treasury or be handed on for work in the following year. "We are not going to put down every year, beginning with this year, a vote of £5,000,000 for Colonial development and welfare. What will happen is that at the usual time we shall estimate the amount we are likely to spend on Colonial development during the next financial year. That estimate will be fairly accurate, and there should not be any large surplus at the end of the year. But we may over-estimate, and technically that surplus will go back to the Treasury. That does not mean that the work for which that money was provided will stop, because the work will continue. It will spread over into the next year and therefore automatically the money required for the completion of the work will appear in the vote for the following 12 months."

## Statements Worth Noting

"God hath said, I will in no wise fail thee; neither will I in any wise forsake thee. So that with good courage ye say, The Lord is my helper; I will not fear: what shall man do unto me?"—*Hebrews* (xiii, 5, 6. (R.V.))

"The Kikuyu Bible has a potential place in the homes of 700,000 people."—*The Rev. J. B. R. B. in the Kenya Church Review*

"No worm can hide under the colour of his skin and hope to get away with it."—*Dr. H. J. A. King speaking on the "Colour Bar"*

"By amendments to the Criminal Procedure Bill we are endeavouring to keep people out of prison as far as possible by giving further time for the payment of fines."—*The Attorney-General of Uganda*

"The only hope of replacing natural forest by commercial forest lies in preserving the continuity of true forest conditions through the transition as far as possible."—*Mr. G. Munn, Soil Chemist, Amami*

"During the 17 years since Southern Rhodesia was granted self-government, in spite of strenuous financial stress, never once has the Colony failed to balance its budget. That is more, I think, than can be said for any other country in the Empire."—*The Hon. S. M. Lanigan O'Keefe*

"Public money spent on medical services is money wasted unless we can show some resultant benefit to the health of the people of the country; some individual benefit is good, but some national benefit in which all participate is better."—*Dr. A. P. Martin, Medical Director, Southern Rhodesia*

"In Kampala every Native carries a walking stick when going to church, but leaves it outside when he goes in; in order to find his own again easily he generally carves it in some peculiar way; so the collection is a very quaint one and very tempting to a stick thief—a curio hunter."—*Lord Baden Powell, writing in "The Scots"*

"If it were not for the scientific researches in palaeontology in Kavirondo, I should have missed the greatest intellectual and emotional support in continuing to be a professed Christian. When doubt assails the thought of the Creator's long travail with man in Kavirondo for something like half a million years, and His infinite patience, leaves no room for doubt."—*Archdeacon W. E. Owea*



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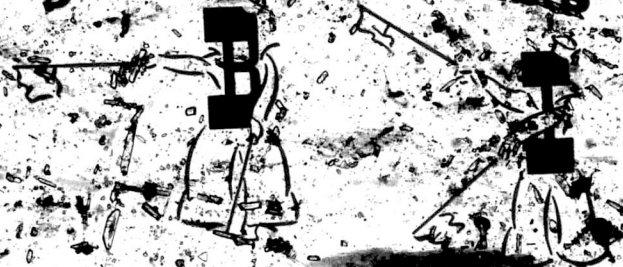


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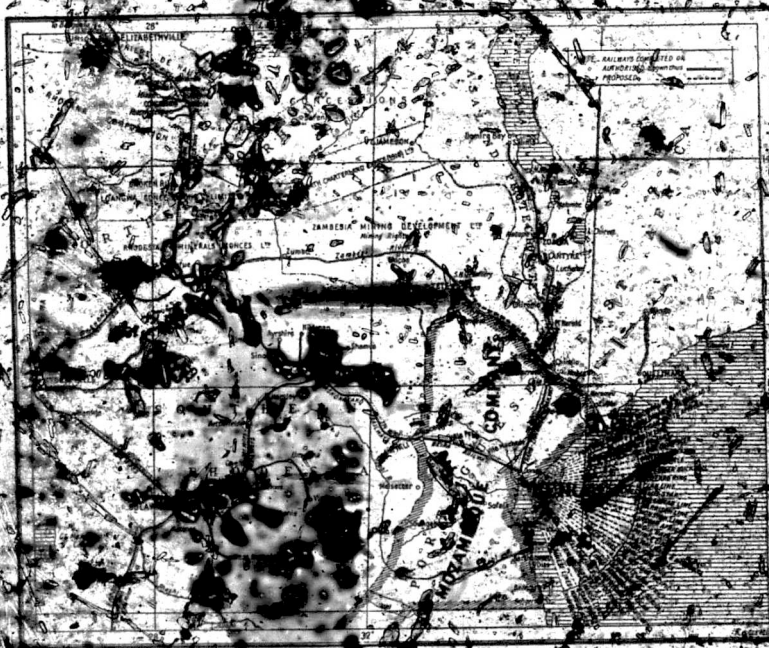
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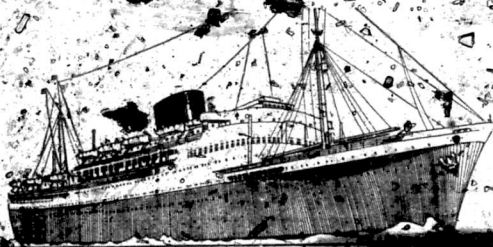
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

IT IS OF EXCELLENT AUGURY that Lord Moyné and Lord Hailey should have accepted the invitation of the Imperial Government to preside respectively over the Colonial Development and Welfare Advisory Committee and the Colonial Research and Hailey Committee, two bodies now in course of construction for the purpose of

assuring that the wisest use is made of the greatly increased sums of money which the sorely burdened British taxpayer is ready, even in the midst of war, to make available year by year for the accelerated and extended progress of the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories of the Crown. As was emphasised in these columns when this more active development policy was announced, its efficacy in practice will depend largely upon the personnel of these Advisory Committees, and it is as a matter of course that men of the experience, energy and devotion to the public cause of Lord Moyné and Lord Hailey would not be willing to take the considerable and onerous responsibility of leading these two Committees unless they had satisfied themselves and their colleagues will be adequate in number and not too many in number to meet the heavy responsibilities which will be laid upon their vision, judgment and energy.

Service on these Committees will entail real sacrifice for no member, however astute, will be able to contribute his full quota of comment and energy unless he makes time regularly to digest considerable masses of documentary material and generally keep himself abreast of Colonial affairs. Men engaged in public life in one particular territory or in such a territorial group as Eastern Africa know the strain of informing themselves of current progress, and from their own experience they will derive some idea of the far heavier calls upon the members of these two Committees, which are destined to become organs of immense importance to the Overseas Empire. Lord Moyné and Lord Hailey have both travelled extensively in East Africa (and Lord Hailey in the Rhodesias also) and will have put their talents generously at the service of our territories, which recognise in them complete devotion to the Imperial cause and great gifts of analysis, judgment and inspiration.

If Mr. Macgregor Macdonald was the designer of this new machinery for Colonial progress in every wise direction, Lord Lloyd, his successor as Secretary of State, may be relied upon to see that performance does not lag behind capacity. His career is full of the best testimonies to his driving force, to his recognition of essentials, and to his determination to find a way for them in spite of all. He has an extensive personal knowledge of East Africa and Rhodesia, for his change from the busy days of pioneer settlement in Kenya before the first German war of

Three Men  
Of Man

Service on these Committees will entail real sacrifice for no member, however astute, will be able to contribute his full quota of comment and energy unless he makes time regularly to digest considerable masses of documentary material and generally keep himself abreast of Colonial affairs. Men engaged in public life in one particular territory or in such a territorial group as Eastern Africa know the strain of informing themselves of current progress, and from their own experience they will derive some idea of the far heavier calls upon the members of these two Committees, which are destined to become organs of immense importance to the Overseas Empire. Lord Moyné and Lord Hailey have both travelled extensively in East Africa (and Lord Hailey in the Rhodesias also) and will have put their talents generously at the service of our territories, which recognise in them complete devotion to the Imperial cause and great gifts of analysis, judgment and inspiration.

aggression to a quiet life, both beginning at the Cape and ending in Cairo. Lord Lloyd, Lord Moyne and Lord Hailey, whose very names will lighten the Coleridge. Each has won his peacage by outstanding public service, and each is still in the fullest possession of his energies. A reactionary slug-

gards and triflers in Colonial affairs will find in them formidable foes, but virile minds will draw renewed strength from the determination of which they will certainly give proof to press forward on the most modern lines with development in every wise sense of the word.

## NOTES BY THE WAY

### Quality Tells

AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE of the vital importance of proper preparation of a commercial product is afforded by Uganda's experience with vanilla which seems likely to become a useful sideline in the Protectorate. Eight years ago vanilla pods from an estate near Entebbe were reported by the London market to be of low value. The following advice on the preparation of pods was given by the Imperial Institute. Uganda vanilla has now realised at auction a price equal to that of Seychelles pods, which may be taken as a standard. Vanilla, however, needs so special a climate and so precise a degree of shade that its cultivation in Uganda will be confined strictly to the warmer and moister parts of the Protectorate. The vines, moreover, must be definitely of one species, *Vanilla planifolia*; another species, *V. pompona*, which seems to have been introduced inadvertently, yields pods of no commercial value. The latter plant, says Mr. A. S. Thomas, the Uganda botanist, can be distinguished by its very robust growth, large yellow flowers and triangular pods.

### The Romance of Vanilla

THE COMMERCIAL exploitation of vanilla is one of the romances of our century. The plant is an orchid with its home in Mexico. Like most orchids, it is highly specialised, and depends for its normal fertilisation on particular insects of a very limited range. When, thanks to the popularity of its flavor, it was cultivated abroad—in Asia, islands in the Indian Ocean, and the Pacific—the setting of fruit was so erratic, or so often entirely absent, that it was clear the proper insects were not present in its new home, or, to put it so, that the insects did not know how to work the unique fertilising mechanism. Artificial pollination had therefore to be devised, and a very pretty and skillful process it is. Mr. Thomas says that the natives of Uganda are so easily trained to the task that, when there is a flash of flowers, a good man can attend to three thousand in a day—a remarkable feat. The discovery of synthetic vanilla by a German chemist was a bait set back to vanilla growing and this one of life's little ironies. The Zanzibar cloves provide the eugenol which is the source of the artificial vanilla, which is a handicraft Uganda's product.

### Hunting Hints

THAT HIPPOS attack fire, and that it is therefore wise to put out a camp fire at night when hippos are about, that the seemingly harmless and nervous bushbuck can be a terrible fighter when wounded and at bay; that hippos are probably the only animals in the world that will kill in cold blood, an old male having been seen to throw over a cliff a youngster which had annoyed him; that "red hawks" about the spots of burnt gloves, possibly destroy more than any other known agency, that a black beetle, *the large one*, a little larger than a cricket, is king of insects as regards strength, ferocity and endurance, his six legs and mandibles being supplemented by a pair of squirts of poisonous liquid

to spray at an assailant—these are some items of hunting lore culled from Mr. Victor Pohl's delightful book, "Bushveld Adventures." "In the Kruger Park," remarks the author, "the lions soon learn to adopt a swaggering and arrogant attitude, so swaggering, indeed, that I shall not be surprised if one day we hear that one of these *blond* old fellows has walked into a restaurant and manhandled for a petting from the ladies!"

### A One Dish Dinner

ORIENTAL HOSPITALITY, as anyone knows who has had the privilege of being entertained at an Arab banquet in Zanzibar, is prodigal in the matter of food. Hospitality is profuse, and guests are under an obligation to partake of every dish and prove themselves good trenchermen. A certain high British official, no longer young, and under strict dietary orders from his doctor, received an invitation to dinner from an Egyptian notable which he could not refuse. He accepted on one condition—that only one dish should be served. The host was dismayed; one dish for a dinner given to a distinguished guest! Such a Barmecide feat was unthinkable. But the British guest, regretfully insisted. So he was served with his one dish—which, as Amine Bey records in his book, "Independent Egypt," consisted of a large lamb roasted whole, within which were several large fowls, inside which were turkeys, and within them again a number of smaller birds known as *bagapike*. So honour was saved, the guest's wish observed, and another example provided of true Oriental ingenuity and resource.

### Ants Which Think

A BUNDANT in the coastal districts of East Africa are ants—real ants, not "white ants"—which confirm Charles Darwin's opinion that the ant brain is the most marvellous mite of matter in the world. These ants belong to the genus *Oecophylla*, a name which implies that they live in houses made of leaves—as they do, constructing large nests among the leaves of trees. But how they do it is the marvel. The leaves are fastened together with silk, but the ants cannot spin silk. Their larvae, however, can, and do, for their pupal cocoons. The first step in nest-building is to draw the leaves together, so the ants form long chains by holding each other round the waist and pulling with a regular sailor's "holly-ho!" until the leaves nearly touch. Then another squad braces out larvae and, using them rather like a man squeezing out shaving cream from a tube, applies their mouths alternately to each edge of the leaves until the silk binds the leaves firmly in place. Such ingenuity in invertebrate animals (to which self-complacent man denies the faculty of reason) seems incredible, but the facts are well known and well illustrated. As the paragraph quoted by the *East African Agricultural Journal* says: "Co-operative, foresight, and a remarkable adaptability of a process originally developed for a very different purpose are exhibited in these activities. If performed by human children we would consider it cleverly intelligent."



# Southern Rhodesia's Inner Cabinet

## Mr. Huggins Intensifies Colony's War Effort

MR. AUGUSTUS PHIPPS, Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has formed an Inner Cabinet, consisting of himself, Mr. K. C. Fred, old, Minister of Justice and Defence, and Colonel Lucas, Chief Minister of Public Works and Air, for the purpose of intensifying the war effort of the Colony. This Sub-Committee of the Cabinet, which meets each day, is to be empowered to administer the Emergency Powers Act, and will where necessary submit its decision to the full Cabinet for confirmation. Amendments to the Constitution are "reshadowed," and legislation is to be introduced to give power for the appointment of an additional Minister.

When making these announcements in the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia last Thursday, Mr. Huggins indicated that more drastic taxation proposals than those included in the recent budget are to be submitted to the House. He also stated that present conditions make it desirable to accept the resignations of M.P.s on active service.

### Secret Session of Parliament

In order to give M.P.s the opportunity of criticising the Government's conduct of affairs, and to permit Ministers to supply information which it was undesirable to make public, a secret session of Parliament was held last week.

The recently appointed Chief Recruiting Officer has now been made directly responsible to the Prime Minister, and his functions extended to permit him to deal with the utilisation of the services of women as well as of men.

A striking departure from past policy is involved in the announcement that Native regiments are to be raised in the Colony for service in Africa.

All Rhodesians sent on active service with Native regiments in other African territories leave their Colony as sergeants and with recommendations for promotion to commissioned rank, but such promotion is left to the discretion of the military authorities under whom they serve. All may now join the Rhodesian forces do so as riflemen, irrespective of previous military experience. The only exceptions to this rule are men of the Rhodesian Reserve of Officers or the Regular Army Reserve of Officers, and those appointed to the military forces as specialists.

### First Flying School Opened

The Secretary of State for Air, Sir Archibald Sinclair, has telegraphed his warm congratulations to Southern Rhodesia on having accomplished the difficult task of opening its first flying training school on Empire Day, thus making it one of the first results of the earliest date considered possible.

No. 1 Squadron of the Southern Rhodesian Air Force, now stationed in Kenya, and henceforth known as Squadron 247, Southern Rhodesian Royal Air Force.

In a public statement issued in Dar-es-Salaam, Sir Mark Young, Governor of Tanganyika, is calling for British volunteers to serve with the Forces, and that the Tanganyika Government desired that everything possible should be done to meet that demand, and that it therefore appealed to all British subjects of military age not listed as Key Men to answer the call. In the early stages they would be attested as privates in the Kenya Regiment. Communications are invited to the Director of Man Power, Dar-es-Salaam, or to the nearest District Office.

to May 2, nearly half of the 100 enemy officers in Tanganyika had been released on parole from the internment camp had been released.

Several Native Councils in Tanganyika have suggested that money should be donated to the needs from the funds of Native treasuries. One very liberal offer of this nature was made by the chiefs of Bakoba, who proposed that their treasury should contribute £500. Replying to the suggestion, the Governor has expressed his high appreciation of the spirit prompting the offer, but has decided that it would be preferable that the money should be spent on the needs of the people of the district.

### Italians Fully Mobilised in East Africa

Telegrams received in London on Tuesday stated that general mobilisation was completed in Italian East Africa 10 days ago, and that Italian reservists recalled to the colours have been sent to the Peninsula and Sudan fronts, as motorised infantry and artillery, and that reinforcements have been identified in one area, and that the garrison in French Somaliland that the Italian attack will be made before long. There are vast quantities of native troops in the Somali and Ethiopian frontiers.

On Tuesday afternoon the Italian Cabinet Council approved the evacuation of Italian Africa of the type for the evacuation of the nation at war.

A large force of Italian paratroopers has been formed from the Italian Air Force, and paratroopers drawn from demobilised units.

The composition of the Italian Congo is of course not affected by King Leopold's surrender. The Belgian Congo remains under the declared intention of the British Government, and in association with the great British Empire, the Congo remains British, just as the Dutch East India remain Dutch.

The British East Africa has announced that in future the Italian liner Lombard General Agency Company, New Standard Line, will be permitted to now permitted in telegrams to and from South Africa.

### Casualties

The Duke of Northumberland, who was on active service, was announced as having visited Northern Rhodesia on a big game hunting expedition some time ago, and had also visited East Africa.

Lieutenant the Hon. Evelyn Boscawell, third son of Viscount Falkland, who has been knighted in Flanders, was a nephew of Lieutenant Colonel L. Boscawell of Sand.

Captain Michael Norton-Greaves, younger son of the late Sir John Norton-Greaves, who was so well known to East Africans and Rhodesians, and Norton-Greaves, has been killed in action.

Captain L. J. G. Souchon, son of the late Souchon, formerly of Mauritius, has died from wounds received in Flanders.

Lieutenant Colonel A. Stephenson, has resigned his appointment as O.C. the Northern Rhodesia Force Defence Force, and will accept a commission in the Northern Rhodesia Force.

Mr. E. M. Wilson has been appointed as a gunnery officer in the Northern Rhodesia Force, and will be with the local rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Sub-Lieutenant J. V. Harley, of the Northern Rhodesia Air Force, is a member of the Plumtree School of Southern Rhodesia.

Commander Stephen King, M.P., who last year gave considerable assistance to those who were fighting the battle of East Africa against German colonial claims, has been appointed personal assistant to the General Sir Edward Evans, head of the factories and defence section of the Ministry of Aircraft Production.

Sir John Boyd Orr, Director of the Royal Research Institute, Aberdeen, who visited Kenya a few years ago, has been appointed a member of the new Food Committee of Scientists set up by the Lord Privy Seal to advise upon national food requirements and production.

**Funds for War Charities**

Over £300 was raised by a public lée in Butawaya for the National War Fund and the East African Mine Club has given £380 to the South Rhodesia War Fund, being 70% of the area collected as to April.

A lée organised for the Lusaka War Fund realised well over £200. Sir John Maybury, the Governor, urged all who, like himself, were unable to help in other ways, to give a stop order on their bank in order to ensure a regular income for the fund.

Subscriptions to war charities by Nyasaland amounted to £3,180 from September to the end of April, of that sum £2,192 was sent to the Red Cross, £1,400 to the British Empire Service League Benevolent Fund, and £217 to the District.

The Finance of Tanganyika's War Welfare Fund has been as follows: King of the Fund for Sailors, 1000; Officers, Sailors' and Airman's Families, £1,000; St. Dunstan's, £1,000; £250 for the Red Cross for Indian troops in the East; £250 for the Women's Service League; £250 for the Red Cross for African troops in East Africa; and £50 to the Overseas League for Africa and War Fund.

James A. Ceita, the mining property in Tanganyika owned by Keatan G. Apas, has collected £100 for the Tanganyika Red Cross Fund. Sir Mark Young sent his thanks and congratulations to the organizers on the splendid results of their efforts.

The Sudan Red Cross Relief Fund has contributed a fourth instalment to the Lord Mayor's Red Cross Fund, £700, bringing the total contribution to £7,700.

**Mr. R. C. Samuels**

Last week we reported the departure for East Africa of Mr. R. C. Samuels, who, having done a South Coast port to join the flying boat for Kilimanjaro, is compelled to the latest developments in Belgium to remain in this country in the hope that he could render some service, even if no niche has been found for him in the very first months of war. His change of plans in the first nine months of war, his credit and to that same company in Kenya which, in view of the circumstances, released him from his contract, and to be helped that their joint willingness to ignore personal considerations will be quickly followed by a similar use of the services of a man who was awarded the Military Medal in the last war, held the rank of Major, and who had been in the Kenya District Force until he left East Africa last year, and, as he says, is a hardy man and as anxious as any man could be to put his experience at the disposal of the authorities. He is by no means the only East African whom we need to have clamoured for months of enlistment in our ranks, but we have heard of no such case of a man who had reached the port of embarkation.

**Colonel Knaggs Retiring**

**Kenya Agent in London for Six Years**

COLONEL G. E. KNAGGS, Kenya Agent in London since 1934, is about to retire from his appointment, and fly back to East Africa last week, some ten days earlier than he had intended.



The world depression was still a serious handicap to increased settlement and travel in Kenya when he began his work in this country, and the last two years have been clouded by war and the threat of war. Altogether, therefore, the period has been exceptionally difficult—one further complicated by the fact that the Colony has not yet evolved a clear settlement policy. So the Kenya Agent has found his efforts seriously handicapped at both ends by circumstances outside his own control.

**An Enthusiastic Kenyan**

Despite these adverse factors, Colonel Knaggs has never allowed himself to grow pessimistic, has declined to relax his activity or abate his enthusiasm, and has continued to seek and seize opportunities of making Kenya better known, particularly through the medium of addresses to Rotary Clubs and other public bodies. Determined at all times to push Kenya, not himself, he has more than once offered to resign his appointment with the idea that such action might clear the way for a new settlement and publicity policy.

Colonel Knaggs, who joined the Imperial Yeomanry in 1895 after leaving Sandhurst, served with his regiment in India and through the South African War, and then travelled widely in China, Japan and Korea purchasing remounts, went through the siege of Tsingtau, and held staff appointments in India until he retired from the Army in 1927.

**Mixed Farmer and Judge of Horses**

When on a big game safari in East Africa in 1913 he had bought land near Londiani, but on retiring 17 years later he decided to settle near Mau Summit, where he has been engaged mainly in mixed farming, including dairying, wheat growing and breeding horses; he has often judged the horse on the spot at the shows of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya. Before his appointment to represent Kenya in London he had been Chairman of the Wheat Growers' Union of the Colony, a steward of the Jockey Club, and an active member of other agricultural organisations.

The work of the Kenya Section of H. M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London will be continued by Miss Hayne, who has been secretary to the Kenya Agent for the past six years, and who acted for him during his absence in East Africa last year.

Kenya owes a debt to both Colonel and Mrs. Knaggs, who have been quite selfless in its service, and whose sincerity, affability and hospitality added greatly to the value of their championing of the Colony's cause.

**40th Week of the War**



# The Part of Kenya and Uganda

## As Economic Contributors to the Empire's War Effort

UGANDA can best contribute to the British war effort by producing raw materials and by consuming manufactured goods, especially those of Empire origin, said Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of the Protectorate, recently, and that dictum may be applied in large degree to all the points that arise in a consideration of the war contributions of both Kenya and Uganda, two Dependencies which are commercially one single unit, and which return a joint annual trade report.

Cotton, the basis of explosives, is outstanding as a war material, the cheap types being better for that purpose than the fine grades, and being now in greater demand. Uganda has no rival in Eastern Africa as a producer of raw cotton and its by-product, cotton-seed, annually averaging about 13 million centsals of the fibre, which, even in a year of low prices like 1938 reached a value of just under £34 millions sterling (or about 33 times as much as the Kenya crop both in quantity and value), and 73% in value of the whole of Uganda's exports.

Four-fifths of Uganda's cotton crop is normally bought by British India, though that country itself produces over a million tons of the fibre a year. In 1938 India paid £2,830,000 for Uganda cotton, more than one-tenth of that amount, and Great Britain, £12,200,000. It remains to be seen whether the bulk of the Uganda crop will be transferred in war from India to the U.K.

In that indispensable new era of war, the contribution of Kenya and Uganda is at present modest—something over £500,000 per annum from the Colony and £145,000 from the Protectorate—but both are newcomers to the business, and offer quite promising possibilities of development.

### Agricultural Products

Coffee accounts for 20% of the total value of Kenya's exports, and with Uganda, reached a total value in 1938 of £1,094,122. North America has in recent years become a good customer for these coffee, Canada buying £104,000 worth of Kenya coffee in 1938, and the United States £120,000 worth of those sums the former spent £41,000 and the latter £64,000 on the Uganda product. From the war angle, an extension of the United States market for these coffee would be a welcome step towards securing the dollar currency, which is so essential.

Of the Kenya pyrethrum crop of 1938, valued at £180,000, the U.S.A. bought no less than £150,000 worth, and since then production and the price have risen markedly, though the recent droughts in East Africa will curtail the output in the immediate future. If conditions in this war are anything like those of the previous Great War, the demand for pyrethrum, the best of insecticides, should rise phenomenally.

Tea now occupies the third place in Kenya's exports with 13% of the aggregate value, but practically all of it comes to the United Kingdom, which accounted for £465,000 out of the shipment value of £501,000. There seems to be no limit to the British public's ability to consume tea, the demand for which will be stimulated by the terrific duties now imposed on more ardent liquors.

Sisal, which is now rapidly replacing manila hemp and other foreign fibres in the British market, comes next to tea in importance in Kenya, supplying 11% of the exports in value. Its distribution

is spread over several countries, Belgium taking £128,000 worth in 1938, the Netherlands £30,000, the U.S.A. £16,000, and Germany sisal and tow to the value of £25,000, while the U.K. bought a total of £134,000. In war, the requirements of Great Britain and France will be much above the normal. The total sugar exports of Kenya and Uganda in 1938 were 334,240 cwt., value £1,183,000, Uganda being responsible for two-thirds of the supplies.

### Buy Within the Empire

There is ample room for action in fulfilment of Sir Philip Mitchell's advice to buy within the Empire, for in the last Part of which full information is available, the two territories bought only 0.2% by value of their imports from Empire sources, the U.K. supplying 44.6%. The chief foreign competitors were Japan with 10.8%, her trade being mainly in cement, hollow-ware, aluminium goods, cotton and silk goods, tires, wearing apparel, bits and laves; the U.S.A. with 9.0%—motor vehicles, petrol, kerosene, tires, machinery, provisions, tobacco, tin plate, tools, and apparel—and Germany with 4.4% (a further fall from the 6.3% of 1936 and 0.5% of 1937), machinery, tools, beer, iron rails, aluminium, cotton blankets, drugs, stationery, motor vehicles and tires, cycle parts and lamps.

The war has, of course, wiped out this German competition altogether, and the vacancies in the lines supplied by the enemy should be largely filled by British enterprise. Germany held a commanding position in aluminium manufactures, imports of that line from the Reich in 1938 being valued at £2,757, against a mere £2,578 from the U.K. In cotton blankets Germany sold £50,508 worth, compared with the U.K.'s £941, while the cheapness of German lamps (averaging 1s. 4d. each) accounted for the importation of over 25,000, yet valued only at a modest £8,334, whereas the 6,722 bought from the U.K. represented £2,524, or an average cost of almost exactly 7s. 6d.

In agricultural machinery also the Reich far outstripped the U.K., and in steam engines her sales were almost five times those of Great Britain. Germany was likewise a strong competitor in agricultural tools with a total of £20,189, against £35,138 from the U.K., but, in view of all the publicity devoted to German drugs, it is surprising to find that they achieved a total of no more than £85,000 in comparison with Great Britain's £2,539,000.

### Royal Empire Society

The annual report of the Royal Empire Society shows that membership at the end of 1939 totalled 20,577, that the subscription income was £3,341 and the total income nearly £42,000, while expenditure amounted to £43,551. Professor Verner Harlow, Lecturer in Professor of Imperial History at London University, has been appointed a member of the Library Committee, which now controls a splendid collection of 266,073 books and pamphlets. One of the most important donations during the year was a collection of books on East Africa presented by Mrs. Hildegard Finde, to whose collection a special place in the library has been allotted.

## German Invasion Plans

...and think of a German invasion machine being launched from one of the Channel possessions in the east coast. It is not probable that such operations are part of the enemy plan. But it is improbable that, under the whole of the plan. Much more likely an attempt will be made at a number of widely separated points. Why are German troops being sent to Norway and to sea through Oslo to the West coast? Is it not possible that, with the bulk of their transports still in the Baltic, the Germans will try to send some kind of expedition across to Scotland, or possibly, find a way through our straits and routes to the west coast? In *The Review of the Week*, the plan consisted of assembling a fleet of shallow draught boats behind the screen of the Prisia Islands and from thence making a descent upon the east coast, in the neighbourhood of the Wash. Is it impossible that such a plan will be tried now?

If a landing could be made from the west, it would undoubtedly form a most unwelcome surprise, and in conjunction with an invasion across the Channel and from German or Dutch Friesia, it might make some impression on our stolid morale. None of these possibilities can be excluded, and it is to be hoped that the Navy Staff ever versatile in expedients, in devoting its attention not so much to thinking where the Germans will attempt a landing as where it would direct an invasion if it were in the German's place. The Germans were discussing the tactics very fully last week. They were to use a number of specially constructed motor boats, each carrying 200 men, and would be able to cross the Channel in half an hour. Boats of this sort were apparently used in an attack on an island in the Rhine some time ago. Other expedients which the Germans declared they hoped to use are submarines for the transport of men, and smaller ones for the protection of the invaded flotilla. In this connexion it will not have escaped notice that we have recently lost a very little of the same type of boat, and it is probable that the Germans are standing them on their heads for the purpose of capturing them. It is not to be covered by masked tracks of aeroplanes and the use of parachute troops. *The Spectator*.

## The Soul of a Triumph

The soul of a triumph for the Allies, though the end of the war is still far off, is the beginning of the end. It is, but the end of the beginning. There is a fresh will, the instinctive, unparaphrased lessons: with resolve examined under God, with nothing meant that very day, makes mightier. The enemy has been robbed of four-fifths of his purpose. There will be no such gigantic carnage as he sought. The retreat of the B.E.F. to the sea was by far the greatest seaguard action yet known. They contested every inch. Their discipline was unbreakable. Their cheerfulness is contagious: their cool, courageous, limitless. In retreat, they were ready always to attack. That is the crucial test of men in war, as they equalled at least the best that their breed has ever done. So they battled their way back to the sea, and started the gas and boasts of their impendence. Now, weary and battle-stained the hosts of our saved soldiers are more dauntless and more than ever. Then, when the sun is out. Though just escaped from the rear claws of hell, they are straining to meet the enemy again. No less than our air men and sailors in the other elements, they feel themselves the better men. Their souls are in the top.

## Germany's Pilot Losses

Before the war it took 12 months of intensive training to prepare an R.A.F. pilot for active service. By the intensification of training, the wartime training period has been reduced to approximately seven months. The peacetime period of training was about the same in Germany, but everything about the period having been so drastically since then in order to have the maximum number of pilots ready for the blitzkrieg. The probable result is that they fail to reach the high standard attained by the average R.A.F. flyer. It is extremely difficult to get anything like a reliable estimate of the numerical strength of Germany's air arm. Those in the best position to judge estimate that at the outbreak of war she had some 15,000 pilots. To date she may have something like a sixth of her original trained pilots. *Times*, *Observer*, *Coleman*.

## Background to the

Air and Sea Power. The failure of the German air arm to stop our movement from Belgium is of prime importance in the study of the war. Not lack of numbers, nor lack of courage, nor lack of opportunity can be advanced in explanation of the failure. The nature of the operations is simply a demonstration of a large scale of the results of air power seriously to interfere with sea-borne movements. For nine months we have been having small scale demonstrations of the same thing up and down the North Sea, but now we have five days of continuous encounter between the two elements, with the balance of air power in favour of the attackers and in the result, the sea has won. Our seaborne movement has been carried out with complete success. The German air losses in three days last week represented the elimination of four battleships—and that without achieving the object of the assault. One great reason for our being able to win with a weak air force is that the new arm of warfare has not removed sea power from its most important place in strategy. The lesson can be heartily evened and balanced. *Naval Correspondent*, *Sunday Times*.

## Hitler's Two Choices

The present battle line extending from the mouth of the Somme eastwards must be held, and should it be beaten back, the great pivotal point west of the Maginot Line proper, namely Verdun, Paris and Rouen, linked together by the rivers Aisne and Seine, must never be surrendered, as well as the triangle of land Rouen—Havre—Le Tréport, so that Havre and Cherbourg may hold firm. Two courses of action present themselves to our enemy's High Command. (a) To hold back the French and attack us, or (b) to set aside that attack and attempt to settle with France first. Which course will be adopted it is impossible to say, but the decision will probably depend on the casualties already suffered. Should they be heavy, as it would appear they must be, the first course would seem the more likely. Nevertheless, as it is the lower, and, rather being, than the higher, it may well be the possible time, it may well be the better, which will be chosen. Against it is possible that both will be attempted together. *Major General*, *The Times*.



# the War News

Onions Episcopalian. A belief that moral principles of Commons is higher than any the public would be able to make a decision. — *Times*.

What we want for our salvation is truth, not hope. — *My*.

Our real task now is to re-open the Channel ports. — *General Henry in Rhys Pryce*.

There is no braver epic in all our annals than the story of the battle of the poets. — *Mr. Eden*.

The unkindest evocation of a tragic drama unequalled in the history of the world. — *Salter*.

The Nazi party leaders are an extraordinary mixture of gangsters and ideologists. — *Eric*.

Germany, sacrificing all her resources to the breathless rush towards the abyss. — *Kenyon*.

Imitate the late C. P. R. and ditch the words "socialism" from your conversation. — *Lord*.

So long as the English language suffers of the word "Donkey" will be spoken with reverence. — *Mr.*.

While the French are grinding up their amusements, we continue to wear our dogs, our long-john citizens. — *Mr.*.

It is quite probable that the war will bring increased activity against Britain. — *Moscow*.

It is not the home front must catch up expenditure and put every possible penny into the attack. — *Mr.*.

It is not the disadvantage is as great as to invade but count. — *Mr.*.

If the Allies did their duty created the Hoover Boom they would have some cause to pray for a long and evening. — *Mr.*.

A new type of work is paraded by the command will suffice to make it important enough. — *Mr.*.

It is not the disadvantage is as great as to invade but count. — *Mr.*.

It is not the disadvantage is as great as to invade but count. — *Mr.*.

It changes the point of view, drastically change the field of vision. — *Mr.*.

The changes in the world are not increase they are to high. — *Mr.*.

No invasion of Europe from the air is practical if we are prepared. — *Mr.*.

Our power in the field of the sea will be waxed. — *Mr.*.

British government securities have fallen only 7% since the German invasion of the European countries. — *Mr.*.

Never have I known a man at 70 years of age with a grip so essential, a better courage, and a more splendid and useful energy in the task he has undertaken than General Smuts. — *Mr.*.

Mr. Chamberlain's friends are entitled to claim that his policy secured to the British a breathing space. — *Mr.*.

All open spaces likely to be useful for landing enemy machines should be mined with small electrically exploded charges which would create small craters. — *Mr.*.

German parachutists descending on the Belgian lines were sometimes shot down with such accuracy that our light machine guns had to be used in short-castle and they had to stand up to fire them. — *Mr.*.

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the prayer which we incline to offer is that we may somehow be situated as we are. But what we are doing as Christians is to pray for that we may put our lives in our hands to the cause and need to him to renounce the Society in what he has placed in. — *Dr.*.

It was not the evidence that it was after the day of normal order. Our faiths of the British were safe home across the Channel port from an almost the least situation, prudently unacquainted of danger and saved to renew his fight and struggle as was asked by. — *Mr.*.

It would appear that the German armies had been originally intended to drive on Paris, but that their air reconnaissance informed their command of the possibility of reaching the Channel ports with all that this means of interruption to Allied communications. — *The*.

Have we asked for Russian tanks? — here are 12,000 of them. They are as good as the best in the West and some are amphibious which will swim rivers and even seas. We must hope that Mr. Stafford Cripps has taken a large cheque book with him for his trade deal. — *British*.

We should never forget the greatness of youth whenever youth gets a chance. While reached the heights of Abraham at 32 Wellington was already a general at 23. Napoleon was 26 when he first invaded Italy. General Grant commanded a big army at 40 with a capable lieutenant in the person of Sheridan who was 33. The illustrious Stonewall Jackson, a hero among soldiers, was only 37. Nelson won the Nile at 35. Cromwell Naseby at 36. — *National*.

Travelers from Germany all of enthusiastic young spirits, well clothed and well fed, and of a civilian population living in life deprivation when conducts discontent. It should be possible to come to terms with a population which has been educated and trained in political matters. — *Mr.*.

## PERSONALIA

Mr. J. M. Humphry, Assistant Civil Secretary in the Sudan, is on leave.

Mr. D. G. Hess has resigned his seat on the Economic Council of Nyasaland.

Mr. R. Turner of Messrs. Andrew Chalmers & Company, the London tobacco merchant, is leaving for Southern Rhodesia.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Colin Grant, one of the early officials in Nyasaland, who retired last after the Great War.

In the opinion of *The National Review*, the appointment of Lord Lloyd as Secretary of State for the Colonies is a first rate.

Mr. W. M. Buchanan has been appointed a member of the Ports Advisory Committee of Tanganyika during the absence from the Territory of Mr. R. V. Stone.

Mr. Greeth Jones, M.P., who takes keen interest in East African affairs, has been appointed parliamentary private secretary to Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labour and National Service.

Mr. C. L. Sibbett, who visited East Africa some time ago as District Governor of Rotary International for Africa south of the Equator, is attending the International Convention of Rotary at Havana, Cuba.

Mr. A. J. Wakefield is to address the East African Group of the Overseas League at Over Sea's House, Park Place, St. James's Street, S.W.1, this afternoon on Tanganyika. Registration will be served from 4.15 p.m. and the meeting begins at 4.45 o'clock.

Mr. Amado Monteiro, Portuguese Ambassador in London, held a reception last week for members of the Portuguese colony in London on the occasion of the eighth centenary of the independence of Portugal.

By the death at the age of 73 of Mr. W. T. Summers, Swelo farmers have lost a great friend and adviser. He was one of the founders of the original Midlands Farmers' Maize Pool and a director of their co-operative society.

Lord Lloyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has appointed Mr. C. G. Eastwood to be his private secretary, in succession to Mr. J. J. Paskin, M.C., who has been appointed to take charge of the Social Services Department of the Colonial Office.

The engagement is announced between Mr. R. H. Tanner, R.A., and Miss Joan Margaret Garnham, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Garnham, formerly of Uganda. Miss Garnham, who was born in Uganda, is on the staff of the B.B.C., and her fiancé was also formerly in the television branch of the B.B.C.

Mr. Edgar A. H. Mosenthal has been re-elected Chairman of the South African Trade Association in London. Among the London houses represented on the Committee and also engaged in Rhodesian or East African trade are Messrs. Cleghorn and Narris, Davis and Soper, Findlay, Durham and Brodie, Fowke, Reid and Wills, Hunt, Leuchars and Hepburn, Kepp Bros., Mosenthal Sons and Co., Stephen, Fraser, and E. W. Tarry and Co.

Mr. Grenfell Hicks, who has retired from the post of Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police in Kenya, first went to East Africa as a lieutenant in the Rhodesian Native Regiment during the Great War, shortly after the conclusion of which he joined the Kenya Police. In 1926 he was promoted superintendent, and at various times has acted as Assistant Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner. Mrs. Hicks and he were given a great send-off by fellow officers and other friends on leaving the Colony.

After leaving Oxford, Viscount Simon's heir, Mr. Gilbert Simon, who is on the staff of the Ministry of Shipping, went to Calcutta to join the firm of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, who are closely associated with Messrs. Smith MacGuzie and Company, the great East African pioneer merchant house. More recently Mr. Simon has held a responsible position in the administration of the P. and O. Company. He has thus been brought into considerable contact with East African affairs.

Mr. M. F. J. Lelebye, who was for so many years manager of the Dar es Salaam branch of the Banque du Congo Belge, from which he retired some little time ago in order to interest himself in the development of the Tanganyika goldfield of Tanganyika Territory and Mrs. Lelebye arrived on leave in their native Belgium only 10 days before the German invasion, and in company with hundreds of thousands of their compatriots, quickly made for the French frontier. Travelling at different times by car, by bus, and by train it took them a fortnight to get from Brussels to Cherbourg, and on the way they repeatedly underwent attacks by bomb and machine-gun from German aircraft, which often came down to within a 100 feet or so of the train, sprayed it with machine-gun fire, swept aloft, and came back to repeat these outrages upon innocent civilians. Mr. and Mrs. Lelebye arrived in London last week on a ship, having been forced to leave behind in Paris almost all their possessions. During the war Mr. Lelebye was a prisoner of war in Germany.

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**Books Briefly Reviewed**

"Living in Egypt," by H. K. Ziegler, illustrated by Roly Murray, 5s.—Amusing sketches of life's little troubles in Cairo, which seem similar to many of those in Eastern Africa. The illustrations are even more amusing than the text.

"The Gorilla Hunters" (1s. 9d.), "Nigeria Story" (1s. 8d.), "Africa and European Trade" (1s. 6d.), and "The Teaching of Domestic Subjects in Africa" (1s. 6d.) are further examples of Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co.'s excellent booklets for Africans in simplified English or Native dialect.

"African Hazard," by P. W. Rainier (Murray, 10s. 6d.).—An autobiography giving a vivid picture of life in Macequece in the old days, on the frontier of Southern Rhodesia, and in other parts of Africa visited during the author's adventurous life. It is a story full of good yarns and hard-breadth escapades.

"The Story of Uganda," by H. B. Thomas (Oxford University Press, 1s.).—Mr. Thomas, who is Director of Surveys in Uganda, cleverly keeps his interesting story within the limits of the 1,500 word vocabulary adopted by the Oxford University Press for its series of English Readers for Colonial Schools.

"The Politics of Democratic Socialism" by E. F. M. Durbin (Routledge, 7s. 6d.).—The depth of Mr. Durbin's philosophy is well illustrated by his Note: "Nations will often maintain that certain Colonial territories are of no advantage to them, and yet bitterly resent any proposal to hand them over to other countries."

"To Everything there is a Season," by Nora K. Strange (Hutchinson, 9s.).—With characters sharply drawn and attractively human, the author develops a picture of events in East Africa in 1913. Her heroine is a shorthand typist of good birth in England, whose bugbear is the fast, moneyed set whom she exposes scathingly. Quite good reading.

"Gentlemen of the Empire," by J. McLaren (Hutchinson, 10s. 6d.).—With the laudable object of revealing something of the work of British officials in the Colonies, Mr. McLaren has collected a dozen examples, which, unfortunately, are rather sensational stories. Thrilling enough, they are by no means typical. A good book on this subject cries aloud for writing.

"Man's Island and God's Act in Africa," by R. J. B. Moore (Livingstone Press, 1s. 6d.).—The Rev. R. J. B. Moore was the first missionary from Great Britain to be appointed to the industrialised Copper belt of Northern Rhodesia, where he still represents the L.M.S. His little book on conditions on the mines, their effects on Native workers, and the influence of missions, is of considerable interest.

"The Visit of the Paramount Chief, Yeta III to England, 1937" (Government Press, Lusaka, 2s. 9d.).—A charmingly naive account by Godwin Mbikusita, private secretary to Yeta III, of the historic journey to see King George VI and his Coronation. The English is excellent. Now and then a revealing sentence pops out: "London is a very big city. You can see that because although we were also in London, we had to post our passports to the Colonial Office instead of taking them there," and "In London most of the big shops have their own restaurants, where their customers can get food. They don't give food freely; every one has to pay for his meals." A characteristic record of an event in Nyanza history which will always be a source of pride to the chief and his people.

"The Swazi," by B. A. Marwick (Cambridge University Press, 18s.).—Nine years spent among the Swazi as a Government official and a special study of them in the field convinced Mr. Marwick of the value of Native institutions and customs in preserving Bantu society as a working whole. Written with sympathy and insight, his book adds a worthy volume to the literature dealing with the Bantu tribes, and must be consulted by anyone treating this interesting subject as a whole.

"Independent Egypt," by Amine Youssef Bey (Murray, 11s.).—Through the whirlwinds of Egyptian politics since the Great War the author has worked earnestly and self-sacrificingly for a good understanding with Great Britain. His worthy book tells of his struggles with modesty and frankness. The fact that Egypt did not hesitate to throw in her lot with the Allies in this war proves that, whatever may have been her mistakes, Egypt does appreciate British help and work, and realises the importance of a stand against Nazism.

"Manson's Tropical Diseases," edited by Dr. P. H. Manson-Bahr (Cassell, 35s.).—This eleventh and revised edition of Sir Patrick Manson's great manual of tropical diseases (first published in 1898) runs to 1,083 pages, with 18 colour plates, 15 half-tone plates, 364 text-figures, six maps and 28 charts. It is, of course, not a book for the layman to whom it may be news that boils, one of the major curses of the tropics, should never be poulticed, cut or squeezed; they must be aborted in their early stages by inserting a pointed piece of hardwood, dipped in pure carbolic acid. There is a reminder that alcohol, strychnine and sucking the wound have no efficacy whatever in the case of snake-bite.

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## TEST MINING NEWS

## Kenya Gold Syndicate

TEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., was held in London on Tuesday.

The Chairman's speech, which was circulated to shareholders in advance, stated that the revenue from bullion had increased from £44,919 in 1938 to £55,432 last year, and that the cost of production compared favourably with 1938. Though the accounts included four months of war working costs rose but little, except that gold transportation charges were up from £455 to £1,057; at one period the war risks insurance on bullion transport was as high as £3.10s. per cent.

After making full provision for taxation which absorbs no less than £5,200 out of a profit of £11,491, there remains £6,291, but in view of the importance of conserving liquid resources, the board decided to pass the dividend, which had been 10% in each of the previous five years. Consideration of an interim dividend for 1940 will be made later.

The crushing of 20,122 tons of ore produced 6,200 oz. of fine gold, and 12,750 tons of sands yielded 840 oz. Last August the capacity of the cyanide plant was extended to 100 tons monthly. In view of the exceptional drought in Kenya in 1939 the company was fortunate to be able to keep the plant in constant operation.

Blackhall's reef has remained the main source of ore supply, and deepening to the sixth and seventh levels is being undertaken. All ore in sight on Steel's reef having been exhausted, the Kisumu reef has been de-watered and is supplying the grade ore. Ore received at December 31, totalled 6,000 tons carrying 3,830 dwt. per ton.

The directors consider that the increase in the price of gold will be offset by the increase in the price of consumable stores, spare parts, and other working costs.

For the first quarter of this year the general manager has reported encouragingly though a lower grade of ore has been milled on account of the inclusion of a much larger percentage of low grade rubble.

## Bechuanaland Exploration

Bechuanaland Exploration Syndicate announces that the profit for the year to March 31 amounted to £14,468, compared with £17,707 for the preceding 12 months. The dividend is to be reduced from 5% to 3%. £9,500 is reserved for taxation.

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## Company Progress Reports

Sherwood Starr.—During May 2,500 tons crushed yielded gold valued at £9,114. Profits £1,602.

Rezende.—Output for May: Crushed 17,300 tons; value of gold produced, £24,964. Profits £7,514.

Cans and Motor.—During May 26,500 tons crushed produced gold valued at 949.53. Profits £2,760.

Thistle-Bona.—The May output figures are as follows: Crushed 4,250 tons; production 885.22 oz. of gold.

Observation.—The present lease for April gives the following information: Main shaft sunk further 4 ft. to a total of 120 ft. to 13 level (18'40"). Main crosscut started and extended 25 ft. to level disclosed at 11 ft. on which a W. drive was adv. 8 ft. to 36 in. This reef is probably a branch of the No. 12 level. W. drive on in March 1930. No. 12 level 12'10" W. drive on branch reef extended 35 ft. to total of 100 ft. av. 8 dwt. over 24 in. while L. drive on 40 ft. to total of 90 ft. in low values. No. 12 level reef. W. drive extended to total of 120 ft. av. 36.6 dwt. over 75 in. av. driven to 10 ft. to total of 110 ft. av. low values; No. 11 level: drive extended 80 ft. to total of 440 ft. av. 3.1 dwt. over 34 in. rise 146 ft. W. drive 30 ft. to total of 40 ft. av. 15.1 dwt. over 46 in. rise 323 ft. W. drive extended 65 ft. to total of 170 ft. av. 25.3 dwt. over 34 in.

## Willoughby's Dividend

Willoughby's Consolidated, Ltd., announce the payment of an interim dividend of 1 1/2% on account of the year ending 31st March 1930.

## Rhodesian Reef

Now that the tin lode near Bulawayo is in operation, it is hoped that Southern Rhodesia may soon be able to supply sufficient tin to meet the requirements of the Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

## Mr. W. McDermott

Mr. Walter McDermott, a past President of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and a prominent figure in the mining world, died suddenly last week. He was one of the leading members of Consolidated Mines Selection Company, Ltd., and director of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., and of Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd.

## Rhodesian Mining Year Book

The Rhodesian Mining Year Book for 1940 gives exhaustive information about mining companies in Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo. The Directory section also includes lists of mining concerns operating in Kenya, Congo and Tanganyika Territories, of consulting engineers and geologists in the Rhodesia and South Africa, and much other information. The volume can be obtained from Argus South Africa Newsprinters, Ltd., 85 Fleet Street, E.C.4, the price in London being 4s. 6d. post free.

## Selection Trusts

Selection Trusts Ltd., announces that net profits for the year ended March 31 totalled £202,511 to £125,044. To the credit balance of £17,670 brought forward has been added £662,845 from reserve, and from the resultant total of £844,515 the directors have voted £807,799 off investments. Certain investments have depreciated substantially, particularly in the Trépa Mines, and the opportunity has been taken to revise the book value of all holdings. At the date of the balance sheet the aggregate book value of investments exceeded their book value. The directors' proposals reduced from 7 1/2% to 6 1/4% and the dividend is carried forward.

New Geological Survey offices are to be built at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, at a cost of £11,198.

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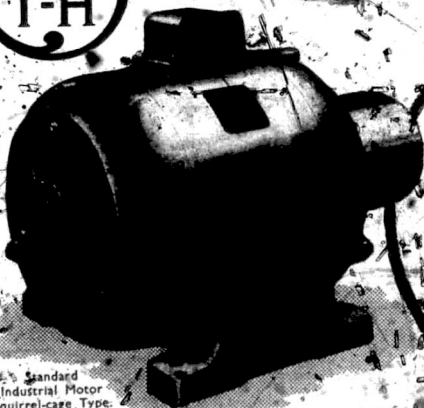


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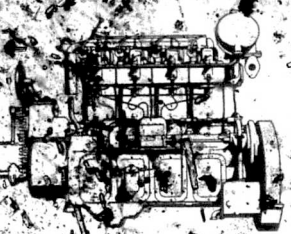
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**Market Prices and Notes — East African Lands Company**

**Cloves.**—Zanzibar spot, quoted 94d. per lb., sellers; grade 2, June-July, 94d. sellers, c.i.f. London. Madagascar spot, in bond, 94d. per lb., sellers; June-July, 94d. per lb., sellers, c.i.f. (1939-381d.).

**Coffee.**—Reviewing the coffee market in London, Messrs. Edm. Schluter & Co. write: "Fine qualities are firm, but ordinary kinds are very difficult to sell at any reasonable price. Offerings are not large either in first or in second hands, but the trade seem to have supplied themselves adequately against the likelihood of restricted imports and are now drawing upon their stocks. Imports from Tanganyika to Great Britain show a considerable increase this season, due to the opening of the German market, and more than twice the quantity originally expected from Costa Rica is coming to London—over 100,000 bags. World markets are weak because in spite of cheap prices consumers are buying only from hand to mouth. The bulk of European markets importing more than 7 million bags annually (about 4½ million Brazils and about 2½ million bags milds) certainly creates a position of some difficulty for producers while it lasts. One believing in a comparatively short war would probably do well to carry good size coffee stocks at present prices because the requirements to be filled later will certainly be considerable. He may, however, need patience meanwhile. In the 'black market' in Germany coffee costs £1 per lb."

Tuesday's auction Tanganyika, greenish season, ranged from 61s. to 63s., smalls, 50s. to 57s. and peaberry, 67s. to 81s. per cwt.  
**Gold.**—188s. per oz. (1939: 148s. 5½d.).  
**Tin.**—Standard for cash, £276 10s. to £277 per ton; three months, £274 5s. to £274 10s.

**Tobacco.**—The latest information of tobacco in Nyasaland to May 31 is as follows: Flue-cured, 2,445,000 lb., which averages 1700d. per lb.; Southern darks, 1,000,000 lb., averaging 500d. per lb.; Northern darks, 1,200,000 lb., averaging 643d. per lb.; and sun-cured, 280,000 lb., averaging 60d. per lb. During the past three weeks 844,000 lb. of flue-cured sorts have averaged 1940 per lb. with best bright grades averaging the excellent price of 1000.

Taking an average over eleven different crops grown on demonstration plots by Native instructors in Southern Rhodesia—maize, peanuts, *rypoko*, wheat, kaffir corn, groundnuts, *muniga*, beans, cowpeas, soya beans and rice—the yield in 1939 was 95 bags per acre while the average on ordinary Native lands was no more than 38 bags per acre, although even that figure had been obtained by the increased use of manure.

The report of East African Lands and Development Co. Ltd. for the year ended December 31 last states that the directors have decided to alter the method of dealing with profit on land sales by crediting to profit and loss accounts the proportion of the profit corresponding to the amount of the sale price actually received, taking the unrealised balance to land sales suspense account.

On this basis the profit for the year was £2041, to which had to be added £1704 brought forward. £2774 is deducted in respect of income tax and national defence contributions (including Kenya income tax for 1937, 1938 and 1939) and the balance is carried forward. The general reserve stands at £29,000. While 11,337 acres of land were sold in 1939 for £20,910 compared with 19,473 acres for £17,285 in 1938, sales since the beginning of 1940 have brought in £45,344, leaving the company with 45,285 acres, which stand in the balance sheet at £5 11d. per acre inclusive of development roads, airways and other outlays.

Of the £2,300 debenture stock issued in 1937 to shareholders by way of return of capital, £28,920 has been redeemed at par and notice is given of the redemption at par on July 5 of 25% of the balance.

Owing to the death of the Earl of Danbigh, the number of directors has been reduced to three, and it is not proposed to add new members. The articles of association prescribe a maximum of nine directors at a fixed remuneration of £100 per annum each; it is intended to amend the articles to reduce the maximum to five with a fixed remuneration of £300 per annum divisible among them. Colonel C. H. Villiers, T.D., who retires in relation, lays himself out for re-election to the board. The issued capital is £2,000,000 and the balance sheet at December 31, 1939, shows investments at £2,200,000, buildings at £14,839 (market valuation at December 31 was £14,085), sisal estate account at £6,230, cash at £9,734, and debtors at £39,745, while creditors appear at £5,871.

**Clan Line Report**

Clan Line Steamers announce that profits for 1939 totalled £593,000, compared with £723,560 for the preceding 12 months. Depreciation absorbed £307,889, £21,443 has been allocated to fleet replacement, £7,500 to capital redemption, £50,000 to general reserve, and £2,000 to pensions. The ordinary dividend is unchanged at 20%, and £89,482 is to be carried forward. The report states that the various services were fully maintained with satisfactory results up to the outbreak of war, but that since then alterations have necessarily taken place.

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## Questions in Parliament

COLONEL WEDGWOOD asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would discuss reports from all Governors of Colonies as to crop production and exports, at home and abroad, and if increased to a maximum, irrespective of the market prices of produce, together with suggestions of fresh plants required for such production and of the possibility of producing the plant locally or raising a loan locally where it is to buy the plant.

Mr. George Hall replied that the suggestion had been considered, but that it was not felt that it would be useful to call for such reports. There was no shortage of Colonial products, but rather a superfluity of them, and the problem was to sell the supplies which were available, rather than to encourage production. As regards plants, it was exceptional in Colonial conditions for the production of a plant to be necessary for an increase of output. In those cases in which it would be necessary it was practically certain that plants could be obtained only from this country or from foreign sources, and to make it available would involve the diversion of resources from more urgent needs.

### J.E.A.B.

The fifteenth ordinary general meeting of the Joint East African Board was held at 22, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.7, at 11 a.m. on Friday, May 12. The agenda includes the election to the Executive Council of Sir John Shute, M.P., and the re-election of Sir Annesley Somerville, M.P., and Sir Humphrey Eggegg, and the consideration of resolutions empowering (a) the East African Chamber of Mines and (b) the Dar es Salaam and Tanganyika Chamber of Commerce jointly to appoint appointed members to the Executive Council.

## News Items in Brief

The Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council met in Lusaka last week.

The annual meeting of the Royal Bank was held last week.

Messrs. Mitchell Cotts & Co., Ltd., have decided payment of an interim dividend of 8% in respect of the current financial year.

The adjourned hearing of the total and partial claims of the various claimants attending the recent trial of the matter, *OTHEBY v. CASTLE* will be resumed at 11 a.m. in the Niblett Hall, Inner Temple, London.

Senja Sugar Estates announce a net profit of £2,814 during 1939, compared with £942 during the preceding 12 months. The ordinary dividend is raised from 8% to 9% and £40,560 is carried forward.

Hail has so far been unknown in the Buzi district of Mozambique, but in a thunderstorm of hurricane force which recently swept over the area had 11 for an hour, five inches of rain were registered, a Native was killed, and plantations of maize, millet and rice were destroyed.

The K.U.R. Advisory Council has agreed that the present rebate granted to the seal industry shall be withdrawn at the end of June, as originally decided. Members of the Council are to consider at a later meeting any further representations which may be made by the industry.

The latest estimated production of crops in the ganyika surplus to local requirements and available for export during the 1940-41 season gives the following details in metric tons: total, 108,000; coffee, 15,020; cotton, 11,000; groundnuts, 14,000; copra, 7,000; sesam, 1,700; and rice, 1,470.

The *Rhodesia Herald* suggests that Rhodesia and South Africa could offer practical help to Great Britain and France by taking refugees from the Low Countries. The transport problem could be easily solved, since passenger services to South Africa are much less heavily used than in normal times.

During the week ended May 4 tobacco sold at the auction in Southern Rhodesia totalled 7,671,561 lb., bringing the total for the present season to 57,953,373 lb., realising £90,400 and average price was 12.04d. per lb. Dark-fired types sold amounting to 28,300 lb., which realised an average price of 6.0d. per lb.

Rhodesia Railways Ltd. has not yet been able to submit to Rhodesia Railways Trust, which owns the entire capital of the railways company, its accounts for the year ended September 30 last, or to settle the amount of dividend to be paid in respect of that year. Consequently the meeting of the Trust, usually held early in June, has been postponed.

### Standard Bank Dividend

The directors of the Standard Bank of South Africa have resolved, subject to audit, to recommend at the general meeting on July 2 a payment of a dividend of 7% for the half-year ended March 31 last, together with a bonus of 2s. per share, both payable in British currency and less income tax, and making a total distribution of 4.7% for the year ended March 31. They will also recommend that £75,000 be applied to writing down bank premises and £150,000 allocated to the officers' pension fund carrying forward a balance of about £157,000 investment standing on the books at less than the market value on March 31, and all other necessary provisions have been made.

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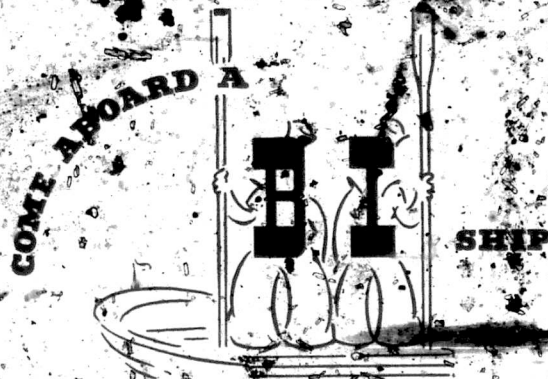
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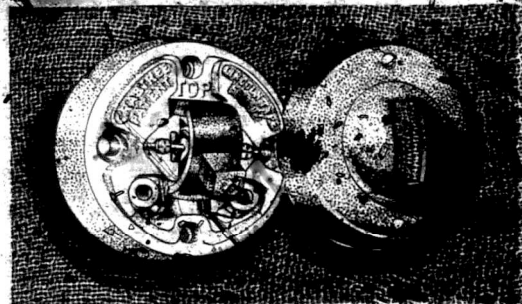
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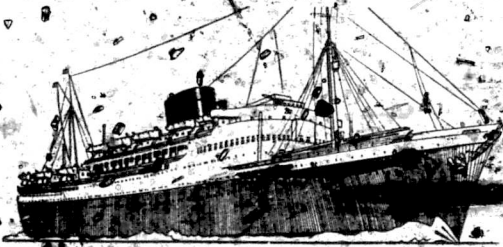
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