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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE WRITER, ONE OF WRITERS, that is, familiar with the pros and cons to think that the situation which puts the men in this country who have African connections and responsibilities here to say the least, with regard to the renewed debate of colonial dependence to write of the British Press on the subject. Not a writer of the German class to Colonies, in our view, they seem without reservations to have permitted themselves to take this course, presumably on the ground that for them to take part in a controversy could be but a fair measure. That that is an erroneous view is evident from the discussions which have appeared in the columns of The Times during the past month, and further extracts from which are given in this issue at length. In order that East Africans and Rhodesians may know how far they have been treated by some folk who have given proof of their ability to understand the world Empire interests at a glance.

Those who have told themselves and others that abstention from the debate by the members qualified to contribute something useful, would speedily bring it to an end have found their vigilance, confidence, inspired, because of the price of a few lines from our friends, our commentators, and our friends completely fails to grasp the realities of the position. It is who as any rate, write as if they do not appreciate them. The letters published have been only faintly touched, and such will be used and emphasised in Germany, and this will lead British readers who

who are certain not the case, and it is a mistake that such an impression should have been permitted to emerge. In the present state of the world, vigilance is more than ever the price of freedom and East Africa in England have not in this instance been vigilant to defend the freedom of their own press.

Once more, Mr. Amery has championed British interests with promptitude and convincing logic. It is certain that more of men to whom they all should have had some more insistent, have lost the opportunity of joining their country in a way to his, to say in their own words, never satisfied is not enough. They who of Britain, in itself, (and to the rest of the world) do rest but true, but Britain, which is allowed to believe the pro-Nazi propaganda aimed at it from a thousand sources might in honest manner be betrayed into compliance only to discover that the German compliance has battered away the safety of the Empire and of the world. Plans are made that the strategic factor should not be given prominence. Our conviction is that the Empire should be made to realise that German's chief aim is to secure air and submarine bases, a front from which, in her own good time, she could sweep clear the Indian Ocean, make an easy passage round the Cape, and from the air route the oceans, ports, railways and mines of Africa, that of the heart of the whole Empire.

IT WAS LEFT to ... F. King, Kenya ... in London, to speak a ... the word for assisted emigration to Eastern Africa and Rhodesia at the Conference on Empire Migration, held last week at the Guildhall under august auspices. Every phase of the problem was ... distinguished speakers—the poet and ... in the Dominions—the falling ... Great Britain, the powerful ... on the Empire in its present form—the human aspect of migration, and the loss of the pioneer spirit in British ... census was that some vast and comprehensive scheme—not a Government scheme—is necessary to make smooth the way of the emigrant and in a new land, to preserve the human ... and to conserve family life. Yet the ... London reminded the Conference that the New Zealand Parliament had declared that British working men would never ... since they are not treated at ...

... should the working man have England? ... He has his eight ... four days, his medical and dental treatment, free education for his children, and ... Emigration ... a reduced and uneconomic of ... His trade union fights for him ... on strike ... if he falls out of work; and ... his hand; ... and does not ... keep him amused; and he has the chance of winning a ... fortune in the football pools or newspaper competitions. Emigration ... therefore left nowadays to the ... and middle class ... have lost their ancestral halls ... the latter find it increasingly difficult to share their sons' employment and almost impossible to track a home in the ... of ... domestic servants. ... a tradition of ... and Colonel ... to lead ... to men ... and for ... who find the too ... for them.

ON SEVERAL ... SIONS REFERENCE ... has been made in these columns to Lord Chesham's efforts for the promotion of settlement in Southern Tanganyika. ... the problem from a new ... a better ... scheme for ... an ... advantage for ... theme, and of ... in a district where there is ... to enable the advisers to discuss ... under those ... conditions and ... The ... upon Lord Chesham's ... and the settlers whom it attracts ... selects. The government has, in effect stated, in the terms of the lease which it considers the correct basis for planned settlement under the ... and the conditions of that ... district, and on ... Chesham has accepted the terms as compatible with the ... success of his enterprise, and ...

interested in the future of white ... East ... Africa ... to ...

... there are ... interest to ... in connection with ... the first ... the method adopted ... an ... A ... was ... provisional ... the Objective ... after the ... question of ... rights had been ... and settled. The second is the ... of the ... which ... to have discovered ... in Arcadia ... that it can ... of approved ... and limited ... the opportunity to live more comfortably and ... than they could do at home with the same resources. This is no wild ... but, given good guidance, a realisable objective. ... has ... remarked of the Pilgrim Fathers ... they accomplished so much just because they expected to accomplish so little. A good ... not a little things but very ... companies have had the courage to announce ... objectives. It is not the least of the ... of Lord Chesham's project that its ... to be assessed in the first place in ... and so ... settlement.

As you build, so is your house," and nowhere ... that ... to the ... in East Africa, ... mistakes in principle have all too often proved ... difficult, costly, and sometimes impossible to rectify when they were later discovered in practice; but if the progress principles are soundly conceived success is possible. It is the ever-increasing incubus of developments upon ... or un- planned populations which is so often responsible for ... could appeal the Lord Chesham ... than Sir Harold ... Michael, the Governor of the Territory, and ... both have been ... to secure that the foundations shall be set and truly laid. ... have been safeguarded in every direction suggested by the experience of the Secretariat, and ... is one of the chief aims of the ... from the concession of Native ... and unimproved cattle, was probably essential, and may in the long run outweigh the disadvantages which it will entail upon the early settlers. The principles for which the company must accept responsibility ... upon the essential soundness of the ... of the undertaking, the technical ... and husbandry, and ... including ... and ... and marketing. The company has ... and ... of the ... under the ... conditions of ... and ... and that ... can be ... marked ... Southern ... for the ... settlers, the ... within ... of ... them, ... the officer in charge of ... which ... in the district for years and is ... family ... detail of its development, for ... his own ... work ... attention have been responsible.

appointed by (a) the countries with definite interests in Africa, (b) the local Governments, and (c) the Native interests. It is not worthwhile sacrifices to secure the development of Africa by co-operative European effort rather than set up more little Britains, little Germanys, little Italys, little Frances, little Switzerlands, little Belgiums to administer certain arbitrary territorial divisions and so carry into Africa, to the great detriment and demoralisation of its own Native populations—their competitions, jealousies, and warlike activities of Europe.

Reply of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

The editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia* immediately sent the following reply, and an abbreviated version of about half the length, but neither publishing. Though readers of *The Times* have thus not had explained some of the errors of Sir Arnold Wilson and Mr. Jenkins, it appears desirable that the attempt of this newspaper to expose them in the columns in which they were first printed should be put on record.

The greatest claim of the future of the British Colonial Empire in Africa is not in its so-called or confessedly some of our recent correspondents suggest, and the letters show clearly the limitations of their knowledge of Africa and its needs.

Sir Arnold Wilson makes the sweeping assertion that the problem of Africa will in the next decade become so difficult and so dangerous as to demand the active cooperation of all European Powers if disaster is to be avoided, a what disaster he foresees is not indicated, and is certainly not appreciated in British Africa.

Just as I visited the Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, the Rhodesias, Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa, and had the advantage of becoming acquainted with the leading men in all walks of life—Governors, Chief Secretaries, heads of departments, the public departments, commercial men, planters, farmers, missionaries, and those engaged in mining, the professions, and public life, who almost here naturally British, Indians, Arabs, Frenchmen, Belgians, Portuguese, Greeks, and Germans were among their number. Yet in no one single case did I hear expressed the pessimism which Sir Arnold Wilson advertises and never was it hinted that the British race is incapable of discharging its duties and efficiently the great tasks upon which it is engaged. The faint hearted are in England, not in the men whose life is spent in Africa.

Sir Arnold also does great injustice to British Africa when he cites the recent disturbances in Zanzibar and Zaire as evidence of our inability to assure the contentment of Africans. They show nothing of the sort. In view of his own experience in Iraq, he should have been sufficiently struck by the fact recorded in your columns at the time to remember that in both cases it was Arab seamen from the Persian Gulf who caused these purely local troubles. Are the exuberances of a few feral and feral seafarers as far a test of the contentment of the dwellers in a remote town anywhere? The suggestions are fantastic, but nonetheless dangerous, for the benefit of our readers will have realised how false.

Germany's Motives are Strategic

Mr. Jenkins writes "what Sir Arnold Wilson would like to see readmitted Germany to Africa could be used to that continent the competitive business and warlike activities of Europe." Sir Arnold's argument is, indeed, wrong and stronger against the return of any

former German colonies for every reason. It would be used as a basis from which to subsidize and shelter our race-haters, would be a source of constant propaganda against other Powers, and give millions of our people would be a source of trouble.

Development of Africa by co-operative European effort need not wait Mr. Jenkins' conception of an African International Federation and would remove economic divisions, and would develop transport and industry and facilities for Germans, Italians, French, British, Portuguese, Belgians, Spaniards and South Africans equal freedom to live and work in nationalities of all States are to-day, and would be owners of complete equality throughout Eastern Africa and the Rhodesias. In Tanganyika Territory there are approximately equal numbers of Germans and Britons engaged in commerce, agriculture and mining, and in the various Dependencies, Italians and Greeks have played a large part in railway construction.

Confusing the Issue

But the formation of an African International Federation is scarcely practical politics! Why, to all the honours of the men on the spot successful British Governments have for years replied that the time is not ripe for the federation of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, or for the amalgamation of the Rhodesias. Those who have long urged these constitutional changes, and have done, and who visualise the later union of these two new groupings, recognise that their development must occur naturally some decades ahead and ought be wisely forced. How much more realistic it would be to create artificially at one stroke an embracing African Federation! The magnitude of the problems thus created would assuredly dwarf the very objects which its proposer has in mind.

Africa needs all the wise guidance, constructive criticism and practical proposals which area of knowledge and goodwill can provide, but she also needs to be spared the ill-informed and unpractical suggestions which tend of late to be heaped upon her, and which create in the minds of the uninitiated the impression that the problems are far graver than they really are.

Pro-German Views

Mr. A. L. Kennedy suggested that if we waited until Hitler formally demanded of us the return of all the former German Colonies, we could secure no way out except his fall from power, either between Germany and Great Britain, or if we are not ready to accept Germany as a partner in the world, we should say so, making it clear to the German Government that a continuance of the onerous and conducted Colonial agitation would be regarded as an unfriendly act and could only mar good relations between our two countries in possible.

Lord Astor, defender of Germany's actions, and ambitions in the Colonial sphere, said that Germany demands not to be put on a lower category than Holland, Belgium, Portugal, France, Italy and ourselves, and concluded "I do not put forward any concrete proposal at this moment beyond this. Let not Mr. Amery and others bolt any dog unecessarily, nor commit themselves irrevocably against making some concession on Colonies either direct to Germany or indirectly.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Carey said that future generations would blame us for the attitude of "keeping what we have trapped." To say "No" to Germany's natural desire for Colonies is wrong for us who are saturated with Colonies.

The Campaign of Herr Hitler's Book

Sir Makdonald Y. Robertson suggested that *Mein Kampf* should be re-studied. Whatever may be Hitler's new-found enthusiasm for German Colonialism, I prefer to rely on his written word. As I understand it, his argument is that Germany is not, nor ever has been, a "World Power". In *Mein Kampf* he wrote:

"Her Colonial and naval policy of before the War was wrong (*unsinnig*). German policy must be directed towards the conquest of land in Europe for the German plough. Such land can only be found to the eastward, and must be conquered with the sword."

On page 742 Herr Hitler states:

"We finally ended the Colonial and trade policy of the period before the War and go over to the land policy of the future."

To Herr Hitler the Colonial question is a matter of no vital importance at all, though it is possibly one of prestige for the German people. His definite policy is, I suggest, the conquest of Austria, Czechoslovakia, the Polish Corridor at least, and the Ukraine. With these in his hands the Balkan States will be but vassals of a great German Empire dominating Central and Eastern Europe.

On page 741 of his book Herr Hitler says: "However much we may to-day recognise the necessity for a reckoning with France, it would remain broadly ineffective if the goal of our foreign policy were exhausted by it. It can only have sense if it acts as cover for an enlargement of the living room of our people in Europe. It is not to Colonial acquisition that we must look for a solution of the question, but exclusively to the acquisition of territory for settlement which will increase the area of the Motherland and so not only keep the new settlers in closest community with their land of origin, but assure to the entire population of the area those advantages which lie in their direct greatness."

"Does not the question of the return of her Colonies to Germany sink into insignificance compared with the major aim of Herr Hitler's announced policy."

Part of an All-round Settlement

Lord Allen of Hurtwood wrote that it was a mistake to remind the new Germany that in 1914 the old Germany had considerable Colonial possessions and yet went to war; it was a mistake that Colony-owning countries should reserve to themselves the right of deciding whether the interests of Native populations required the transfer of possession of Colonies; it was a mistake to emphasize the strategic as distinct from the economic value of the African Colonies; and was equally a mistake to propose, as an isolated proposition to Germany, the reconsideration of the Colonial problem, either in terms of mandates or of sole colony ownership. It advocated that the Colonial problem could only be helpfully considered on one condition, namely, that such consideration was part of an all-round settlement.

Mr. Viner, whose original letter was published in our last issue, said the last thing he wanted to do was to bolt the door. He has, however, drawn attention to General Smuts's declaration that the Union of South Africa stood for justice in the Robertson of South-West Africa while Australia and France had expressed themselves in the same sense.

The only expression of Colonial policy by the United Kingdom, I think, was that of Lord Astor's suggestion that the British Empire in Africa, the word

to contemplate the strategic risks involved in re-establishing Germany in his key position. And there is no alternative to this, which is the only way in this particular German demand, is it not possible in the best interests of all concerned, to say so outright and say it now?

Sir Henry Page Croft's Letter

Sir Henry Page Croft's letter, written in the course of a long and vigorous letter.

When in Germany, prior to the emergence of the *Wang* régime, he discussed this question of the Colonies with many of the leaders of opposition parties and it occurred to me that it was not an issue that the British had ever been a paying proposition, and that it was recognised that their restoration would be of no material advantage to Germany. Herr Hitler in *Mein Kampf* deliberately excluded this question from among the matters upon which he was seeking redress.

It was only as a reaction of the British Press began urging the restoration of the colonies that the Germans not hesitatingly said: "Well, we have to deal with conscription, we have reoccupied the Channel, reparations are all liquidated, and if British newspapers want to know the Colonies back at us, unasked, why not? Why their return there is something left to remind posterity that our people of 1914 failed, and it will be more profitable that we were left to make what we can out of it, and we are correct in saying that we did not lose."

The Vital Test

The vital test is the return of the Colonies to Africa and the ultimate peace of the continent. It has happened since 1914 the complete failure of the terms of the treaty were wrong, assuming that in no circumstances should any of the German Colonies be restored to Germany. It has been true with a German, and it is a question if it be less true with a German, clothed in peace with all the martial might of a first-class power, whose people are to-day most widely disciplined and trained in war than ever under the Hohenzollerns.

To count the establishment of possible hostile submarine bases in South or East Africa a little short of lunacy, and deliberately cut our air communications north and south by cutting Langa Nykalis is equally suicidal. On the immunity of these territories to any occupation which might even in remote circumstances be hostile depends the safety of the African Empire and of vital artery of our sea routes to Australasia and the East.

There is a great desire among the masses in our two countries for a new friendship, but it can never be secured by the stand and deliver attitude of German propaganda, and I am confident that I speak for the great mass of the British people as well as the many of our National Union of Conservative Associations when I say that, in view of the definite aims of Germany expressed before, during and after the War, in no circumstances can we consent to the restoration of South and East Africa, which would be a fatal strategic point of strategic importance to the British Empire.

General and Mrs. Lewis

Remarkable Rescue in Sud

WHEN READING the reports which will be extended to brigadier General Sir Philip de M. Lewis on their wonderful escape following their crash in the Sudd area of the Southern Sudan last week while flying back to Kenya.

Their resource in directing the attention of passing Imperial Airways' aircraft with a mirror from the air, and the handbills, the writing and hanging their message between two poles, the manner of sending him the A.C. pilot's message, the manner of the message, and finally the rescue by party of Dinkas sent out by the District Commissioner at Bor, all reflect the highest spirit of concern and alertness, the great courage of the two unfortunate aviators.

During his short stay of one year in his active service in the Sudan and with the Connaught Rangers, General Lewis must have had many escapes, but none can have meant such prolonged torment as the ten days he has spent marooned on the Duk Island in the heart of the Sudd.

His own suffering must have been made more acute by the fact that his wife was wild and helpless to assist her husband in his desperate search for help, but that was in England and both had escaped unhurt, and twice he had washed when alone on flights to England from his farm in Kenya but in these mishaps, too, he had been fortunate.

A Slipshod Landing

Happily, on this occasion he managed to land on a bar, one of the few sand ridges covered with some grass that rise but a few feet above the flooded Sudd, and it is a tribute to his skill as a pilot that he was able to land his machine without injury to its occupants.

The plane is apparently overturned on land, but was sufficiently intact to serve as a shelter from the sun, though it may be swarmed by myriads of mosquitoes that are a constant torment even to the long-legged wading birds that stalk Dinkas, the only natives of the Sudd.

Ten days and nights of such exposure would be to have serious effects on the health of the two Europeans, although it is doubtful if they were ill to begin with, but the fact that they were dropped by the Royal Air Force has been possible to bring the General and his wife so far as 150 miles south-west of Duk Island.

Kapoor, the only mercenary on a duk, a native of the Sudd, who accompanied the party and saw them to the island, was sent to Bor, a hundred miles away, to get help. It was feared at first, that they would never be rescued.

Mr. Lewis, the Italian and Ethiopian delegates to the League of Nations and Commander of the Ethiopian forces in the Ogaden in the Anglo-Ethiopian war, is now in Montevideo. According to the staff correspondent of *The Times* he has been allowed by the Aden authorities to fly to Kenya in order that he may purchase supplies of outside for his business venture.

Mr. Haward, however, declares that he intends to apply to the Kenyan Government for permission to reside in that country, where he has a small estate with ranches from which he derives his fortune was lost. It is clear that with health and confidence in his own strength, what support he can give his people in the Sudd.

Fighting in Ethiopia

Italian Cavalry List

THE FIRST Italian Cavalry units to have been heavily fighting in Ethiopia during the previous week from Rome on the 15th of the month. It is not clear, however, it was officially announced that the Italian officers and men have recently been killed, wounded or have been reported missing in Ethiopia in the course of operations in the highlands and in the operations are stated to have been carried out by strong groups of bandits during the last period of the rains attacked by surprise by the Italian garrison isolated in the area of the Ethiopian plateau.

The prompt and energetic action of the Italian troops, continues the *communiqué*, has everywhere restored the situation, bringing the population back to their peaceful activities and freeing them from brigandage. In the last encounter several hundred of bandits were destroyed and many minor chieftains perished.

It is unofficially reported that the rising occurred in Addis Ababa, where the headquarters of a large native army, the Italian authorities are said to have armed some thousands of Ethiopians with modern rifles and machine guns. The recruits, however, planned to revolt and the army arranged to turn against their owners.

During September Italian workers employed in Ethiopia are said to have received a total of 2,000,000 to their families in Italy. This fact is considered the large number of Italian workmen employed in the country.

A three months' course has been arranged in Rome for Italian soldiers going to Italy, East Africa. The curriculum includes the geography, history and religion of the Italian colonies, problems of agriculture and the need for keeping the Italian race pure, domestic work and hygiene, and domestic work in farms.

Italy's Claim on Ethiopia

On Monday the Italian Government in Addis Ababa sued Cable Wireless Ltd. for £100,000, which the company had agreed to pay under an agreement made between the company and the Italian Government, but the company, which, though admitting that the claim is owing, does not admit that the company is entitled to it. A counter-claim by the company for £102,000 was admitted.

Mr. Andrew Clark, Secretary to the company, said the whole point was the status of his client, who was recognized by the British Government as Emperor of Ethiopia, and (counsel) understood that it was admitted to acquire the *de jure* Government was established as the Italian, the Emperor could be the person to whom the recovery of the claim should go. In May, 1932, the King of Italy was recognized as Emperor of Ethiopia and it was now suggested that, as he had become King of Italy, he was entitled to sue as Sovereign head of the country.

Mr. Wain Parry, who appeared for Cable Wireless Ltd., said they had been told by the Italian Government that they reserved full right to sue the company.

Mr. Parry avoided from revealing the name of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that the British Government had not recognized the Italian annexation of Ethiopia in 1932, but that they regarded the Italian Government as a government *de facto* and that the Emperor of Ethiopia, which they controlled.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Education of the African

M. J. Jesse, Comments

Editor of *The Times*, London

THE *Observer* of 22nd October, 1949, in an issue which was numbered by Mr. A. W. G. S. of Uganda, has published an article on the subject of the education of the African. Fifty years later, a committee was set up by the Imperial Government to study the problem of African Education in East Africa. This Committee, under the chairmanship of Lord De La Warr, has just issued a report which is of a breadth of vision and a clarity of thought of an magnitude which I wish to commend to you. In proposing the establishment of a university college in the near future, and a university school in a no very distant date, the members definitely acknowledge that they are aware of the present very high standards of primary and secondary education upon which such institutions will need to be based, and realize the possible risks of too rapid advance, and of a top-heavy structure, if these things will have to be taken, for it is the white man himself who is in the main responsible for the situation as it is to-day, and who will be the first to sustain any effort is not made to find a solution for the people of the Colonies, the "black" and those who have themselves taken trusteeship.

Moreover, there is every reason to believe that Italy, under Mussolini's drive, is going to found a university in Ethiopia, probably in Harar, which not only the Ethiopians are to be enrolled in, but which the Abyssinian youth of Abyssinia, and all other countries of North Africa are to be attracted by the promise of education.

For better or worse, the old Africa with its mystique has gone, and those who have been the first to meet the new situation which themselves have brought about. We are in a dilemma from the black man, even if it is a heady wine and may easily be abused, and at least everything possible should be done to see that what is given him is not a mere mental crutch, and with the best of intentions for the great danger lies in imagining that he can be led to the south of Highgate, to countries like England, Germany, or the United States, just of necessity be equally good for Africa. Lord Macaulay's caustic tolerance to philosophy which regarded the world as a contest by a elephant standing on the back of a tortoise may have turned the scale in favour of educational system for India based on the English system, but even in those days, the consent of the natives had a disastrous effect on the education of that part of the country, and it was here that it is clear within the last 25 years that any attempt which has been made to study the old system through the mother tongue, if it had been provided a *British* *Indian* *medium*, which has enabled him to do so, which would have been impossible had he been provided his sons through the medium of his own particular language, and this is what has been attained at the expense of the English system.

The Native Education of Central Africa has a philosophy of its own, and it is that it is a land which has been set on fire by the flames of civil war, and that the inhabitants of the British Empire are equally disposed to have painted themselves in their own spirit, and to have danger lest, in their efforts to give to the black all that is regarded

as the best, in leaving educationists may be to hunch with a limited diet of the best of the existing...
 Doctors will be needed, and engineers, lawyers, and accountants, and various departments of Government, and the number of openings of the various professions will be few compared with the number of those who may have been prepared with their hands to knock the portals of the schools and colleges. But they must be given an opportunity of a good semi-educated *babus*, who will turn their backs on manual labour and on the call of their parents, and failing to obtain what they regard as employment compatible with their dignity, will be in a discontented class, the seeds of anarchy which will find in them a soil ready to receive the seeds of anarchy with all its attendant evils.

Yours faithfully,
 WILLIAM JESSE.

London, 14/10/49

German Colonial Claims

Are British Settlers to be Sacrificed?

To the Editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*

It was gratifying to read that, in his Speech, a tough resolution against the surrender of African territory to Germany. Sir Henry Page Croft expounded the phrase, "A treacherous betrayal of all inhabitants of these Colonies."
 The signatories of the recent letter to *The Times*, that received as you observe, such publicity in German newspapers, very properly stressed the necessity that in any satisfactory settlement, the "inhabitants of the non-self-governing territories" must not be sacrificed. For little we will have hitherto been given to the position and prospects of what are sometimes described as the "minority races" in such territories as it may be proposed to barter.
 For these also the British Government bears responsibility and should exercise trusteeship in the same spirit of honesty, reasons of English, Scotch, Welsh, Irish, and South African descent, some of them were born in the land they inhabit, some of them neither here nor there, any other home, some of them could not, or were not, to return to their own homes, and some of them may have lost their capital, the means of their livelihood, their future is bound to be probably being the word in a literal sense, with the Colony when they live.
 Also these people have thrown to the colonies their children who have been brought up to regard with pride and thankfulness their status and heritage as British subjects, and are now a part of the Danger, to the danger of a Nazi invasion? Are they, as well as the Natives, to be treacherously betrayed? Will the bitterness and despair of those who in such a plight were too poor to escape to a neighbouring country, can, with the imagination be confined?
 The "minority races" in the settlement settlements, who are reckless, and the Natives, who know what Mr. Amery calls "the national motto," endeavor to place themselves for a moment in the position of the British settler and consider the "rights of minorities."
 The settlers of East Africa will gratefully read the five paragraphs of "Matters of Moment" appearing in your issue of 20th October, which, as a concise and reasoned piece of advocacy for their defence, could scarcely be bettered.

Yours faithfully,
 BUSHMAN

Agriculture in Kenya

Practical Points from the Report

Many years of skillfully planned and carefully conducted experiments in Kenya with a great variety of economic crops are now producing definite and valuable results. It has been the aim in this article to extract such results as are of general and immediate practical interest, and to stress their importance to agriculturists in other East African areas.

The year 1936 was notable for a definite turning point in the attitude of the farming community and of the Department. An expansionist psychology became widespread, beginning to plan for development and to look to the future in such matters as care of the soil and the adoption of improved systems of farming.

The Land and Agricultural Bank Ordinance of 1936 was intended to provide for raising the maximum loans for agricultural purposes from £2,500 to £5,000, and the maximum to be advanced for small purposes from £100 to £500. Provision was made for advances up to £200 for the prevention of soil erosion.

The value of agricultural produce exported from the Colony amounted to £2,278,662, exceeding the 1935 figure by £78,447 and being the highest in the history of the Colony.

The compulsory grading of produce for export formerly applied to maize, wheat and potatoes, was extended to beans, previously conditioned or fumigated.

Thanks to the tightening of inspection, Native grown maize can now be exported on equal terms with European grown.

Pyrethrum Production Increasing

The pyrethrum industry has made rapid strides, the exports amounted to 2,798 cwt. valued at £47,908. Pyrethrum driers should not be run at a temperature over 130° F. sun-drying, especially if continued for several days, causes an appreciable loss of pyrethrins.

The importance of mixed farming is being continually stressed by the Department, and although it must be realised the some of the agricultural progress is slow, the importance of fringe crops in stock raising is emphasised. With the development of mixed farming the inclusion of an acreage of forage crops in the rotation is essential.

The use of sprouted grain as a stock feed is of great importance. Maize, barley and oats have so far been used in Kenya for 20 days after soaking, hatched four times as fast as the grain used and had sprouts four times long. Stock, especially young calves, found it very palatable. A constant supply of this material can be assured all the year round under average conditions. A noticeable feature of the coffee trade was a marked increase in the proportion consigned direct to the U.S.A.

The multiple crop system of training coffee has now advocated, results in crop and in financial tests being favourable.

The results of spraying coffee with Bordeaux mixture were again outstanding, increases of 100% in yields being obtained over three years by the use of this spray, where it must be noted, soil and trees are in a condition to justify the operation. Spraying of coffee against showed most beneficial results.

Training of coffee hedges has been discussed in

previous issues. The treatment for cherry tanks, by distinctive green stage in the cherry coffee and in hedges, a coffee growth of 50% and a 100% increase in cherry yield.

May and July try to get the best results from coffee cherry disease.

Cherry Bug Problem
The most serious pest of the cherry coffee is the cherry bug. Experiments with improved insecticides have shown that a 10% solution of white lead is the best.

Pruning coffee trees with the aim of increasing the yield of those of combating *Anthea* and *Aspid* has been the subject of application, 5 to 75 per cent being applied, that the spray was of sufficient effect.

Experiments again prove the beneficial effect of lime manure and compost on maize lands, and do much to demonstrate the value of mixed farming in the agricultural economy of Kenya.

Provided the whole plant of the marrowfat pea is pulled up when the bottom pods begin to yellow and placed in a maize cask to dry, an excellent export sample can be obtained, a minimum percentage of bleached beans.

There is increase in the nitrogen content have been found in soil containing only under leguminous cover crops, or a mixture of cover grass.

In growing phosphorus manures to coffee soils, it is the Kilimanjaro variety that must be taken to get them down as far as possible with cultivation; the cheaper phosphates, such as bone meal, should be used.

In making compost many farmers are using acid soil, which merely dilutes the compost. Compost can be made without the addition of any soil at all.

A hedge plant *Scuirifus* that has proved quicker to grow and easier to establish than any other tried. It reached 3 to 6 ft. in a year.

Cotton in Southern Rhodesia

Good 1937 Crop

Good cotton crops throughout Southern Rhodesia are reported by Major G. G. Cameron, Rhodesian representative of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, broadcasting from Salisbury. He continued:

A fairly heavy seed rate, of between 25 lb. to 30 lb. of cotton seed per acre, is always recommended for Rhodesian soil, because the percentage germination in some years is not as high as can be desired. Fortunately the Colony has supplies of good cotton seed from strains carefully selected and bred on the cotton stations in California.

For Rhodesian farmers cotton is an easy and inexpensive crop. It is not competitive as between European and Native, and does not exhaust the soil. The seed can be fed direct to cattle without any special treatment, and the grazing value of the plants after the cotton has been picked is on a par with that of the alfalfa.

Experiments for sisal are being conducted in the Empire Cotton Farm of holding manufacturing plants have been displacing beds filled with sisal. The sisal, which is called, makes the plants more efficient and a firm to cases is the result. The sisal is the most efficient of the sisal.

Nyasaland Re-visited

Mr. S. S. Murray's Impressions

MR. S. S. MURRAY, representative of Nyasaland in H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Office in London, returned last week after a comprehensive tour in the Protectorate. Interviewed by a representative of *East Africa and Rhodesia* he was good enough to give his impressions of the country in which he previously served for some 20 years.

After an absence of six years, he said, "my first impressions of Nyasaland were very pleasantly favourable. There has not been the slightest change in the old spirit of friendliness and hospitality and, in many directions, conditions both for Europeans and Natives have improved considerably.

The sanitation and water supply in the European townships have shown marked development in the past few years and now compare very favourably with those in much larger settlements elsewhere. In a short time these improvements will be still more advanced.

Good Wireless Reception

Since I left the country at the end of 1929 the use of wireless has become general and, with the improved air mail services all the old sense of being out of touch with the world has quite disappeared. Nearly everybody seemed to possess their own wireless set, and it was fascinating to listen in the blue programmes broadcast from London. In many instances reception seemed to be much clearer than in London.

Compared with, say, Southern Rhodesia, social life outside the townships is most pleasant. Where two or three are gathered together there is a club and a golf course. The completion of the Zambesi Bridge has enabled horses to be introduced in safety and, when arrived, they appear to thrive quite well. Starting from the extraordinarily pleasant and pleasantly situated Turf Club at Zomba, several affiliated clubs have now been formed in various parts of the country and horse racing is well on the way to being an established part of normal European life.

Another noticeable feature is the better relations existing generally between the official and the non-official sections of the community. This change for the better in recent years is presumably to be attributed to improved means of communication, the creation of numerous committees and boards on which are representatives of all interests, and to the tendency of Government to consult more freely with unofficial bodies on matters of policy.

Lakeside Holiday Reports

The opening of the railway extension to the North has created another amenity of life at the lakeside resorts, such as that at Sabina, where residents of the Protectorate as well as visitors make a practice of spending week-ends and holidays.

As regards the Native population there seems to have been a marked change for the better in their appearance and dress. One no longer sees even up-country, half-naked Natives and women in drab, dark cloth, and they appear much healthier. Many women seem to have adopted a style of dress half-way between European and the old-fashioned strip of cloth. Probably the Japanese are largely responsible for some of this change and it can be hoped that when this country regains the market in cotton goods from the Japanese, British firms will have the best and enterprise to send suitable

representatives to Africa to study the requirements of the Native population and cater for their modern tastes.

The "Dead North"

In view of all the talk there has been about the "dead North," I should like to say that there are no signs of general poverty or distress among the Natives there, as anybody could have witnessed who attended the Northern Province Native Agricultural Show in Lilongwe this year. Considering the cost of living, the northern Natives appear to be as well off as those in the South.

Initially the chief crops discussed were people out there were tobacco and other products. Tea, of course, is flourishing and every effort is made to develop the cotton industry. Tung oil and soyabean promise well and sisal is again being produced. Many minor products are being tried out, and will be successful if markets for them can be made available.

During the time of my stay it was unanimously decided by all sections of the industry to start auction floors next year for flue-cured tobacco and for dark-fired tobacco grown by Natives on trust lands. Since I left Nyasaland, this decision has been approved by the Government and the necessary arrangements are being rapidly made. During the short time I have been back I have gained the impression that sufficient support will be forthcoming from buyers to make the auction system a success.

Altogether there is a feeling of optimism in the country, and if our hopes of successful production turn out to be well founded, there should again be room for new settlers in Nyasaland, probably the pleasantest and healthiest of all our African Dependencies for a planter to make his home.

Successful Tobacco Planter

A FINE testimony to Southern Rhodesia as a Colony for young men wishing to have an open-air life and a profitable occupation was given to the Rhodesian Group of the Over-Seas League last week by Mr. Lionel Henriques, a tobacco planter in the colony. After describing his life on the estate, he spoke appreciatively of the tobacco auctions in Salisbury.

Now that these auctions are in operation, you can see the price at which your crop is being sold, can calculate how much you will receive, and obtain your cheque at the end of the day. This is a big improvement on the old system when you had to store it in the warehouse, and not perhaps until several months later, when the proceeds were being paid.

Mr. Henriques, who is now in the Banket district, said that he had been there he had averaged 100 tons of tobacco and had made 100 tons of profit. He had held and was now holding 100 acres of land, and planting offered an excellent career and a chance of making a good living, provided one would work hard.

German Rhodes Trust

As an expression of gratitude for the Oxford Rhodes Scholarships awarded annually to German students by the Rhodes Trustees, a Hamburg merchant, who desires to remain anonymous, has created a fund to provide in the first instance not fewer than four scholarships annually, each of the value of 3,000 Rm. for the German students desirous of studying in Rhodesia.

Statements Worth Noting

W. H. H. O.

Captain Henry Bertin, C. M. G.

"The... out of a pure heart..."

"The number... nearer 50,000 than 500,000."

"Pyrethrum appears... for its insecticidal properties..."

"A man... will extend little consideration..."

"It is remarkable how... Kenya all the cooperative..."

"Southern Rhodesia... in respect of her resources..."

"Tropical agriculture... scale in the East African..."

"I firmly believe that... Southern Rhodesia will in the future..."

"An aerial photograph... of Maiden Castle..."

"With the increased... Africa teachers available..."

"Each member of the... Geological Survey walks..."

"The... by the Veterinary Department indicates..."

"One acre of burrush... under the copulations..."

"One acre of sorghum... produces sufficient..."

"The... in the report of his visit to East Africa..."



There can be no more... Captain Bertin, who was Chairman... Victoria... conference on amalgamation... second (1935) conference... During the Boer War he served in the Colonial Defence Force... and was then sent to Sir John Prager in Bloemfontein... On the outbreak of the War in 1914... he was sent to India... he was called to the Bar by Grand Jur in 1928... he was made K.C.

To Readers in Africa

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to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week Market Movements and Trends

In a sentence... see the greatest...
Dr. Brown Barker

Without confidence markets perish...
Mr. Brandon Bracken

Unless the family is abolished Communism cannot exist...
Benjamin

...in a better teaching in the world...
Lord

All the arts the most important in England's sculpture...
Benjamin

The Gospel of St. Luke... the most beautiful book in the world...
The Dean of St. Paul's

The shipping industry... be guaranteed...
The Observer

If a man swims from sinking a house a gun can be fired from the steel which he says...
Dr. Schaefer

One of the greatest causes of present-day unfitness is the lack of walking exercise and...
Ma E. H. Holton

Wireless news bulletins carry heavier doses of nastiness than any other part of the programme...
Sir Stephen Tallents

The moment Germany is satisfied over the thing she invents another...
From "The West German" by the Ladies of Princess Madeline

The League of Nations collapsed largely because it gave to swarms of small nations legislative power without executive responsibility...
Professor F. J. C. Haynes

Japan's deliberate, protracted, scientific, well-considered, towns equals the worst barbarities in history and drives her outside the pale of civilisation...
Lord Melton

Lord Alton, as Chairman of the so-called Non-Intervention Committee, has acquitted himself with remarkable distinction...
The Night Owl, W. Smith, B. Hill, M. P.

Muskrat was known fully described in 1886 and neither was discovered between then and 1917 when it was first used in the War...
Professor J. J. P. S.

The stress and tear and mental strain imposed... more than offsets all the benefits derived from the use of modern machine and the suppression of epidemics...
St. Paul's

Italian Capital... financial... that the financial... had been...
The Financial

Commodity prices... security values...
The Financial

Mo of snow... The outstanding feature in every exhibit...
The Financial

Most interesting price categories...
The Financial

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

Consols	74 12 6
Kenya 6%	190 7 0
Kenya 5%	102 2 6
N. Rhodesia 6%	145 3 9
N. Rhodesia 5%	97 5 0
N. Rhodesia 4%	90 10 0
Rhodesia 6%	98 0 0
Rhodesia 5%	98 0 0
Rhodesia 4%	111 0 0
Tanganyika 6%	111 0 0
Tanganyika 5%	111 0 0
Tanganyika 4%	111 0 0
Uganda 6%	111 0 0

High America (L)	87 6 0
East. Oxide	8 8 0
East. Oxide (L)	2 12 0
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U.S. Steels	9 10 0
U.S. Steels (L)	9 10 0
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All other Edition subscribers will be better informed than other East Africans and Rhodesians. This feature ensures it.

PERSONAL

Lady Stanley left London last week for Kenya.

Mr. E. E. Wainwright left England last week for Tanganyika.

Mrs. Galton F. ... her daughter left England last week for Kenya.

The Hon. Mrs. Drummond left England last week for Northern Rhodesia.

Dr. C. A. ... of the ... Hospital in ... is ...

Mr. C. ... is visiting Kenya where he has extensive business interests.

Mr. W. J. ... District Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia is home on leave.

The Hon. Tavabhai A. Karimjee Ivanjee is shortly leaving Nairobi on a visit to India.

Mr. H. R. ... expects to arrive home from Kampala early in December.

Lord Howard de Walden and the Hon. John Scott Ellis have left on a visit to Canada.

The Rev. Alvin Munn, for several years Treasury Minister in Bulawayo, died recently.

Lord Baden Powell will leave England next month for Kenya, and will afterwards visit the Rhodesias.

The Rev. Kennedy Grant, of Salisbury, addressed the Edinburgh Rotary Club last week on Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. ... editor of our Colonial and African Africa, arrived home from Capetown last week by the "Danottar Castle."

Mr. M. J. ... and Mr. ... have been appointed Portuguese Vice-Consul in Durban and Tanga respectively.

Sir Richard and Lady ... are in winter in New Zealand. They hope to leave this country in the middle of November.

Mr. Rt. Rev. W. Vincent ... has returned to his home on leave. He recently took part in the ... Conference in Uganda.

Sir Ronald ... formerly Governor of Northern Rhodesia, is to broadcast on ... at ... on ... An Administrator Looks at the East.

Mr. H. R. ... the ... Provincial Commissioner, has resigned from the service and will leave shortly for Kenya where he intends to settle.

Mr. Harry Mason, who has served in the Nairobi branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa for many years, has been appointed manager of the Mwanza branch.

Mr. R. D. Platt, District Officer in Kenya, is expected to arrive home on leave early next month. He will afterwards be posted to the Colonial Office for temporary service.

Dr. ... who visited the Rhodesias and East Africa a few years ago, was elected Mayor for North Islington last week. He was the Labour candidate.

Her many friends in Kenya will be glad to hear that Mrs. C. ... Knaggs is making a satisfactory recovery from a serious operation undergone in a London nursing home last week.

Mr. ... Chairman of the Overseas Motor Transport Company, Ltd., and Mrs. ... are leaving for Kenya in January. They will also spend some time in Uganda.

Mr. Douglas Jardine, formerly Chief Secretary in Tanganyika, and now Governor-designate of Sierra Leone, was received in audience by the King on Monday and issued his appointment.

Mr. ... Governor of ... arrived in the Sudan from 1907 to 1920, and after several years Governor of ... has been appointed ... Treasury.

Mr. ... of ... Southern Rhodesia, is on his way back to the Colony with his wife and their children after a ten months' holiday on the continent and in this country.

Engineer Captain ... Wilkinson, who formerly served as engineer officer of H.M.S. ... on the East Indies station, has joined the staff of the ... Chief of the Fleet at the Admiralty.

Mrs. G. ... Rhodes, wife of Cecil Rhodes, is on her way to Tanganyika and Zambia following a tour of the Rhodesias, in the course of which she paid a visit to the grave of her famous uncle in the Matopos Hills.

Mr. W. B. ... Administrator General and Official Receiver in ... has been appointed ... General in Kenya in succession to the late Dr. ... Mr. ... previously served in Zanzibar.

Miss ... who some time ago was awarded the Beck medal of the Royal Geographical Society for her ethnological work in the Zimbabwe region, is a member of an expedition to the Hadramaut, Southern Arabia.

Mr. ... a first cousin of Lord ... is being reported to be missing from the ... when the vessel reached ... on Friday. He was on his way to Kenya where he intended to purchase an estate.

Mr. Harold Neilson, M.P., who was a member of the Lord De La Warf Commission on the Education in East Africa, is a broadcaster in the B.B.C. Empire programme at 7.30 p.m. G.M.T. on November 3 in the "Matters of Moment".

Congratulations to Mr. Brian W. Atkins, stepson of Mr. Geoffrey Walsh, lately Treasurer of Kenya, on being one of the successful candidates for the Administration Civil Service Examination. He has now assumed duty at the India Office.

Lieutenant Colonel E. R. Blakey, who has been promoted to that rank in the Royal Engineers, formerly served with the Northern Rhodesia-Belgian Congo Boundary Commission. He is now employed in the new Ordnance Survey of Great Britain.

Commissioner David Lamb, of the Salvation Army, who takes a keen interest in East African and Rhodesian affairs, left England last week for Canada on an extended tour in the interests of Empire propaganda. He hopes to return to London this before Christmas.

General Udet, who flew to East Africa a few years ago, and was rescued by the late Mr. T. Campbell Black after a forced landing in the Southern Sudan, is one of the representatives of the German Air Force now visiting this country. He is Chief of the Technical Division of the German Air Ministry.

Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, will address the East African Group of the Overseas League this afternoon. The meeting will be held at 3.45 p.m. and the address begins at 4.15 p.m. Lord Cranborne will preside at the meeting, which will be held in the headquarters of the League, Overseas House, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.1.

The Rev. J. J. Baulife, who has been appointed secretary of the Inter-Territorial Languages Committee in East Africa, was for many years a missionary in Kenya, and afterwards served with the Education Department as Principal of the Government Mission School in Waa and in the Government School in Kabete. He has recently been a master in the Native Industrial Training Depot in Kabete.

Mr. H. L. M. Tritton, Chairman of Babelays Bank (C) & Co., has been advised by his doctor that he should curtail to some extent his business activities. He has accordingly resigned the Chairmanship of the Board, but will remain a director and a member of the London Committee. Mr. John Caultcutt, K.C.M.G., the Deputy Chairman, has been elected Chairman, and Mr. W. M. Goddough has been elected Deputy Chairman.

Reverend W. Wilson Cash, General Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, recently laid the foundation stone of the new Church of St. John near Fort Portal, a second stone being laid by the Mukama of Tori, and the visiting clergy were the Bishop of Uganda, the Rev. Ross of Willis, the Rev. E. F. Fowler, and the Rev. Canon Melrod Campbell. The service, taken by the Rev. Canon A. J. Russell, was conducted entirely in the Lutoro language. The new Church is designed to meet the requirements of the people and

Lord Fremantle has been appointed director of Rhodesia Railways, Ltd. Having served in the Royal West African Frontier Force in 1908, and as Commandant of the Northern Nigeria Battalion from 1908 to 1913, he was the officer in charge of the War he was Commandant of the Central Primary School, being promoted Air Chief Marshal in 1922, and Marshal of the Royal Air Force in 1924. From 1921 to 1935 he was Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police. He is Chairman of the United Africa Company, and a director of the Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Company (Great Britain) Ltd.

The annual dinner of the Royal West African Frontier Force, which served in East Africa during the Campaign, was held in London last week. The Chairman was Major-General Sir Giffard, Inspector-General of the Royal Air Force and A.R., and among those present were:

- Colonels: Cunningham, Meredith, Naylor, Lieutenant-Colonels: Blaney, Bland, Butt, Dunbar and Stoford, Captains: Giffard, Alexander, Beatty, Bishop, Cole, Duff, Finch, Hall, Outton, Duff, G. Vise, Waterhouse and Wolff.
- Captains: Ames, Armstrong, Bolland, Bullard, Chambers, Fagan, Gilchrist, Grant, Harrington, Hay, Lambie, McMurrie, Marshall, Peck, Phillips, Samson, P. Smith, Scott, Taddell, and Wright, and Messrs. Allen, Forrester, Hambury Tracy, A. G. Black, Lee, Proudlock and Richmond.

Obituary

Mr. Richard (Dick) Allison died in Nakuru last week.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. W. N. Dinn, formerly Deputy Director of Public Works in Kenya.

We regret to learn of the death in Kenya of Mrs. O'Keefe, wife of Mr. O'Keefe, the well-known Nyeri settler.

We regret to learn of the recent death of Mrs. Elizabeth Kelso Anderson, formerly Matron of the Government Hospital in Mombasa.

Dr. Burton Mwanuzi, who was appointed acting Medical Officer at Nakuru six months ago, has died in Salisbury.

OUR AIR MAIL EDITION

A SHILLING A WEEK

For that trifling sum you get the Central and South-Central Africa and now Rhodesia and East Africa and Rhodesia within four business days by air mail in London. It is the complete edition of the week but printed on bible paper to reduce weight and postal charges.

Everyone in the Africa and the Rhodesias who is keenly interested in public affairs needs this air mail edition—the first published by air—straight in the mail in connection with the success of the Empire air-mail post.

To leaders of public life, enterprising business and professional men, and to all who are interested in the information that abundant within a few days must be of great value.

You may subscribe for a small sum as

A SHILLING A WEEK

Northern Rhodesian Labour Johnny Barron's New Song

Major G. St. J. Orde-Browne Leaves

MAJOR G. ST. J. ORDE-BROWNE leaves England tomorrow for Cape Town, en route for Lusaka, where, as we announced last week, he is to investigate labour problems in Northern Rhodesia. He will naturally devote considerable time to the problem in the mining areas, but at the same time will also look aspects of the problem connected with the agricultural development of the country.

At his arrival he will study the information already collected by the Government, and after wards endeavour to co-ordinate the work done by the various committees which have been dealing with the problem. He anticipates that the investigation will take some six months, and his report will undoubtedly prove of much interest and value to the Ministry for Northern Rhodesia, but to the neighbouring territories.

Committee on Empire Migration

A resolution approving the setting up of a committee to examine and report on concrete plans for Empire migration and development, pending the establishment by the Government of a statutory authority, was carried unanimously at the Empire Migration and Development Conference last week. The members of the committee will be Mr. C. G. Ammon, M.P., Lord Bledisloe, Sir Patrick Hannon, M.P., Lord Mansfield, Brigadier-General L. S. Nation, and Mrs. J. Henderson Stewart, M.P., and the Chairman, Mr. A. A. Somerville, M.P., and the organising secretary of the conference, Mr. H. B. Donaldson, as *ex-officio*.

We tried the others but...



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because only Vauxhall has all these five outstanding features:
Independent Springing Controlled Synchro-Mesh
No-Draught Ventilation Body Comfort
Seating and an outstanding performance.
Find out about these features for yourself. Talk to a Vauxhall owner—you meet them everywhere—then urge a Vauxhall on the road. We'll gladly arrange a trial test any time.

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NAIROBI

Dar es Salaam

Mombasa
Kampala

Makuru
Eldoret

REFERENCE is made in this issue to Francis Barron's new song. By his courtesy we are permitted to quote it in full as follows:

As I came down by Steiner Way I saw a ship a-lying
A deep sea packer and a Southerner was she;
The three tall masts of her lashing all the roof
Chimney pots at levels where her tops ought
To be
And great timber of four of her stretching for
The sea
At the ford with the square of blue
Tailor feet clumping to a puller hauler ho
And the low way sound of a boy's voice calling
Calling down the years as it called me long ago
In the old wide-seaways and the life I used to
know

Say goodbye to London Town and let it go
A-huddle

Swap the cash payment for the palm-wood
beach
And the brown shapen shoulders of the man
at
Mombasa

He'd beside the estacade a-jargon each to each
Jambo-ing a welcome as five side-lyp the
reach

See again the tumbled wharves of Kfindini's
layout

Watch the Tanga bows making in across the
bar
Ship's bell and mission bell a-chorus down the
twilight

Dusky bluey twilight with the sun a-falling far
And the fists o' me salaaming with the first
bright star

So, and you'd set your tousel head at cock-crow
in the new
And think to wend yon Steiner Way 'twill glad
your eye to see

A squatty little tugboat with her tow-rope well
a-tauten
Chugging down the river where the fairway
widens free

And one old hooker at her heels, and that's the
road, the road for me.

Published by Keith Prowse & Co.

PARTNER WANTED

DUE TO death of partner, vacancy exists for a successor on 100 acres coffee estate in Kenya, 280 acres bearing coffee; factory, totalative value £7,500. Partner to invest £4,000 for half-share or £3,000 for third-share. Applicant may manage estate on salary basis. Apply Box 281, East Africa and Rhodesia, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

SISAL ESTATE FOR SALE

At present producing 800 tons a year. Consists with Fencing, Rails, Trolleys, Houses for staff. Area approximately 18,000 acres freehold. Full report and application forms available. Apply Box 220, East Africa and Rhodesia, 91, Gt. Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

HOME FOR CHILDREN

11 NORTH, Cross Street, N. Little children welcome. Simple home for, experienced staff, all good schools. Apply Mrs. QUAYSON.

Joint East African Board

Report of October Meeting

Last week's meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board at which Colonel Charles Ponsford, M.P., Chairman of the Board, presided, a long discussion took place on letters which had lately appeared in the Press on the subject of Germany's Colonial claims. The Chairman, who recently accompanied the party of British M.P.'s on their visit to Germany's new road system, was able to give some first-hand impressions of the attitude of Germans to this subject. His feeling was that the demand for Colonies was now one of prestige.

Several members expressed concern at the increasing prominence being given to the subject in the Press, and Mr. Petitpierre asked why Great Britain should be the only country referred to in this way. It was suggested that mandates should be mentioned in the same way.

Mr. Ponsford, who was welcomed as a visitor from the East African Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said they in Tanganyika were glad of the active support the Board had given to their propaganda work in this country against the demand for 'Deutschafrika' in Germany. Nazi propaganda existed in the Territory, particularly in the outlying districts, and Natives had been misled by the Germans on some estates that the Territory would go back to Germany on certain dates.

Tea Restriction Scheme

The Board took place on the position of East Africa in regard to the International Tea Restriction Scheme, and Sir Theodore Chambers, a member of the Board's sub-committee on the subject, emphasised that the question was being viewed rather from the position of world trade than as a question of Empire development.

The production of tea in Nyasaland, Kenya and Tanganyika might be expected to expand their areas further to a considerable extent if the effect on world tea prices, and the demand, might arise, that tea-growing organisations in East Africa would approve the restriction proposals of the International Tea Committee. While the Board and the Governments ought rather to look at the problem from the point of view of the future development of their own tea-trees.

Mr. Crossworth said he had heard no expression of the views of the opposite side, that if production were increased, prices might fall to an unprofitable level—as had happened with the coffee market in 1927.

Mr. Ponsford pointed out that while this might be true, it did not apply to tea as taken from the plant, which could produce a higher price than could be produced in Ceylon, India or Java. An increasing number of Natives were becoming tea drinkers and there was ample scope for increasing consumption in Uganda and the neighbouring countries without in any way touching the commercial market. The production now was that Uganda should not hereafter be regarded as a tea-growing area during the next five years. This was not the interests of Uganda.

It was decided that the sub-committee should report on these points in regard to considering the report.

A letter from the Kenya Sisal Growers' Association stated that with the information before them they were in favour of the amalgamation of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, and the Tanganyika and Nyasaland Railways, connected with the Indian

with a view to extending further the line from Mombasa to Kisumu, and that it was felt that its profits should be used to meet possible losses on the Tanganyika Railways. Mr. Ponsford pointed out that the Director of Salama Chamber had reported in favour of amalgamation, and that the Board should be kept in the loop as to the progress of the matter. The difficulty of the latter scheme was a problem yet to be solved.

Colonel Ponsford recalled that last year about 50% of the profits of the Tanganyika Railway were allocated to the payment of interest on loans, but that they were now making a provision had started a renewal fund, and Mr. Ponsford said that it should be borne in mind that the Tanganyika Railway depended greatly for their profits on the Victoria and Congo traffic, and the action of the Kenya-Uganda Railway in reducing rates would mean a great deal of possible profit to the Tanganyika system.

Nyasaland Finance

The Board having suggested that Sir Robert Balfour's inquiry into the finance of Nyasaland should embrace the administration and railways of the Territory, a letter had now been received from the Colonial Office stating that those matters were subject for examination by the directors of Nyasaland Railways, but that as they had an indirect application to the subjects which Sir Robert Balfour would consider, it was quite likely that they would be examined in the course of his inquiry.

Copies of the Revised Workmen's Compensation model ordinance had now been received, and many of the suggestions put forward by the joint sub-committee of the Board and the East African Chamber of Commerce of the London Chamber had been incorporated. Special mention was made of the manner in which the suggestions of the Joint Committee had been received, and of the spirit in which they were being received, and of the spirit in which they were being received.

Mr. Binder gave a résumé of the action taken by the Zanzibar Government following his report on the Zanzibar clove industry in the course of which he emphasised that the scheme as recommended in his report should work smoothly and give a clear course.

The Board's memorandum on East African development had, it was announced, been submitted to organisations in East Africa, and their views were now being awaited.

Those present included Mr. Ponsford, M.P. (Chairman), Mr. A. M. Cameron, Sir Theodore Chambers, Mr. E. P. Chandler, Lord Crossworth, Major C. H. Dale, Mr. A. G. Hamilton, Mr. Alex. Holm, Mr. J. R. Leslie, Mr. L. H. Mander, Mr. G. J. Petitpierre, Mr. A. J. Crossworth, Mr. R. S. Wollen, Mr. T. A. Wood, and Miss M. Harve (Secretary).

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PRESS

CULLED FROM THE *hour in Mines* *Native Labour in Mines*

A criticism of mining companies in Northern Rhodesia for their treatment of Natives employees, quoted by Mr. J. J. Keith in the *Journal of the South African Society*. He writes:

"The mining companies have been quick to realise that a high standard of labour conditions is necessary, not for any humanitarian reasons but only because the African labourers are an integral part of the machinery which needs as much thought and care as the most valuable parts of the machinery of the plant."

"They have built up a standard of treatment which is extremely high. These companies are staffed by men who have a sincere interest in their Native charges and would not tolerate any ill-treatment, whether by the European miners or by the mining companies in the matter of housing and feeding."

"The companies also have a more liberal Native labour policy than is possible further south. They do not recognise a colour bar in spite of a barrage of local European opinion. They are, as far as one can gather, determined to make the fullest possible use of African labour by reducing the number of European employees as much as possible and training the Africans to do more and more skilled work."

"Their motives are economic, but whatever they may be, the result confers an inestimable boon on the Natives themselves by allowing them to do responsible work and by giving them a feeling that by improving their skill they will be able to take an increasing share in the great industry of their country."

Broadcasting in Colonies

COMMENTING editorially on the suggestion of the Colonial Broadcasting Committee that advertising might be a source of revenue to a broadcasting system in the colonies, the *Listener* says:

"The difficulties with which the Committee make the suggestion is very understandable. To put Native and untutored populations in the way of accepting at face value those advertised engagements in which the dexterous advertiser will often trap his wares is one why—probably not the best—of fulfilling that sacred trust in which, particularly since the establishment of the mandate system, we are encouraged to hold all backward races. An equally practical point is that, in fact, there might not be much revenue in advertising."

Solving Soil Erosion

Soil erosion problems are of first importance in Africa to-day, and the following comments, culled from an article by Mr. G. V. Jacks, Deputy Director of the Imperial College of Soil Science, and contained in the *Daily Telegraph and Morning Post*, will be of interest to our readers:

"It is obvious that it may seem the ultimate solution of the erosion problem on semi-arid grasslands may be found in far denser populations, and more intensive utilisation of the land than hitherto. A root cause of the trouble is that man believes that with the aid of the tractor plough (a far more destructive weapon when misused, than the bombing aeroplane) and other misapplications of science, he has conquered the prairies."

"Nature, however, is too powerful to be conquered by a handful of foreigners who will not play the game, though she might submit to an army of many millions prepared to obey her rules. And the most important of those rules is—increase soil fertility, learn to live with rather than on the land, as man in Europe had learnt to live before they were lured away from the soil by the easily won wealth of the virgin grasslands."

The Glory of Amami

Every flower and tree at the Agricultural Research Station at Amami seems destined to serve some more or less laudable human purpose, writes Mr. Patrick Balfour in *Country Life*.

"There are fields of sweet-scented geranium for conversion into oil; a plant which is turned into gas mantles; a tree which provides Paris with one of its most expensive perfumes; mauve-flowering bushes which are a deadly insecticide. The last plant, called *derris*, has only recently been discovered. It is claimed to have even deadlier properties than the pyrethrum plant. Someone recently observed that the Natives used it for fishing. They crushed its leaves and scattered it on the water, and the fish rose, stupefied and helpless, to the surface."

An Elephant's Heart

"The Natives have managed to kill one or two marauding elephants. I had a most wonderful anatomy class, one the heart with an enormous elephant's heart with which to demonstrate. The trouble is that I was so fascinated by being able to put my arm into the arteries and out at the ventricles that I cannot get rid of the smell of elephant!"—A U.M.C.A. missionary, quoted in the *Mission's magazine*.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Kimungu Gold Mining Co.

Annual Report for 1936-37

In their report for the year ended June 30, 1937, the Kimungu Gold Mining Company state that the Kimungu Ridge, Lodge and other claims and the two Valakisa Exclusive Prospecting Licences were abandoned during the year. As the results did not warrant further expenditure

Expenditure on fixed equipment of production of the 12 months ending June 30, 1937, was £11,700, and, after providing £15,248 for depreciation, as shown in the balance sheet at £110,115.

During the year £12,576 was expended on development, and the estimated ore reserves at June 30 were 437,411 tons of an average of 6.01 lbs. against 56,937 tons on June 30, 1936. In view of the large amount of development work which has proved to be non-productive, it was decided that in addition to providing £13,752 development expenditure on operating costs in respect of the 30,000 tons of ore milled during the year, the balance of £2,550 outstanding on mine development account on June 30, 1937, should be written off, and that in future all development expenditure be charged to profit and loss account of the year in which it is incurred.

Gold Production 264,895

Gold production amounted to 264,895 oz., and silver 7,078 oz., realising £64,000 and £1,000 respectively. Royalties, transport, insurance, etc., amounted to £2,870, so that the net proceeds totalled £61,130. After providing £15,248 for depreciation, and £3,584 expenditure on abandoned properties and claims abandoned, there is a profit for the year of £22,300, which, together with the £50 written off mine development account, makes the total loss to be carried forward £10,264.

The annual meeting is to be held on November 10.

Kenya Oil Licences Considered

It is officially announced in Kenya that the oil prospecting licence granted to the Anglo-Somali Petroleum Company, Ltd. and the Anglo-Somali Petroleum Company over approximately 115,000 square miles in the Colony has been determined to be in consent as from September 30. The licences, which were for a period of two years, were granted earlier this year, and led to a protest from a local syndicate which claimed that it had made prior application for a licence over an undisturbed area.

Rhodesian Selection Trust

Net Profit of £284,477

The profit of the year ended September 30 is announced in the annual report of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd. This compares with a reverse balance of £1,400 for 1935-36, when no revenue was received from the main asset. The chief asset of the company is an important holding in Mulamba Copper Mines, Ltd.

After debiting the balance sheet brought forward £5,515, and providing £100 for income tax, it is proposed to pay on November 1 a maiden dividend of 20%, calling for £284,625 and leaving £8,400 to be carried forward.

Accounts of Mulamba Copper Mines, Ltd. show a net profit for the year ended June 30 of £60,000 compared with £17,180 after allowing £80,000 to replacements reserve. The balance of loss brought forward, £93,545, is deducted, while allocations are made of £75,000 to taxation reserve, and £12,000 to contingency reserve for mine pension and benefit fund. A maiden dividend of 25% of £1,000,000, paid absorbed £250,248 net, leaving £133,205 to be carried forward.

Production 7,000 Tons Higher

Production for the year totalled 37,330 long tons of refined copper compared with 29,123 tons for the previous year. Revenue from copper sale account averaged £40,303 a long ton, and the total cost, including debenture interest and cost for repayments, and excluding taxation, was £31,081 a long ton.

On the basis of the restriction scheme, by which output will be reduced to a rate of 105% of base quotas by the end of November, the company's monthly quota will be 5,200 long tons fine copper. The company's own smelter was brought into operation on January 7, 1937, and the arrangements for smelting of concentrates at the Roan smelter was terminated.

Work is in progress for increasing mine development, concentrator, power plant, and smelter capacity, and it is anticipated that by October, 1938, the main plant will be in a position to produce 8,000 long tons of copper a month.

Ore reserves are estimated to be—Mufulira: 112,841,000 short tons of ore averaging 4.3% copper and 0.20% gold copper; Chambishi: 25,000,000 short tons of ore averaging 3.46% copper; Buloba: 21,000,000 averaging 5.47% copper.

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Erecting Reduction Plant

Mining Personalia

THE Government Mining Engineer of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. H. W. Birkbeck, has some valuable advice to give in his address to a broad range of subjects. When talking to a group of men, he stresses the point that to get the best results, the men should be kept on their feet. When it is idle, it is idle, and it is idle when it is idle.

Before a plant is erected, the nature of the conditions must be known. It is a mistake to have a plant erected on the basis of a report which is not based on a sufficient knowledge of the facts. There must be a check on the quality of the material.

One requires should be erected for a plant. The width of the mill should be the same as the diameter of the mill. The depth of the mill should be the same as the diameter of the mill. The speed of the mill should be the same as the diameter of the mill.

When a plant should you erect? A useful conservative estimate is to remember that one 1,250 lb. stamp can crush 1,000 tons of material a day. A level output of 3,000 tons a day requires a mill that is just a little larger than a 1,250 lb. stamp. The type of reduction plant depends on the nature of the ore, and this is determined by a metallurgical test of the ore.

Plants are often run without provision for an adequate water supply. This is a mistake. Being over-estimated with the results of running times are poor. Rounding the requirements are a one-stamp 150 lb. stamp, a two-stamp 250 lb. stamp, and a four-stamp 450 lb. stamp. These figures apply to 60% Zn. For rubble the amount is two-thirds more, and for chrome ore nearly two and a half times as much. These figures allow for a 30% return of water.

He has been in the field for many years, and has a good knowledge of the subject. He has been in the field for many years, and has a good knowledge of the subject. He has been in the field for many years, and has a good knowledge of the subject.

Mr. John Gordon, for many years a member of the Rhodesia Mining Association, has been elected as the new secretary of the association. He will be in charge of the association's affairs.

The following has been appointed as the new manager of the Rhodesia Mining and Metallurgical Association. He will be in charge of the association's affairs.

Late Reports

Rhomines—Flowing in fine crushed material 1,400 tons, yield 387.8 from mill fine cyanide value 2,600.

Rhodesia Broken Hill—In September output of 120 tons of zinc, 120 tons of vanadium concentrates, and 28 tons of fused vanadium.

Kavirondo Gold Mines—The September report was that the Koa Muliru mine developed 100 ft of stope towards the end of the mine, and 4 ft to total of 268 ft. Stopping was continued on the Dudgeon and Yessina sections.

At 2 Area—During the month 243 ft of stope work was done on the Chabu vein principally in winzes and rises from the 1st level. The 2nd level of the vein was resumed at the end of the month, after installation of a pump.

Johannesburg "Star"—Congratulations to the Johannesburg "Star" which has just celebrated its golden jubilee. It is the survival of the pioneer papers printed in the city after the proclamation of the Witwatersrand as a goldfield in 1886.


African and European Investment Company is to prospect for tin, tungsten and cobalt in a holding of 100 square miles between the mountains of Victoria Bikita in Southern Rhodesia.

Wanderer Consolidated

- Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd., announce the payment of a final dividend of 63% less cost making a total distribution for the year ended June 30, 1934. The annual meeting is to be held on November 30.

Payable dividends of 63% have recently been made in the Kimberley district of Orange.

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New Items in Brief

Beira Club's first machine is now in commission. The first incidence of the disease in Ethiopia has been reported.

The young Myrshere built a new board for the City of Wellington.

During September 1936, 1000 cases were reported in Nairobi for the first time since 1920.

Leaders of the recent native disturbances in Moshi are in jail, pending a preliminary proceeding.

Southern Rhodesia has an exhibit at the World London Exhibition being held at the Alexandra Palace.

Three female cubs were born last week to Patricia, the five-year-old Ethiopian lioness in the London Zoo.

Increases in the price of maize and beans cost the Nyasaland Prison Department an extra £340 in rations in 1936.

Gwelo Memorial Library purchased 656 books this year at a cost of £308, as against 400 purchased in 1936 at a cost of £254.

Convoys of motor ferries are continuing to the use of the new Chirundu bridge in Southern Rhodesia about 3,000 tons of steelwork, cement, etc.

A high-level bridge is to be constructed over the Shire River in Nyasaland about four miles from the Matope crossing. It is hoped that the bridge will be opening traffic early next year.

The new Bulawayo children's clinic is to be named after Princess Margaret Rose. The clinic, which is a memorial of the Coronation of His Majesty, will be opened towards the end of the year.

A 70-ton steel cargo boat has been built in Nairobi for Mr. Bonini of Mwanza. It will be used for conveying Native produce between ports on Lake Victoria, has over a thousand cubic feet space for cargo, and was oxy-acetylene welded in a boat.

An elephant belonging to a visiting circus died in Beira recently from arsenical poisoning. It was buried, but afterwards Natives dug up the remains and sold the meat. The unfortunate purchasers were taken to hospital in a critical condition.

Wild game played a very important part in spreading rinderpest during the very serious outbreak in Tanganyika in 1932. Recent and recent news of a fresh outbreak among cattle was preceded by reports that buffalo, and, in the case of a pig were dying in that area often in the vicinity of grazing and watering places used by the cattle.

Feeling that a large and thorough collection of coffee consumers exists among the natives, the committee of the Nyanjika Coffee Growers Association some time ago decided to issue 100 samples collected from native consumers in local pharmacies, of which a 500-gram specimen was furnished. Out of the Northern Province 1000 were distributed, the Lupa, Mwanza, Panga and Tanga districts. Latest reports indicate that these are being consumed.

Of Commercial Concern

Butter prices in Southern Rhodesia during 1936 were £1,000 lb. compared with £1,364,000 lb. in 1935. The average production in 1936 was when 1,022,000 lbs. were produced.

The total value of the butter sold for the first 11 months of this year amounted to £1,003,667, representing an increase of £340,000 over the corresponding period of last year.

Approximate earnings of the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first 11 months of this year totalled 2,711,410, an increase of 10% over the corresponding period of last year.

Approximate exports of the fresh skins from Tanganyika during 1936 were £1,684,000, against £1,011,000 in 1935. The total value of the skins exported during 1936 was 14,000,000.

Arrivals in the month of Southern Rhodesia during the period January to June numbered 28,488, an increase of 10% over the corresponding period of last year. In July 5,000 arrivals were recorded, which, including 2,500 returning residents, raised the number of immigrants to 100,000.

Messrs. Allan & Co. Shepherd (Rhodesia) Ltd. has been registered in Southern Rhodesia to carry on the business of handling, forwarding and steamship agents for the sole operation with Messrs. Allan, Wicks & Co. Ltd. for Beira, Lourenco Marques and Johannesburg. The directors are Mr. W. J. W. (Chairman), Mr. A. J. W. (Secretary), Mr. B. C. F. (Lieutenant-Commander), Mr. D. (Board) and Commander G. Herbert.

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R. H. GIBSON, London Manager

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

PLANS TO DEPLORE so deeply the disbandment of the old Empire Marketing Board and the need for the constitution of a new body, who sincerely and warmly welcome the formation of the Colonial Empire Marketing Board, which met last week for the first time in Mr. G. Ramsay Gore, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the chair. The Empire Board has now been constituted, and at its next meeting, in November, the members will be briefed on the full range of its activities, upon which they will have to work for success. The House of Commons is naturally concerned as regards colonial matters, not only in the area of party politics. It is to be hoped that the attention of their commercial colleagues will be drawn to be equitable, and the Chairman has done well to point out the numerous qualities of an inaugural speech, which was admirably broad, balanced and statesmanlike.

Colonial Relations Explained
Mr. Ramsay Gore did well to deal with the complex situation of the Empire, to give a clear picture of the policy toward them. We must assume that he had at the back of his mind the Colonial Agreement, which is being formed in Germany, and that he had in mind the necessity of a better understanding that exists on the subject in the Rhine. The policy of the British Government

intends to draw from her Colonies by exploiting them in a tradition in Berlin, the whole conception of trusteeship for Native races is foreign to the Nazi mind. It was timely on the part of the Secretary of State to disclaim the slightest intention of using force in dealing with the Colonies, and to be carried to the point of humbly warning the Board not to attempt to impart instruction to the tea and rubber interests. The whole tone of the speech was one of the utmost consideration.

As the practical measures are to have financial resources to assist sound schemes for development, especially in the poorer Colonies, and to effect that, it has to be said that the powers as well as advisory, and as the Board. It is, as the Chairman feels, to be the specific work of helping the colonial peoples to develop their own sources of wealth, to sell more goods, and to secure a better market for those goods that the Board has produced. If those goods must be of the poorer quality, and in greater quantity. Yet in advancing to territories that in the process to higher times they must develop their export trade, and in the matter of world development. Mr. Ramsay Gore touched on a subject which has been discussed by the policy of the Government, and which is being carried out by the small self-contained farmer in native communities. That is a subject to which we shall have to return in a subsequent issue.

That being the situation in Great Britain, where solicitors and barristers include among their number some of the ablest brains in the country, what is the state of affairs in outlying Trials and Gambles of the Empire in which trials of casual ability and knowledge of the law are by no means so demonstrable?

Bewildering East Africa is only at the beginning of the way, the final stages are to be seen in the older Colonies, such as the West Indies, where, as an Attorney General once said to us, "Trials

are just a gamble." And that is an unhealthy condition for both the law and the people. Revisional courts in Native lands should be very cautious in upsetting sentences from Native areas. No doubt the legal mind appreciates the delicacy of legal points and the meticulousness of the rules to be observed; the Natives and the non-legal white man are concerned solely with common-sense justice. It is a good thing that Native courts are now in being, from which non-Native advocates are excluded.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Giant Maize

MR. W. J. FOSTER, a retired Rhodesian mining official, living at Offerton, near West Malling, Kent, evidently missed the familiar African maize spike to which he had been long accustomed, so, not content with planting what dwelling, and away to House, he decided to grow maize. Possibly the remembrance of mealies cooked on the cob was sweet on his tongue. Any way, he planted a few seeds in virgin soil where woodland had once been, and was surprised and delighted to find his plants attaining the height of ten feet and bearing no less than five cobs apiece, or two more than the average for African maize. The seeds got round promptly through the medium of a posse of sportsmen, complete with cameras, and Mr. Foster and his giant maize won the publicity and renown his enterprise deserved. As a point of agricultural interest, it is not clear how Mr. Foster managed to get his plants from a "few seeds" to set fruit so abundantly; maize is wind-pollinated, and it is a common observation that plants on the windward side of a plantation are often sterile. But that by the way.

A Padre's Experiment

MR. FOSTER'S achievement is by no means unique. Padre Pearce, who had a cete of primitive Shambala souls in the extreme north end of the East Usambani Mountains, was persuaded by a friend to do as he was specially selected to corn. Agricultural Departments were in abundance at the front of a Tanganyika, and the good padre was therefore the more delighted with the prospect for the local maize, though some of his crops report in stature and not prolific, he distributed the seed among his flock, and in the course the plants grew and grew and grew like certain lime Minister, and went on and on and on, until the Native grey haired man said, "Maize, we know, they call the same, but this is devil's stuff. I never have seen such monstrous growth. I'll tell you, the yield from this maize is over two hundred bushels from one acre." The padre said, "The fielding Shambala, but what was the matter, the more you grow, and was it a case of it, the field, and the plants that look like the others, of the one, but in the other, the plants are shorter but they are planted in the soil, and he always thought that, as he would be able to try first agricultural experiment."

Word-Spinners

MAIZE is a word of many names, but its scientific name is *Zea mays*. No the set of agricultural corn, and its name is derived from the fact that it is a grain and not a root, and it is a word of many names. It may be *Miscanthus* or

panicum. Hay, or even *Schedanotermes lamanius*. Spast. Word-spinning of this nature is no monopoly of the scientist; the Germans are experts at it in other spheres, as Mark Twain showed in his "Essay on the German Language." Some of their verbal professions, he declared, with biting irony—

"Meisterharmenmachendmacher" was one— "have a perspective" as they go marching across the page. The entomologist's excuse is that there are millions of insects in the world, that hundreds of entomologists are discovering dozens of new genera and species; and that they all have to be named—a task beside which Adam's was playtime; and every effort is made to see that the names describe, more or less, the insect concerned. Thus "Cerato—" will connote "horned"—Gr. *Keras*, *keratos*, and so on? The Greek limit was, Aristophanes' little effort, *Ostrophaitosukophanodiktalainporitropoi* (you will find it in Liddell and Scott's lexicon); so there is still some way to go before the scientists beat the Greek Olympic record.

Wisdom for the Bee-Keeper

THERE is a good old British tradition that on the death of a bee-master, all his bees must be informed of his death; otherwise they will desert the hives and proceed (as policemen say) elsewhere. Bees, British or African, cannot read printed matter, but the Tanganyika entomologists write with emollient restraint of the Native bees with which they have now for so long done such excellent work and with which they are clearly on the most friendly terms. Mrs. W. V. Harris, in an informing article on beekeeping for beginners, declares that "the East African honey bee, *Apis mellifera*, is not so tractable as its European relation." A truisim indeed, but how mildly and diplomatically phrased! He wisely warns his readers that many manipulations which are safe enough in Europe are "rather difficult and much more hazardous in East Africa, and the odds." Such as opening up the hive, but not always going on "Quite so. In fact, it is usually so."

Warrior Wasps

THE *Vespa* OF ENGLAND take pride in their riddles on envelopes, but they are not the only wasps of the world. There are many, many more. One of these is the "Warrior" wasp, which was only discovered in 1911. It was found near the town of Andover, Hampshire. Kenya postal records reveal a specimen from the Mother Gum, collected by the Kenya Police Officer, Captain Manassa. Kenya was discovered by the post at D. 1911.

The German Claim to Colonies

Continued Prominence in the British Press

GRAND PROMINENCE CONTINUES TO BE given in *The Times* to correspondence on the subject of German claims to Colonies. The two most notable features are, first, that the pro-German view has received an especial emphasis, and that statements of the East African point of view have been few.

Since the appearance of our leading article last week expressing the opinion that leading men in Home Affairs should be able to discuss and take their part in the discussion, strong support for this suggestion has reached us.

Most of the articles would be required to reproduce even the shortest passages of all the letters which have appeared during the past week, and the following résumé is therefore necessarily abbreviated.

Sir John G. Fisher, Williams, and emphasis on German resentment at the suggestion that she is unfit to administer Colonies.

Bishop Casey asks if Germany alone among the Great Powers could be defied, and asked why there should be suspicion of Herr Hitler's fidelity to his word, to which the Rev. L. J. E. Russell replied that Germany was without overseas territories because she had begun a war of aggression and lost it.

Carefully Staged Programme

Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. Arthur Murray wrote: "Without major agreement between holders of mandates for former German Colonies no transfers or manipulations of new arrangements as suggested by some correspondents are all likely to take place. Still, not that to be made withoutatively plain, official circles in Germany would be vastly surprised if, following on the violent beating of the Colonial drum by the Nazi-inspired Press, the British Government made proposals for the Colonies."

The beating of the drum is to me in Germany recently is an item of carefully staged and resolute pursued policy. It is a policy of the major aim of that policy is to hasten the acquisition of Colonies and of the extension of the frontiers of the German Reich. German expansion in Europe. Intelligence German officials are none in doubt as to the underlying aims of their rulers' policy. At least do not let us make ourselves believe that these aims can be thought of as the return to Germany of some or other of her former colonial possessions.

Mr. E. L. Benthall writes: "I should much prefer to read the military programme involved in Germany's expansionist policy. Sir John G. Fisher and other members of the House of Commons to recall a remark made by the Secretary of the League of Nations officials: 'The German people in the south will soon be either German or British. What guarantee can Germany give that she will not turn the Colonies over to aggressor purposes?'"

It would appear that if Germany is to press her claim for the restoration of her colonies, she should accompany her proposals with tangible offers to meet the very legitimate fears of those from whom she seeks the restoration. Such offers should contain

in themselves the evidence that Germany is determined to respect treaties entered into by the present régime with the overwhelming support of the nation.

On the same day Sir Alfred Pease declared: "Never again, let me say, Chapters XXI and XXIII of Mrs. Minn's law of General Limits as proof of German unfitness to rule again in Africa."

Sir John Harris and Native Rights

Sir John Harris follows with a plea that Native Rights should receive greater consideration. He says:

"The most 'amiable delusion' is surely the assumption that the inhabitants need not be consulted, nor their 'full acquiescence' secured, for any transfer—a principle which many of us pressed most earnestly in 1919. In the last 25 years 'Native Parliaments' and 'Native Councils' have developed such a knowledge of their treaty rights and of their constitutional position that for the stronger nation to ignore their wishes and to decide now to 'take their own skins' by sacrificing the well-established and recorded rights of these millions of people without any impartial inquiry into their wishes would surely be tantamount to a crime."

It is only fair to Germany to say that their spokesmen have always quite frankly stated that the mandated territories did not satisfy them, and could not meet their needs. No other interpretation can be placed upon certain speeches of Herr Hitler, Dr. Goebbels, and Dr. Schacht, than any decision upon may involve millions of inhabitants in other territories.

Let Article 22 of the Convention of St. Germain be amended and extended in order to become a Colonial model in so far as its provisions stipulate for the trusteeship of the inhabitants and co-operation in sharing the white man's burden, coupled with adequate safeguards against such evils as the militarisation of the Natives and the exploitation of the inhabitants for the selfish economic advantage of the white races.

Mr. A. A. Milne and Mr. Amery's Rejoinder

Sir Malcolm Robertson writes: "It is desirable to protest that Lord Astor had been unfair to him in the controversy, and then Mr. A. A. Milne came in with a column letter which was mainly a restatement of the whole position, and which concluded:—"

"Above all, let us remember, when we talk of strategic risks and key positions, that the tragedy of the next world war will not lie in the result of it, but in the happening of it. Compared with the certain victory or defeat will be a trifle, and to endanger in however small a degree, the chance of a peace settlement by an insignificant insistence on the key position in the ensuing war would be criminal. To endanger for any position in the middle of the next war—'O God! let them know!—there is nothing but a cross!'"

Mr. Amery's rejoinder had unfortunately been written with the words: "My attention has just been drawn to the discussion by Mr. Amery, and I have been in a position to ponder the facts of the case and the importance of the key position in the ensuing war." The debate on the subject of the British Empire and

tempted to answer, but when I came to the passage which stated that the British Empire is not a guarantee of peace, but a guarantee of trouble to the rest of the world, I concluded that, for most readers, Mr. Milne had answered himself.

Bismarck's Words

Mr. A. M. Gibson recalled Bismarck's words that nothing could be more strongly opposed to Germany's interest than to enter upon more or less daring and adventurous enterprises, guided merely by the desire to have a finger in every pie to flatter the vanity of the nation, or to please the ambitions of those who rule it. To carry out a policy of prestige would be more in accordance with the French than the German character. In order to acquire prestige, France has gone to Algeria, Tunis, Mexico and Madagascar. If Germany should ever follow a similar policy, she would not promote any German interests, but would endanger the welfare of the Empire and its position in Europe.

One is inclined to agree, continued Mr. Gibson, that there is substance in Sir Malcolm Robertson's suggestion that to alter the colonial question is of no vital importance. If it has come to the forefront, presumably as a further stage in the "drive process" and because it would appear that a necessary condition of dictatorship is continued achievement of a spectacular order, such a view is, of course, incompatible with sympathetic discussion.

Colonel Seton Hutchinson's View

To find Mr. A. L. Kennedy and Sir W. J. Dawson returning to the charge in Germany's favour was not surprising, but few of our readers will have expected Colonel Graham Seton Hutchinson siding with them. Having stated that he had served before the War as Personal Assistant to the Commandant-General at Kloof, and had also acted as Intelligence Officer, he wrote:

Within the British Empire tolerance of racial, political and religious minorities has not only been the guiding principle of government, it is also the factor, above all others, which has been responsible for the maintenance of peace. Peace within the British Dominions and Dependencies has proved a steadily increasing source of the world's wealth, for we have never monopolised our territories to the exclusion of other nationalities, although the British have contributed to the benefits, and British blood has often secured the peace.

Post-War experience has shown that Great Britain has exercised a due regard for the political pressure that has to be met, and has gone to the right thing in place for your generation after generation have accepted the responsibilities of government and defence, has expressed itself ever towards the granting of self-government to the Native Dependencies. The British Government and people, I know not how many, in Nyasaland are examples of the government's sphere, and Indianisation of the Empire is the result of that.

The principles which have been cited are those which animate the League of Nations and its mandates. In the general sentimentality and I may claim loss of touch which have been a recent support of Anglo-German friendship, the British are sometimes willing to sacrifice their higher responsibility, and to rest upon absolute tolerance of all racial, political, and religious differences, such as conquered Transvaal and Zululand.

Free State presented a political minority, although racially of the majority.

The British and Dutch Government demonstrates a tolerance which the British community is the cause, and suffers to political advantage. Only in the finance, it seems, the First War, Imperialism, manifest itself for the benefit of the British Imperial Power, the Native inhabitants of the world. It may be asked how Germany proposes to alter National Socialist ideologies to these proposals, in the event of her claims being considered.

Sir George's Free Advocates Conference

Sir George, they once more, asked if Germany's unreasonable claims could not be satisfied thus concluding a very long letter.

I look for the time when some great man will say to England: We must initiate a conference to ascertain if we can satisfy Germany's reasonable claims established on the basis of prestige and status. While we wait, we safeguard the Empire and the world of men, as to come.

At such a conference Mr. Amery's great gifts as a statesman and administrator would render invaluable service, not merely to Britain but to the people of the world. In the meantime, then, to suggest to him, we repeat, that he should add to his rich equipment a little of that very English quality of magnanimity which the British Ministry has just added in having that it is not in the temperament of our people to bear malice, and that we have the shortest memory for wrongs, is a suggestion that is well.

There is no body of British citizens which has given a nobler example of magnanimity than the British Legion, the vast majority of whom are full of friendly feelings towards the gallant enemy whom they met in the field, and I feel sure that they would look upon the bolting of the door to Germany's claims as an act not in consonance with wisdom, justice and our national character.

Mr. Amery Summarises the Problem

Mr. Amery follows, with a letter in which he advanced a political and economic solution which would, he believed, give Germany all she most needed. Dealing with the question of prestige, Mr. Amery wrote:

I see no objection to Germany acquiring by purchase a new empire, or to purchase such colonial territories as any power concerned may be willing to dispose of. But what Colonial territory is there at present that the United Kingdom can surrender without danger to our security or without grave breach of our pledges and moral obligations to the people of Empire?

We know South Africa regards the South West territory as an essential part of herself; Australia has no mind to surrender New Guinea; France has prepared to surrender Cameroons or Togoland, without which the adjacent border strips under mandate could not be dealt with; we could see to the purchase of any we prepared to give up Tanganyika and sacrifice our territorial continuity and territorial integrity. I do not think in sentimentality, but in all other territories, the high-mindedness of the British and the Commonwealth as for our growth in the world, and we need not be any sentimentalists.

It is impossible for us to prestige to Germany, compared with the loss to us of any of our valuable territories, in the event of a conference in the Chamberlain's hands, and we need not be any sentimentalists.

Colonial Empire Marketing Board

Mr. Ormsby Gore's Speech at Inaugural Meeting

THE COLONIAL EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD, the formation of which was announced a few months ago, held its inaugural meeting in London last week, when Mr. Ormsby Gore, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, announced that the Board, of which he is Chairman and of which the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, is Vice-Chairman, would be constituted as follows:

Members of Parliament.—C. Davies, Esq., K.C., M.P. (Lib. Nat.); the Rt. Hon. Thomas Johnston, M.P. (Lab.); B. Riley, Esq., M.P. (Lab.); A. de Rothschild, Esq., D.C.M., M.P. (Lib.).

Members of the Business World.—Sir William Bradshaw, J.P., President of the Co-Operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.; Paul Cadbury, Esq., director of Cadbury Brothers, Ltd.; the Hon. Leslie Runciman, director of Walter Runciman and Co., Ltd.; Arthur Foster, Esq., J.P., Vice-Chairman of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation; Captain S. Lyttelton, D.S.O., M.P., director of Amalgamated Metal Corporation, Ltd.; Sir John Chancellor, G.C.M.G., Chairman of the Agricultural Marketing Facilities Committee.

Official Representatives.—Sir Harry Lindsay, K.C.I.E., Director of the Imperial Institute; J. A. P. Edgecumbe, Esq., C.M.G., C.B.E., Director, Department of Overseas Trade; G. L. M. Clauson, Esq., C.M.G., O.B.E., head of Economic Department of the Colonial Office.

Secretary of State on Colonial Trade Policy

In his address to the Board, Mr. Ormsby Gore said:

"In spite of the fact that great countries which used to be Colonies are now fully self-governing Dominions, the United Kingdom is still the greatest Colonial Power in the world. But we are not a Colonial Power simply for what we in this island can get out of it. Whatever the circumstances in which we assumed control of the various territories which now make up the Colonial Empire, it is now the settled policy of all United Kingdom Governments to be guided in their Colonial policy by the doctrine of trusteeship for their populations and their interests.

"One tangible advantage we give the Colonial Empire is a secure market, often at prices above world prices, for very large quantities of Colonial produce. We get certain advantages in return, particularly in the trade sphere, but every very large purchaser of goods gets some advantage in return from his suppliers. But all these advantages are not such as to impose hardship or economic strain upon Colonial territories.

"Poor as the United Kingdom is in raw materials of every kind, unable as it is to feed more than a comparatively small part of its people from the produce of its soil, we never have forced, and we never shall force, Colonial territories to produce some particular kind of goods simply because the United Kingdom happens to be short of them, irrespective of whether the Colonies happen to be well suited to produce such goods, or themselves desire to produce them.

"Our policy still is to guide Colonial territories to produce those kinds of goods which in the best circumstances for them to produce can obtain the highest price in the best of our markets, and to encourage, and to assist, as far as we can, their incorporation in the business of the Empire, wherever possible, in the marketing

of Colonial development, but it is an important item, and because it is so important His Majesty's Government are grateful to busy men like yourselves for offering to help in this great work.

Economic Prosperity the Foundation of Progress

"In the life of the individual we place purely material prosperity fairly low among the elements making for human happiness, but in the life of a community, and particularly of rather primitive communities, it is hardly too much to say that it is an essential foundation for all progress. No Government can fulfil its duty of educating its people, caring for their health and, generally speaking, enabling them to lead fuller and happier lives unless it commands financial resources; and no Government can in the long run get those financial resources unless the community itself is producing the wealth from which alone these financial resources can be drawn.

"The Home Exchequer has in the past very willingly given grants-in-aid to our poorer Colonies; in the Colonial Development Fund it has created machinery to finance sound schemes of Colonial development; indeed it is bearing the full expenses of this Board, but that does not cut across the general principle that every community must in the long run live on its own resources. It is to help Colonial territories to develop their own sources of wealth, to sell more goods, and to sell those goods to better advantage, that this Board has been set up.

"Most Colonial territories are fortunately in a position to provide a great part of their raw material needs, and in particular their food, from their own resources. But bare existence is, after all, not the whole of life. If these territories are to progress to higher things, they must develop their export trade in commodities of world consumption, and for this they require a good deal of technical advice and assistance.

"They require assistance in two ways—investigation and propaganda. Firstly, the markets for Colonial produce have got to be studied. It must be ascertained whether the goods which Colonial territories produce for export are the right quality of goods, whether they are sent to the market in the right way, and whether, when they get there, they are sold to the best advantage.

"Secondly, greater quantities must be sold, additional outlets must be found, both for goods of a kind which are now being sold and for new kinds of produce. These two activities are fairly closely related to one another, but they are by no means identical. I trust that the officers of the Board will fulfil both of these functions; indeed, it may be that you will find it possible in some cases to instruct one officer to fulfil both functions simultaneously, but I think that in other cases it will be more convenient to keep the two functions separate.

No Wish to Teach Business Men

"Government Departments sometimes make themselves unpopular by giving people the impression that they wish to teach business men how to conduct their own business. Naturally the first place to go to for such advice is the Government Department, and I am glad to announce the number of business men of assistance in the marketing of their produce. I feel sure that you will be glad to see you to try to make satisfaction of the market and to have command of the market. You will find that

individual producer will find in the various export markets and where the producer himself possesses the wide business experience necessary to control the production of quantities like rubber or tea.

Market investigation, that is the technical examination of the actual process of marketing, is a highly specialized business. The Markets Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries contains a large staff of officers whose sole duty it is to carry out investigations of this kind, and I hope that the Board will be able to call upon them for assistance. An officer who is investigating marketing does not primarily look for immediate opportunities for increasing sales; he merely studies the actual processes of marketing, and tries to discover whether there are any means of improving the process or of improving the manner in which the goods are sent to market.

An officer who is trying to increase sales normally takes his machinery as he finds it, and tries to find new outlets either by increasing the absolute demand for the kind of goods in which he is interested or, if that is impossible, by pushing the sales of his particular goods in competition with other goods of the same kind.

Instituting Research

Of many of some matters on which research is required, in the research on a fairly simple matter you may be able to supersede the experiments themselves. But if something more elaborate of costly is necessary, you will probably find the best course will be to recommend that a grant for the purpose should be made by the Colonial Development Funds to ensure close contact and co-operation between yourselves and the Colonial Development Advisory Committee. I have appointed Sir Young Barranger to be chief officer, so that you will have a spokesman in the committee, if any of your proposals come before them.

I suggest that you should set up a sub-committee to deal with trading matters and I think that you will find a good many matters which can be dealt with more conveniently by a sub-committee than by the Board meeting as a whole. I therefore suggest that you should contemplate as a regular procedure the creation of sub-committees, with power to co-opt anyone from outside who is willing to serve on them, and is, in the opinion of the sub-committee, in a position to help them in their work. You will have the fullest assistance of the Colonial Office and of the Imperial Institute.

Certain groups of Imperial Dependencies and Groups of Dependencies maintain trade agencies in London, so to some extent these agencies are carrying on work of the same kind as the Board will carry on, but of course in the interests of individual territories. It is not a matter of the Empire as a whole. I think it is necessary to ensure that there is no overlapping, and I have no doubt that you will call the heads of those agencies into consultation with the object of preventing any such waste of your joint energies.

Extension of Unpaid Public Service

The East African Manufacturing Board proved of great value to the Colonial Empire, and its development has been very rapid. Our machinery for development in the Colonies is the Empire as a whole. All of you have expressed a desire that the Board should be extended to serve the other Imperial Dependencies or towards Unpaid public service is one of the great traditions of British public life, and it is only fair that the Colonial Empire should know that it is being the services of busy men, great industries without any payment whatever, but

and industrial you should be able to get the markets for the products of public service and I think that you will agree that the Board's funds should bear the out-of-pocket expenses incurred by members in their service on the Board.

To-day we are launching a new experiment in Colonial development, and it is with full confidence that it is going to prove of great benefit to the Colonial Empire and its sixty million inhabitants. That I thank you for your presence and for your operation.

Mr. Clement Davies's Remarks

Following on the Chairman's speech, Mr. Clement Davies, K.C., M.P., said that as he understood them, the duties were to be twofold: to investigate the present and possible productive capacities of the Colonies, and also to inquire into the selling and marketing side.

There were two broad classes of commodities produced in the Colonies, those which, owing to geographical and climatic conditions, the Colonies could produce in enormous quantities, raw materials which are required by all countries. There was a world demand for such articles—cacao, tea, coffee, sugar, cotton, rubber, copra, fruit, and palm kernels. The fertility of the soils of some of those lands was such that production could be multiplied beyond all present measure. We felt that the Board could improve the packing, tagging, transport and the general appearance, especially the attractiveness of these articles.

Much might be accomplished on the Colonial side, but on the market side the goods sold themselves. Sales were made to all parts of the world. The seller was quite indifferent as to whether the destination was Hull or Hamburg, London or Portugal, Gloucester or Genoa, so long as he got the world price. Quality in this class of goods was largely in some cases entirely dependent on climatic conditions, which they could not improve or alter.

So, said Mr. Davies, "not much can be done to alter, improve or extend the markets for these goods. They will be bought for, and sent to, the countries where, and as, they are needed."

But, he proceeded, there is another class of commodities quite different in nature and quality from the first class. This second class consists of articles the sale of which depends not only on the high quality but upon the maintenance of that quality and in particular upon the standardisation of the article. Often they are small but very useful, and valuable articles, such as essential oils and fruit of all kinds.

It is here we can possibly make a valuable contribution not only on the Colonial and Production side, but also on the marketing side. Here quality and standard are of vital importance, a few methods of production, treatment, packing, handling, and stamping can be improved. Here also there is a wide scope for the covering the market and extending present ones. Once the quality and standard are right and the article is known, it soon finds its own markets and soon begins to sell itself.

What a measure of quality and standard of the branded article, which is runned home daily to the trader in three months by the apollo and inexorable master of the Universe. It is a question which if we accept it as a matter of fact, the Board may guide the trader to assume, and on that way extend their markets, and open up new ones, unattached. I am sure that Mr. Davies observed, in conclusion, that the appointment of Mr. Rimington to the position of secretary of the attached importance to the shipping and communication was the (Colomes)

Re-forestation in Eastern Africa.

Forests to be Avoided

WOODLANDS KILLS the scrub and tells a questioner in the House of Commons recently that the plant life of the native administration of Kenya is a "land of no trees like a volcano. Considerable forests exist in all these trees and they would cover an area of only a few thousand acres and a very small proportion of several hundred thousand square miles."

Trees stop breeding because they are to bring them to maturity. Africans to whom they are new tend to chop them down instead of cherishing them, and it is not surprising that a large proportion of the trees are being "rescued" from neglect. It cannot therefore be the daily clearing of the forests for afforestation of Kenya as is proceeding in Java, and pace is not nearly fast enough, in the opinion of many people. For destruction of forest in the past has led to increased aridity and drought in its turn leads to the making of deserts. A few thousand acres replanted in the future, reserving and tending 200,000 replaced in eight years, would cost less than will be required to replant the thousands of acres which have been destroyed in the past.

There is here the question, a very important one, of the species chosen for planting. In the present reserves more than half are *Acacia* reserves, but nearly all the trees planted are exotics. However, the growing of native species, of which a great proportion are either wattle or eucalyptus, are called "re-forestation" in the strict sense of the term, both wattle and the species of eucalyptus commonly planted. The fast growing trees, coming early to maturity. In the case of wattle, in some districts felling of trees at eight to ten years old is recommended on other species 12 to 20. A crop which can be so soon reaped cannot be considered as a true silviculture crop.

Advantages of Eucalyptus and Wattle

Commercially wattle is valuable as its bark produces tannin, and its wood makes good fuel. It is useful also in that it is leguminous, and fixes nitrogen in the soil. It also adds humus, thus a renovator of worn-out soil it has great uses. But it has drawbacks. It is a surface-rooted tree, very greedy of food and moisture, and allows no competition near it. Undergrowth, grass, weeds, all in time are smothered, and in the case of wattle growing as it so often is, in clumps on a steep hillside, its value for preventing soil erosion and conserving water is small, so small that it is often necessary to make storm drains, contour ridges, or other anti-erosion works in plantations of it.

In this respect the eucalypts are worse than the wattles; they are not so great fixers of nitrogen in the soil, and humus in soil they are worthless. They do, however, allow the soil to be used as a best tree for drying up swamps, and this is a valuable purpose. They are very lifeless, and they equally effect the drying up swamps and small streams, if planted near them.

There is not to be any tree-planting which should be deemed of great value, if there is a reasonable proportion of fuel for the human population, and for the growing of breadstuffs, and it is to be regretted that the amount planted will not be a sufficient quantity to meet the demand.

The native plant life of the area from which the timber

is not received, a large amount is a difficult business in the present task. But as it has been seriously tried, as the African's religion is bound up with his family life, his ancestral spirits are all about him; his children, for whom he feels great affection, are in a sense his own future. Surely the planting of trees, which will greatly benefit his children, should not be a difficult idea to present to him, and surely it would not be long.

Not an East African tree are slow growing, and they will produce useful poles in very few years, or quickly give shade and shelter. They are, almost without exception, far more valuable for conserving soil and water than nearly any other tree, for they are most of them deep-rooted and are in a room near the surface of the soil for the roots of other plants. There are in Kenya several hundred plantations of Kenya forest trees, there is a chief growth of undergrowth and weeds, and the ground is deep in loam and humus. Then it must not be forgotten that though the trees may take as long as a century to mature as timber, when they do mature the people of that time will need them. To be surrounded by wattle plantations of wattle and eucalyptus, plantations of gum will not help the people to build houses or to make furniture. And as the African standard of living rises, more good and durable timber will be needed.

Reforestation and Bird Life

There are other considerations which should be watched when reforestation schemes are under discussion. What will be the effect of large areas of exotic trees on local bird life? This is no sentimental diversion, but a question of great practical importance to agriculturists, for if the pest-detracting birds are displaced, as they are when large areas of trees are planted, then the crops will suffer.

Again, what will be the effect on the trees themselves of being translocated to a new and unaccustomed environment? The experience of Germany can help us to find an answer. In the post-war forests planted in eastern Germany the main species, *Pinus sylvestris* and *Abies balsamica*, are in huge, all-devouring clouds, in the pure spruce forests of southern Germany the moth, *Panorpa* spreads havoc, there is a locust, *Locusta*. They left with the pine and spruce trees, are destroyed, and nothing can be done to control the pest, but to spray arsenic from aeroplanes. There is not only the caterpillars which are destructive, but all the animal life has been found necessary in the German forests to be introduced, at great labour and expense, to the local trees. This has not been found easy, for the soil impoverishment by the alien species has been a serious obstacle to any recovery. It should be noted that here *Panorpa* does not mean an alien to Germany, but only alien to the districts of Germany where the species in question have been introduced. This is not nature but man's meddling with the work of nature, who insist on protection being put on a path divergent from her own.

The Native Standpoint

There is one other consideration, one which is often forgotten, when a scheme for reforestation is being discussed. The lowlands of the continent are being cleared, and the lowlands of the continent are becoming more and more degraded, and the lowlands are becoming more and more degraded.

Witchcraft in Africa

Two Stories Broadcast by Mrs. Mallard

Two intriguing African witchcraft stories were related by Mrs. Frank Mallard, the former Governor of Rhodesia, Venning's Vice Officer, in a broadcast to the London last week in the "Times" television programme series. The courtesy of this special programme has allowed us to be able to publish the following extracts:

In Africa there is much to be understood about what we loosely call witchcraft. Deaths attributed to witchcraft are common. Although many are punished by poison, more frequently they seem to be brought about by hypnosis or exercise of will-power, of which we know very little. Cases which can be attributed to witchcraft and a guilty conscience are also common; but there are others which do not come within these categories of which I am going to give you two examples.

The first starts with a visit paid by a young man, Masongo, to one Walya, whose village was a mile or two from his own. Masongo was a smart fellow with a caustic tongue. Walya was slow on the uptake and generally did not think of the stinging retorts he might have made until the late. This particular evening Masongo, being in a hurry from Walya became the dithering stock of all within earshot; indeed, many gathered round to enjoy the baiting he received.

"At last he could stand it no longer and retreated to his hut, shutting himself in. Masongo also retreated to return to his village, bringing a few well-aimed arrows at Walya, who retired at the top of the hill.

"You think yourself very clever, but I'll tell you this. You'll never reach your home or till I change myself into a lion and eat you."

Masongo laughed and swung round, but he never got home. The remains of his body were discovered the next day, with undoubted evidence that he had been killed and eaten by a lion. This did not occur in a lion-hunted district, and vulture-eaters were quite unknown in the neighbourhood. I should explain in this way, that a man-eater is not called a lion (*nkama*) in the Ndrul, but a "changeling" (*chisanaka*).

"The relatives of Masongo said that there was a case of bewitching, which even the judge and a white man, Maso, clearly saw. Many witnesses testified to Walya's threats, but she herself did not deny the charges. She had no means to change herself into a lion, so she told Masongo, and in his sleep had a dream in which he was taken to the nearest Government official for trial. Our lack of knowledge of the motives of what we consider to be impossibilities, so Walya was acquitted, though it may be added he did not survive long. His death was reported shortly afterwards as an apparently natural death.

Here is another example. It is quite different from the ordinary Government case. There had an uncle and a headman, who died, that he had to succeed him. He was sad at first, but gave up his work, but it was his duty and he had to go. His wife also consented the change, as she much preferred the comparatively easy life at the Government station to the monotony of village life. Even with the dignity of being the headman's wife, she was taking up his body and so on. There is no need to tell you that she had to be buried with him in a body and so on. There is no need to tell you that she had to be buried with him in a body and so on.

far too many deaths in the village which was a fact and the fact of the spirit men- tioned in the story to be as I have said in my district. The new headman said it was not he could not do anything about it. Our way you can visit the resort of a local diviner—a witch doctor—to find out the cause of the deaths.

I can add that, he refused to go against the spirit men. He did not believe in witchcraft, and did not wish to hang me. I said to him, "If they answered, you would not inform any more, and the white man will never know, anyhow, and think of the way to find to lead most by your uncle's death. If you won't call in a diviner, we can go to look for the witch."

The diviner was in a dilemma. Either he would lead in the witch doctor and risk discovery of the going to the forest and the fact of the certainty of death by spearing and the destruction of his body by fire, he didn't like to hang the fellow of a witch doctor, who did not admit to be guilty of bewitching his uncle and causing his death. The old man admitted that he cast a spell, and was duly speared and burned. His death was reported as having been caused by a lion when he was out spearing.

Later, one of the old men said the man and the wife were bewitched and reported. The man was tragically hanged in the eyes of the law, but the deaths in the village were not the only ones. The man had a daughter, a young girl, who however, a fact that she was a victim of a bewitching, but there were no more deaths in the village for many years and in a community where a death of a dear person is a highly prized event, the suspicion is understood, mentioned does not usually go on by itself.

Now, the main question is, are there in both these cases which are not samples of many is that they were just coincidences. You sitting in your comfortable room, with the hum of the traffic and the peace of the countryside without your doctor on the phone, a policeman round the corner, books and papers and a switch to turn on the electric light, will you be dark, or probably echo that terrible coincidence. The fact, you'll say, had no effect on all the deaths were caused by witchcraft. We have seen that that they were merely coincidences.

"There is no doubt about one thing. The deaths do not satisfy or impress the natives who will all die in such a very different world, and I must say myself, often wonder."

(Continued from previous page)

of the desert, Africa, tend to be complex and less characteristic of the country in which one encounters them, and it will be his if landscapes also are to be made from a few standard patterns. Travel becomes ever almost daily, but to arrive at the farthest tip of the earth, and find that a landscape indistinguishable from the place one has left behind is hardly a stimulating experience.

Let us now leave the deserts and enter the dry Australian forests, and let us landscapes of the Karamo Highlands. See, as their predominant feature, the white oaks, podos, and cedar.

R. W. ...

Racial Relationship

Its Implication With Education

RELATIONS AND THE WAY TO a better one are contained within the pages of a book which was the subject of the address of Sir Mitchell, Governor of Rhodesia, to the African Group of the Overseas Council last week. Lord Cromwell, Chairman of the Group, presided.

White and African Interests

The La Warr's report on higher education in East Africa has only recently been issued and has not yet been considered by the governments concerned. The Secretary of State for Colonies, moreover, involves financial questions, which are a special responsibility of the respective Governments, so that I cannot speak to you as to how the report should, however, be taken into account by our parents in their picture of the problems of the relations of East Africa and their connection with the question of higher education.

A New Relationship

I am not sure how many people realize that during our lifetime a new relationship between white and colored races is being worked out. It is being worked out with one form of it in India, with another in West Africa, and yet a third in South Africa, where you have large populations of white people, mostly from British and British-American, as well as some who can be in the same that is Australian or Australian.

In South Africa you have the presence of Colonists, for whom the natives who they are settled are their permanent homes. Numerically they are small in population, but whatever the future may bring the facts are such that the development of racial relations on the model of West Africa is impossible. A new and different and permanent element has been introduced in the population, and the consequences of that must remain as permanent as part of the problems presented by those countries.

From the Juba to the Zambezi and from the Indian Ocean to the Great Lakes a population of those who are of African, South African, Chinese and other races. These people are coming into contact with the other races in two and a half different ways. When I was Secretary for Native Affairs in Tanganyika, among the traders during one week were two Natives. One was a very old man who had been one of Stanley's porters on the expedition to rescue Emin Pasha. The other was a young Native who had been for eight years a member of the Glasgow Primers' Unit. This shows how you have gone through a period of history in a flash.

Contact With the African

All of us who live in Africa have one contact with the Africans as personal servants, cheerful individuals whom we incline to spend our African money in buying the whose whose we regard as our servants. But there is a very large part of the European population who have as their contact with the African at all. They are generally speaking, had linguistic and cultural knowledge of an African language.

Some of them, notably the French, can speak a few European words and learn in the sense that a man who is really bilingual in French

can talk to French people, and in the context of that kind in East Africa. Most missionaries speak an African language very well, and officials who are compelled to pass examinations, talk the language fairly well up to the time of their examination, but I have not to find the language many have not get further than *havana* (yes). With it is a continual mistake, but some settlers are able to understand a few words, but they do understand each other. I have even seen two young farm-boys, one of them and I will take my oath there was no common link between them.

Africans Demanding Education

Africans are now going all over the place for education on no sort of regular or co-ordinated plan, and to a number of different countries with different languages and cultures.

That process is going on. I do not use saying, "The African ought not to be educated because Africans are seeing to it that they are educated. Numbers of them have left and they want to learn, and if they cannot in their own country, then they go somewhere else."

I think it is wise to recognise that, and to recognise the appalling fact that from the Sudan to Port Harcourt in South Africa there is not a single institution where young Africans can secure higher education. It is wise to look at the facts in the face and make provision for the needs.

Some critics declare that the need for general education is very much overstated and that it is absurd that you should concentrate your efforts on the few before you have done for all you can for the many. That is an admirable thing, but in every country education is being given to the few, and you should make certain that these few have the highest possible qualifications. In my case, as far as Uganda is concerned, it will cost the Natives a lot for it is they who provide the money through their taxes—but to me it seems as wise as it is inevitable.

English Background Essential

If you accept that view and co-operate in providing the facilities needed the time will come when the educated East African Native will be a man who has been educated in English fashion, whose background will be English, and a great part of whose interest will be wrapped up with ours.

The great problem before this century is that of the relationship between those who have a system which extends over the greater part of the civilized world. That is another reason why we should be so slow to provide the means which will ensure that the culture and education, the outlook and common language shall be as nearly British as they can be.

I cannot see any other way than to establish human contact on some common basis. That is happening in South Africa, in spite of what some people would have you believe. Relations there are getting better and better, and the real reason is that white and black there are both South African, with so much common ground between them.

If we are not to make mistakes in East Africa we have to bear the example of South Africa in mind. There are people who think it was one of them for some time that you can make a sort of patchwork of East Africa with Europeans and Natives segregated each in their areas, presumably reproducing the happy conditions which used to exist in the Balkans (Lambert).

We are now at the beginning of a new form may be evolved in the future, it seems to me that

...each your utmost to have a common ground of contact from top to bottom. There has been a vast community of outlook. As long as they are in the same life, the difference between the educated European and the most primitive of the Africans will be very great, but that difference necessarily goes more than stages of a road.

The importance of the present moment is to do what we can now, but driving our lives— is to look to the road on which the Africans are travelling is the same as our own, and to provide in the reasonably near future the educational arrangements which will ensure that as the irresistible movement of the African peoples develops we build up an East African population with common interests, all conscious that they are part of a single Commonwealth, and not wishing to be anything else. (Applause.)

Can the African Apply His Knowledge?

Following a discussion, in which Lord Cranworth, Colonel Ponsonby, Mr. Alec. Holm, and Mr. G. Beresford Craddock took part, Sir Philip strongly recommended members to read Lord De La Warr's report. Many people ask if the African is able to apply his knowledge, but that has to be said of any people in the world. The answer is that it depends simply on the individual. It is a matter of individuality and personality in our own country, and the same applies to Africans.

Both in regard to development and employment I agree with the Commission when they say that having in mind the vastness of the field, the question of Africans displacing Europeans now in employment will not arise, although as more educated Africans become available, the recruitment of Europeans may in the future diminish, but there is so much room for the expansion of all services that to talk of the replacement of any one is irrelevant.

To day large areas of land in East Africa are being ruined by erosion. You have no qualified persons to deal with the problem, but if you have to be dealt with, unless you have large numbers of experts from abroad (which no country can afford), the supervision will have to be by skillful Africans. The question is not so much "Will it be possible to employ our qualified men?" as "Can you produce the men to meet the needs that must arise?"

WHO'S WHO

375—Mr. Thomas Oliver Morgan.



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Mr. T. O. Morgan, whose father was among the pioneers of the Rand, had made several voyages from Wales, the land of his birth, to South Africa before he came of age. He served through the Boer War, and went up to Kenya in 1905, first engaging in rubber planting near Sekh and gradually extending his agricultural interests to other crops.

After serving through the East African campaign latterly with the 3rd King's African Rifles, he now has his headquarters in the Kenya industry. Then he took up railway contracting, building considerable sections of the Uasin Gishu, the Aber, Solai and Dawson's Falls branches of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, and then the construction of road ends, carried out reclamation work near the Salamaa harbour.

It was in 1902, when many a man forsook his native land for the young goldfields of Transvaal, that Mr. Morgan, then a young man, came to the Victoria Valley and near Lake Tanganyika, before going to the Mwanza District, where in the neighbourhood of Mwanza, he, who the Germans had so long regarded as a "no-man's-land" dolled in the robes of a "no-man's-land" before the strike of the German Revolution, he, the strike was known as the "Koko" strike, his son, Thomas Morgan, was the son of the late Mr. Morgan.

OUR AIR MAIL EDITION

A SHILLING A WEEK

For the drifting sun-readers in East, Central, and Southern Africa can now receive "East Africa and Rhodesia" within four or five days of publication in London, etc. in the complete edition of the paper, but priced on British postage reduced to air mail postage.

Everyone in Africa and the Rhodesias who is deeply interested in news of the world, and who is unable to get it published by any newspaper in the world in connection with the reduced air mail postage.

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A SHILLING A WEEK

Background

Editorial Views on Imperial and International Affairs

Kingship.—The King was the kinship of the King was his people. Let it be the Japan of the Emperor. The exists between him and them. And it is the freedom, trust, and affection which goes through his own folk and for which the conditions in their life and work. The northern part of the King of Queen shows once again that the British monarch has his roots deep in the life of the country, and that the people and his people is not only the youths and nations but an unbreakable chain of sympathy and affection. —*Samuel Hoag*

Peace and Peace.—It is obvious to attend the peace conference have arrived in London. It is not expected that the answer will come before next week. The news that peace would not be granted until Nanking's power has been shattered, and that a conference of nine Powers, not including the Government of Japan, which the Japanese army have achieved might have been sufficient basis at the time for the opening of peace negotiation. The Japanese Government feel that any peace concluded now would be but an armistice. It is essentially Japan will refuse to negotiate with them because they that a local dispute has developed into an international war, and will not turn back until she has secured the kind of peace she desires. —*The Tokio Asahi*

Japan's Economic Position.—Japan is a very rich country because she has built up colonies in which a comparatively short time she has been able to accomplish the purpose of her empire. Off the shores of the island of Japan, she has 100,000,000 of the most fertile fish catch of the world. It is the easy to catch fish, and the southern island is a well developed fishing supplies of meat, fish, and clothing. It is not likely to present a problem. The personal status of nothing is far greater among Japanese people than Westerners, largely because the Japanese clothes themselves in the most expensive and costly material. Though an average count on rich and deposits, she has ample resources and the capacity of her labor force to generate more wealth than any industrial country in the world. —*The London Standard*

Propaganda.—Since my letter appeared in the Daily Telegraph, I have received many letters from Germany, and other countries, regarding the matter that number of different leaflets have been printed for distribution in German speaking countries. With the leaflets were beautiful got-up booklets with colored paper containing 101 photos of Herr Hitler in different poses and surroundings, together with seven copies of his magnificent homer. A letter press is in German, but a clipping of my letter is pasted on the front of a note. Please look at the picture of me—please see his people, and his and be satisfied. Germany and her leader is not the only one who is not peace and the world with all nations of good-will. —*Mrs. Adelaide L. Dool*

Mussolini's Aim.—What is Mussolini's purpose? The big picture is to close an alliance with Italy, Austria, and Germany before the present war. The presupposes an alliance where the Spanish regime would be as a dependent of support of Italy as the Axis. Mussolini was on the side of the German army. He was a shrewd her boss, and the narrow seas which command on both side is essential to Mussolini's ambition to achieve control over the Mediterranean. The time has not yet come, unless he has to mean a government which will be left not only but a reward for services rendered, and his authority, but resistance which may at any moment be needed to prevent the authority being overthrown by a popular rising. Sovereignty over Spanish territory would not be necessary for Mussolini's purpose. Many would get over a square yard of Austria, to show in return for the protection she afforded the Hapsburg Empire. Nephew of Austria was her only descendant. —*Dr. Lloyd George*

Britain's Play.—The character of the growing tendency in Rome, though not in London, to assume that this country is played on is very difficult to interpret some actions of the Italian Government, and press in any other sense. When for instance, in Italian newspaper, knows direct measure by the Duce himself referred to the people of this country as a degenerate and deceiving nation, and when the action taken seems to stop assassination and international strife in Palestine is denounced as neo-Hitlerian activity, I begin to wonder if our Ambassador in Rome should take a holiday from his duties until he can change them in a less unfriendly atmosphere. —*Richard Owen*

Kipling's Criticism.—Kipling was in India only for a short time, and a very young man, and even that was 50 years ago, but he has given the British reader a picture of India so diamond-clear and convincing that the reader views every fresh artist with suspicion. S. K. Ghosh in his 'Prince of Destiny' says: 'I think rightly in Kipling a writer who has prevented the Press of England from learning the truth about India. But then who would have the truth when he could be Kipling? I do not know if Kipling ever wrote a bad book, but if he did it was 'The Nanakia' which has been more slavishly imitated in India than all his other work.'

Armoured Loads.—A considerable reduction in the weight of the load to be carried by a soldier is bound to be announced by the War Office. It is felt that the active engaged soldier should be required to carry more than from 35 to 40 lb. The pack for spare clothing, food and other will, according to present arrangements, be carried normally on mechanical transport vehicles. It is as here that the possible attachment to the front end of the equipment of the machine gun, which is a significant load, is a great deal more than it has been in the past. —*The London Standard*

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

to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week Market Movements and Trends

In a sentence, a good financial should be read aloud. — *Daily Mail*

It is a mistake to view the result of the national referendum as a mere "Yes" or "No" vote. It is a referendum of the people of this country on the subject of the future of the Empire. — *Financial Times*

The main reason why it is possible to do anything in the world is that the majority of people are stupid. — *George Bernard Shaw*

Most market depressions are inevitable as they are transitory. — *W. B. Bracken Bracken, M.P.*

The only deadly opponent to an airplane is one or more aeroplanes. — *Brigadier General E. O. J. Phipps, H.M.S.*

London's anti-aircraft ground defence is equipped with guns made in 1913. — *Professor P. H. R. Haldane*

Dictatorship is becoming uncomfortably familiar in the eyes of them that peep. — *Ford Allen of Hartwood*

In modern war there can be no non-combatants, except children and the infirm. — *Colonel G. B. Phokoyay, I.C.S.*

One out of five of our people lack even the most rudimentary capacity for civilization. — *The Bishop of Birmingham*

Over 2,000,000 of our people have been killed on British roads since the outbreak of the war. — *The Bishop of Birmingham*

600,000 is the smallest estimate I have heard of the people killed in Spain during the last 14 months. — *The "New Statesman and Nation"*

There is a general hatred of humbug, and since the war they know to a degree but we have a majority of people did not like it. — *Frank Lloyd Wright*

No country or group of countries will ever be safe unless it can stand the attack of a large number of its who know how to use the sword and time is always on the side of the sword. — *Henry Wood*

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Well, my dear Sir, I have done my best to do the job. — *W. B. Bracken Bracken, M.P.*

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Stock Exchange. Latest market prices of the principal stocks and shares on the London Stock Exchange are given in the following table in the main sections of the market.

Consols 2 1/2%	127 1/2
Kenya 6%	127 1/2
Kenya 7%	127 1/2
N. Rhodesia 3 1/2%	127 1/2
Nyasaland 3%	127 1/2
Transvaal Rlys. 5% A. G. S.	127 1/2
Rhod. Rlys. 4 1/2% debts.	127 1/2
Rhodesia 2 1/2%	127 1/2
Sudan 5 1/2%	127 1/2
Tanganyika 4 1/2%	127 1/2
Canada 5%	127 1/2
U.S. Steels	127 1/2
U.S. Steels (2)	127 1/2
U.S. Steels (1)	127 1/2
U.S. Steels (3)	127 1/2
U.S. Steels (4)	127 1/2
U.S. Steels (5)	127 1/2
U.S. Steels (6)	127 1/2
U.S. Steels (7)	127 1/2
U.S. Steels (8)	127 1/2
U.S. Steels (9)	127 1/2
U.S. Steels (10)	127 1/2
U.S. Steels (11)	127 1/2
U.S. Steels (12)	127 1/2
U.S. Steels (13)	127 1/2
U.S. Steels (14)	127 1/2
U.S. Steels (15)	127 1/2
U.S. Steels (16)	127 1/2
U.S. Steels (17)	127 1/2
U.S. Steels (18)	127 1/2
U.S. Steels (19)	127 1/2
U.S. Steels (20)	127 1/2

Continued Prosperity.—As far as the country is concerned, generally speaking, the reason why prosperity shall not continue for a considerable number of years, there has been a revival of trade in every part of the Empire. — *Financial Times*

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Restraint.—The continuation of the and the restrictions seem very necessary. — *Financial Times*

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scribes to our...
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Obituary

Mrs. A. B. Davies, former Superintendent of Prisons in Uganda, and later an officer in the Prisons Department in Kenya, died last week.

She is reported to have died in Durban at the age of 50. Her husband, H. B. Mundy, who for a number of years has been in charge of the African section of the K.O.M.G. in Nyasaland.

Her husband, a well-known surgeon, was a member of the staff of the Victoria Hospital in Durban, and who had for some years been chief surgeon of Blackburn Airfield, and had conducted an air surgery work in Northern Rhodesia.

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Mrs. Claud O'Hagan

When we announced the death of Mrs. O'Hagan, we have received the following appreciation from her friends:

The sudden death of Mrs. Claud O'Hagan in recent times was a great shock to her many friends. This death has been a confidence that there are but few associated at any time in Southern Rhodesia, East Africa and Kenya, who cannot recall many of the kindly incidents of the O'Hagan family. Mrs. O'Hagan, with her personal charm, kindness at all times to be of help, and her own sense of humour made a pleasant impression on those who met her in the privacy of her own home, and on occasions in the public sphere. Her husband and family were all very much affected by her death.

E. A. Group Luncheon

THE HON. DR. LEWIS HARRIS, Chairman of the Commission on Higher Education in East Africa, is to be entertained by the members of the East African Group of the Over-Sea's Club at the Holborn Restaurant on Wednesday, Feb. 13. Lord Camperdown, Chairman of the Group, will preside. Applications for tickets, costing 6s. for members and their guests, and 10s. for non-members, should be sent to the Hon. Dr. Harris, c/o the Secretary, East African Commission, 10, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

S. Rhodesian Constitution

THE Constitution Amendment Bill just passed by the Rhodesian Assembly has been approved by the Royal Assent. The Act is principally with the termination of the British High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia. The interim arrangements between Southern Rhodesia and the British Government. All matters are now to be dealt with direct between the Governor and the Secretary of State.

Certain native matters formerly dealt with by the High Commissioner are now to be handled by the Government with a view to the supervision by a board of trustees appointed under the Act. The Chairman of the board is the Governor, and other members are the Chief Justice and the Chief Native Commissioner.

The board is to be formed from natural resources. The board is to be put into a special fund administered by the Minister for Native Affairs for the benefit of the reserves and subject to the approval of the board of trustees who will examine all accounts.

Lectures on Imperial Defence

These lectures were given by Mr. M. J. Bessel, Mr. A. S. C. and Mr. J. H. Rankin, were present at a series of lectures on problems of Imperial Defence opened at the War Office last week.

Photographs For Publicity

The Tanganyika Government has announced its willingness to purchase from the public negatives of photographs, postcards, scenic, Tanganyika scenes and activities for use in publicity work. The photographs should not be less than quarter-plate size.

Zimbabwe Coast Track

Indications of an ancient track leading from Zimbabwe to Sofala are reported to have been found by Mr. MacNeill, a well-known geologist in Southern Rhodesia, on a journey recently made along the Sabi river. At the junction of the Sabi and Lundi rivers he found the remains of jetties, which he thinks were used by the ancients in bringing their dhows in from the sea.

Pipe-Major Macdonald's Success

Pipe-Major J. M. Macdonald, of Glasgow, has been congratulated on winning the gold medal of the London Highland Society for the Royal Scottish Pipe Band in Johannesburg. He also won a competition for the champion military pipe (march only) and the Champion Pipe for his march staff pipe and seal. The band which he has represented in Pipe Bands won the Chamber of Mines trophy for which nine other bands competed.

To Readers in Africa

How much better if you had read this issue of "African Affairs" in the night. You can get it now for only one shilling. Write to the Editor, African Affairs, 10, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

Italian Progress in Ethiopia

The Italian Minister in London has approved two measures of Italian East Africa which will provide for the creation of five colonial provinces to be known as the Kingdom, Galla and Veneto Boards of Directors, whose task will be to settle Italian workmen in Italy and to settle workmen who have already been selected in the Bill, and to give each of the five provinces a Bill of rights, each of the five provinces, besides that of the capital of Addis Ababa, a local parliament, which will be elected in a general election by the people.

Other decrees which have been approved provide for the institution of Cottonboards in Ethiopia, and for a scheme for prospecting for minerals in the country. A maximum of 4,500 acres will be allocated to suitable applications for mining concessions.

The *Corriere* (London), published a long and complimentary article welcoming the proposals, and also notes news from Ethiopia that the Kenyan Government has accused of having displaced hostilities to Italy by not only failing to discourage such escapades across the frontier, but by encouraging them and taking steps to encourage refugees. In support of these charges it is alleged that last August over 1,000 refugees and their children were enclosed by barbed wire and dropped into British territories to cross over into Kenya from the Harard and Sidama.

The report in which Ethiopia has been censured by Italy is alleged to be a letter to the Times by Mr. H. Stanley Levens of the Abyssinian Association in London. He says: "I have had the opportunity of seeing in original language a number of letters from different parts of Ethiopia which give details of the numbers of men, women and children in various parts, with the names of their leaders, and mention also the outstanding posts, some of which Italian troops were withdrawn a few months ago. There is a bloodstained three or four inches in length, there are no Italian workmen, and which the writer says the Italians are afraid to return after the ambush which they had expedited."

Sanctions have been given by the Italian Government for the expenditure of £2,000,000 on road construction and maintenance in Ethiopia. The amount to be spread over four years.

It is rumoured that a general election will be held by the Bassa Government, and that the Secretary of the Bassa Government will be appointed Governor of Addis Ababa.

Gordon Memorial College

It is announced in the annual report of the Gordon Memorial College in Khartoum that the College has increased the number of its students from 100 to 150. The Vice-Chancellor, Mr. J. W. Gifford, in a praise of the report has said: "Since the year 1934, and under the leadership of Mr. J. W. Gifford, the return from the Government has enabled the college to accept and furnish the memory of the late Gordon, which is a great honor to the Sudan. In January, 1937, the college was known as the Gordon Memorial College, and it is known as the Gordon Memorial College, the work of the late Gordon. Mr. J. W. Gifford, the warden of the college, has a list to note that the college has been a success, and this class has a number of students, the total number of students is 150, and the college is a great honor to the Sudan."

R.A.F. in the Sudan

The Royal Air Force in the Middle East Command has been ordered upon its return to the Sudan authorities in the Sudan, and details of the operations of the R.A.F. in the Sudan are being published in the Sudan Gazette. (Bombing operations in the Sudan have been carried out by the Royal Air Force in the Sudan, and details of the operations of the R.A.F. in the Sudan are being published in the Sudan Gazette.)

The Sudan Council of the Sudan Air Force Society has been asked to adopt a resolution regarding the grave situation of the Sudan, and to call for a wider and more effective action of the Sudan air force, and to call for a wider and more effective action of the Sudan air force, and to call for a wider and more effective action of the Sudan air force.



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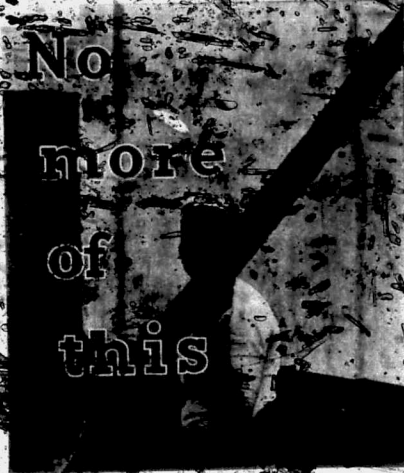
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LATEST MARKET NEWS

Copper Market Reviewed

Summarising the changes which have taken place in the copper industry during the past year, Mr. A. Chester Beatty, one of the speakers at the annual meeting of the African Copper Producers' Association, said:

In order to meet an upward trend in copper requirements, producers could have increased output, and in a short time arrived at a decision to produce without any restriction. Most, in fact, considered it to increase their stock in anticipation of a rise in prices, and the market was flooded with speculative buying, forcing prices rapidly. Within a few months, however, producers were able to bring greater supplies to the market, and a point was soon reached when production again exceeded consumption. Producers are now, therefore, again lowering output slightly, in order to steady the market, and to supply adjusted to requirements so far as production is concerned.

Consolidated African Selection Profit

Consolidated African Selection Ltd. has announced a profit of £2,400 for the year ended June 30. After the usual provision for depreciation and reserve, the directors have recommended a final dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, from which a final ordinary dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, net of tax, is to be paid.

Kilo Moto to Increase Gold Output

Shareholders of the Kilo Moto Gold Mines have agreed to the issue of 13 year bonds valued at 50,000,000 Francs. These, together with 100,000,000 Francs from the company's assets, will enable the company to increase its annual gold output to 9,500 to 10,000 kilograms.

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Rhodesia Broken Hill

The annual report of Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company Ltd. for the year ended December 31, 1966, discloses net profits at 100,000,000 shillings (£5,846) for the preceding 12 months. The increase is mainly due to the higher prices of tin realised for the year concerned. After taking into the balance from the previous year, the company's assets received from common holders there is a creditable balance of 1,002,223, from which 210,721 has been appropriated to bring an balance of development account, and 771,000 to capital increase, including commission on shares issued.

The depreciation balance of £363,493 has been applied to writing down machinery, and the issue of £2,000,000 of 5% mortgage debentures outstanding at the end of 1966 has been redeemed.

Output included: electrolytic zinc, 20,730 tons; fused vanadium oxide, 1783 long tons; vanadium concentrates, 1,207 long tons.

Wanderer Consolidated

WANDERER CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES, LTD., state in their annual report for the year ended June 30 that the net profit totalled £14,838, to which must be added £731,573 brought forward. After deducting £29,558 provision for taxation, £7,593 in respect of final dividend paid in November, 1966, and £17,000 interim dividend paid in April, 1967, and 2000 for directors' percentage, there is an available balance of £14,093, from which the directors recommend a payment of a final dividend of 2s. 6d. making 22s. 6d. for the year.

During the year 37,500 tons were crushed, and 10,000 tons of gold, which realised £136,500, the larger amount being resulting from further modification of the plant, has enabled a better grade of ore to be treated profitably, by reason of the depressed working costs thus made possible. Ore reserves on June 30, 1967, were estimated at 1,317,000 tons of an average 0.77 wt. per cent, compared with 1,021,000 tons at the beginning of the year.

Pakaneusi Prospecting Co.

The annual report of the Pakaneusi Prospecting and Development Company Ltd. for the year ended December 31, 1966, states that the total amount received in royalties from Kerise since the beginning of the year was 100,000 shillings. It is anticipated, however, that there will be an appreciable increase on this figure for the current year.

Referring to the Exclusive Prospecting License in the Area, the report states that Dr. A. W. Jones in his report recommended the programme of prospecting to be undertaken on the area, and that a programme was carried out during the period under review. It is to be expected that so far as the Kerise horizon is concerned the programme will be bearing fruit.

The programme of prospecting in the area is continuing, and it is anticipated that the results will be favourable. The programme of prospecting in the area is continuing, and it is anticipated that the results will be favourable.

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Latest London Share Prices

	Last week	This week
Andura Syndicate (5s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Bushlick Mines (10s.)	6s. 0d.	5s. 6d.
Cam & Motar (12s. 6d.)	61s. 3d.	61s. 3d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	75s. 0d.	67s. 6d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
Exploration Co. (10s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.)	12s. 6d.	12s. 6d.
Gabait Gold Mines (2s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	28s. 0d.	28s. 0d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	11s. 6d.	11s. 6d.
Kagera Mines, Ltd. (5s.)	4s. 11d.	4s. 3d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	6d.	6d.
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Kentian (10s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 6d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	7s. 4 1/2d.	7s. 1 1/2d.
Kimingini (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Leonora Corporation (1s.)	7 1/2d.	7 1/2d.
Loangwa Concessions (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	1s. 4 1/2d.	1s. 3d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	3s. 3d.	3s. 1 1/2d.
Muiri Gold Areas (5s.)	7 1/2d.	7 1/2d.
Mtshaba Asbestos (1s.)	4 1/2d.	4 1/2d.
Nchanga Cons. (20s.)	32s. 6d.	31s. 9d.
Rezende (1s.)	14s. 0d.	14s. 0d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	4s. 9d.	4s. 10 1/2d.
Rhodesia Katanga (61)	5s. 7 1/2d.	5s. 0d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Rhodesian Anglo American (10s.)	25s. 0d.	24s. 0d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	4s. 10 1/2d.	4s. 10 1/2d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	19s. 0d.	18s. 0d.
Rhokana (61)	£10 7s. 6d.	£10 10s. 0d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	60s. 0d.	18s. 6d.
Rosstern (5s.)	4s. 11d.	4s. 0d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	26s. 3d.	24s. 6d.
Sherwood Star (5s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.

Tanami Gold (1s.)	9d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	4s. 9d.
Tanganyika Concessions (61)	10s. 3d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	10s. 6d.
Pati Goldfields (4s.)	10s. 6d.
Thistle Mine (5s.)	10s. 6d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	10s. 6d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	10s. 6d.
Wankie (5s.)	10s. 6d.
Zambesia Exploring (61)	10s. 6d.

	Last week	This week
British E. A. Corporation	6d.	6d.
British South Africa (5s.)	31s. 4 1/2d.	31s. 4 1/2d.
Central Africa Sisal	8s. 9d.	8s. 9d.
Consolidated Sisal (61)	7s. 2d.	7s. 2d.
East African Land	9d.	9d.
East African Sisal Plantations (10s.)	6s. 2d.	6s. 2d.
E. A. Power and Lighting	29s. 5 1/2d.	29s. 5 1/2d.
Imperial Airways (41)	31s. 5d.	31s. 5d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Lewa Devel. (1s. 8d.)	3 1/2d.	3 1/2d.
Mozambique (Reser.) (10s.)	15s. 6d.	15s. 6d.
Port of Beira (1s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Rhodesia Railways	7s. 3d.	7s. 3d.
Sisal Estates (5s.)	19s. 6d.	19s. 6d.
Sisal (6% Pref. 21s.)	24s. 6d.	24s. 6d.
Sudan Plantations (New) (61)	34s. 6d.	34s. 6d.
Victoria Falls Power (61)	61s. 6d.	61s. 6d.
Ref. (61)	40s. 0d.	39s. 2 1/2d.

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British E. A. Corporation	6d.
British South Africa (5s.)	31s. 4 1/2d.
Central Africa Sisal	8s. 9d.
Consolidated Sisal (61)	7s. 2d.
East African Land	9d.
East African Sisal Plantations (10s.)	6s. 2d.
E. A. Power and Lighting	29s. 5 1/2d.
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Sudan Plantations (New) (61)	34s. 6d.
Victoria Falls Power (61)	61s. 6d.
Ref. (61)	40s. 0d.

Shares sub-quoted.

Nairobi quotations

We have received the following prices by air mail from the East African Mining Journal

Idzawa Ridge (5s.)	18s. 0d.	18s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (2s. 6d.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Kenya Gold Mining Synd. (5s.)	7s. 4 1/2d.	7s. 4 1/2d.
Kenya Reefs (5s.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Negga Gold Mining (5s.)	4s. 7 1/2d.	4s. 7 1/2d.
Pakareus (5s.)	6d.	4 1/2d.

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Territorial Outputs

UGANDA exported 48 tons of tin concentrates during September and 7,267 oz. of gold. Mineral exports during the first nine months of this year are valued at £225,354.

During September, 30,52 oz. of processed gold, valued at £31,651, were exported from Kenya. This is the highest monthly figure during the current year and exceeds the total quantity exported this year by 4,722 oz.

Mineral exports from Tanganyika during August were: Gold bullions (unrefined), 3,041 oz.; diamonds, 46 carats; tin ore, 23 long tons, 534, 227 long tons 11 cwt. for one of 28 cwt.; mica, (wastels) 7 long tons; graphite, 1,500,000 lb.; obtained from the following districts: Mbeha, 1,500,000 lb.; 1,007 oz.; (trech) 1,641,000 lb.; Mwanza, 1,000,000 lb.; Singida (trech) 2,219,000 lb.; Mwanza (trech) 233 oz. The total quantity of gold produced in Tanganyika during the first eight months of the year was 765,288 oz.

Tin Production

World consumption of tin for the 12 months ended August, 1937, totalled 175,000 tons, world production amounting to 162,800 tons.

The International Tin Committee have announced that, after reviewing all the relevant information available, they feel that the production quota for the January-March, 1938, period should be 82% of the standard tonnage, but that a further decision as to the quota will not be taken until December 19, when further information will be available.

Compan. Production in Kenya

Gold production by individual companies in Kenya during August was as follows: Rosterman, 3,031 tons crushed; yield, 1,561 oz.; Kinnington Gold Mining Co., 2,657 tons crushed; yield, 886 oz.; Kayiro Gold Mines, crushed, 1,812 tons; yield, 302 oz.; Macalder Mines, crushed, 1,204 tons; yield, 141 oz.; Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, 226 tons crushed and 72 tons sands examined for 660 oz.

World stocks of refined copper increased during September 1937, 42 tons to 344,736 tons. World consumption amounted to 184,000 tons, output amounting to 197,000 tons.

News Items in Brief

The King George V Memorial Fund in Kenya now totals £17,700.

A cinema has been opened at Tanga. It will accommodate over 200 people.

The hangar on Broken Hill aerodrome is being dismantled and removed to Lusaka.

Southern Rhodesia is to take part in the Lord Mayor's procession in London this year.

The 1st Battalion, The East Sussex Regiment, reached Port Sudan yesterday from Bombay.

A flight of Hawker biplanes of the South African Air Force attended the recent Air Rally at Lusaka.

The Rhodesian Co-operative Creamery (1936) Ltd. announced a profit of £2,799 18s. 40d. for the year ended September 30.

During the first six months of this year air services in Southern Rhodesia exceeded those for the similar period in 1936 by over 450%.

Air services are to be established in Mozambique and under an agreement with Imperial Airways, Ltd., letters in future be carried by air from Lisbon to Lourenco Marques.

Domestic exports from Tanganyika during the first eight months of this year totalled £3,083,052 compared with £2,662,408 during the corresponding period of last year. Imports amounted to £2,432,594 compared with £2,168,464.

Trade returns for Southern Rhodesia for the six months ending June 30 make cheerful reading. Total exports were £5,544,000 as compared with £4,534,000 for the corresponding period of 1936, and total imports were £3,607,000 as against £3,203,000.

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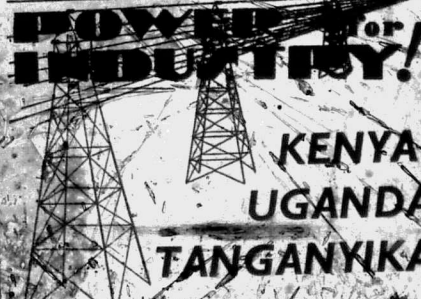
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Britannica & Eye	0 17 6	North American Review	3 0 0
Blackwood's Magazine	1 10 0	The Digest	1 5 0
Daily Mirror (Weekly parts)	3 10 0	Collier's Weekly	1 4 0
Studio	1 0 0	Scribner's Magazine	0 18 0
Game & Gun	0 10 0	Radio News	0 11 0
Motor	0 10 0	Physical Culture	0 12 0
Strand Magazine	0 10 0	National Geographic Magazine	1 0 0
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Broomie Rubber Plantations

Sir Lionel Smith Gordon's Speech

The fourth annual general meeting of Broomie Rubber Plantations, Ltd., was held in London last week. Sir Lionel Smith Gordon, Bart. (Chairman), presided and being supported by Mr. Walter F. O.B.B. and Mr. C. Rycroft.

The Chairman said: "Ladies and gentlemen, the profit for the year was £33,342 11s. and after adding the carry-forward from last year and deducting the debenture interest, trustees' fees, and transfer of £1,000 to a special reserve and £500 to passaged and unpassed reserve, there is a balance available of £26,740 15s. 6d. The interim dividend of 5% absorbed £6,702 2s. 6d., and the directors propose to pay a final dividend of 10% making 15% for the year and carry forward a balance of £20,037 7s. 0d. subject to directors' remuneration and staff bonus."

Debture Stock Conversions

Last year I said we hoped to be able to resume the practice adopted by this company years ago of paying interest dividends, and also that unless the law enforced otherwise, the reason why we should not be able to declare an interim dividend and at to-day's meeting present a very satisfactory account of our stewardship. Both of my forecasts, I am pleased to say, have materialised. I do not to-day propose to pay a dividend as in the future we have started the year without recently the price of rubber has fallen sharply owing to causes mainly not connected with rubber. We must not forget that the rubber regulation scheme has functioned very well so far, and there is no reason to suppose that it will continue to remain below 40/0d. The company will not make a cut in the January-March exportable quota to restore the price to a fairer level.

Lollandia Interest

At our last meeting when referring to the company's interest in Lollandia, I mentioned that certain negotiations were pending which it was possible might prove to be satisfactory. I am pleased to say that those negotiations were successful and the matter was dealt with fully in the report issued to the shareholders in April 23 last.

The Lollandia Co. introduced 25,000 of debenture stock and 50,000 shares in Arusha Plantations, Ltd., for disposal at a price of a quiteable mortgage held as security for advances. It was deemed to give Broomie shareholders an opportunity of purchasing this Arusha debenture stock and shares at the issue price, together with the tender £7,500 debenture stock and 75,000 shares acquired by this

company. The response of the shareholders was very gratifying, and they purchased £5,880 stock and 60,000 shares. Had market conditions been more favourable at the time of the issue, I venture to suggest that the total amount offered for sale would have been applied for. As it is we are left with £6,000 stock and 64,000 shares. As you are aware, Arusha Plantations is managed in London by Messrs. Matheson and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Jardine, Matheson (East Africa), Ltd., are the Nairobi local agents. I am the chairman of the company and Mr. Rycroft is also a director.

You will obviously not expect me to give you to-day information which is not available as yet to the company's own shareholders, but I can at least say that the directors of Arusha Plantations are thoroughly satisfied with the progress which has been made and with the future prospects. The report and accounts were adopted unanimously.

Education in S. Rhodesia

The administration of the Department of Education in Southern Rhodesia has been assigned to the Prime Minister. Hitherto education has been included in the portfolio of the Minister of Internal Affairs.

Benuela Railway

The improvement in the receipts of the Benuela Railway during the current year is being maintained. The latest traffic receipts for September show that gross receipts totalled £2,502,000 net receipts £12,454, compared with £2,700,000 and £11,016 during September of last year. Gross receipts for the first nine months of the year total £284,000, against £180,535 last year, while net receipts have increased from £56,400 in the first 9 months of 1936 to £150,118 in the corresponding period of 1937.

Mitlenek Cotts and Company, Ltd.

The 12th annual general meeting of Mitlenek Cotts and Company, Ltd., is to be held on November 3 next, and it is thought that the resolution increasing the authorised capital of the company from £100,000 to £200,000 by the issue of 100,000 shares of £2 each will be adopted. It is also expected that an opportunity will be afforded of reducing the authorised capital of the company to £100,000 by the issue of 100,000 shares of £1 each. The company is also expected to be able to reduce the authorised capital of the company to £100,000 by the issue of 100,000 shares of £1 each. The company is also expected to be able to reduce the authorised capital of the company to £100,000 by the issue of 100,000 shares of £1 each.

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Cotton Growing in Uganda Sudan Plantations Syndicate

WHEN Sir Philip Miles, Governor of Uganda, was entertained to luncheon in Manchester last week by the British Cotton Growing Association he gave a valuable review of the current policy of his Government in its relation to the cotton industry.

Responding to the remarks on the health, proposed by Lord Derby, Sir Philip said the cotton crop of Uganda had increased from 200,000 bales in 1935 to 325,000 bales in 1936 and 330,000 bales last year. For the current crop they had over 1,000,000 acres under cotton cultivation.

"For the last completed year our total exceeded expenditure by about £140,000, while the accumulated balances at the end of December last were about equal to a full year's revenue, for which cotton was largely responsible.

"In a primitive country like ours it is the duty of the Government that an increase in revenue, something to be used in reducing taxes, we decided, after an investigation, to simplify and reduce our taxation, one result of which was a reduction in railway freight to the coast.

"My Director of Agriculture is constantly telling me that we ought to base our finances on four-penny cotton. I hope he is not right about the fourpenny cotton, but I am sure he is right as regards our finances, because it is within our power to readjust our expenditure and organise ourselves so that if we have to pay a price as very low as cotton prices we can do so without hardship, as without reaching that disastrous phase I experienced in Tanganyika, when Native farmers, when cotton prices, came to the conclusion that they would not pay them to grow the crop.

A Cautious Policy

"With large crops in America and troubles in the Far East we have to be cautious and while things are good we must adjust our financial system—not by curtailing expenditure and refusing to spend money on necessary developments and improvements, but by getting our recurring charges down to such a figure that we reach the point at which we can look even fourpenny cotton in the face.

"To do this we must have a suitable staff, with European experts at the head of every branch. This, however, presents a difficulty when almost everybody above the grade of junior clerk must be imported from a country 3,000 miles away, so we must have education and training facilities for the Natives.

"Where will this lead us? It will lead us to a material field to the creation of a new nationality and consumption of goods and services, and British ideas of liberty and democracy. Towards creating a system in which the component parts will be as well adjusted as between the component parts of an organism.

"That is the greatest need of the East—Imperial defence, because of the bombs and bullets, but more because of the human beings."

Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Ltd., state in their annual report to June 30 that the net profit for the year, after provision for taxation and deduction of all contingencies, amounted to £300,291, which, with £374,468 brought forward, gives an available balance of £674,759. As already announced, it is proposed to pay a dividend of 10% and a bonus of 2½% less tax, absorbing £209,376, carrying forward the balance of £465,384.

The area harvested totalled 167,288 feddans in the Gezira and 5,206 in Zidab, the yield being 15,443 bales and 4,728 bales respectively. The total under cotton in the Gezira for 1937 is about 1,000,000 feddans, and in Zidab 5,206 feddans. The Gezira crop for 1937, and the remainder of the 1936 crop, has been disposed of, and good work has been made with the realisation of the available balance of £674,759. Gezira crop and the sale of the 1937 Gezira crop.

A resolution is to be submitted at the annual meeting altering the Articles of Association in respect of directorships. It is proposed that they be entitled to an amount equal to 10% of the net profits remaining after payment to shareholders of a dividend of 10% and a bonus of 2½% of the reserve, which is capitalised, thus doubling the issued capital upon which 2½% has to be earned before any question of directors' percentage arises. Since 1932 the directors have not been entitled to any thing under the provision in question. It is now proposed to alter the Articles of Association to read that in any financial year, including the financial year ending June 30, 1937, in which the gross amount declared by way of dividend shall be £200,000 or more, a sum equal to 5% of the amount by which the net profits exceed £200,000 shall be paid to directors.

Kassala Cotton Co.

The annual report of the Kassala Cotton Company for the year ending June 30, 1937, states that the balances brought forward totalled £63,688, from which the interim dividend and directors' percentage have been deducted, leaving £32,110. With the net profit of £249,038 there is a total credit balance of £281,148, from which it is proposed to pay a dividend of 10% and a bonus of 2½% for the year ended June 30, 1937, absorbing £37,500, and leaving £243,648 to be carried forward.

Cotton crop totalled 2,011 bales from the 31,837 feddans planted. The company's concession area has been increased by applying for 1,000 feddans, bringing the total to 33,300 feddans. The area under cotton for the present season is 28,671 feddans.

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Passengers for East Africa Late Steamship Movements

THE *Esperanza*, which left Harburg September 25, for East and South Africa, carries the following passengers:

BELGIAN
 Brewer, Mr. M.
 Lamm, Mrs. M.
 Ravenhill, Mr. C.

GERMAN
 Hensel, Mrs.
 Nothmann, Mrs.

Air Mail Passengers

Outward passengers on October 28 included C. F. H. K. J. Maurice, for Mombasa; Mrs. S. Mississ for Port Bell; and Mr. I. H. Mason, for Nairobi.

Passengers due to leave by the air mail tomorrow include Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Pearson for Kismayu, Mr. W. E. A. Mathison, and Miss Joan Mathison for Kisumu.

Home return passengers who are expected to arrive included the following from Kisumu: Messrs. G. G. Jones, J. Farley; B. Cheak; F. Johnston; N. Gerzou; B. Rumsaker; S. Borg; S. Wagner; and P. Moberg.

Passengers who arrived on October 27 included Mr. R. H. Croxar, from Beira; and Mr. C. E. Soben, from Nairobi.

Forthcoming Engagements

- Nov. 1.—Royal African Society, Dinna to Dave and Duchess of Gloucester, Grosvenor House.
- November 3.—Meeting of East African Section of Institution of Chambers of Commerce, 10, Cannon Street.
- November 4.—Plumbe's Group, Royal Albert Hall.
- November 5.—Herbert Matthews to speak on "Aforestation: its importance to Man in particular and to the Empire generally," 8 p.m.
- November 6.—Matabeleland and Mashonaland Centenary annual reunion dinner, Royal Mansions Hotel, Kenilworth, London.
- November 6.—British Empire Service League, 21, Albury, Albany Road, London.
- November 6.—Country Club, Embury, Hamilton, to speak on "The Empire's Problems," London.
- November 6.—Missionary Society, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, 7 p.m.
- November 21.—Dr. John Munn, to discuss Education of Africa, Royal Empire Society, 1, Strand, London, 8 p.m.
- November 27.—Royal Memorial Fund Commemorative Grosvenor House.

Secretaries of organisations are invited to notify arrangements as far in advance as possible.

News of Our Advertisers.

Climax Rock Drilling and Engineering Works, whose products are widely used by the oil companies in East Africa and the Rhodesias, are exhibiting their new air compressors, all measuring equipment, and pneumatic tools and appliances at the Public Works Exhibition, opened at the Agricultural Hall, on the 28th ult.

BRITISH INDIA
 Madras "Port" steamers for Hull 30th Oct.
 "Gloria" and "Doris" for 13th Africa Oct. 29.
 "Gloria" and "Doris" for 13th Africa Oct. 29.
 "Gloria" and "Doris" for 13th Africa Oct. 29.
 "Gloria" and "Doris" for 13th Africa Oct. 29.

INDIA-AFRICA
 "Gloria" and "Doris" for S. and E. Africa Oct. 29.
 "Gloria" and "Doris" for S. and E. Africa Oct. 29.
 "Gloria" and "Doris" for S. and E. Africa Oct. 29.
 "Gloria" and "Doris" for S. and E. Africa Oct. 29.

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 "Gloria" and "Doris" for New York from Beira Oct. 29.
 "Gloria" and "Doris" for New York from Beira Oct. 29.
 "Gloria" and "Doris" for New York from Beira Oct. 29.

Colonial Ex-Service Men Parade
 East Africans and Rhodesians who served during the war are invited by the British Empire Service League to attend a parade of Overseas Ex-Service Men at the Cenotaph on the morning of Remembrance Day, November 11. It is hoped to arrange for a special column consisting of ex-members of the Dominion and Colonial Forces. Tickets are necessary and applications should be sent as soon as possible to the Hon. Secretary, British Empire Service League, Empire House, Blandford Street, London, E.C. 4.

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

Beira is not only the outlet of the Territory administered by the Mozambique Company, but also of the Rhodesias, Katanga, Zambesi Valley, Nyasaland and the shores of Lake Nyasa. It carries the import and export traffic of the Copper Mines of Northern Rhodesia. Over 30 Steamship Lines call regularly at the Port, which has the most efficient and modern equipment.

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LIST OF SAILINGS

Ship	Leaving	Returning	Leaving	Returning
Union Castle	Oct. 26	Nov. 5	Nov. 12	Nov. 19
Onychan Castle	Nov. 9	Nov. 18	Nov. 25	Nov. 31
Stirling Castle	Nov. 23	Nov. 31	Dec. 7	Dec. 14
Burham Castle	Dec. 7	Dec. 14	Dec. 21	Dec. 28
Balmoral Castle	Dec. 21	Dec. 28	Jan. 4	Jan. 11
London Castle	Jan. 4	Jan. 11	Jan. 18	Jan. 25
Warwick Castle	Jan. 18	Jan. 25	Jan. 28	Feb. 4

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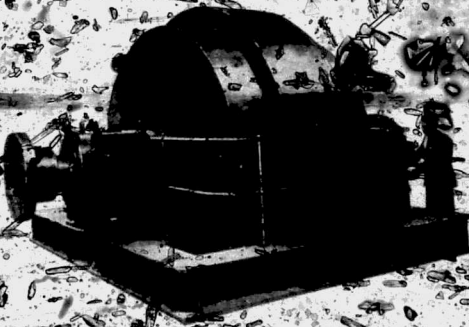
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