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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE PETITION, the text of which appears in this issue from European residents in the Musoma district of Tanganyika for the transfer of the area, or of the Mandate in respect of it to the Government of Kenya in a most timely document, Musoma's title calculated to impress favourably. Mistaken any Minister or indeed the most thoughtful non-officials in other parts of the Territory, to say nothing of the officials. As we have mentioned in years, there is an extremely strong case for the union of Tanganyika with the neighbouring British Dependencies of Kenya and Uganda, but, in our opinion, no case at all for the amputation of parts of Tanganyika adjacent to Kenya or Uganda. Some years ago there was an agitation for the incorporation of the Moshi and Arusha areas in Kenya Colony, and there was a time when a few people in Uganda desired to extend the borders of that Protectorate to the south of the Kagera River in order to embrace Bukoba, with its big Native coffee growing industry. Common sense extinguished those two movements, and it may safely be predicted that Musoma's present proposal will pass into oblivion for the same reasons.

The time has come when it is clear that Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika form one organic natural economic and administrative unit, and that they must sooner or later be relieved of the anachronistic superstructure of three separate Governments. An obvious reason for the postponement of action in this direction is the desire to avoid irritating, or appearing to irritate, a hypersensitive and suspicious Third Reich, which would promptly translate any such union as delib-

erately directed against its Colonial claims, despite the fact that Tanganyika can certainly never be returned to Germany. Those responsible for this Musoma petition appear not to have realised that the transfer to Kenya of such a gold-producing area would—to say nothing of reparations in Geneva—enrage Germany almost as much as wholesale union, and would equally serve the propagandist purposes. Confident that the *fait accompli* would have been accepted by Germany with resignation, we have in the past repeatedly urged union of the three contiguous territories, but at this particular moment, with international relations strained almost to breaking point, and with Czechoslovakia, Spain, China, Palestine, and the West Indies and other places and problems never before so far more prominently in the minds of the people and of the courts, it would be folly to make our resources on this issue, inevitable though we believe in a final access to be.

Musoma, then, appears to us to have done a disservice to the cause of East African union, to Tanganyika as well as to the Government, by the point made by the petitioners in respect of any impressive Complaint made of the lack of attention relative to the less roof for much improvement, but it can scarcely be questioned that no other mining area in the Territory has received so much consideration or is so favourably placed. The largest reef gold producer in the country is favourably situated from the standpoint of communications, has a comparatively satisfactory road system, and abundant Lake warmer services, and can obtain Native labour and supplies much more rapidly, cheaply, and cheaply than, say, the Luba goldfield.

There are, certainly not more than five hundred... from... deducting... the Germans... the present... the European population of the whole Territory.

Kenya suspended its royalties on... If... transfered to... gold miners... the European industry... Mixed Motives... favourable treatment... the little doubt that this monetary... consideration was prominently in... the organizers of the petition. Again... the Kenya and Uganda Rail... years... their opposition... Tanganyika... gold... Mixed motives inevitably enter... by... will have appreciation... nothing else happened. But... greater activity. Frankly... action which has been taken... demanding rectification... the Legislative Council... William Leach... the Government... Sir Mark Young...

REPUTATION GIVEN... Kenya for the efforts of officials and non-officials... Mr. G. C. Latham... A Tribute... Kenya more enthusiastic efforts... Agricultural Department... Kenya, especially in the... While in charge of the... Mr. Latham... Northern Rhodesia... upon the problems and progress of... unfortunate... the most persistent critics of Kenya... not many... to change their opinions... Kenya it must be admitted... such poor publicity agents for the country... their really loved... drawbacks...

very small... the hope that their... admitted to... known its... actual... bringing...

very small... on a better... Tanganyika... Nyasaland... Unsatisfactory Liaison With The Home Press... States... increasing... the Home Office... public platform... the confidence of... Home in the... and... as a whole... African... matter of... Kenya should... in that respect... of them all... Southern Rhodesia.

ROYAL COMMISSIONS... British-Dependent areas have a great importance and... The members receive generous... from the territories they tour... Specialists... shown the characteristic beauty of the country... during such social contacts they make a far greater... of the land than they can do when... evidence... of outstanding quality... the several spheres... perhaps quite unconsciously... and in casual conversation... give their... their special knowledge... avoid even a suspicion of pedantry... their rightful sphere... benefit of the outlook on...

An excellent example was provided when... Bledisloe himself... had organized a luncheon in his honour... the benefit of his advice... Lord... Bledisloe was recognized as a real... and... advice... wisdom or... should...

me the bird's nest of a young bird's nest... for some time been in the... Bleaisloe, unhesitatingly... ing the weak point in... verse comments. "He runs away... that the best part, just when... from the best part of view; a... asking to establish a fair quality... United Kingdom; that verdict is...

is that Bleaisloe... that settlers... other than on... to enter here upon an... (two cattle breeding... solely to all... members of the Royal... the decision to renege... are visiting... the major... where there is sought.

NOTES BY THE WAY

ST. PHILIP'S... Governor of... in Scotland last... group... had the happy idea of sending some... air mail to his friends in the... to be... from Scotland to London... wrapped in paper... aboard the... on Sunday... parcel was made... London; a... to a... on its... been able to... of the birds yesterday.

... have known it. This attitude of the... the word 'slave' is striking, no... and perhaps disturbing to modern abolitionists, but... could be given... Zanzibar's...

Christian Ritual in the Bush

... REVELAY can be very impressive... more... station in... was done at the... College Chapel in... Northern... Bishop May. The ceremony... the west doors of the Chapel, the... headed... his... of... with ceremonial ascription... the cross on the barred doors... the Name... the Bishop's entry... to the... and the... the... the first... and stre... made a deep impression... especially as the... and the... Moreover, the day was the... of the... which gave a personal... the celebration... would have delighted the heart of the late Rev. St... of Magida, an enthusiast... and... its... A "Healing Oil" for Ant-Stings...

Obitua Cacao

... the best facts... have... the... 1934 edition of... the... "Economic... the... as... in the... has always been accepted... that cacao is obtained... the... and as... fact, that... also given... from the Greek words, ... meaning... of its many... and... can it have been...

A "Healing Oil" for Ant-Stings

... which the... of... are a major factor... and... are a... by... to... of avoiding... the... The Zanzibar Department of Agriculture... it has discovered a proprietary "Healing Oil" which... who afterwards... the intense stings of the insects, and... efficient and profitable. There should be great scope for the... excellent...

A Slave on the Zanzibar Coast

... the very... slave... the year 18... the real condition of... Macker... the... the... he bought... died; but... Messrs. Smith, Macker... finally as... his death... in fact, he... really he was... and

Defects of the Colonial Service

Colonial Empire Sacrificed to Careerism

The Colonial Office has called this book "The Careerist's Guide to the Colonies" and it is a pity that it has not been written by a more experienced hand. The Colonial Office is a body of men who have been trained in the universities and in the public schools of England and who have been sent to the Colonies to administer the Empire. They are not men who have been trained in the Colonies and who have been sent to the Colonies to administer the Empire. They are not men who have been trained in the Colonies and who have been sent to the Colonies to administer the Empire.

Any one who doubts the importance of his work as a member of the Colonial Service should read this book which shows the importance of his work in the Colonies. The Colonial Service is a body of men who have been trained in the universities and in the public schools of England and who have been sent to the Colonies to administer the Empire.

Africanisation of the Service

It is noted that the officers are posted to the Colonies in the first instance and that the promotion of the present scheme of generalisation of the Colonial Service as for the eye for Tropical Africa is seriously considered. Such a first step in the promotion of officers would be a commendable step. The Colonial Service, though commonly separated, possesses a practice many of its characteristics as a single Imperial Service. It had been a group of men who had been trained in the universities and in the public schools of England and who have been sent to the Colonies to administer the Empire.

Putting the Man Before the Country

West Africa and Rhodesia, in commenting on the transfer of some valued public servant from East Africa to a distant Dependency in which his knowledge will be largely wasted, or on the transfer of East Africa to a man whose previous experience can not be expected to give him any special and accurate appreciation of its difficulties, has often driven home the point that consideration should be given to the claims of the individual rather than to the needs of the territory. Whereas the best interests of the public servant are to be considered, those of the individual public servant are to be considered.

Constant emphasis is placed on the fact that the prospects of promotion in any one part of the Colonial Empire to another must be based on the demand for men in the Colonies themselves. It is to be noted that the Colonial Office is to be considered in the light of the fact that the interests of the Colonies themselves are to be considered. There is, of course, a modicum of truth in that idea but it certainly does not represent pure and unadulterated wisdom. Provided the officer is physically and mentally healthy there is no reason why he should not suffer greater harm by spending his whole life in the Colonies than by spending his whole life in the Colonies. As the employer of the business man will not be afraid of directing any tendency to parochialism and of giving him as wide an experience as possible, so a Colonial Government might achieve similar results.

How greatly we must improve the organization of the Colonial Office and the contacts between that Office and the Governments of the Colonial

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Undue Emphasis upon Official Careers

It has been noted that the emphasis throughout is upon the career of the individual officer, instead of upon the Colonial Dependencies generally and collectively, though the object of the scheme of uniformity is to be considered in the light of the fact that the interests of the Colonies themselves are to be considered. There is, of course, a modicum of truth in that idea but it certainly does not represent pure and unadulterated wisdom. Provided the officer is physically and mentally healthy there is no reason why he should not suffer greater harm by spending his whole life in the Colonies than by spending his whole life in the Colonies. As the employer of the business man will not be afraid of directing any tendency to parochialism and of giving him as wide an experience as possible, so a Colonial Government might achieve similar results.

Colonial Propaganda in Germany

How the Claim to Colonial is Sustained

PHOTOGRAPHS, posters, signs and placards, exhibitions and stage-traveling troupes, all of which furnish a hundred times as much propaganda as could be obtained in any other way, are used to keep the German people interested in the colonial question. The African League, which is not in fact a League, but an organization of the Reich, headed by Heinrich Himmler, has recently begun a series of public-scale demonstrations. The first of these is through the colonial streets of the "Großartilleriepark" in Berlin, led by the Commandant-General, General von Lettow-Verbeck, Commander-in-Chief in East Africa from 1914 to 1918, leading the German colonial contingent to Colonial Day, a sort of "merit sanctuary" displaying a huge model of a "Herr Hitler surrounded by the 144,000 Honour and Justice," a huge modern map of Africa on a low plain in the centre of the floor, and on the walls large placards, each with a picture of a famous German colonial leader and a quotation from some sayings of his; a host of speakers addressing a gathering of the people, including one by General von Lettow from the top of the Bremer Colonial Memorial, a high and towering block of stone roughly carved into the semblance of a colossal African elephant, and these were features of the display, nicely arranged in groups. The whole of Bremer had to be taken to German Colonial Day.

The German Colonial League has also been using the current propaganda program based on three grounds: national honour, and the right to equality, reparations, and "Comradeship" by the Versailles Treaty, and the necessity for reparation of reparations, and in the name of the "Colonial League" by which is meant Germany of the Allied and Associated Powers that Germany was unfit to own and administer Colonies. At all these demonstrations the good work done by German soldiers, sailors, traders, scientists, colonialists and engineers in exploring and developing the former Colonies is proclaimed broadcast and with great emphasis, special stress being laid on the skill of German medical science and practitioners, which is presented to the world with remedies for several of the diseases and diseases of the tropics, so enabling former states to develop fruitful work in the Colonies. That is held to be a strong basis for the claim that Germany has a right to a place among Colonizing nations by the right of her culture and the intensity of the desire she had to accomplish what she does. Criticism of the democracy of Britain, France, Belgium and Portuguese in Africa, and of their handling of the rich mineral deposits of the territories now under mandate under German control, they would, of course, have given far better results. It is also alleged that development of those territories is deliberate neglect.

At Bremen the German Colonial League was proclaimed the present bearer of the tradition of the older societies, which kept alive the desire of Colonial possession during the years of comp

romise, national idealism of political philosophy. The German colonial movement, under many forms, has been allowed to retain their own schools, libraries and medical services, and to improve them. To the German people, their Germans are held back to lead to the World War. In the words of the German Colonial League, "Realism is made in the words of the smallest, colonial policy is possible only when the interests of the majority of the nation, supported by the force of purpose and conviction."

German League Tough With Africa

The German Colonial League, with its 20,000 members, possesses a large specialist library of the subject, and one of the biggest in the world, a mass of remarkable literature dealing with international Colonial literature, and studies regarding instruction in the history and conduct of German and foreign colonisation and Colonial policy.

The League keeps closely in touch with Germany in the former German Colonies, using the monthly "Deutsches Afrika" in the Reich to build schools in the Colonies, and to give financial and other support to its countrymen and women there. One small interesting point has emerged from recent speeches that the many gifts sent to Germans abroad, especially at Christmas, are carried free of charge by the German African shipping lines.

There are, of course, schools in Germany for the training of men and women destined for life in Africa, and what is far less significant, training camps for Germans brought home from Africa for a period of intensive indoctrination with Nazi ideas prior to being sent back, often with some special powers on behalf of the Party, to pass on their knowledge to their compatriots who are to be drawn more and more closely into an exclusively German community.

Propaganda in the Labour Camps

In this connexion it is interesting to recall that Mr. N. P. Macdonald, after an extended tour of Germany, wrote in *The Empire Review* that "every camp of the compulsory Labour Service is flooded with well-produced books containing extensive accounts of Germany's past Colonial empire and her ambition for the future, as well as reports on the work of Colonial matters as organized during the summer months, and are attended to by both sexes. A school devoted to this purpose has recently been opened near Berlin where on Italian Colonial policy is especially favoured by official circles as giving a German pattern by which German expansion might be brought about. Italy's march into Abyssinia is the title of a film widely distributed in Germany some months ago. I asked the Reich officials whether German companies try to march into the former Colonies, and they have shown me how to do it, as they report which business in Germany it should, and was an extreme view."

Our Correspondence Columns
are clearing up the points of view
and opinions of the African
Rhodesians, who are friendly and
friendly to the colonialists.

This allegation has often been refuted in detail by East Africa and Rhodesia, which first referred to the subject in the issue of June 30.

The Riddle of Zimbabwe

Not "Ruins", Says Mr. le Roux

From "Carnegie Journal"

MR. JRE. DONISON has been propagating about Zimbabwe that it is a "ruined" city in Southern Africa. Writes Mr. le Roux in a paper and paper magazine in the Southern Rhodesian *Today Mail*, and the *East Africa and Rhodesia* has from time to time given considerable space to what is an exceedingly debatable topic. My readers may like to know what evidence Mr. le Roux adduces in support of his "ruined" contention.

Far back in the late 1800s Mr. le Roux had heard the stories told by Wilhelm Jacobs and other pioneers to the effect that the "ruins" of the district had informed him that the "ruins" of the walls of Zimbabwe were "packed" to the lifetime of the older Natives then living, and that any Natives had assisted in the work—probably 30 to 35 years earlier. In fact, it was the appearance of the Matabele and their bloodthirsty raids that had stopped the work. "Ruins" is a misnomer as applied to Zimbabwe, says Mr. le Roux. The only ruined part was the entrance to the "temple" enclosure, which had fallen down and was restored by Mr. Donison, the Acting Director of Public Works, in 1903 or 1904; and when the first lot of workmen he employed failed to do the work properly, he referred him to the descendants of the men who had done the work originally and had hereditary knowledge of the method. These were found and did the job well.

Weathering and Intrusive Vegetation

Then there is no evidence of weathering of the stone sufficient to justify real antiquity; the stone steps now here show any wear from the passage of foot traffic and in the case of the "ruins" had been occupied for many years of time.

Now, has intrusive vegetation, so destructive in action in abandoned tropical buildings, disrupted the plan of the structure. When Mr. le Roux visited Zimbabwe, more than 20 years ago, the two big trees in the southern fern section of the "enclosure" at the time they had stumps grow, and he noted that the stones of the wall were carefully packed and the bases of the trees without the slightest signs of displacement. So they must have been placed there when the trees were full-grown—say 20 years ago.

Finally, the author contends that the "chevron" design in the wall and the carved soapstone head were well within the power of the Natives of the day, and even those of the present day. This conclusion is confirmed in remarkable fashion by the excavations at Mapungubwe, in the Northern Transvaal, which have been going on since 1933, and which show that the "ruins" far from being unique, are an outstanding example of the stone *bricks* which were a feature of a Bantu culture of quite recent times. Mapungubwe is dated about A.D. 1500, and it has been well established that the culture persisted in many places in Southern Rhodesia and the northern Transvaal until it was wiped out by the Matabele incursions of the nineteenth century.

As for the argument from intrusive vegetation, the feebly ruined condition of the Maya cities and temples in Central America, where great stones have been buffed apart by tree growth, and of Angkor Wat in Cambodia, as exposed to the attack of tropical vegetation, are evidence enough of considerable age—say 1,000 years—of the wearing effect of human feet on stone, and seen in the doorsteps of Georgian houses in London, where occupation has been comparatively brief.

Education in S. Rhodesia

Mr. Hargrave's New Policy

THE REVOLUTION in school education so successfully accomplished in Southern Rhodesia by the present Prime Minister, the Hon. G. M. Hargrave, is recorded in the *Today Mail* of the 10th Director of Education, and comments thus:

The new policy naturally entails a great deal of change. The amount of time given to preparation for work in the schools has been increased. Home work in the primary schools has to a large extent been reduced or abolished. Steps have been taken in the matter of classification of pupils to a greater extent by age rather than by attainment alone.

On the examination side, consideration is being given to changes necessitated by preparation for the Cambridge School Certificate examination. The Rhodesian Junior Certificate examination was held for the last time in December. The first selective examination (comprising English, arithmetic and intelligence tests) was held as an experimental basis in November.

The programme of re-organisation is a comprehensive one which will extend over several years, but it may fairly be claimed that a satisfactory beginning has been made in the implementing of the new policy.

cordial acknowledgment is made of a £2,000 grant by the Lottery Trustees for games and hobbies; the desirability, from an educational point of view, of encouraging children to make beneficial use of their leisure hours can scarcely be over-estimated.

School Attendance and Tours

Attendance is complicated by the scattered population, the frequent migration of pupils, and the absence of any reliable census of children of school age. It is rather surprising that juvenile delinquency figures so largely in the report, with non-attendance and irregular attendance, the number of children on "probation" now steadily increasing. On the other hand, the kindergarten attendance is so good that admission has had to be refused to a number of children of 4½ to 5 years of age. "This seems to be an increasing tendency on the part of parents to require occupation for their exceptionally bright children of the ages of 4 and 5," says the report sarcastically.

The tours for boys and girls—20 boys visited Germany, Holland and Great Britain in 1932, and 24 girls have come to the Old Colony. They are stated to have proved of high educational and social value, and are to be continued. Lucky youngsters!

The establishment of the Bulawayo Technical School is rebred with satisfaction. Two of the pupils of its mining department were placed first in South Africa, in the "Intelligence of gold" and "power plant" subjects, and 1,012 students enrolled in the technical and commercial evening classes. In Salisbury only 33 students took Native languages.

Coloured and Indian children have 10 schools with 45 teachers; the attendance averages 1,005, or 81.3%. The work of these schools continues to be of a very satisfactory character.

The Southern Rhodesia Air Corps has undertaken aerial photographic work for the first time; the Rhodesian Dr. A. B. B. has been surveyed for five miles on each side, determining the type of vegetation, in case it should be necessary to miss a two-mile wide clearing to the invasion from P. *fly* *Glossy* *morosians*.

Tackling Kenya's Problems

Governor's Address to the Legislature

SOME of the main points of the address of Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Governor of Kenya, to his Legislature were briefly noted in our last issue. The full text of the speech has now been received by air mail, and the following points can be added.

To strengthen the Defence Committee, two non-official members are being co-opted, and a second non-official member has been added to the Supply Board, the new Main Power Committee, of which the Chief Native Commissioner is Chairman, has three official, and three non-official members.

A full scheme for the organisation of the North African Rifles has been approved.

Except when the Legislative Council is sitting, the fortnightly routine meeting of the Executive Council is to be followed on the next day by a meeting restricted to the consideration of the constructive development programme, said His Excellency, adding that these development meetings have hitherto been devoted mainly to agriculture and that a handbook on soil conditions and crop and stock possibilities is being compiled. The principal job of the Executive Council in this connexion is to initiate and co-ordinate, referring the detailed work to other committees.

Reorganising the Government Machine

Reorganisation of the Central Government as suggested by Sir Alan Pim, namely, by means of an increase in the number of channels through which work can flow, and the transfer of routine functions from the shoulders of the Chief Secretary, is to be achieved by methods differing from those proposed by the Commissioner appointed by the Secretary of State to investigate the position, since it was generally agreed that it would neither be practicable nor desirable to transfer the post of Chief Native Commissioner into that of an executive secretary to Government; he must be free to travel round the country.

In consequence, the resignation of Sir Alan Pim's team of three secretaries was not feasible, and the place of the three secretaries has been taken by the Chief Secretary, the Deputy Secretary and the Chief Native Commissioner. For similar reasons it was not possible to group departments under secretaries to Government in such a straightforward manner as Sir Alan has suggested.

The reorganising is, however, being carried out, as the main intention to which it is possible in the present circumstances, and with the present restrictions, and the Governor believes that this reorganisation will lead to more efficient and expeditious work and to greater opportunity for the consideration of broad problems of policy.

The De-Stocking Problem

A Native Lands Trust Bill and a Cropping and (Amendment) Bill, which are to be introduced, are designed to give effect to the recommendations of the Kenya Land Commission and to settle the land problem, so that more time and energy may thereafter be devoted to tackling the many urgent problems affecting the prosperity and welfare of all races.



SIR R. BROOKE-POPHAM

Of the de-stocking, I think, with special reference to the Kambari country, the Governor said:

"It would probably take a generation to bring about the results required, merely by a process of education and nothing else. By that time a different problem would have arisen, not that of restoring fertility to the soil, but of supplying food to a starving population. Our action has not been precipitate or premature."

The object of de-stocking is to preserve the fertility of Kambari for the present people and their children. The object is not to provide cattle for Liebigs. The Liebigs factory forms an integral and valuable part of the soil conservation programme, but it is a means to the end, not an end in itself. The de-stocking action coincides with the opening of the Liebigs factory because it affords the outlet for which Government had been waiting. It has been decided the stock without compensating the owners might have become necessary, but would have been repugnant to the traditions of fair treatment. The entrance of Liebigs has provided the means whereby owners can obtain a fair price for stock that would otherwise be unsaleable, and through it de-stocking has become practicable.

The process is not being carried out in a haphazard manner, but is based on surveys which are as thorough as time and staff allow.

Regeneration of Ukamba Pasture

Although reduction of stock is one of the essentials, it is not the only action being taken in Ukamba. Positive action is also proceeding, such as tree planting, terracing and closing certain areas to grazing, so as to allow nature to carry out her work of regeneration. Certain things occasionally give cause for consternation—for instance, to find that after encouraging the Natives to grow Napier grass and making them a free issue of spades, they will not use it as fodder for their cattle, as all they have been told that it is a deliberate attempt on the part of the Government to poison their cattle; this is in spite of the fact that Napier grass is used regularly as food for Government oxen at Mwachao.

On the other hand, there is much to cause confidence in the possibility of regenerating the country. Areas that are closed to grazing recuperate in a remarkable way, and suitable crops grow well. Several locations are co-operating, and great work is being done. The people are becoming alive to the necessity of conservation, so anxious to learn, and are beginning to take steps on their own, such as manuring land. It is a long time, but means a hopeless task, and one can already see results from the work that has been done.

Misleading the Ignorant

Exaggerations of a Kikuyu Speaker

WHEN SECTIONS of the British public are asked to believe the most absurd nonsense about Kenya, and when the speaker or writer is a native of that Colony or a resident of long standing, a host of unkind taunts are among the unwelcome accessories of their face value.

The Independent Labour Party's Summer school of last year, for instance, was well served by the misrepresentations of Mr. Tomo Kenyatta, who used for himself Johnstone Kenyatta, and who now describes himself not only as general secretary of the Kikuyu Central Association, but also as Vice-President of the International African Service Bureau.

According to a summary of his address, given by the I.L.P., he said that the British workers were

ignorance of the conditions in the country, where the Natives had suffered from a brutal and calculated aggression ever since the hands of Imperialism first spread over Kenya in 1895, and particularly since it became a Crown Colony in 1900. In the sources of wealth were realised by the Natives had failed succeeding British Governments, including Labour Governments, and made the white lord of the white chief when they had presented Royal Commissions would inquire into abuses and give the Natives justice. This commission was followed another, however, at the end of all the many negotiations the lot of the Native was actually worse.

He held that the only hope of obtaining justice for the oppressed workers, not only of Kenya, but of other parts of the Empire was for the British and Colonial workers to unite and to insist upon fair play. "It was strange the imposing demonstrations were frequently held in Hyde Park and Trafalgar Square dealing with the abuses from which the Jewish minority suffered in Germany, but rarely, if ever, was a demonstration called to expose the abuses from which the Native majorities in the British Empire suffered."

A Caribbean Story about De-stocking

The speaker referred particularly to the whole sale stealing of cattle from the Natives by the British authorities at the instigation of a meat factory which was exploiting the territory and which needed cattle. Five thousand Kenyan tribesmen had protested against this theft. They had called their protest to the British Colonial Secretary, who had replied to the effect that he had been informed that the British Government officials in Kenya were active in the best interests of the Native population and that he could not interfere. Under such circumstances the only course of action open for the tribesmen was to go on a strike, and they had collectively organised it as a "sit-down" protest. The speaker appealed to British workers to intervene in order that the confiscation of Native cattle for the benefit of a capitalist undertaking should be stopped.

Such is the summary issued to the Press. The passage quoted in this issue from the latest address of the Governor of Kenya are sufficient answer to some of these allegations, all of which are tendentious and which are so peculiar to anyone knowing Kenya as not to be worth detailed refutation in these pages. Whereas they do great harm among people ignorant of East Africa, they do them exec and manifest exaggeration as compared to others how little worthy of credit are such distortions.

All-Africa Touring Congress

Belgian Congo's Enterprising Scheme

FOUNDED on the undoubted but little appreciated fact that climatic conditions in all parts of Africa are always ready for the tourist at some time of the year as a result of its wide range of latitude and altitude, the International Tourist Alliance is holding a Congress by the first All-Africa Touring Congress to inaugurate a scheme to co-ordinate, facilitate and develop all forms of touring by road, sea, water and air throughout the entire continent.

The Congress is to be held at Congo-Maritime, the Belgian Congo, from October 5 to 12, and will be attended by delegates from the Dominions and colonies of nations having interests in Africa, and the members of the Government, including a series of seven lectures illustrating the benefits of such a scheme.

The Alliance is based in Brussels and has a membership of over 3,000,000.

Petition from Mutoma

For Transfer of District to Kenya

WE ARE informed that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has just received through the Governor of Tanganyika the following petition.

"We, the undersigned, do hereby petition that His Majesty's Government will consider and approve the transfer of the Mutoma district of Tanganyika Territory to be a part of the Kenya Colony. In the alternative, that the land rate be transferred (in respect of the above area) to the Government of Kenya."

"In this petition, we occupy place before you in the following facts:

(1) The district of Mutoma is geographically, geologically and strategically part of Kenya Colony.

(2) The commercial, industrial, and social life of this district centres chiefly in Kisumu and Nairobi in Kenya Colony.

(3) Large numbers of Kenya Natives, part of the Kavirondo and Masai tribes are residents and working in the said area.

(4) The said area is less than one and a half hours from Kisumu and within two hours from Nairobi by air.

(5) Regularly all postal communication is through Nairobi, Kisumu in Kenya Colony, and communication by post or otherwise through Dar es Salaam is in some tedious, expensive, and primitive and results in great waste of time.

(6) Nairobi is the main medical centre of East Africa, and the only one that affords facilities for serious surgical and medical cases.

(7) The roads in the district are deplorably bad, and it is cut off from all outside road communication for six months in the year. As the Kenya Government has already connected up its main area with excellent all-weather roads up to the Mutoma district border, it would entail no great expense to extend roads into the district, which expense the Tanganyika Government has so far not made the slightest effort to meet.

(8) The most easy and cheapest route for the export of the district's goods and second-class mail is via Nairobi, Mombasa and Mombasa.

(9) In our humble opinion the said area is too remote from Dar es Salaam to be efficiently administered there. The police, medical, and other services appear to be scarce, and the necessary funds, and discipline amongst the Native tribes is lax. Theft and murder are of almost daily occurrence, and disease is rampant throughout the area.

(10) The manufacture of raw spirit, known as moshi or brandy, made from bananas and grain, goes on uncontrolled. The police have no adequate staff or transport to deal with it, and this practice is steadily increasing the State's losses.

(11) All moneys collected by the Government from the district to maintain an efficient administration are lost.

Four petitions have already urged His Majesty's Government to transfer the said territory to Kenya or the Masai, but we feel that the Kenya Government has no other reasons.

It is added that members of the petition represent tribes who form the bulk of the population of the district, and who have not been approached by the Government in a holistic or population of the district.

It is also pointed out that the Mutoma district is a most fertile and well-watered area, and that it is a most important source of food and shelter for the population of the district.

Rhodesian Amalgamation

Strongly Supported by Bishop Paget

AMALGAMATION of the two Rhodesias, possibly with the incorporation of Nyasaland, with the present Governments, possibly of Salisbury, is the favoured verdict of the Bishop of Southern Rhodesia, the Rt. Rev. E. F. Paget, after hearing much of the evidence tendered by the Commission, and the questions asked by the Commissioners, and the answers given.

A long letter in the Southern Rhodesian Church Magazine gives the Bishop's views on the main points of which are as follows:

Southern Rhodesia does not always accept criticism in practice. The Commission has made the Colony to see that it is not, and that it is to the good. The Commission has also shown that Africans should be encouraged to amalgamate with the Union of Southern Rhodesia, which is a short and easy way, wanting no more of the process of education rather than the education for all the people. He urges more to be done for the Africans, who have earned it by their own financial contributions as taxpayers, as the State's Rhodesian citizens, and as God's children.

The Bishop would welcome provincial government in each territory under amalgamation with the maintenance of the Imperial vote and representation of the local voters in the Governments. Native taxation wages and the colour bar (which, however, the original Union in Southern Rhodesia has present a grant of Native privileges) need to be diffused widely in the three territories. The Provincial Governments would safeguard the interests of the natives in each territory until such time as these differences can be removed; the Africans in any territory should not be expected to forego their present privileges or that under amalgamation the same should exist in any one territory should be nominally given to all natives.

The letter concludes: "I have come round to the support of amalgamation with such provincial provisions as I believe to be in the best interests of Southern Rhodesia that its isolation and instability should be broken down. I believe that amalgamation economically and financially will bring heavy burdens upon the country, but they are burdens in the interest of the future, which the country should shoulder, and which, courageously and unselfishly accepted, will make for a greater Rhodesia, not merely territorially but morally and spiritually."

Evidence to the Commission

Given in Abercorn and Kasama

Witness in Administration, after perjury and other officials, better roads and communication, more co-ordination in defence, increased European and Native education, increased European settlement and encouragement for local industries, these were the advantages of amalgamation. The two Rhodesias, and Nyasaland, by the Commission. Evidence given to the Royal Commission in Abercorn, Northern Rhodesia, was urged as one reason why people did not stay in the area, though the climate was suitable in every respect. The settlement was hindered of Native opportunities. Government and the skilled Native artisans should be encouraged, and the man's wages. Native troops were essential for defence, as the K. A. R. in Kenya.

much more were many young men, but the ablest who would make good at once, jobs were not wanted. As would be seen under the heading of "Education".

The evidence also stated that the people are satisfied with the education and the facilities provided by the present Government, and might like to see the usual objections to the present arrangements, but the general public would not desire more European settlers, as they might not be so satisfied with the present ones, and though amalgamation might bring advantages they did not care to take the risk.

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In Praise of Red Poll

Lord Bledisloe, Chairman of the Royal Commission, has promised to present a silver challenge bowl for the best Red Poll bull at the annual cattle show at Kaituma, Northern Rhodesia, that hangs on his opinion that the formless dual purpose breed for the Colony.

PERSONALITY

Lord Hilditch has recently opened the Victoria Memorial in Salisbury, Zambia.

Mr. Gray, General Manager of the Rhodesia Electric Supply Corporation, has been appointed to the position of General Manager of the Rhodesia Electric Supply Corporation.

Lord Hailey's study of the problems of the Rhodesia has been published in October under the title of 'An African Survey'.

Mr. Huggins, Prime Minister of the Rhodesia, has been appointed to the position of General Manager of the Rhodesia Electric Supply Corporation.

Mrs. and Mr. Brown, two very well-known tennis players in the game area of Nyasaland, are on their way to England on holiday.

Lord Hilditch, who has recently been appointed to the position of General Manager of the Rhodesia Electric Supply Corporation, has been appointed to the position of General Manager of the Rhodesia Electric Supply Corporation.

Mr. Pierre Ryckmans, Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, has arrived in Belgium on leave during his absence.

Lord Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, whose health has greatly improved, hopes to return to Kenya in October or November to take up residence in his new cottage at Nyoni.

Prince George of the Royal House of Bavaria and Graf Ludwig von Helldorf have been in the Southern and parts of Northern Rhodesia, including a visit to the Victoria Memorial in Salisbury.

Mr. J. J. Robertson, a well-known sportsman, has been appointed to the position of General Manager of the Rhodesia Electric Supply Corporation.

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Enjoy Keeping
 Milk on
BOVRIL

Rhodes Njube, formerly of the... gila, and son of Njube, the... in January of last year, and now... collected by friends in Southern Rhodesia... help of the Government a memoir... has been... over his grave in Grahamstown cemetery... and dedicated by the Dean of Grahamstown... were, the youngest of Lohen's three sons... in Rhodesia.

Mr. Benjamin Gamble, advising... Imperial Airways, has... escaped... while on holiday... on sea... Having been... washed... water whilst bathing, he was, by a... coincidence, rescued by the London manager... who dived in... clothed and... him to the beach. Gamble had to be administered, and Mr. Gamble was then... home, where pneumonia developed... which he is making a slow recovery... able to return to business...

For the Hartley election in Southern Rhodesia the following forty candidates have been nominated: Mr. L. M. V. Mason (United Party), Mrs. P. M. Trench (Reformist), J. Golding and C. J. S. Chesman (Party), and Mrs. H. H. ... of the Rhodesian Party was expected to stand, but he declined to do so. Golding took his place as the... 21-hour... was nominated... to which he is a frequent contributor, and Mr. Beamish is well remembered in Tanganyika for... his... politics during the Cameron... frequent, forceful, and... of Rhodesia.

Obituary

Major J. A. Stoddard, formerly of the Sudan, died suddenly in Cobham on Monday at the age of 61. Mr. T. A. Miles, of Widdowson, formerly of Southern Rhodesia, has passed away in Salisbury at the age of 60. Mr. Frank Hives, a former Provincial Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, who had lived in Southern Rhodesia for some time, died a few days ago in Salisbury leaving a widow and daughter. His death was announced by a notice in the Standard of Rhodesia, which was discovered to be a hoax. The story goes that he was told by natives that there were "vicious" in the district which he proposed to burn, and these natives had died down. Mr. Haldon, who died on Wednesday at the age of 62, succeeded in this field in 1933, before which he had been a flax farmer, a Kenya's film factor, a furniture salesman and a cook in a cargo ship. He had been in straitened circumstances for years. Mr. Leo Grabemius, whose death at the age of 61 was announced in Bergamo, was the inventor of the doctrine of "cultural continuum" which he introduced to Africa and elsewhere, when in Southern Rhodesia he visited Zimbabwe, and... that 6000 years ago it had been an... of the... and... of... 6000 years ago it had been an... of the... and... of... were... by naturalists, biologists and photo-scientists, although he was highly thought of in his native... he found... among British authorities on African... of Rhodesia.

The Duke and Duchess Leave Their Programme in Kenya

The Duke and Duchess... and... Imperial Airways... The Duke and Duchess... the... a... House... the... next morning... the... Lady... the... Duchess... stay for a... two or three... putting short visits... Their Royal Highnesses... are expected to attend the... meeting... at Government House... where... party... in... week later they will attend a special... at Nakuru and... a... of... to... follow... to... of... to... by... law... the... of the Duke...

... who visited... Rhodesia... some... ago, and... Braddon North in the House of Commons... in October... to... for... to... the... of the Duke...

Grand New Work BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE GOLDEN BOUGH"

The Native Races of Africa and Madagascar

SIR JAMES GEORGE RAZER

This work, the fruit of four... with the... is the... of... research... more than half a century... Sir James... made copious notes and extracts from... thousands of books and... that he has read in the... of his... researches, and in the present volume the notes and extracts dealing with the native races of Africa and Madagascar are set forth... The result is a cross-section of a wide continent, a mosaic of first-hand accounts drawn from... administrators, all who have studied and... the... from... the... is a picture with many dark corners, of... tyranny and bloodshed, yet... by charming pieces of... and folklore... not only to students of... but to all who are... in the history of human culture, and... through which our... has been relieved... The... over... literature that... the... of... Host... C. S. 1934... in Demy 1to. With Postcard... Special Maps... published on October 15... BECKETT & CO. LONDON W.C.1

African Migration

A Native's Point of View

WHICH CAN BE CALLED EM that brings the natives to the colonies, and the "white man" and "some" settlers in the British East African Dependencies is that the native is not a "slave". He migrates only in search of a better home to seek adventure and betterment, or a small just business, like it is. And he leaves many problems behind him—deserted villages and children, depletion of man-labour in the home village, trouble on the roads, and other complications.

Of course, the European is to blame—or so say the good people who have little or nothing of Africa or of the continent but a goodly salary for him. They will say that heavy taxation drives these men from home.

In a restricted sense the European is to blame. Before he came the weaker tribes kept within their stockaded villages until these were eaten up, raided, marauded; women left their homes at their peril. With the "white man" established, Natives walk hundreds of miles to procure work, some travel to the mines in a lorry, and which in Uganda have been complaining that they exert their authority over their subjects, the girls jump on the back of motor-buses to Kampala and to escape their "white" dictation.

Migration Preceded the European

The report of the Nyasaland Labour Commission was met to the critics at Home, who wrote letters to and articles in such papers as the *Manchester Guardian* on the "African exodus" due, not as indicated, to the inescapable pressure of taxation and the lack of cash income. The *Guardian*, honest enough to admit that these strategies were all written by Europeans without exact knowledge of the mind of the African himself, published with commendable enterprise a literal translation of a letter written by a born Nyasalander to the Native newspaper of *Nyasaland* and the contents of that communication must have come as a surprising revelation to the *Manchester* journal and to its readers who had been feasting on details of the "African exodus". The writer, a Nyasa, born who emigrated to Northern Rhodesia to work in a fella, here, his comparisons to look at the question as a

whole, by all people, he says, "as in his migration into our country began by the Europeans and the values which they have brought and the declared to have destroyed our village life. I am sure that migration did not come with the arrival of Europeans. It was in the land long before that, and in every land."

He then quotes the Arabs in the Ndola district, his paramount chief in Nyasaland, whose very name, Chikuramayembe, means "The One Who Crossed Over," and the "Ngoni," who came from the south. All these were migrants, he rightly claims. Did they regret the lands they had left and send home ivory and cattle? Not a bit of it; here, they said, is comfort, and Nyasaland can be anywhere.

In his own country of Nyasaland, he continues, some leave home because of their "low estate," some because they are orphans, some because they are poor, and they find betterment, wives and family, and even wealth in their new place. Why should they return to a life that is only rewarded by maize porridge? He is sorry for parents, but if they look at the successful emigrants, can they truthfully say:

"This migration should be stopped."

And I say that this thing is not only among you who are back folk, but Europeans also can migrate and settle down, indeed, they are the ones for it. They too do not for the reason I have placed at—namely, that, having found comfort here, they settle. In the south, the Dutch who migrated to Africa from their own land. So, too, the English and those of Scotland, who, indeed, surpass all others in settling far from home. So whatever you do, do not ridicule emigration as if it were stupidity or folly.

For publishing a letter so destructive of all the views previously advertised in its columns the *Guardian* is to be thanked, but it added a footnote reading: "It will be noticed that the tax burden is never directly referred to. The writer certainly has it in mind when he refers to poverty as one of the underlying causes, but he does not take the opportunity, which many of us might have expected him to take, of railing against the Government."

No, he took his stand upon what seemed to him the teachings of history and common sense. And a very good, two-footed stance, too.

An Invaluable Volume For the East African or Rhodesian

HOW MANY ADULTS can say offhand how many yards there are in a "rod, pole or perch" (why a bush "2), or how many gallons make one kilderkin? Of course, anyone in the hay corn and feed business knows how many pecks go to a bushel, and to a chemist (of the pharmaceutical brand) there is no mystery in the relation between the scruple and the drachm; but the ordinary wise citizen keeps by him a set of "tables" to which he can refer in a

Major Orde-Browne, in his book, "Here's How," that mine of information from how to build a house, bricks included, to the best way of removing ink-stains, has a chapter on "Measurement and Formulae" which sounds formidable, but is, in fact, simple and invaluable. It gives all the solid, bugbear weights and measures; adds a table of the number of trees in a given area (thus solving a puzzle that haunts many a planter), shows how to reckon the amount of rainwater a given roof will collect, and how far away the visible horizon is at a given height of view: at 1,000 ft. elevation the horizon is 32.41 miles away, an interesting fact for climbers.

These are only samples; there are dozens of others, all nicely judged to be of prompt assistance and relief to anyone, official, settler, traveller, business man or explorer out of touch with reference books, or stuck "out in the blue"—and all contained in a neat little volume which can be carried in the pocket and should certainly be added to the bookshelves of everyone in East Africa, and indeed, anywhere overseas.

Here's How is published by *East Africa and Rhodesia*, 91 Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1; at 5s. 5d. post free anywhere.

Tragic Deaths

The *Diocesan Letter* of the Diocese of Central Tanganyika records the Provincial Commissioner of Tabora as having told Bishop Chamberlain recently that 15 of his personal friends had died in Tanganyika Territory under tragic circumstances, the two last being Messrs. Wymington and Burt, who perished in an air crash.

Stock Needed by Planters

Sir Albert Howard's Advice

SPECTACULAR RESULTS have been obtained from the application of humus—compost or farm manure—to tea and rubber plantations in the tropics, and particularly to coffee estates in East Africa, and it has been difficult to explain them. This humus has some virtues not possessed by "artificial" has long been apparent; it is known that it acts by recreating the crumb structure of the soil and so improving the tilth, and by furnishing the soil population of beneficial bacteria with food from the use of which the soil solution eventually becomes enriched to the advantage of the crop; but such factors take time and it would be expected that the results, if any, would be slow. But in the cases quoted they were precisely the reverse of slow. Why?

An answer is suggested in an important and provocative article by Sir Albert Howard in the current number of *The Empire Cotton Growing Review*. The author is well known for his forty years' research work on agricultural crops in the tropics, especially in India, and his opinions carry great weight. His explanation brings in the subject of "mycorrhiza" or "root fungi," a special branch of mycology that Dr. M. C. Rayner has for some years made her own, and of which she is the acknowledged authority.

On the roots of plants, such as pine trees and clover growing in very poor soils lacking in humus, are found fungi living in close and intimate connexion with the roots, taking the place of root hairs, and functioning as such. Through them the plant is supplied with nitrogenous and other foodstuffs manufactured by the fungi and passed on to the host plant. These fungi are known as "external (exotrophic) mycorrhiza."

Mycorrhiza for quality

In soils rich in humus another form of mycorrhiza is found, "internal (endotrophic) mycorrhiza," actually penetrating the feeding roots of plants, being digested by them, and, as Sir Albert suggests, playing an enormous part in the life of the plants. The soil of Kew Gardens, for example, carefully cultivated, manured and tilled over very many years, is full of this form of mycorrhiza. Dr. Rayner has found it in the roots of tea, rubber, cacao, coffee, coccoloba, cardamom, yucca, oil, betel palm (but not, as yet, cotton), and of leguminous shade trees and green manure plants obtained from land manured with compost or from virgin forest soil. In specimens obtained from cereal estates or plantations where only "artificial" were used, mycorrhiza was either absent or poorly developed. The connexion between compost in the soil and abundant, vigorous root development with well-developed mycorrhiza and healthy growth was clearly marked.

There is another point—the quality of the crop. Plants like French beans, grown in poor soil in which they depend for nitrogen on their root nodules only, may give a fair crop in quantity, but it is poor in quality and taste. Sir Albert suggests that mycorrhiza is needed to develop real taste and quality, the fungus absorbing from the soil those materials which determine quality, but which are not extracted by the nodules, however efficient they may be, fixing nitrogen from the air and passing some nitrogenous foodstuffs into the plant. And still more: does mycorrhiza supply the host plant with materials that bring it to such a stage of health and strength that it is able to resist parasitic fungi, attack and the predations of insects?

He quotes the case of a tea estate where the bushes are supplied with green manure, and tea prunings only; the tea is giving excellent results so far as the growth of the bushes is concerned, but insect attacks are frequent. The manure, it will be noted, contains no animal ingredients, and probably although the fact is not directly stated, lacks mycorrhiza. Sir Albert is proposing that pigs be introduced into the economy of this estate, by which proceeding he hopes to demonstrate that insect infestation can be prevented or reduced by the use of humus made from vegetable and animal wastes.

Sir Albert Howard's thesis, then, is that live stock is essential in tropical agriculture, thus supporting on purely ideological grounds, Sir Frank Stockdale's scheme for animal husbandry as the economic salvation of the Native agriculturist in Eastern Africa. He winds up thus:

"One of the conclusions I have reached as a result of my work in the East and of my forty years' experience of research work is that the live stock factor has been greatly neglected in the plantation economies, and that the waste products of the animal will prove to be essential in all such enterprises."

Bore-holes and Wells

Benefit the Natives of Nyasaland

OVER SEVENTY SQUARE MILES of good agricultural land in Nyasaland, but quite useless to the Native population from lack of water, have been opened up for the cultivation of cotton, groundnuts, cereals, cassava, and bananas by the bore-holes and wells sunk under the supervision of Dr. F. Disney, Director of Geological Survey.

The work has been made possible by the Colonial Development Fund's assistance for a water supply scheme, and now large tracts of land that were uninhabited only a few years ago are supporting numerous villages, some only now owing their existence to the new water supply, and others enlarged, thanks to pure water, taking the place of foul pools and insanitary water holes. In the case of the Natives, the scheme is still not completed, thus knowing their confidence in the scheme and value of the scheme.

Since the scheme was begun, over 40 bore-holes and 22 wells have been completed, and 26 wells deeper than 100 feet, at the level of 100 feet. The maximum depth is 200 feet in the dry season. Wells vary from 8 to 10 gallons per minute per 24 hours. Bore-holes have an average minimum yield of 25 to 30 gallons per day, water being struck on an average of 15 to 20 feet. The wells were first found under the supervision of the Natives, who have directly profited by the scheme.

Of the 40 bore-holes, 24 are abandoned, chiefly through the action of the African gneisses. The great success of this economical method of determining the value of water in Rhodesia, where over 200 miles of bore-holes are profitable, might be adopted, results in the number of bore-holes in various parts of the country. No great amount of water is available from these wells and the water in the state of the scheme is limited to the state of the wells by roller or windlass, or to the pumps and from the bore-holes by siphon or double-hand pump of the rotary type, or two-hand crank and lever pump, none of which seem to be beyond the power of Natives to handle. The benefit from such a scheme in handling the water supply in this country is worthy of note.

Hyenas Baffle Ranchers

A Serious Cattle Pest in S. Rhodesia

On several occasions in the past, East Africa and Rhodesia has published news that hyenas, far from being merely the cowardly scavenger of popular conception, become in certain circumstances bold and clever attackers of live animals, and even of human beings. A further fact of this kind has now been supplied to *The Farmer's Weekly* of South Africa, by Mr. C. W. Ford, of Tupa, Sinoia, Southern Rhodesia.

Ten years ago, he says, hyenas were unknown as a menace to cattle in the Sinoia district, but since 1934 they have learned the art of killing both mature and young cattle with equal impunity, and are now the greatest menace to the ranching industry. The nearly loss from the breed is increasing rapidly.

When attacking full-grown cows, they crawl up while the animal is lying down, then suddenly in and bite it through the spine, and tear out great chunks from the disjunct neck, while it helplessly tries to rise to defend itself. Cattle are often found with both hooves or with a gaping wound on the body where a lump of flesh has been torn out.

Against ordinary methods of destroying carnivora—shooting, poisoning, traps and traps—these hyenas appear invulnerable. They are never seen in the daytime, they seldom return to their kill, and poisoned meat gives no results, even when it has been taken. They will not take meat from a kraal, and cannot be induced to enter any sort of trap, no matter how cleverly baited.

For two months two traps baited with a young goat were set every night, but no hyenas were caught though twice they fell out of the kraals by mistake were killed by hyenas.

Hunting the pests is out of the question, owing to the nature of the surrounding country, and Mr. Ford, already asks for suggestions for their destruction. He has tried "poison pills" with about 3 lb. of meat in the pill, these are invariably taken, vultures are poisoned in quantity, and some jackals, but no hyenas. So far he has not used strychnine, and requests advice as to its use and effectiveness.

Mr. Ford ascribes the nuisance to the policy of killing off game for game control, with the result that the hyenas, deprived of their natural food supply, have learned that game was easier prey than wary wild animals. But this explanation ascribes hunting rather than scavenging to the hyenas, which is to say the least, a possibility.

Resisting the Recession

Kenya, Uganda & Tanganyika Doing Well

Domestic exports of Kenya for the first five months of the year amounted to £830,000, a decrease of only 0.2%, the relatively good comparison with Tanganyika being due to the fact that Kenya exports less sisal, in which there has been some heavy rainfall, and has benefited greatly by the high prices maintained by the pyramuth, butter and certain other articles, while the exports of total bullion are up 4% to a value of £187,804.

Coffee leads in the list with £434,251, followed by tea at £234,018, maize at £204,751, gold at £187,804, sisal at £182,087, cotton at £104,005, sodium carbonate at £56,524, pyrethrum at £42,375, latex at £53,427, butter at £20,802, and wool at £26,801.

Imports for the first four months amounted to £3,306,901, compared with £3,303,622 in 1937, an increase of 0.04%.

Tanganyika's domestic exports for the first half of this year totalled £1,602,008, which on account of the fall in the value of the primary commodities, is 20.3% less in monetary value than the corresponding shipments of last year. Imports, however, at £1,750,484, show an increase of 4.5% in value.

Great Building Activity

The value of building permits issued in the first six months of 1938 in the municipal areas of Salisbury, Bulawayo, Umtali, Gaborone, Gwelo and Que Que, Southern Rhodesia, rose to £44,0948, or 53% more than in the corresponding period of 1937. In Salisbury alone the value increased from £141,190 in 1937 to £258,830 in 1938.

Activity in Beira

During July the port of Beira exported 2,077 tons, including 843 tons, copper; 2,735 tons, chrome ore; 1,494 tons, asbestos; 268 tons, zinc; 13 tons, tin concentrate; 12 tons, vanadium; 1,483 tons, tobacco; 278 tons, citrus; 243 tons, timber; and 20 tons, tea. Imports amounted to 26,738 tons, including 3,900 tons, general cargo; 1,477 tons, fertilisers; 300 tons, petrol and oil; and 145 tons, constructional materials.

S. Rhodesia's Fine Record

Southern Rhodesia, which claims an Empire record in her purchases from British sources, has in the first six months of this year bought 75% of her imports from British territories, compared with 70% in the corresponding period of 1937. Purchases from the Empire rose from 44% to 50%, the total imports of private merchandise being £4,748,466 for the half-year, a 10% increase above last year's £3,697,700 in January-June. Railway and electrical materials and household goods are the articles in which the greatest advance is recorded.

B.E.P.O. Changes

Mr. J. J. King, secretary of the British Empire Producers' Organisation, who was an Inspector of Hightown in the Egyptian Civil Service after the War and later became personal assistant to Sir Pagan Butler, has been appointed Vice-Chairman of the Imperial War Commission, is to succeed Sir Algernon Aspinall as secretary of the West India Committee on December 1, and will carry with him the good wishes of many British Africans who know the excellencies of his work. Mr. B. K. Winter, a member of the Sudan Political Service, has been appointed secretary of the B.E.P.O. as from 1st July 1938.

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News Items in Brief

Passenger and Imperial Airways are now allowed the use of the air-traffic charge.

The general meeting of the Mozambique Company will be held in Lisbon on September 10.

The Government of Tanganyika Territory, with a population of 1,200,000, has a balance of £10,534 over its budget.

The use of rail cars for the journey between Johannesburg and Ababua is to be reduced from three days to eight hours.

The Zoological Society in London has received 100 eggs from the Belgian Congo, including a year-old gorilla from the Kasai river district.

Mr. R. R. Uvate, proprietor of the Acusha Hotel, who recently purchased the Coffee Tree Inn, near Mashai, has remained in the Lion Club Hotel.

Very cold weather is being experienced in Nairobi, where natural ice has formed for the first time in the memory of the oldest European residents.

During the present holiday season much better use is being made of the main road between Umali and Beima, which are only within 200 miles of each other.

The Standard, which had always been Empire-minded, and which often published articles and notes of local African and Rhodesian interest, has ceased publication.

Zanzibar's revenue for the first four months of 1938 was £183,428, as against £177,401 for the corresponding period of 1937; expenditure totalled £170,409 against £154,482.

500 bush-fire, involving 1937-43 acres, were reported to the B. A. Police in Southern Rhodesia during 1937, a remarkable increase over 1936, when only 200 fires were reported involving 123,722 acres.

Seagulls are reported from the Malapane Dam, Bulawayo, and from the Mazoe Dam—a remarkable phenomenon, considering the very great distance inland of those waters reservoirs in Southern Rhodesia.

During the year 1937 in the Uganda Protectorate the birth-rate was 25.38 per 1,000 of population, the death rate 7.95; the infantile mortality 155.07 per 1,000 births and the maternal mortality 11.17 per 1,000 births.

Approximate exports of the main economic crops from Tanganyika during June were: Sugar, 7.8 tons; coffee, 1,027 cwt.; hides, 142 tons; sisal, 8,060 cwt.; skins, 64 tons; groundnuts, 105 tons; cotton, 722 cwt.

John Harris, who has just returned from visit to the Rhodesias and South Africa, has said that the murderer of Ramokona Sena, a native of Bechuanaland, who is claimed to be at least 70 years old, and is still in good health, is in both Rhodesias.

The English Church in Southern Rhodesia has changed its office in the Colony by electing a new incumbent in Bulawayo. It will be noted that the incumbent was that of the Colony as a whole, the Rev. Knight Bruce. Terms of mission are being offered to the Rev. C. W. Mashonaland in 1938.

Experiments conducted by the A. D. H. (Agricultural Development) Southern Rhodesia, with the blue mineral as a manure, is, for the first time, showing the growing season soil surface enriched with potassium sulphate but not calcium sulphate. The potassium is obtained from the sulphate.

Mr. D. Mackintosh, of Southern Rhodesia, has suggested an alternative or other possible route for a pipe-line to bring water from the Victoria River to Bulawayo, 240 miles, and would supply to supply Bulawayo, but would not allow for irrigation supplies of any great amount along the line.

The total number of cattle owned by European farmers and ranchers in Southern Rhodesia in 1937 was 734,770, as compared with 733,410 at the close of 1936, a decrease of only 1,360, as against 6726 in the previous year. Purchased stock—Afrikaner, Hereford and Friesian—numbered 10,422 head grade cattle in 1937.

Southern Rhodesia has declared the following game reserves: Lukusazi Reserve, 4,120 sq. miles between the Lukusazi and Limpopo Rivers, Eastern Province; Luangwa Valley Reserve, 2,450 sq. miles, Northern Province; and 2,450 sq. miles of the southern section of the same area in the Central and Eastern and Northern Provinces.

It is notable that the speech made on the arrival in Angola of the Portuguese President laid great stress on the inevitable determination of Portugal to retain all her colonies—that being, of course, an answer to the persistent suggestion from German and pro-German sources that parts of Portuguese Africa should be ceded to the Reich.

The Financial Report and Statement of Kenya Colony for the year 1937 has just been published, since 58. It shows the 1937 revenue at £2,277,393 and expenditure at £2,265,976, and that the 1938 estimates over 1937 will rise to £2,363,306 on December 31, 1938. Revenue exceeds the estimates by £28,382 and expenditure by £28,968.

The cost of Kenya's 1937 Force of 1,000, of which British 100, Africans 1,700, Indians 735, and 142,780 in 1937, or £2,120,000 over the sanctioned estimate. However, £8,280 was expended in connexion with the Italo-Ethiopian situation and is recoverable from the Imperial Government, so the net cost to the Colony was £134,400, a saving of £4,817.

Recruiting for the Legion of Frontiersmen is making good progress in Kenya. The Nanyuki unit for instance, which has a strength of 27, includes two former colonels, three commanders, one squadron leader of the R.A.F. and four lieutenants, all of whom are now single. Frontiersmen units are commanded by Capt. L. L. Blok. Other troops are being formed at Seven Mile, Mansons Falls, and Buauru.

Mr. Keith Bell, Chief Minister of Uganda, has said that the recommendations of Commissions and Committees should henceforth conclude with the request that the report should at a suitable date be presented to Parliament by the Ministry concerned in order to show how far the recommendations have been implemented, his conviction being that such an obligation would prevent the now customary postponing of valuable proposals.

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

Rhodesian Copper Results

Position of the Companies Examined

A most interesting survey of the position and prospects of the Northern Rhodesian copper producing companies appears in the recent issue of *The Investors' Monthly* which says:

The preliminary results of the Rhodesian copper mines for 1956 have now been published, and with the data for the excellent profits earned in the first half of the year, they are good. The results are naturally a reflection of the development of the mines, and this is particularly so in the case of Rhokana, whose production for the year 1956-57, before the start of this year, was 1,952,000 lbs. of its own property as in the previous year, 1,952,000 lbs. after 2,550,000 had been placed in the new prominent mine, which cost £2,000,000 before any production had begun. When Antelope was the only copper producer, and the output from its 1,000 to 1,500 tons was comparatively small, the Rhodesian Copper Company's gross output was enlarged to 1,200 tons. Probably another £200,000 will be placed in the new mine in the past two years. If an allowance is made for this expansion, the amount of available shares would be approximately 75% of the capital. An increase of 10% has been paid, so that the shareholders could have a final 15%, making 25%. The dividend for 1956-57 was 26% on a comparative basis, out of a dividend of 25% in 1955-56; it will be noted that the capital has been increased by 200% since 1950.

Although the obvious distribution of the dividend for the year on a capital of £1,980,000 and could do the same, this year's dividend of £480,000 would be a 24% increase on the cash distribution by way of £200,000 net and of 10% on the capital. The Rhodesian Copper Company could go to £1,000,000, 64% of the Rhodesian Copper trust, and the balance to the British South Africa Company. Going one stage further, this would mean in the case of Rhokana a dividend of 10% on the 1956-57 output of 62½% and that Rhodesian selection could distribute more.

The results are thus eminently satisfactory. But it must be remembered that copper output was unexpectedly down in the months of the year, and the production for 1956 was 105% of the average of the year, and that the average price of standard copper during the year 1956 was in the neighbourhood of £43 10s. per ton. Now the position is different. The quota was reduced to 95% of the 1955-56 price of standard copper is now £41 and £41 for the standard tonnage allotted to Rhokana per month.

The standard tonnage allotted to Rhokana per month is raised as from July 1 by 952 tons to 2,952 tons per month, so that company's new production is 1,000,000 lbs. of copper per month against the 6,654 tons under the old standard, and the 3105% quota. Rhokana, therefore, is well placed, and well in fact, relatively better than Roan Antelope and Mulufira, which have contracted a small part of their output to make up the increase in Rhokana. The Roan Antelope now produces at the rate of 5,200 tons per month, against 5,000 tons in the last seven months of 1955-56, while Mulufira's output is 4,570 tons, against 5,200 tons. These falls are slightly larger than those in the previous year, and will probably follow from a quota reduction from 105% of the 1955-56 price of standard copper to 95% of the 1955-56 price.

What scope is there for a further increase in production? It would be a very large increase, for the Rhodesian Copper Company's production for the year 1956-57 was 1,952,000 lbs. of copper, or 1,200 tons per month. The Rhodesian Copper Company's production for the year 1956-57 was 1,952,000 lbs. of copper, or 1,200 tons per month. The Rhodesian Copper Company's production for the year 1956-57 was 1,952,000 lbs. of copper, or 1,200 tons per month.

Of course, the outlook for Rhodesian copper depends to a considerable extent on the U.S. and the London price of copper, largely governed for the moment at any rate, by the strength or weakness of Wall Street, by the amount of domestic copper sold in the U.S. domestic copper market, and by the increase in the U.S. domestic copper price. The latter has already been raised from 9 to 10½ cents per lb., and there are now reports that a further increase may be made in the near future. But it is fairly certain that if the price of standard copper continues to rise, the Rhodesian copper shares will improve, too. In fact, the shares are quite a good investment medium for participating in any American recovery.

Kentans Gold Areas Ltd. Great Promise in the Concession Areas

Mr. R. J. Moray, mining engineer to Kentans Gold Areas Ltd., in his report for the first six months of this year has just been issued, states that the first stage of development of the Goba, Mawe Meru, and Mawe Meru mines has been completed, and that the reserves of ore for development are well ahead of requirements. The report for the period under review confirms the opinion that these three mines have good promise of developing into a big gold producing mine.

At the Goba mine the orebody of Lupa Conglomerate has been further explored, the total development during the six months amounting to 1,490 ft., including 369 ft. on the No. 100 feet level, and 1,121 ft. on No. 2 level. The average value was 38.38 oz. and for 102 ft. on No. 2 level over 150 lb.

The main adit (No. 3) to the main ridge 8 ft. to the eastern orebody of 730 ft. and the western orebody of 1,025 ft. Total development amounted to 3,581 ft., including 1,406 ft. of driving. In No. 1 level there were 10 ft. averaging 6.4 oz. and 48 in., and in the second level 625 ft. gave 64 dwts. over 34 in.

The main shaft for Mawe Meru has been sunk to No. 1 level (300 ft.), where a total of 100 ft. of development was accomplished, though sampling on No. 3 level has not been completed.

The new all-weather road to Mawe Meru has been finished, and the construction programme is well up to schedule. The concrete foundations for all main items of plant have been laid, and half of the orders placed are in receipt or already on the property.

The Sarungu Development Company, Ltd. has continued its field work with the object of eliminating areas of no economic importance, and marking out favourable areas for more intensive prospecting. A further 61.8 sq. miles have been abandoned leaving 993 sq. miles under concession on Prospect 2, some rich pockets having been uncovered at or near the surface, and the areas surrounding Prospect 2 (Selous) holds are encouraging prospects of new discoveries.

The secretary of the company adds that the Board Company has sufficient funds to put its operations on a revenue producing basis early next year, and that it should subsequently be able to increase the production substantially.

Kimungini Company

Mine to Close About End of Year

The Kimungini Gold Mining Company, Ltd., expects, as we forecast some time ago, to have to close down its mine in Kakamega within the next few months, and the question of what to do with the assets to the best possible advantage is being carefully considered by the directors.

The following summary of milling operations has just been issued:

Milling time, hours	31,000
Mill milled, tons	16,000
Mine ore milled, tons	2,113
Milling hours per day	114
Tons per 24 mill hours	114
Feed values, dwts. per ton	114
Tail values, dwts. per ton	114
Extraction ratio, per cent.	114
Fine gold recovered, ozs.	114
Fine silver recovered, ozs.	114
Gross revenue, shs. per ton	114
Overall cost, shs. per ton	114
Overall cost, shs. per ton	114

Development work on both the Goba and Mawe Meru mines has been stopped.

The calculated ore reserves available for the mine are 1,540,000 lbs. of ore, averaging 8 dwts. per ton.

It is hoped to be able to carry out milling operations until about the end of the year.

Sale of Lupa Properties

Surprisingly Small Price for Eagles

East Africa and Rhodesia is a privilege to state that the Lupa properties in East African Territory are to be acquired by the Mining Syndicate Incorporated, a large, long-established company with extensive connections in the goldfields, and with which Mr. J. W. Kingston, a prominent mining engineer, is associated. She is the first of a series of similar undertakings from East Africa.

The receiver of the proceeds of the "deposited" gold has received a deposit of £100,000 in the transaction, and we have no doubt that the syndicate has paid in full the £250,000 of which some £100,000 in respect of machinery which has been ordered from the United States, of which was in process of delivery at the same time the £100,000 was paid. It is hoped that the hands of the receiver, having only £100,000, will be able to purchase a number of shares at some £75,000 or £70,000, and the shareholders could on that basis receive 100 shares each, and the £100,000 shareholders of the property would be in a position to hope that some arrangement can be made whereby shareholders may participate in future developments. The purchasers appear to have secured a great bargain.

Upcoming Engagements

- August 20. - Nanyere Garden Club Dinner
- September 3. - Agricultural Show, Lilongwe
- September 10. - Opening of Nyasaland Legislative Council
- September 22 and 23. - Conference on Cotton Growing in Nyasaland, Williams Avenue Hill, University of Lancaster
- September 23. - Bloombury Club Dinner
- September 24. - Coffee Conference, Bloombury Club

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

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CATALOGUES and ESTIMATES ON REQUEST

The Mining Engineer

Qualities He Should Possess

WHEN Dr. J. W. Kingston, who has served the West Indies and Southern Rhodesia and is a director of the East and Phoenix Gold Mining Company, was elected chairman of the Institution of Mining Engineers, his Presidential address was entitled "The Mining Engineer as a Profession." He said:

No profession has greater scope of character or demands greater knowledge and more comprehensive training than that of the properly equipped mining engineer. Mining engineering demands the best human material. The recruit should be of outstanding quality, with courage and determination so that he may remain undaunted in difficulties and misadventure. He should have a more than average memory capacity and be conversant with the modern literature of his industry in which may be found equal attractions to the completely opposite requirements and attractions of a general education as prerequisites for the mining engineer. He should not only be a technician but a top-notch engineer. He should be a sound technician who has received his training by years of hard routine, a practical affairs man and a competent negotiator. He should be an accomplished manager.

Manifold Demands on Ability

The technique of mining may be described as an application of geology and the general principles of engineering to the exploitation of new territory, and to the development and operation of individual mines. It will include mechanical, electrical and chemical engineering, all concerned with the realization that there is much more in it than the prospecting for a scale, operations on the deposit that can be expected to yield for half a year or call for consideration of all the problems belonging to the final disposal of a substantial tonnage.

Transport facilities must be provided, public health and safety, lighting, heating, supplies and sanitation questions considered, and housing of immense importance. Attention to the people (man-planning) will not be neglected and comfort of the towns. Schemes of provision of social services should be part of the design. The mine has a small "great" neighbourhood which often leads to the construction of ventilated houses, convenient and difficult to locate. The design of uncomfortable houses is no less the result of comfortable housing. The complex question of intelligent use of labour and the care and care on this subject, repairs to plants and machinery.

Provision must be made for education and supplies, medical services, amenities of life, such as cinema, sports, football, cricket and football pitches, school, clubs, etc. Shops, general stores, postal and banking facilities will be needed. Facilities of hydro-electric power installed, underground water supplies located and developed, and sanitary measures provided for the local population.

The Power of Leadership

The mining engineer is ultimately responsible for all these activities, a knowledge of the mine and a professional sphere of control cooperation in a simple manner to some men, but difficult for many. It is here that quality and leadership count into play.

In the case of smaller scale operations, the mine is a tendency to pay a fair return to the surface day because of the fact that the life of the mine will be short. This is gratifyingly assumed. It is always found that the large medium sized gold mines that have been worked at a profit for 20, 30, or 40 years or more at any time having more than 18 months are in sight for a mill.

Expenditure of large sums on housing and other amenities may not appear justified in such mines at the outset, but a general philosophy of the gold and silver ever yielding is erected. It is a philosophy that is in accordance with the past and a consideration for their extension as soon as capital is available. The ore deposit inspires reasonable confidence in the future.


Dr. Kingston did not venture to suggest that all, or even most, mining engineers have the qualities and qualifications which he outlined. He said:

Latest London Share Prices

Share Name	Last Week	This Week
East African (12s. 6d.)	12s. 6d.	12s. 6d.
East African Goldfields (1s.)	1s.	1s.
Exploration Corp. (1s.)	1s.	1s.
Consolidated (8s.)	8s.	8s.
East Africa Gold Mines (2s.)	2s.	2s.
Globe and Phoenix (1s.)	1s.	1s.
Gold Fields (10s.)	10s.	10s.
Kagera Gold Ltd. (5s.)	5s.	5s.
Kenya (10s.)	10s.	10s.
Kenya Gold (10s.)	10s.	10s.
Kenya Consolidated (3s. 6d.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Kenya Gold Mines (5s.)	5s.	5s.
Kimberly (10s.)	10s.	10s.
London Corp. (11s.)	11s.	11s.
London Austral. & Gen. (5s. 6d.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	5s.	5s.
East Gold (5s.)	5s.	5s.
North Africa (1s.)	1s.	1s.
Northern (20s.)	20s.	20s.
Rhodesia (3s.)	3s.	3s.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	5s.	5s.
Rhodesia Kalanga (1s.)	1s.	1s.
Rhodesian (10s.)	10s.	10s.
Rhodesian American (10s.)	10s.	10s.
Rhodesian Selection (15s.)	15s.	15s.
Rhokani (10s.)	10s.	10s.
Roan Antelope (11s.)	11s.	11s.
Rostermin (5s.)	5s.	5s.
Selection Trust (11s.)	11s.	11s.
Sharwood (10s.)	10s.	10s.
Tanzania (1s.)	1s.	1s.
Tanzania Consolidated (3s. 6d.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Tanzania Cons. (5s.)	5s.	5s.
Tanzania Goldfields (5s.)	5s.	5s.
Thames (5s.)	5s.	5s.
Union of Rhodesia (5s.)	5s.	5s.
West Africa (10s.)	10s.	10s.
Zambia (5s.)	5s.	5s.
Zambesi (10s.)	10s.	10s.

Central Goldfields Ltd. (10s.) ...
 East African Goldfields (1s.) ...
 East African Consolidated (8s.) ...
 East African Gold Mines (2s.) ...
 Globe and Phoenix (1s.) ...
 Gold Fields (10s.) ...
 Kagera Gold Ltd. (5s.) ...
 Kenya (10s.) ...
 Kenya Gold (10s.) ...
 Kenya Consolidated (3s. 6d.) ...
 Kenya Gold Mines (5s.) ...
 Kimberly (10s.) ...
 London Corp. (11s.) ...
 London Austral. & Gen. (5s. 6d.) ...
 London and Rhodesian (5s.) ...
 East Gold (5s.) ...
 North Africa (1s.) ...
 Northern (20s.) ...
 Rhodesia (3s.) ...
 Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.) ...
 Rhodesia Kalanga (1s.) ...
 Rhodesian (10s.) ...
 Rhodesian American (10s.) ...
 Rhodesian Selection (15s.) ...
 Rhokani (10s.) ...
 Roan Antelope (11s.) ...
 Rostermin (5s.) ...
 Selection Trust (11s.) ...
 Sharwood (10s.) ...
 Tanzania (1s.) ...
 Tanzania Consolidated (3s. 6d.) ...
 Tanzania Cons. (5s.) ...
 Tanzania Goldfields (5s.) ...
 Thames (5s.) ...
 Union of Rhodesia (5s.) ...
 West Africa (10s.) ...
 Zambia (5s.) ...
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Market Prices and Notes

Animals.—Zanzibar skins in heavy demand at 65s. No. 70s. **Beeswax.**—Zanzibar, 1 lb. 10s. 6d. for shipment at 92s. 6d. **Spices.**—Zanzibar spot, 1 lb. 10s. 6d. to 100s. **Burma.**—Ceylon, nominally 11s. per cwt. **Seeds.**—Soyabean to Hull for August-Sept. 1937, 1 lb. 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per cwt. (1937) £13 10s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.

Sea.—Supply small; good quality. **Tea.**—Zanzibar, Aug-Sept. shipments offered at 62s. 6d. Small and supplies of Sudan 3s. 6d. in hand. **Wool.**—Zanzibar with Zanzibar spot, 8s. 6d. and c.i.f. 8s. 7d. Madagascan spot (in bond), 7s. 4d. c.i.f. 7s. 7d.

Zanzibar exports for the April-June quarter.—Total £237 lb. and for the seasonal year, 1936-37, £300 lb. June 30, 1937, Zanzibar supplies totalled £627,500 lb. of Pemba: 31,825,500 lb., exports being £337,925 lb. The Dutch East Indies were the biggest buyers with £200,610 lb., Bombay and other Indian ports took 2,063,460 lb., the Americas, 2,003,800 lb., and the U.K. and Europe, 1,565,260 lb. These figures compare with a record harvest for both islands.

Coffee.—Steady prices realised for Kenya No. 1 and Peaberry. Arabica, 1s. to 62s. 6d. per cwt., Peaberry, 54s. to 55s. per cwt. **London stock of East African,** 55.19 cwt. (1937) 66.42 cwt.

World coffee production for 1937-8 will, it is estimated, total 4,720,000,000 lb. against 5,661,000,000 lb. for 1936-7.

Burial January-June, Brazil increased her shipments by 25%, suggesting that her efforts to capture lost markets by reducing the export tax and abolishing the official exchange quota have succeeded. During the same period, shipments from competing countries have decreased by 60%. In the coffee year ended June 30, Brazil supplied 1,797,000 bags, or 5.5% more than 1,936-7, to other countries, or 1,900 bags, or 1.5% less. Brazil's output this year is estimated at 2,000,000 bags, and Brazil production in 1936-7, 2,000,000 bags, is judged to be another 4 to 5 million bags per annum. Supply and demand cannot be expected to be attained. Last year coffee accounted for only 25% of Brazil's agricultural production, compared with 44% in 1935-37. Production is making great progress.

Copper.—Zanzibar for cash has reacted to 240 s. 9d., with three months at 240 s. 11d. (1937) £57 5s. (1936) 56 s. 9d.

Kenya.—East African, 1 lb. 10s. 6d. per ton, c.i.f. £15 7s. 6d. (1936) 16s. 6d.

Columbian.—U.S. 1 lb. 10s. 6d. per ton, c.i.f. £15 7s. 6d. (1937) 16s. 6d.

Cotton.—Small acreage for cotton planting in most parts of Uganda by the end of June, so that the acreage planted to the end of the year was inevitably below the normal figure for last year. All areas report, however, that the demand for seed has been normal and that the preparation of seed is going well forward.

From January 1 to July 31, 1937, the cotton seed was planted in 10,000 acres in Uganda for export; the cotton was contained in 10,000 six months of the year, totalling £10,000.

During the first four months of this year 21,343 bales of cotton were exported from British East Africa to India, 1,300 bales to India, 21,294 to the U.S., 100 to Japan, and the balance to other countries. It is a fair guess to believe that the cotton exported to India was not re-exported. The contrast is a remarkable one with those for the last year, of the last two years, India's receipts having been 147,146 and 177,773 bales, of which the first year was 174,222, and the second 170,624, or 1,902,000 lb. **Uganda.**—Cotton seed to Hull, 1 lb. 10s. 6d. per ton, c.i.f. £15 7s. 6d. (1937) 16s. 6d. (1936) 16s. 6d.

Gold.—Zanzibar, 1 lb. 10s. 6d. per ton, c.i.f. £15 7s. 6d. (1937) 16s. 6d. (1936) 16s. 6d.

Groundnuts.—Coromandel, 1 lb. 10s. 6d. per ton, c.i.f. £15 7s. 6d. (1937) 16s. 6d. (1936) 16s. 6d.

Gun.—Zanzibar, 1 lb. 10s. 6d. per ton, c.i.f. £15 7s. 6d. (1937) 16s. 6d. (1936) 16s. 6d.

Leaves.—Zanzibar, 1 lb. 10s. 6d. per ton, c.i.f. £15 7s. 6d. (1937) 16s. 6d. (1936) 16s. 6d.

Maize.—East African No. 2, weak at 56s. 6d. per qr. (1937) 25s. 6d.

Pyrethrum.—Business done in Kenya at £125 per ton. Japanese best quality, nominally £85.

Sisal.—East African white, 1 lb. 10s. 6d. per ton, c.i.f. £15 7s. 6d. (1937) 16s. 6d. (1936) 16s. 6d.

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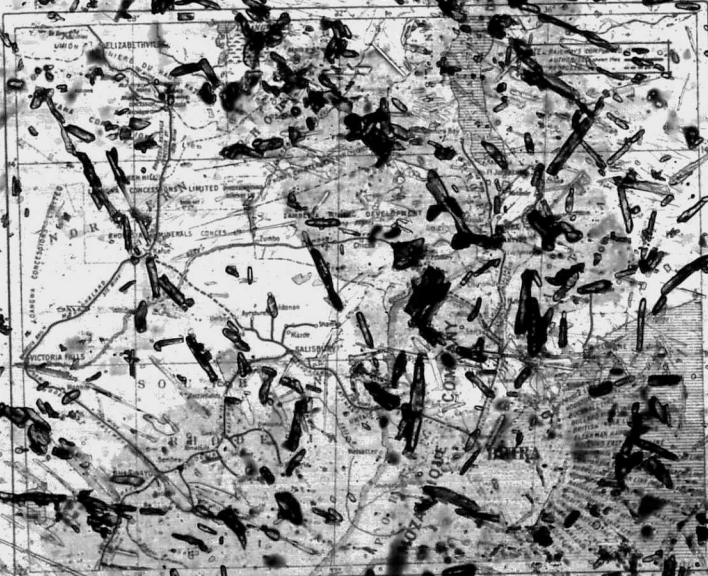
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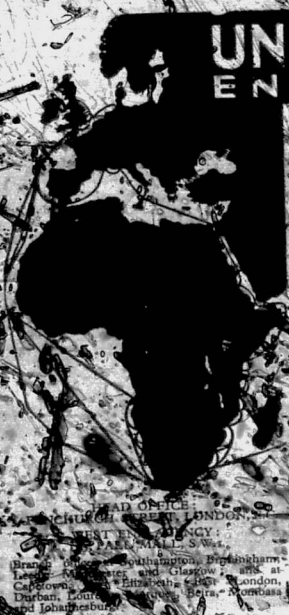
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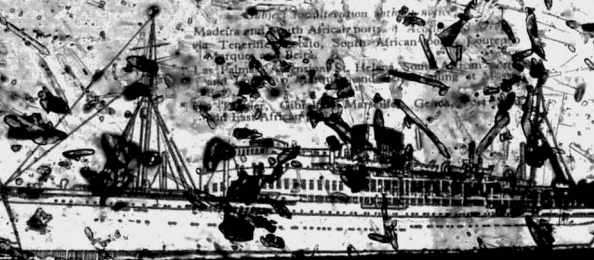
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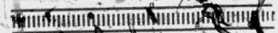
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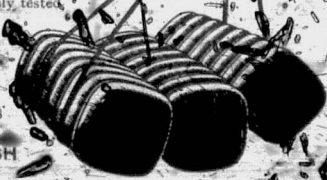


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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

VERY CURIOUS evidence was given to the Royal Commission in Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, on 21st. Geoffrey Wilson, the recently appointed Director of the new Rhodes-Livingstone Institute for Central African Studies.

A Strange Argument—But hardly the one put forward against amalgamation: immediate amalgamation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, because he fears that the financial support now extended to the Institute from various quarters, from Government and private persons, may "be lost sight of". That support has been granted for a definite period—three years, in five, argues the Director, the Institute will have proved its value within which time the financial support will have become so prominent an item in the budgets of the contributors, that it will be very unlikely to be "lost sight of". So Mr. Wilson has a peculiarly no objection to amalgamation five years hence.

The argument is difficult to follow. What was amalgamation to do with the survival or disappearance of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute? The Government of a greater Rhodesia would be less respectful of a foundation inherited from its predecessors, and for which it would accept responsibility in a system of "whims"? The responsibility for the Institute rests upon the Director and his staff. It must prove the usefulness of the Institute during its three probationary years; if it fails to prove itself, it can make a strong case for withdrawal of an even increased financial support. It is not likely to be refused a further year.

perhaps forgotten in three years was "quite satisfactory" by Sir Herbert Young, then Governor of Northern Rhodesia, as a man the Institute owes its existence. Three years would be long enough to indicate whether the Institute is tending, whether to the fine flower of assurance in a matter of two years, or towards an aridity of real or an evident ineffectiveness, warranting withdrawal of financial support. Amalgamation would affect no issue one whit.

The East African Agricultural Research Station at Amanzi offers a parallel. It is likewise dependent on subsidies, in 200,000 annually, from the Imperial Government and the Government of Tanganyika, Uganda, Kenya, Zanzibar, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, as it can with Amanzi.

It is available that its Director would oppose a projected amalgamation of some of the subsidisers lest by their merger their financial support would be overlooked. However little interested in it, it would assuredly conform the fusion of the contributing authorities, and shall be a matter of having to justify his support. It is a severe judge. It is not a subject for enlightenment, for further assistance, or for modifications in *personnel*, *growth*, *verities* of several widely separated authorities, and to conduct a sevenfold correspondence with them, he would deal with a much smaller number of Government departments during his time, energy and temper. Why Mr. Wilson does not grasp the manifest advantages of amalgamation we are at a loss to understand. The Rhodes-Livingstone Institute—the establishment of which we encourage, when the idea was first proposed, was founded to develop the broadest

of views of African anthropological problems, and to investigate the complex results of the impact of European civilisation on African culture in the widest possible range. It is more unfortunate that his first Director, in his first public utterance, should have expressed such a candidly prejudiced and unbalanced view of the African people.

OUR CRITICISMS of the ZanZibar Cleave Agreement have been described by the *ZanZibar Tribune* which has devoted two lengthy articles to an expression of its disapproval. Instead, however, of examining the specific objections to the new agreement, our contemporary and Rhodesia's general attack on this journal that matters of justice have nothing whatever to do with the cleave problem. The onslaught begins with the allegation that *East Africa and Rhodesia* is a "pandiced sheet" of "views" such a "judicial" body of the "white settlers of Kenya" as the "convention of Associations" has taken "course" in its "indication" that we have "been" "disagree" with the views expressed by settler leaders in Kenya and that we have always been completely independent in our policy, which has "been" "dictated" "solely" "by" "what" "we" "conceived" "to" "be" "the" "best" "interests" "of" "the" "territories" "we" "seek" "to" "serve" "and" "we" "seek" "to" "do" "this" "with" "the" "object" "in" "view" "that" "our" "policy" "is" "not" "dictated" "by" "any" "but" "the" "best" "policy" "of" "mind" "wrapped" "in" "a" "dangerous" "indoctrination." What that "dangerous" word is intended to mean, they guess, is presumably the charge of one of "Indophobia." If that is so, we challenge our Indian commentators to establish such a charge by publishing fair copies of some of our editorial columns, citing the date in which they were published, and the names of the authors, and the names of the public subscription agents, and examining the facts for themselves.

The acceptance of this interpretation is clear from our opposition to the new agreement, and our opposition to Indian policy because we are not to serve the general interests of East Africa as a whole, or of the "Welfare" of "the" "country" "primarily" "of" "the" "white" "or" "other" "settlers" "of" "the" "set" "of" "the" "three" "years" "upon" "the" "cleave" "problem" "cannot" "reasonably" "be" "interpreted" "as" "merely" "an" "attack" "upon" "Indians" "is" "evident" "from" "the" "fact" "that" "some" "European" "engaged" "in" "the" "cleave" "trade" "have" "been" "quite" "as" "much" "opposed" "to" "our" "views" "as" "any" "Indians." We have indeed, endeavored to avoid racialism in our arguments, as did Mr. Huxley in his report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies—indeed, that has been alleged against both parties because their attack was primarily to safeguard the ZanZibar Cleave industry as a whole, which in the first place, ought to be concerned with the welfare of the African people. The laws to which our temporary agreement is prepared to conform are exemplified by the provision that we applauded the decision of Sir John Gubbins to drop the proposal to introduce income tax into Kenya. The

truth is that we regard the new agreement as a state with capitalism in class, and with a state unfairly throwing over the Government, having encouraged them to make a kind of this issue. Thus our attitude is exactly contrary to what is now alleged.

It is unhappily the case that in recent years Indian politicians and leaders in Kenya and Zanzibar have repeatedly allowed themselves to be pulled out of exact balance by economic or economic by referring them to the Congress of Policy Party of India, Government agitation, and the threat of retaliation. We have consistently held in common with East African States, officials and non-officials that East African issues must be settled on the basis of the fact of necessity, and not according to the amount of party political, whether in Great Britain or in India; and we do not regretfully denounce the intrusion of Congress spokesmen, just as we do at times resent the inspersions and proposals of public men in India, and who were manifestly incapable of any East African problem on which they spoke intelligently. In this regard, Territory differences between the Indians and the European leaders, official and non-official, has rarely required mention, and it seems to recall that having commented editorially on Indian affairs with in Northern Rhodesia or in Nyasaland circumstances which surely prove that we have wished to adopt an anti-Indian policy. Neither do we are Government anti-settler, anti-Native, or anti-missionary, or are pro-Indian and Rhodesia, seeking to suppress the new, but we must best calculate to advance the good of the territories, and we discuss, frankly but impartially, those views in our view, and are as general doctrines.

THINKING "BIG" is an expressive American colloquialism, does it mean or imply "thinking small," and we do not in the first paragraph, and certainly not in the second, the suggestion that the great Zambezi and Zambesi rivers might be capped in Rhodesia, is merely the lack of water which is the Big Game of the essential problems of parts of the Zambezi and Zambesi rivers to the north of the Zambezi increase in Bulawayo's demand for water in recent years is a magnificent idea in the case of that sitting, and the fact that the majority of the leading commercial towns in the region are progressive policy, when in the public life of which do not shrink from the proposal of a great pipeline three hundred miles long, more than 100 miles. Many a farmer, watching the victory of the and throwing sadly of the parcel fields, and the investment of his money, would wish if the Zambezi and Zambesi water might be used with the Zambezi and Zambesi water to be utilised to the prospective and eventually to the Zambezi and Zambesi. Recalling that the Zambezi has been used, and controlled, and the Zambezi and Zambesi rivers in addition to the millions of acres and millions of peasants and the Zambezi and Zambesi rivers, we see a finger this year in the Zambezi and Zambesi rivers in the production of hydro-electric power.

and in the Rain Forest and Palm Grove of the hills. The miracle of luxuriant vegetation is simple of a kind that was surely not such a part of the scene as the forest of the mountains. It has been planned to be a mass of mature and matured into the proper air of discussion. Indeed, it has been the opinion that a definite scheme may be the great thing for the future of the mountains. Rhodesia, in that regard, is a very important province in the

We have neither the intimate knowledge of the country nor the practical experience of the technical equipment to suggest practicability or to estimate its cost, and we do not therefore pretend to discuss the issue, but we do see the future of Rhodesia in the long term. It is a large planning which the Rhodesia Government has controlled its own destiny for less than a decade and a half, but which annihilated by men and women determined to have it improved. It is a challenge to the children of Rhodesia, considering a man's engineering as from which many a human state with a population of millions would shrink. And it is possible to imagine the Governor of any African Central African Dependency under Colonial Office rule, holding his position for the regulation of the country, less the with his influence into such a large part of the day and some tomorrow, intended to be a real measure of his entire career and limited to his duty of his employment. Only a permanent Civil Service as in the Sudan and India will clamour for the great development until, Whitehall concurs, which is another reason for our own retirement, and the African staff of the Colonial Service.

FOR MANY YEARS we have admitted to the pages of *East African and Rhodesia* the abbreviations rhino, hippo, and croc for rhinoceros, hippopotamus, and crocodile, with or without plural. The conventional English "rhino" to denote plural is the plural, but we have consulted their rhinoceros, use of the news column, and to the space devoted to letters from correspondents, feeling that the "flavour" of the language in such popular publications should exclude them from leading articles. Dr. J. L. Huxley, secretary of the London Zoo (as he would have it called) has claimed the right for the suggestion that the shortened forms should be accepted in usage. As the Zoo has established itself as "Zoological Gardens" he was impelled to the plural of rhinoceros, "rhinos", which, in the plural of rhinoceros, is a barbarism, though to his surprise the word in English literature is very frequent. Oxford etymological research, it only admits it, but adds rhinos, rhinoceros, rhinoceros, rhinos, rhinos, rhinos, and rhinoceros as a "perfect treasury of variations on a theme," as the musicians say. "Rhinoceros," he considers pedantic, though pedantry is the aim, why not go the limit with

rhinos and pronounce them as "rhinos" in its fertile soil requires. The situation is a very simple. Africa is being fertilized by the influence of the world-wide currency of the American dollar, which is a very interesting thing. If we accept, appropriate, we have no objection for the word and buff for buffalo and hippopotamus. We have no objection for the word and hippopotamus scarcely as to why a word of this kind is required. Why should we have a word be dropped entirely—as is the case with the lion, elephant and buffalo for a word of the same kind, the word of rhinos, which is common in Uganda. The word is grammatically not inelegant and carries a euphony of phonoceres and hippopotamus.

CONTINENTAL GOVERNMENT. It is a note of our own history in the past. At least one English paper of a human newspaper has accused the after a day, the easy money, it came away. A sharp feature of the East African Continental administration through the German Criticism. "So wrote Archdeacon Owen of Uganda to an English newspaper not long ago. Whatever may be the case with the administration in Africa, and nobody would be foolish enough to claim that it is perfect, it is not an error to assert that the public affairs of Great Britain or any city or local district are beyond improvement. They certainly are, and with confidence that British treatment of the African is not the worst of the administered dependency, and means very better than the Nationalist treatment of those who dare to have dared to criticize the Party. We are not pure Africans, or who in some other way incur the disavour of the ruling hierarchy. Thus the idea of improving British administration in Africa in order to escape unfavourable comment from Berlin is not without its humour, while the suggestion that we should in the controlled territory of administration a nation of Africa in British Eastern Africa should be accepted, in fact, is equally unlikely to win the acceptance. In the course, an interesting part of the campaign for the recovery of the African Colonies, and as we have repeatedly shown, misstatements, misquotations, and misleading descriptions are all freely utilised. It is, indeed, surprising if some of the past assertions of Archdeacon Owen himself are not turned to account by African propagandists, though if the News were a journal of its past, Tropical Africa, the Archdeacon could find a concentration camp in the regard of his campaign. We no doubt should have records in his mind during the very

In support of amalgamation

The evidence taken by the Royal Commission and by the Rhodesia Commission employed in Wankar, where Mr. Sturgeson, the secretary of the Wankar Club, submitted memoranda and was orally examined, though in his private capacity.

Mr. Sturgeson submitted an amputation, it would bring the colonies under the same administration in Southern Rhodesia better than in the Crown Colonies, because the officials were permanent and were in close contact with local conditions. Native representation in Parliament would introduce Natives to politics; he preferred that they should keep in touch with the Imperial Government through the Governor.

The declared policy of the Labour Party in England might lead to the loss of British territories in Africa if Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland were left to the Imperial Government's control. Moreover, if amalgamation were rejected, it would imply a lack of trust and would lead to a restriction of trading, which might induce Southern Rhodesia to seek closer union with the Union.

A large inflow of Natives would be desirable and the less the Natives were opposed with the better he liked it. To have a system of deferred pay on the Native would be interfering with the rights of the individual. If already he did not and if Native labour arrived debilitated, he had never had to rest his labour for a fortnight on arrival, as for the Natives evidence given in Northern Rhodesia was not satisfied that the Natives were content. The Natives expressed were so inferior, the coaching of the Natives of African origin were suggested.

Commissioners returning to England

The African end of the work of the Royal Commission closed last week and Mr. E. W. M. Mr. Fitzgerald sailed from London to go to Landover Castle, to be followed to the "Round Castle" by his colleagues, except Mr. Cooper who will fly back to London from the Road, which he has just leaving. Lord Bledisloe, the Chairman of the annual agricultural show at Salisbury last week, said that the cattle on show were of a high standard and could be compared with the best in any part of the Empire outside the British Empire. A luncheon of the Rotary Club was given in support of a policy of populating the British Empire overseas.

Uniform reference to the Central Government in a message under Masters' name.

Matabeland Returns

A reunion dinner organized by the South African Mashonaland Campaign Committee, which Light General Lord Baden Powell presided at, was held at the Club on Tuesday evening. The guests on the occasion were the members of the campaign in Bulawayo and the members of the Matabeland. All ranks who served in the above campaigns are entitled to attend and application for member tickets should be made to the Major-General, Rhodesia, 420 Strand, London, W.C.2. The members of the Matabeland Campaign Committee are invited to meet on Thursday night.

That Kenya Railway Debt

Settlers Reject Treasury Claim

The Kenya Legislators passed unanimously and with applause on Thursday last a motion calling on the Government to issue a statement explaining its position regarding the claim made by Great Britain under the Uganda Railway Act, 1905, for a grant of £5,000,000, representing expenditure by the British Government 25 years ago on the construction of the Mombasa Victoria Nyanza Railway. From time to time the question of repayment has been raised on the last occasion in the course of this session.

Several members said it was an astounding suggestion that a struggling body of settlers should be saddled with a loan of £5,000,000 in respect of Imperial commitments for which the colonies had no liability. They, however, The Financial Secretary said that a report of the debate would be forwarded to the Secretary of State and that a statement would be issued as soon as possible.

Promoting Agricultural Prosperity

The Government accepted a motion urging that the introduction of measures for the development and the consolidation of agricultural industry was essential and should take precedence in the Executive Council deliberations. The Director of Agriculture said the Government hoped to dispel the illusion that the Government had no agricultural policy or that European agriculture in Kenya was on the verge of collapse.

Many references were made to the destocking of the Kamba reserves, and while, in general, the policy was approved, the method of carrying it out was criticised.

Status of the Highlands

The Native Lands (West Bill) and the Crown Lands Amendment Bill assigned to the subject to the Carter Land Commission recommendations have passed the third reading in the Legislative Council but do not come into effect until Orders in Council are issued approving the establishment of a Native Lands Board and a Highlands Board. The reports of the Select Committee on the Bills are published in length. Mr. Frank Scott and Major Cavendish Bentinck made unsuccesful appeal for the insertion of the qualification in respect of the European Highlands Commission. The Government's development proposals for the Highlands of the Indian created members of the Highlands Commission, for persons of British European descent. Lord Bledisloe estimated that the European elected members would support an amendment which would give the Highlands Commission but the amendment declined to be applied.

Unsettled Uganda

Unsettled Uganda has been a source of steady financial trouble for the Government since it produced a heavy deficit in 1934-35. The Government's expenditure in Uganda for 1935-36 was £1,740,000, or £270,000 less than the revenue. Uganda's present position is a very important one, and the Government is endeavouring to afford the necessary financial assistance to the Government of Uganda. The Government is endeavouring to provide the necessary financial assistance to the Government of Uganda.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Blood Transfusions

The Example of Zanzibar

In the issue of the 1st Africa and Rhodesia, the correspondence refers to the unwillingness of the African to give himself for the purpose of blood transfusion. The Government of Zanzibar has been the beginning of this in a responsible manner. African policemen who are prepared to give their blood for the purpose of urgent cases at the request of the Medical Officer in charge of the Zanzibar Government Hospital. It is a very good result. I am sure that similar arrangements have been made in other parts of the East Africa and Rhodesia.

Old African Manuscripts

Can Anyone Supply Information?

The following is an extract from a letter written from Nairobi to the Editor of the East Africa and Rhodesia on January 10, 1914. The letter is printed in the issue of the 1st Africa and Rhodesia. In the original, the name of the great interest, including about 150 volumes, which character, but in some cases of African history, is at yet unknown. Sir George knew of its existence, and it was he who was Governor of the East Africa and Rhodesia at Zanzibar had brought it on board and handed it over to the Captain of the ship. The volumes which he had brought from the interior. Only some of the histories, mysteries may one day be solved when some of the scholar shall take the matter into their own hands.

At that time, a true copy of Sir George's letter to the then Prime Minister of New Zealand, in which he was found to be Governor. I have searched the files given by Sir George to the Auckland Library and have made other inquiries in New Zealand, but have not been told of any other copies. A change of plans has led to the fact that a library in New Zealand, and in fact, has been located in the "dialect of Central Africa" which is yet unknown. It may be that the 15 volumes in Arabic characters are the "brother of Pate," or of one of the old rulers of the coast of East Africa.

The Mbulu Child Murders

Autile Explanation

The Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia, in your issue of July 21, 1914, has published an account of the Mbulu child murders. The explanation given is that the children were killed because they were found in the bush. The explanation is that the children were killed because they were found in the bush. The explanation is that the children were killed because they were found in the bush.

Tanganyika: No Surrender

Mr Lloyd George's Opposition

It is excellent to see Mr Lloyd George's assertion that "no reconsideration of the German position is possible." The German position is not a negotiable one. The German position is not a negotiable one. The German position is not a negotiable one.

POINT FROM LETTER

I can get from Guildford to Kainala in 100 hours, but it takes a letter 9 months to get from Guildford to Kainala.

OUR BOOKSHELF

Books Recently Reviewed

Farm on the Veldt. by Jane English. 128 pp. A good story, which tells the reader all drawn, and the atmosphere of a Rhodesian farm, is condensed over 128 pp. Price, 7/6.

The Bokashi Order of Dervishes. by Dr. K. H. Hartford Semper. U.S.A., 128 pp. In the Muhammadan world the dervishes represent a mystical trend, not altogether orthodox, but and being, as it were, the regular Sema'i cult. Among these dervish fraternities, the Bektashi hold a unique place in Turkey, their numbers being estimated at over seven million. Dr. Br. Semper's highly technical in part, is a useful contribution to the Oriental Religious Series. Anyone hoping for original revelations of "dancing dervishes" will be disappointed.

The Drama of Madagascar. by S. J. H. Huxley. Methuen, 1938. Mrs. Huxley's theme is the part which Madagascar has played in history, and she treats it exceedingly fully, having the advantage of much original documentary material to expound her views. It reveals in a foreword that the great disaster of General Gallieni in bringing order to the island was due to the principles of the "L'Etat Indirect" which had been introduced by the British some 20 years previously in Nigeria, and was slowly afterwards systematized in Africa. But the spirit of the province in Madagascar it was not adopted as the policy of France elsewhere in Africa.

Tropical Nutrition. by Dr. R. B. Nicholls. 128 pp. To assist medical men in the tropics to understand, diagnose, treat and overcome nutritional deficiencies in the fever inhabitants, rather than deal with the more obvious and the more elaborate type of the disease, Dr. Nicholls's book collects, in a compact and clear, and small space and expresses it clearly and well. It is an adequate subject of the many vitamins is especially clear and will be found in such a form to the layman, so that he can glean much from its pages, especially if he is far from civilization. There is a view of the "vegetarian" which is important in view of the prevalence of beriberi. Dr. Nicholls' attitude is for children and the elderly, and the efficiency of various Native races in this respect. His statement that the Masai live on "ferrous milk and meat" is surprising.

African Art. by G. H. H. Huxley. 128 pp. The text of the pages are those which the author took during a tour in equatorial Africa, through Egypt, the Sudan, Kenya, the Belgian Congo, Nigeria and the Southern Sahara, made a splendid collection, their artistic quality, skilful choice of subjects and fidelity being excellently reproduced. The text is practically a reprint of the author's travel diary, and it has a "simplicity" and "freshness" which makes for good reading. As an artist, he is an admirer of that African art which is plastic and heroic, which is not disappearing, with the increasing supplies of cheap, foreign goods. He carries this admiration into his own art. It is, among this assembly of naked black negroes an old man who has lost most of his hair, and is covered with sores. The book is a piece of art, a piece of African sculpture. The inclusion of a picture of Membe, Uganda's well-known hoodlum of which he says, "I am told that quite a number of missionaries of the early pioneering era finished their days in Membe, which was then a better photographer than historical."

National Fitness. (Marion, 1938). Mr. J. Ross Clark has collected articles by five authors on "nutrition" in its modern sense. The author, Professor of Human Anatomy at the University of Toronto, is well aware from his own studies that there is a great need for a study of the nutritional state of this country, and this book is a first step.

Savage Symptom. by Dr. R. G. R. R. Huxley. H. K. Lewis, London, 1938. The author of "The Savage" tells of his fight for intellectual freedom under Nazi rule, and of his escape to America. It is a hot but well-justified indignation and a warning, not surprising in the circumstances.

Found Adventure. by Rex Hargrave. Gollancz, London. A good strong yarn of adventure in which begins in the West, the wanderer far from the world's centre, who has a lot of named and unnamed adventures, and other things, and a small but interesting story of the little things that occur turned over, and so on, to the reader.

Lion and Jackal. by R. G. R. Huxley. (Allen and Unwin, 1938). Native life in the South African Commission. Ethnological studies are no doubt interesting and valuable for their own sake, but it is improbable that they will appeal to a general audience, as this book suggests. A paper on "The Native Men of Zululand," reprinted as "The Native Men of Zululand," is a real contribution to an understanding of the Bantu tribes and their culture.

Surgical Handbook for Hospital Assistants in the Tropics. by W. K. Connell, F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh). A Specialized in Tanganyika Territory of the Bale Medical Publishing House, 1938. Based on 12 years' experience in the tropics, Mr. Connell has set out to make this handbook fulfil four purposes: a basis for lectures by medical officers who are not qualified to teach their other duties; a reference book for Native dispensers faced with some surgical conditions new to them; a refresher course in first principles for medical officers; and, principally, a standard of treatment, dogmatically expressed, to look forward to the time when a Native dispenser or sub-assistant says, "The patient suffering from so and so, and so, and so, and so, is described on page such and such, and the treatment is justified in this by knowing that such and such works best on a definite routine. In short, the author has aimed at writing a book that will be a useful and reliable working tool—and he has succeeded. Some of the things have been taken to select the best treatment, and the shall be within the capacity of a hospital assistant in the tropics; there are no fewer than 177 illustrations, some of them colored, and the language used, while precise, is intelligible, and not at all "simple" or "stupid." It should be thought, he our aim to raise the standard of the assistants' English rather than to lower it by communicating with them in the language of the dispenser, but he has wisely avoided the latter's flights of technicality. It is a sound, practical book, on the restricted provinces of surgery for which it is designed, the book can be confidently recommended, and should be in every sub-assistant's or dispenser's bookshelf.

MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON
August 25, 1938

The Attractions of Kenya

Points from the New Handbook

KENYA, BRITAIN'S MOST ATTRACTIVE COLONY, has been put into a new book of 120 pages, entitled "Kenya: A Handbook for Tourists and Progressives," should be a useful publication for the country it describes.

It is of rather larger format than the now out-of-date handbook, is excellently illustrated and contains 100 pages of pictures of the country, at a price of 10/- which is well worth the attention of those who are interested in the character of Kenya, which is a beautiful country from the point of view of its scenery, its climate, its flora and its fauna.

It also contains a chapter on the history of the country, and a chapter on the present and future of Kenya, which is a very interesting and useful work for those who are interested in the country. It is a very well written and interesting book, and is a very useful reference work for those who are interested in the country. It is a very well written and interesting book, and is a very useful reference work for those who are interested in the country.

The people of Kenya are very hospitable and friendly, and are very interested in the progress of the country. They are very friendly and hospitable, and are very interested in the progress of the country. They are very friendly and hospitable, and are very interested in the progress of the country. They are very friendly and hospitable, and are very interested in the progress of the country.

Hospitality to Visitors

Hospitality as a virtue derives its strength from the fact that it is a natural instinct of the human mind. In Kenya, this instinct is particularly strong, and is well illustrated in the way in which the people of the country receive their visitors. They are very friendly and hospitable, and are very interested in the progress of the country. They are very friendly and hospitable, and are very interested in the progress of the country.

As befits a country where the sun shines so much of the year, and where the climate is so pleasant, the people of Kenya are very interested in the progress of the country. They are very friendly and hospitable, and are very interested in the progress of the country. They are very friendly and hospitable, and are very interested in the progress of the country.

There are several race courses in the country, and the standard of racehorses is high. The people of Kenya are very interested in the progress of the country. They are very friendly and hospitable, and are very interested in the progress of the country. They are very friendly and hospitable, and are very interested in the progress of the country.

over the world. The people of Kenya are very interested in the progress of the country. They are very friendly and hospitable, and are very interested in the progress of the country. They are very friendly and hospitable, and are very interested in the progress of the country.

Various types of fish are found in the lakes and rivers of Kenya. The people of Kenya are very interested in the progress of the country. They are very friendly and hospitable, and are very interested in the progress of the country. They are very friendly and hospitable, and are very interested in the progress of the country.

Kenya's Royal Family

The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire arrived in Kenya on August 25th. They were accompanied by their children, the Duke of Devonshire and the Duchess of Devonshire. They are very friendly and hospitable, and are very interested in the progress of the country. They are very friendly and hospitable, and are very interested in the progress of the country.

Forthcoming Engagements

- August 25 - Mr. G. Millett to speak on "Cotton" at Empire Exhibition, Glasgow, 7.45 p.m.
- September 23 - Bulawayo Agricultural Show, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.
- September 23 - Agricultural Show, Lilongwe, N. Rhodesia.
- September 23 - Opening of Nyasaland Legislative Council, Harare, N. Rhodesia.
- September 20-22 - Frank Stockdale on "Grading and Standardisation of Produce" at Empire Exhibition, Glasgow, 7.45 p.m.
- September 22 and 23 - Conference on "The Growing Problem" - William Beveridge, London, 7.45 p.m.
- September 23 - Coffee Conference, Nairobi.
- September 23 - Mr. G. S. Murray to speak on "The Empire Exhibition, Glasgow, 7.45 p.m."
- October 1 - Mr. A. L. Lee to speak on "Trade" at Empire Exhibition, Glasgow, 7.45 p.m.
- October 1 - Mr. A. J. Frith to speak on "Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils" at Empire Exhibition, Glasgow, 7.45 p.m.
- October 1 - Mr. A. J. Frith to speak on "Dinner" at Empire Exhibition, Glasgow, 6.30 p.m.
- October 1 - Mr. A. J. Frith to speak on "Dinner" at Empire Exhibition, Glasgow, 6.30 p.m.

Statements Worth Noting

4161 M. A. Evans, Benzer Bhas

in a vast garment. — *Indo-Asiatic*

But there is also a bill, instead of which covered clothes. — *The Hindu*

... years ago, I was alone sleeping in a glass case. — *The Hindu*

... in the Colonial Empire. — *The Hindu*

... The Prime Minister of Southern India. — *The Hindu*

... The application of chemical manure to soil short of manure is a makeshift, and only postpones the day of reckoning. — *The Hindu*

... There is not the slightest doubt of the success of Beira for the African Children's Primary Home. — *The Hindu*

... *Eucalyptus rostrata* is without doubt superior to *Eucalyptus globulus* for reuniting the eroded grasslands. — *Forest Report of Tanganyika*

... in times of economic stress the primary producer is more hardy. — *The Hindu*

... The habit of human friendliness is a characteristic of the African people. — *The Hindu*

... The fear of animals, any capturing of wild life, and the prohibition of an... — *The Hindu*

... The people of the South of the people of Southern Rhodesia have... — *The Hindu*

... Student and teacher... — *The Hindu*

... The... — *The Hindu*

... The... — *The Hindu*

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... The... — *The Hindu*

... The... — *The Hindu*



Prominent... who, after retirement, have taken an active part in... — *The Hindu*

PERSONALIA

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The engagement is announced between the ...
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At a meeting of the Eastern Farmers' Federation ...
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The *East Africa Mail* reaches readers ...
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Obituary

Mr. Martin Sharp ...
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For ...
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We ...
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His ...
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Outstanding Native Priest

The Church in East Africa ...
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Africa and the London Zoo

PAUL H. KENNEL, born in the Whipsnade Park just being discussed, and the son of a game warden, is perhaps the best informed man in Africa on points of view regarding the report for 1935 of the Zoological Society of London. The annual report on the various reserves is sent to a Baring's trustee, Mr. Hugh Tennant, and Mr. Paul Kennel has been summing up a few things in the last day or two over two inches of snow ever since, so that by Easter she had reached a height of 10 feet and was well on her way to attain the 15 and 16 feet of her parents.

Breeding by wild animal in confinement is an excellent test of their comfort and health. At Regent's Park animals were bred against a thin sky, and, including birds and reptiles, 33 against 24. Among the mammals was a cross between an East and a West African marshbuck (*Tragelaphus sylvaticus* × *T. gratus*), which is interesting, if fresh. A leopard cub born in the Park on 12th July, four tiger cubs born at Whipsnade on 21st, and two female chimpanzees were born and successfully reared.

A group of white-tailed gnu, extinct in the wild state, was secured for Whipsnade, where their extraordinary antics attracted much attention; and some African buffaloes were transferred to Whipsnade, where they make a fine show. The death of Mok, the male Congo gorilla, was a great blow to the gardens, as the cause of his death was not discussed, it is well to give the official report: "a sub-acute pneumococcal infection, apparently derived from the acute attack of pneumonia which he experienced soon after his arrival in 1932." A fine giant forest hog was exhibited for the first time. A female bongo gave birth to a female calf on the voyage to England.

Record Number of Visitors

The total number of animals of all kinds, excluding fish and invertebrates, in Regent's Park on 31st December 35 was 3,804. At Whipsnade there were 822 mammals and 603 birds. The combined total of visitors was 2,493,315, a record; the number in Regent's Park, 1,046,807, was 15,325 less than in 1936, but Whipsnade, with 546,448, increased 61,065 (13%). The net income was £7,320 from Regent's Park and £2,600 from Whipsnade; the surplus of assets over liabilities was £208,306, an increase of £2,550 over 1936, the de Arroyave trust fund of £93,305 not being included in this account.

Caterings for the many and varied animals demanded 130 tons of hay, 57 tons of herrings and white fish, 1,708 gallons of "special" beer (though most of the milk (11,808 lb.) was condensed), 31,022 eggs, 61 tons of groundnuts, and 4 tons of dried fish.

It is noted that the Society still adheres to the genus *Felis* for its lions, tigers, leopards and snow leopard, and that the genus *Canis* has been retained and *Panthera* substituted for the species of the panther, such as the lion.

At her express wish, Her Majesty the Queen Mary admitted a Fellow of the Society on 14th January.

Mr. D. Macintyre, M.P., the outgoing member of Bute, in reviewing his year's work, referred to the progress of the land and water conservancy, trade and employment, which had shown a surplus on the year's work of £2,700, and the prospect of an income from all sources of £286,000.

Big Income Tax Yield in Kenya

When Kenya introduced income tax in 1926, it was estimated that 40,500 would be affected and the first year was regarded by almost all the critics of the measure as a hopelessly disastrous one, but it has since then been officially announced that the total has exceeded £160,000. The Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Council is strongly in favour of the Income Tax Ordinance and its report further states that the tax should be retained, or abolished in Kenya.

Golf Champions

Miss Shepard has won the first Ladies and ladies' golf championship in Northern Rhodesia, with a gross score of 102 holes, Mrs. Whitmarsh being runner up with 104. Mrs. Mackay, with 187, won the Fort Victoria ladies' championship, Miss M. Mackenzie being second with 188. The ladies and district Open Golf Championship, with the Kribler Cup as trophy, was won by Mr. D. Bardon, the youngest member of the Club, with a gross score of 102. Mr. W. Cunningham, of Bulawayo, being second with 104. **Livingstone Statuette.**

An a sateleth statuette of the first and naval officer's cap, holding a round shield with the lion's paw and haversack—that is, the coat of arms of the stone is represented in the haversack. The statuette, modelled by Mr. H. C. Good of Salisbury, has been placed on the Northern Rhodesia Council of Imperial Literature, a replica of the statuette is to be sent to Northern Rhodesia. The model of the statuette, like from this boyhood, is a replica of the death of Old Shambala, is a replica of the statuette, the black base of the pedestal.

Tons of Fish

A party of three sportsmen, fishing for 18 days among the Seychelles Islands, landed 925 fish, weighing in all 15,255 lb. (68 tons) and comprising 25 different varieties. Among them were 300 blue sharks, a thorn of 12 lb. and a 10 lb. shark, 100 lb. Many bigger fish were lost because of the boat being too light and one bigger than the others was lost because the angler, described it as a "walk" (a spoon, trace, slaker, 300 yards of the line, and a reel, and was pulling the fish, and the fish was wale when, fortunately, his horse was not, at least, when the *Seychelles Club* presented him the memorable lion of Angling.

The blue air-mail posting boxes, which are in the streets of London and some of the main cities of 1936 are to be replaced by the new air-mail boxes, with the distinctive design of the new air-mail boxes, by an air normal, of the new design.

KENYA

BRITAIN'S
MOST
ATTRACTIVE
COLONY

• Healthy climate
• Reasonable living costs.

• Excellent social amenities, schools and sport of all kinds.

Kenya will be the most attractive colony in the world.
COLONEL C. F. KNIGHT,
Kenya Agent, Grand Egyptian
Traveling Agency, London, W.C.

Of Commercial Concern

From January to June inclusive, the total quantity of mineral Rhabdium was exported to the United Kingdom was 79,705 tons last year.

These quantities have been made available to the public by the Nyasaland's public works department, which has issued official lists of the total quantities of minerals.

It is stated that private mineral rights in Southern Rhodesia during the first six months of this year have been valued at £1,000,000, whereas in the corresponding period of last year the value was £725,000.

It is also stated that in Southern Rhodesia, the value of mineral deposits is £725,000 more than in the previous year.

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Traffic returns for the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours for January to July totalled £7,675,000, an increase of £52,847 over the estimated total, but a decrease of £45,571 over January to July, 1932, when heavy rate reductions have come into force.

Imports into Tanganyika during the first five months of this year totalled £1,466,544, compared with £1,430,000 for the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 2.5 per cent. Exports totalled £1,354,000, against £1,047,122, the drop being primarily due to the lower level of commodity prices.

Goods of other than United Kingdom origin and U.K. goods consigned to Italian Colonies are not eligible for clearance under the Anglo-Italian Clearing Agreement, and firms handling such goods should ascertain in advance that the importer has secured the necessary authority to make payment in respect of such goods at the time of the invoice, says a Department of Overseas Trade pamphlet of the Exchange Restrictions of certain foreign countries.

Mr. J. B. Flanagan, managing director of Vauxhall Engineering Co. (London), Ltd., has visited the manufacturing plants of automobile accessories in the United States. The company's sales and service agencies in various parts of the Empire are being expanded, and Mr. Flanagan will be in Cape Town on September 9 and in Durban on September 10, 1933, at which addresses communications should be sent. He hopes to return to East Africa.

The Southern Rhodesian Government has ordered a supply of 100,000 tons of copper wire for the construction of a telephone system designed to produce a full supply of copper wire for the Government. The Government has provided a loan of £100,000 for the purchase of the wire, and the Government has ordered a supply of 100,000 tons of copper wire for the construction of a telephone system designed to produce a full supply of copper wire for the Government. The Government has provided a loan of £100,000 for the purchase of the wire, and the Government has ordered a supply of 100,000 tons of copper wire for the construction of a telephone system designed to produce a full supply of copper wire for the Government.

The Benguela Railway

A very plain and descriptive map of the Benguela railway with a coloured inset of the line in the double-line inset of Lobito Bay, many photographs and illustrations, and much general information regarding the various stations and points, the villages and farms to different points.

The Benguela, Congo, Northern and Southern railways and other lines of use to residents in these countries or to the intending tourist has just been issued and is obtainable from the London office of the Greenhill Office, £30, 1/6 or from the company's office in Lobito, Angola, Portuguese West Africa.

It will be news to many people with long experience of East and Central Africa that Lobito Bay is two and a half miles long and one mile wide, while the hinterland of bulk commodities in Europe may be paralleled by the reminder that for an expenditure of £100,000,000 not more than £100,000 can be used in five or six weeks' travel from London to Lobito, cross Africa by rail to Lobito, join a liner travelling up the West African coast and return by the Suez Canal, and the whole return, having covered some 16,000 miles, can cost at about 2/6 per mile. In 1857 it took 18 months almost three years to accomplish his first trans-African journey, now express trains with luxurious sleeping and restaurant cars, carry travellers from Lobito to Beira within a week.

The administrative Commission of Buganda is henceforth to be styled Resident, a title being considered more appropriate to the position arising from Sir Harry Johnston's Uganda Agreement of 1900. The Commission is the Government's administrative presence and adviser in the State of the protected ruler, the Kabaka of Buganda.

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Bringing the Vauxhall performance with the ease of almost every motorist, the Vauxhall 10 four gives fine performance with luxurious comfort and the extreme petrol economy of 40 m.p.g.

Independent springing makes every ride a pleasant one, hydraulic brakes allow the wonderful performance to be used with safety, high speed steering is easily obtained, and all these Vauxhall features are in the synchronous gear features which make the complete driving ease.

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few minutes from Town*

TERMS: From 12s. per day, 24s. per week, and £10 per month.

Poisons in the Blood

caused by weak kidney action

Flacks, rheumatic pains and bladder weakness cause acute distress, especially during the night-time. What with the scalding urine, pain across the small of the back on dirty attacks, kidney trouble destroys both peace and comfort.

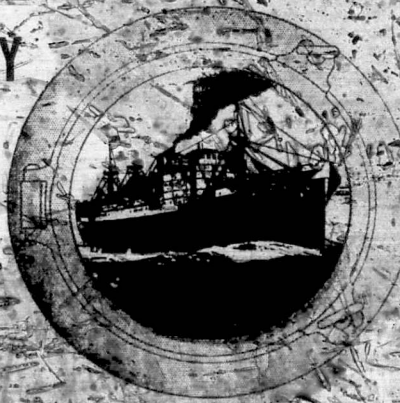
Doan's makes matters worse, just so long as the kidneys fail to filter the blood properly you cannot hope to be well. So wake up your kidneys to renewed activity with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

These special kidney pills have achieved great success throughout the world. "Thanks to Doan's pills all my kidney trouble have vanished," "I wish I had used them earlier," "I know now that much of my rheumatism and neuritis are eloquently attributed to the success of Doan's Pills in relieving urinary disorders, backache, sciatica, renal stasis, dropsy and gravel."



MACHINERY

The Clan Line runs regular express cargo services from the United Kingdom to Durban, Johannesburg, Malaga, and Beira, also to Suez, to Montevideo, and to Buenos Aires. The vessels are specially equipped for dealing with all classes of cargo and have derricks capable of dealing unaided with heavy lifts.



PRODUCE

Homeward services of our cargo vessels include voyages from East and South Africa to the United Kingdom and Continent. Whilst a regular service is maintained to East and South Africa and the Continent, there are refrigerated chambers for the carriage and delivery of all Rhodanese products such as fruit, dairy produce, and other goods.

CLAN LINE CO. LTD.
London - Liverpool - Glasgow



Tungnyika Trade Bureau

Zanzibar Trade in 1937

Export Trade Double that of 1936

Import Trade Reduced by 27%

The Tungnyika Trade Bureau has announced that the total value of exports from Zanzibar in 1937 was 1,200,000,000, compared with 600,000,000 in 1936. This represents a 100% increase in the value of exports.

The total value of imports into Zanzibar in 1937 was 300,000,000, compared with 400,000,000 in 1936. This represents a 25% decrease in the value of imports.

The Tungnyika Trade Bureau has also announced that the total value of exports from Zanzibar in 1937 was 1,200,000,000, compared with 600,000,000 in 1936. This represents a 100% increase in the value of exports.

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Pan-Yan

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STARTS IN
THE STOMACH



It is the only medicine that
treats the digestive organs
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LATEST MINING NEWS

New Zealand's Progress

The 1967-68 financial year for the New Zealand Federation of Companies closed at the end of November and the record of the year's progress is now available. The issued share capital of the companies operating in the Federation is £1,000,000 and the total assets of the companies are £1,000,000. The Federation has been making a profit of £100,000 for the year. The Federation's trading income for the year was £1,000,000 and the Federation's total assets were £1,000,000. The Federation's total assets were £1,000,000.

The Federation's trading income for the year was £1,000,000 and the Federation's total assets were £1,000,000. The Federation's total assets were £1,000,000. The Federation's trading income for the year was £1,000,000 and the Federation's total assets were £1,000,000. The Federation's trading income for the year was £1,000,000 and the Federation's total assets were £1,000,000.

Shawcross

The Shawcross Company has announced that it has received a licence to mine for gold in the area of the Shawcross mine. The licence was granted by the New Zealand Government. The Shawcross Company has announced that it has received a licence to mine for gold in the area of the Shawcross mine.

Company Progress Reports

Sea Mills Goldfields - During the year the company has produced 144,000 ounces of gold. The company has also produced 144,000 ounces of gold. The company has also produced 144,000 ounces of gold.

Wood Staff Goldfields - The company has produced 144,000 ounces of gold. The company has also produced 144,000 ounces of gold. The company has also produced 144,000 ounces of gold.

Kawerau Area - The company has produced 144,000 ounces of gold. The company has also produced 144,000 ounces of gold. The company has also produced 144,000 ounces of gold.

Bauxite in New Zealand

A large deposit of bauxite has been discovered in New Zealand. The deposit is located in the area of the New Zealand Bauxite Company. The deposit is located in the area of the New Zealand Bauxite Company.

East African Coalfields

Public interest has been focused in our exclusive announcement last week of the sale of the Lupa project of the African Goldfields Ltd. to the Lupa Goldfields Ltd. registered in Hong Kong but extensively incorporated in the Philippines. The Mining World has been reporting in the Philippines. The Mining World has been reporting in the Philippines.

SYMONS SCREENS

Operate in a horizontal position

Giving the lowest headroom of any screen, they lower building height, shorten elevators, and conveyors, and decrease building costs.



SYMONS

RED HAND ANTICORROSION PAINT



For exterior work where prolonged protection is necessary, such as for these Water Towers at the Colerain, a reliable protective paint may be used. Red Hand Anticorrosion paint continues to protect steel structures in the maximum under all weather conditions. It is supplied in various grades, all giving a fine metallic finish without being leady.

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 Modern service garages under European supervision.
 KAMPALA, NINJA AND MBABE IN UGANDA

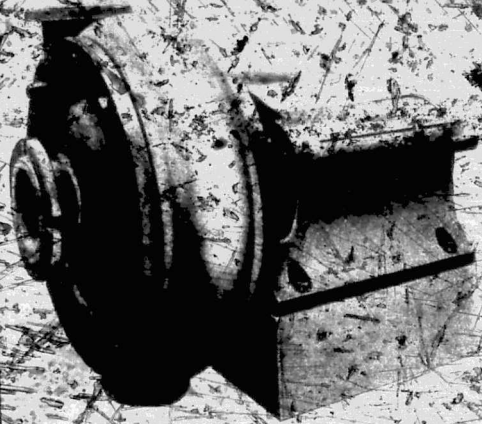
SISAL & SUGAR TRUCKS MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES



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ANOTHER UNSOLICITED TESTI- MONIAL TO THE VACSEAL GRIT PUMP

The performance of this pump to date has been highly satisfactory.

The wear when the pump was first opened was inconsiderable and we have little doubt that it will continue to prove satisfactory.

Long life of wearing parts is doubly attractive to the mining engineer often situated in inaccessible districts where transport is difficult.

Endurance is the key-note of the vacuum design and we have many recent orders which denote satisfied clients.

INTERNATIONAL COMBUSTION LTD

ALDWYCH HOUSE, ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C.2

Banks' Latest Trade Reports—Mozambique Co.'s Report

The Standard Bank's report for 1937 states that the company's revenues rose above its expenditures for the year. A substantial general abstracted with a decrease in the amount of its up to the average of £1,474,470 for June 1937, against £1,481,818. To end of the financial year, sales of tobacco totalled 21,248,555 lbs. at an average price of 14/11. European merchandise is estimated at one million lbs. Cable prices for firm.

Southern Rhodesias.—Local business is expected with upward trend in Europe and Native business in mining centres. Livestock prices firm, but the rain indicates poor wheat crop and likelihood of maize output being 25% below the average. Annual output for June values at £384,136.

Nyasaland.—European and Native retail trade normal with stocks moving satisfactorily. Buying has begun of the cotton crop, which is of good quality and estimated to be 25% above last year's crop of all grades of tobacco at local auction for the season to July 20 amount to 10,907,498 lbs.

Kenya.—Coffee prospects fairly satisfactory despite adverse weather; estimates are up to the average. Final coffee trading figures on the Nairobi market for the 1937-38 season show total sales of an all-over price of 35s. 6d. per cwt., against 47s. last year. Net production was 16,200 tons. Outlook for the pyrethrum crop has improved.

Uganda.—Exports of gold for the first six months of the year amounted to 16,658 oz., against 9,468 in 1936.

Tanganyika.—Mwanza cotton crop now estimated at 90,000 bales, and Rakoba *Tobacco* coffee crop at 7,000 tons, while sisal production for the year beginning June 1 last is put at 93,000 tons. For the first six months of the year gold exports reached £214,422, against £9,612 in 1937.

The Standard Bank of South Africa reports: **Southern Rhodesias.** Trade indicators in Bechuanaland compare favourably with those of 1936, but motor trade activity is reduced through gold indubious. The local pool price for grade 1 maize has risen to 20/0, against 18/0 in 1936, the export pool yield of the same grade being 18/0.

Northern Rhodesias. Tourist business continues good in Livingstone; trade in the Copperbelt is steady, and better business is reported in Lusaka owing to the payment by the Motor Vehicle Board of the annual distribution of the 1937-38 grant.

Nyasaland. European trade is brisk, but the trade with Natives is improving in the bazaar trade in Bechuanaland has followed the marketing of the Native maize crop. Notice estates in the Nafoni and Kitale areas are in good condition and free from disease.

Uganda. Financial conditions continue to be hazardous and easier. **Tanganyika.** Conditions in Malawi, agricultural prospects are well holding supplies on account of the local price being over 50% below the average with 720,000 year. The Moshi maize crop estimated at 30,000 tons and considerable amount has been sold.

Southern Rhodesias. Agricultural show has been held under the patronage of Mr. Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and of Comd. Azevedo, Acting Governor of Northern Rhodesia, both of whom attended the show. It was rated the best show for years.

The report of the Mozambique Company is summarized in the annual statement at Lisbon on September 1st. Profits for 1937 in Africa exceeded the profits for 1936, compared with £1,410,010 in the first six months of the year, and £1,474,470 in the first six months of 1936. The difference between the profits for 1937 and 1936 is £64,460. The profits in Europe are lower, and to various recollections of investment, but the board found it prudent to reflect in the subject of stabilizing some accounts with the former assets for the purpose of obtaining a clearer idea of the actual position.

It continues with the articles of association, and the company's net assets is placed at £3,256,000, £1,410,010 credited to the State, American funds for 1937, compared with £2,227,000 and the company's net assets for the purpose of obtaining a clearer idea of the actual position.

The company's funds of the company on December 31, 1936, were £2,001,244 in Europe, and £3,327,704 in Africa, compared with £1,333,900 in Europe and £2,227,000 in Africa on December 31, 1936. The directors also report a progressive increase in the results of the territories over which they hold sovereignty.

Market Prices and Notes

Bechuanaland.—Koppe cash at 1/5s. nominal.
Cash.—Sambay to Hull, quiet at £10, 1/8, 6d. per 100 lbs. (1937) £13 10/8, 1936 £12.
Cash.—Zimbabwe spot, 84/3d. c.i.f., 87/4d. c.i.f. for car spot (in both) 7/5d. c.a.k., 7/10d. c.i.f. for East African offerings at last week's auction. Usual stock of East African, 32,980 cwt. (1937) £10, 1/8, 1936 £10, 1/8, 1935 £10, 1/8, 1934 £10, 1/8, 1933 £10, 1/8, 1932 £10, 1/8, 1931 £10, 1/8, 1930 £10, 1/8, 1929 £10, 1/8, 1928 £10, 1/8, 1927 £10, 1/8, 1926 £10, 1/8, 1925 £10, 1/8, 1924 £10, 1/8, 1923 £10, 1/8, 1922 £10, 1/8, 1921 £10, 1/8, 1920 £10, 1/8, 1919 £10, 1/8, 1918 £10, 1/8, 1917 £10, 1/8, 1916 £10, 1/8, 1915 £10, 1/8, 1914 £10, 1/8, 1913 £10, 1/8, 1912 £10, 1/8, 1911 £10, 1/8, 1910 £10, 1/8, 1909 £10, 1/8, 1908 £10, 1/8, 1907 £10, 1/8, 1906 £10, 1/8, 1905 £10, 1/8, 1904 £10, 1/8, 1903 £10, 1/8, 1902 £10, 1/8, 1901 £10, 1/8, 1900 £10, 1/8, 1899 £10, 1/8, 1898 £10, 1/8, 1897 £10, 1/8, 1896 £10, 1/8, 1895 £10, 1/8, 1894 £10, 1/8, 1893 £10, 1/8, 1892 £10, 1/8, 1891 £10, 1/8, 1890 £10, 1/8, 1889 £10, 1/8, 1888 £10, 1/8, 1887 £10, 1/8, 1886 £10, 1/8, 1885 £10, 1/8, 1884 £10, 1/8, 1883 £10, 1/8, 1882 £10, 1/8, 1881 £10, 1/8, 1880 £10, 1/8, 1879 £10, 1/8, 1878 £10, 1/8, 1877 £10, 1/8, 1876 £10, 1/8, 1875 £10, 1/8, 1874 £10, 1/8, 1873 £10, 1/8, 1872 £10, 1/8, 1871 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1204 £10, 1/8, 1203 £10, 1/8, 1202 £10, 1/8,

Soya Beans.—Quota with Malawi... 1937: Equator, 42s. Governor, £40s. 6d.

Tea.—Kenya, with Swaziland... 1937: Equator, 42s. Governor, £40s. 6d.

Tin.—Statistics for cash... 1937: Equator, 42s. Governor, £40s. 6d.

Imports into the U.K. for the first 12 months of the year from Northern Rhodesia... Tobacco Intelligence.

Wheat.—Kenya Governor, unchanged at 27s. 6d. Equator, 26s. per qtr. (1937: Equator, 42s. Governor, £40s. 6d.)

Passengers from East Africa

- ...Kilima, 0.50; Kibik... Mombasa: Andrews, Mr. J.; Baker, Miss E.; ...

Rainfall in East Africa

H.M.S. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London has received the following details of rainfall during the periods indicated... Kenya (Week ended August 10)...

...D'Arrouville, which has arrived home from East Africa, brought the following passengers from...

- ...Mombasa: Agniska, Mrs. R.; Bailey, Mr. R. G.; Bamister, Mrs. W. G.; Barkley, Mr. A.; Beesby, Miss A. M.; Belliard, Mr. & Mrs. L. T.; Binks, Mr. J.; Blewitt, Miss J.; Bold, Mr. E. C.; Brickett, Mrs. E. E.; Bustard, Capt. & Mrs. F. H.; Carrie, Mr. T. C.; Carter, Mr. R.; Cashmore, Mr. & Mrs. J. S.; Clarke, Miss E. H.; Davie, Mr. & Mrs. J. E.; Doolan, Mr. & Mrs. J. E.; Dransfield, Mr. J.; Dutton, Mr. W. S.; Farrell, Mrs. A. W.; Fingleton, Mr. H. P.; Fountain, Miss A.; Gahraih, Mr. T.; Guppy, Miss J. (Contd. on next page)

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Continued from previous page

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 Ballard, Mr. L. B.
 Bawa, Mr. J. P.
 Bessent, Mrs. A.
 Boyd, Mrs. M.
 Boyle, Mr. & Mrs. A.
 Bowman, Mr. T. M.
 Robson, Mr. G. R.
 Shalvicki, Mr. S.
 Saunders, Mr. W. M.
 Saxton, Mr. H. H.
 Seibert, Mrs. H.
 Smith, Miss. Y.
 Smith, Mr. & Mrs. G. W.
 Smith, Mrs. A.
 Starrett, Mr. W.
 Stewart, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Stobbs, Mr. E.
 Taylor, Miss R. E.

Ellison, Mrs. H. M.
 Thomas, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Thomas, Miss H.
 Timmins, Mrs.
 Tomlin, Mr. & Mrs. T.
 Urquhart, Mr.
 Van der Berg, Miss D.
 Vans, Mrs. W.
 Vernon, Mr. A. E.
 Watson, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Watson, Mr. T. E.
 Watson, Miss M.
 Webb, Mrs. A. M.
 Welch, Mr. H. V.
 Wheeler, Mr. L. M.
 Wherg, Mr. J.
 Whiffan, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.
 Williams, Miss A.
 Wilson, Dr. & Mrs. H. B.
 Wilson, Miss S. J.
 Wood, Mr. C. T.

Passengers for East Africa

Dr. & Mrs. Mariana ... London for East Africa on August 1st and scheduled to arrive Mombasa on August 12th with the following passengers for Mombasa:

Baker, Mrs. E.
 Bain, Mr. F. J.
 Blood, Miss W.
 Brown, Mr. T.
 Brown, Mr. J.
 Burns, Mr. J. D.
 Cook, Mr. A. J.
 Cooper, Miss J.
 Daly, Mr. T. H.
 Danby, Mr. A. G.
 Dobby, Miss D.
 David, Mr. A. H.
 Davidson, Mrs. N.
 Dewell, Mr. & Mrs.
 Dowdeswell, Mr. C. H.
 Elliott, Mr. & Mrs. H.
 Field, Mr. & Mrs. A.
 Finn, Mrs. H. M.
 Foster, Mr. C. W.
 Fotheringham, Mr. J. G.
 Gaults, Mr. J. G.
 Goaders, Mr. & Mrs. G.
 Gough, Mr. F. B.
 Graham, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Grant, Miss M.
 Innes, Miss L. M.
 James, Miss P. H.
 Johnson, Miss E. M.
 Keith, Mrs. I. J.
 Legge, Miss M. E.
 Le Post Trench, Miss K.
 Little, Mr. F. N.
 Mackay, Dr. & Mrs. A. G.
 Mackie, Miss J. H.
 Martin, Miss M. E.
 McConnes, Mr. & Mrs. G. F.
 Murphy, Mr. R. J.
 Orme, Miss G. M.
 Orme-Smith, Mrs. M. R.
 Peat, Miss K.
 Pike, Mr. A. J.

For ... Congo
 Bradstock, Mr. L. E.
 Bradstock, Mrs. E. E.
 Bradstock, Mr. J. R.
 Denair, Mr. A. E.
 Dohr, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Gregory, Mr. D. R.
 Harrow, Mr. & Mrs. L. P.

Zanzibar
 Leitch, Mr. P. B.
 Leitch, Mrs. J.
 Leitch, Dr. S. W.

Dar es Salaam
 Dillon, Lieut. Col. T.
 Dillon, Mrs. J.
 Logan, Mr. B. J.
 Mackay, Mr. & Mrs. D.
 Moberg, Miss C. C. I.
 Morris, Mrs. S.
 Radden, Mr. S. O.
 H. ... O.
 H. ... O.

Dr. & Mrs. Ubersa ... which arrived here recently from East Africa, carried the following passengers from ...

Dar es Salaam
 Alister, Mr. & Mrs. S. J.
 Clouston, Mrs. A.
 Cohen, Mrs. J.
 Debnert, Dr. J.
 Dorman, Mr. K.
 Fidler, Miss L.
 Franz Wegman, Mrs. E.
 Hall, Mrs. E.
 Morrison, Mr. & Mrs. E.
 Walker, Mr. & Mrs. G.

Berua
 Bell, Mr. E.
 Bellamy, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Doison, Mrs. H.
 Evans, Mr. & Mrs. W.
 Millward, Mrs. E.
 Millward, Mrs. G.
 Ratliff, Mr. B.
 Simpson, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Starstar, Mr. H.
 van der Westhuis, Mr. J.

Air Mail Passengers

Among the passengers who ... came on August 12 were Mr. T. Kelly and Mrs. R. T. Kelly, from Dar es Salaam; Mr. R. S. Ball, from Kisumu; and Mr. ... from Khartoum.

Arrivals in England on August 13 included Mrs. Kitley, from Kisumu; Mr. ... from Nairobi; Mr. ... from Kampala; and Mr. ... from Khartoum.

Passengers who arrived on August 14 included Mr. E. K. Lumley, from Dar es Salaam; and Mrs. Mordant and her three children from Kampala.

Outward passengers on August 24 included Mr. B. V. Marwood, to Khartoum; Mr. ... due to leave ... with Capt. Colonel G. B. Knappell to Khartoum; and Mr. ... and Mrs. G. Evans and her child to Kisumu.

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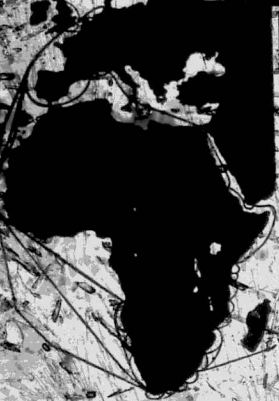
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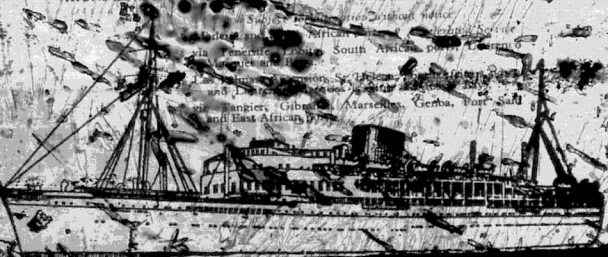
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE COMMISSIONER has been proceeding in the direction of the proposed project of the Empire and the Empire of George Papayella during the time of the Imperial Air Mail. The fact is that nine years ago the idea of the Imperial Air Mail was conceived in the mind of Mr. Robert Blackman, the aeroplane builder, the "Empire" enthusiast, the "Empire" air-tracker, the Director of Civil Aviation in the British Isles, the Governor of Uganda at the time, and the man who had without any desire for it, the journal could give, the publication of a special Air Number and its dispatch to Africa by the first cable to Beira on the part of Captain Gladstone, the believed wholehearted in the great future of the East and Central Africa, and a vivid belief that a regular air service between the Mother Country and those Dependencies was not only possible but that it was necessary to convert, not politely, scornful, at a party, but nothing could be done in Africa by determination, and it was to be done three times in the case of the last, thanks largely to Sir William Gowen, the focal Government, agreed to contribute to the establishment of the project, which has to be mainly financed by the Blackburn group.

A small seaplane, the "Pelican" was launched in the Mediterranean on 2nd April 1926. On its first flight seawards from Kharbona was wrecked by striking a submerged object in the water. In this emergency Captain Gladstone, borrowed from the R.A.F. seaplane, in which he was flying, made a number of a very "high" and started the first air mail service, which, however, had to be stopped because his aircraft was the "Pelican" which met with an accident. The "Pelican" had, however, been done and done so well that Captain Gladstone was able to start and maintain a regular service in Africa, which took up the work of the "Pelican" which had carried it. To him, then, should go the credit. Those who know him will be glad to know his modesty, his unshakable optimism and his firm belief that the day which reigns in Africa and the official matters should not be done in British hands, would not be done in British hands and Central Africa. Those terms have him no debt, yet to him, they were, they passed no land, but to the vision, and the power flight. May, not the Royal Aero Club of East Africa, but a plaque in commemoration of the courageous achievement of the man who would maintain the regular services to, and from, the Eastern African Dependencies. The Club would appoint itself to thus honouring a man who well deserves to be remembered.

A Peasant Settlement Scheme

Tanganyika Mixed Farming Experiment that Promises Success

PARTLY IN THE HOPE of ameliorating the problem of starved land congestion and partly to provide a practical demonstration of mixed farming as a profitable alternative shifting cultivation, the Director of Agriculture, established in 1933 that some 60 square miles of land at Kingolwira in the Morogoro District should be set aside.

It was decided to divide the Kingolwira area in order to demonstrate to the Natives first, that the growth of cash and food crops could be complementary to one another, and, secondly, that planned and orderly farming was more profitable to the farmer, as well as better for the soil, than the crude methods of agriculture practised by the great majority of Africans. The keeping of cattle for manure and draught purposes, as well as for the supply of milk,

mixed farming, was to be an important part of the present holding system.

The area of each holding will vary with soils and climatic conditions; at Kingolwira the size is 14 acres. Four acres of each holding are reserved for banana and timber for fuel and building poles, the remaining 10 are given over to arable crops, the main rotation being sorghum, cotton, maize and groundnuts, with small areas of cassava, sweet potatoes, vegetables and fruits.

Careful Supervision an Essential of the Scheme

A first step in the scheme three selected Natives were established on demonstration holdings; they received especially careful supervision and encouragement to ensure that their holdings and the methods followed should be well in advance of the settlement plots. This year they have been issued with a cow and two oxen (which they will pay for at the end of the first year). These demonstration holdings are regarded as an important educative factor, and have done much to popularise the settlement centre.

The high returns of both food and cash crops obtained by the earliest settlers resulted in applications being received from other Natives for holdings at Kingolwira, and it became evident that control must have to be exercised through the medium of some form of agreement. A scheme of control has been evolved whereby approved applicants will be granted a probationary period of one year, after which they will be required to enter into a written agreement, which has been translated into Swahili and is exhibited on a notice board in the office of the Director. One of the most important features of the arrangement will be that the applicant must acknowledge the local Native authority as the immediate instrument of Government, since not a few of those settled are aliens to the area. This, however, requires no amplification in the agreement, since it is axiomatic that a Native must acknowledge the jurisdiction of the local authority whose area he must enter.

During the past two years over 20 applicants have been interviewed and the number is increasing. It is now the nucleus of a model settlement which has been gradually established, that will serve as a guide to the Natives in the portions of the settlement which are being cleared, mostly by the Natives, and a temporary house was built for them. In addition, the more important ones were sent with tools until the reaping of the first harvest, and the conditions laid down in the agreement.

applicant should lay out his land under the supervision of an agricultural officer and first plant one acre of cassava as a safeguard against famine.

A more recent development is the settlement of long-term prisoners. This arose out of the recommendations of a committee appointed by the Governor in 1931 to consider the question of the restriction of imprisonment, the segregation of first offenders from hardened criminals, and other matters. The committee recommended *inter alia* that long-term prisoners should receive a thorough grounding in agriculture during the period of their sentence, that on release they would be in a position to lead an honest and useful life, and have adequate means of support.

Ex-Convicts among the Settlers

For reasons of financial stringency the recommendations of the committee were to be postponed for a time, but when the depression lifted it was decided to make an attempt to establish a small long-term prisoners in agriculture by the establishment of a prison farm on the Kingolwira estate.

On the estate there are thus two controlled settlement schemes: one for the absorption of the local expanding population and the other for the settlement of long-term prisoners on their discharge from prison. The terms of settlement are identical for both. All settlers must submit to the directions of the Agricultural Department as to the development of their plots; all receive such assistance as may be necessary at the start, and undergo a probationary period of one year, and finally all are required to enter into an agreement as proposed.

The local peasant holders do not object either to the proximity of the prison camp or to the ex-convict settlers.

Rotating Crops Inaugurated

Even in these early stages almost 80 per cent of the work is done by the hand tool, the peasant farmers have received comparatively large sums for their surplus produce, and it is really not at all one of the future problems will be to teach the Natives to spend wisely. With this object in view a model shop has been built and will be run in consultation with the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce.

To anyone familiar with the difficulty of getting the African to change his system of rotating land for one of rotating crops and of maintaining cattle in fixed enclosures, the importance of the Kingolwira experiment need hardly be emphasised. Solution of these problems will lead to decrease in soil erosion, protection of the forests from wanton destruction, and eventually (so far-reaching are the possibilities) to an improvement in domestic hygiene. It is therefore the duty of all those who have had any contact with the experiment, both now and in the future, to do their utmost to ensure its success.

Government has undertaken the establishment at Kingolwira of an Agricultural Training School, at which pupils will be instructed in approved agricultural methods, and the results of the work of the peasant settlers will be made available to the pupils from the training school. The object of this training returns to that they are for the purposes of demonstration and instruction in mixed peasant farming. Those who are interested in the school should contact the Director of Agriculture, or the Agricultural Officer in charge of the settlement.

Being extracted from the Report on Tanganyika Territory for 1937 (Colonial Paper No. 177-348)

Co-operative Marketing Not Recommended

By Sir William Leadon, East African Sisal Growers

DISSATISFIED with the marketing of sisal in London, the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association has long contemplated co-operative marketing, and since arriving in London in April, Sir William Leadon, Chairman of the Association, has been investigating the possibility of successfully introducing such a scheme, which he has now been asked to reject. The following passages from his report to the Association a few days ago clarify the whole position.

Concerned with the marketing of a product in London and with the interests of two main groups apart from the grower or manufacturer—namely, the shippers and merchants—some of us are in favour of growers and some are in favour of producers. They do not assist in the purchase of sisal, but often assist the grower financially, loans on mortgage, advances against profit, or by both methods. Some shippers sell to merchants through a broker.

Merchants, or dealers, as they are often termed, purchase from shippers and brokers, and in some cases direct from growers, and substitute to the manufacturers. They operate in many fibres, hard and soft, and in most cases are interested in other commodities. Sales from one merchant to another often take place.

Combinations in a single organisation of grower, shipper and merchant also exist.

The number of people working on a purely commission basis, and having no direct buying and selling, is negligible.

70% to 75% of the Tanganyika and Kenya sisal passed on the market by shippers. It would be difficult to assess their contributions to the cooperative work of merchant dealers and brokers.

The Place of the Merchant Dealer

It is commonly held that the absence of contact between grower and manufacturer is a serious source of weakness, and that by leading marketing in speculative lines both producing and consuming interests suffer. Long periods of production at an actual loss, or for prices showing no appreciable profit, have created among most planters the desire for a thorough examination of the market under which their produce is marketed, and they have urged the creation of a selling organisation within the structure of their own Association, which would sell the crop as far as possible direct to the manufacturers.

Having examined closely the operations carried out by the merchant dealers—from whom I have experienced considerable courtesy and frankness—I am driven to the conclusion that, although there are certain serious weaknesses in the existing marketing machinery of our industry, and a few among such dealers appear to be engaged in transactions between the dealers themselves, some times through brokers—the market is generally operating from causes quite outside the control of the merchant dealers, who have suffered heavy losses in company with growers and spinners during the past few months.

Although the present system obviously lends itself to speculative dealing and manipulation of the market, which, however, is rare and intermittent—generally speaking, it would not be to the lasting interest of the dealer consistently to carry the commodity which is handling, and in the event of a fall he would be paid by endeavouring to remain stable

at regular price levels, and to secure a reasonable margin rather than to undertake the risk of loss that must be incurred in the speculative and gambling transactions.

Most of these considerations, and leaving the question aside from this viewpoint of the sisal producer, I find in the difficulties attendant on any concerted attempt to market our produce in direct touch with the market, there would be insuperable.

The manufacturer, such as he is, who uses many fibres, and who has a wide range of requirements, that can supply him with a wide range of requirements. The requirements of hard fibres in every country demand a special study and knowledge, and the American market itself could prove a great obstacle to any system of association direct selling. A long time must elapse before the experience now in the possession of a growers' association could be acquired by a growers' association, and our industry is not in a position to undertake the heavy cost of office and sales organisation and the material risk of distribution, grant changes and fluctuations of price, or to grant the necessary cash and terms of payment.

Therefore, in my considered opinion, the dealers are necessary to our chain of marketing operations, and in our interests this link should be maintained, and if possible strengthened by inducing other merchants who now finance their primary commodities, such as sisal, to support sisal, thereby making a better and more regular market.

Improvements in this market are, of course, our aim, but they should be brought about by means of a better understanding and cooperation between merchants, shippers and growers, rather than by any attempt towards the elimination of the merchant dealer link between shipper and manufacturer.

Grower Contact with Manufacturers

It is not to say that there should not be a much closer contact between manufacturer and grower. One of the first duties of our London organisation should be to secure more co-operation between the grower and the manufacturer, and better understanding of requirements and capacities of both parties.

It will be clear from the foregoing that I am anxious to recommend the formation of a London society selling in association on the lines that have so often been discussed at our Executive and Branch meetings in Tanganyika. Nevertheless, a great deal could be done towards strengthening the selling side of the industry without interfering to any real extent with the interests engaged in this business.

The following list of seven bodies in London have or less concerned with East Africa and questions, not one of which, however, Sir William Leadon was established in the Tanganyika and Kenya sections in Tanganyika of Kenya, he considers that there are too many of these bodies that their work overlaps, and that the growers' associations should be regarded as the only bodies competent to deal with matters of general interest to the industry. The London Committee of the Tanganyika and Kenya Associations is requested to give some means of work, and Sir William Leadon's operations and authority should be extended.

Our organization in London must be an authority and confidence from our members dealing with the subjects entrusted to them, and this, among other things, requires research and the

technical, requiring increased use for our producers, statistics relationship with the Colonial Office and other Government departments, relationship with merchant dealers and manufacturers, relationship with various sisal and hard fibre committees in London, ocean freights, insurance, and miscellaneous claims, and contracts.

In short, as our industry expands we must extend the activities of our Association and decentralise our organisation. The time has arrived when we must establish a responsible portion of our Executive in London.

With regard to the many hard fibre bodies in London, the outstanding question for settlement appear to be those involving the Board of Trustees for Sisal Research and the London Chamber of Commerce. The other bodies are little known in East Africa and it may be expected that the Association will approve such action in connexion with them as the London Executive deems desirable.

It would be idle to contend that complete satisfaction exists amongst our members concerning the efforts made to establish in the use for our produce during the past few years, and a good deal of discontent is caused by the fact that it has been deemed necessary to create a Board to deal with the matter outside the purview of the Associations, although the actions of the subject is their approval.

I am persuaded that in the general interest the existing Board of Trustees should be replaced as early as possible by a delegate or sub-committee of our London Executive having within its membership such Government nominees as may be necessary, so long as public funds are involved. The chairmanship of this Committee should undoubtedly be held by a member of the Association.

Relations with London Chamber of Commerce

Our Association has no official connexion with the London Chamber of Commerce, and is not a member of the East African Section. As the body deals with all matters of a commercial nature in East African trade it seems desirable that we should be recognised as a separate body.

The Sisal Producers' and Importers' Sub-Section was formed to deal solely with sisal freight questions, but over several years has been concerned with matters relating to packing, marine insurance, claims, etc., and freight questions are now handled by a committee of the Sub-Section. As the merchants and brokers' interests are now dealt with by their own Section, and consequently upon the widening of the activities and authority of the Association in London, there is obviously the necessity for one member to be concerned with the internal affairs of our industry, and it is a quite suitable body for this purpose.

With regard to ocean freights, a sub-section, with a somewhat altered proportion of membership comprising a more adequate representation of the growers and shippers' interests, would appear the most suitable medium for preliminary discussions and ultimate negotiations with the Conference Lines.

Such changes in the title of the sub-section, amendments to make quite clear its functions are confined to ocean freights and claims questions, our London organisation should undertake to delegate the proportion of its membership allotted to the sisal grower and shipper interests, and regard the Sub-section as its medium for negotiations.

I am much to support the view that more co-ordination in all things affecting the market is necessary, and that a policy resulting in the London organisation becoming more central in the consolidation of our channels of distribution, and to the market will make for the strengthening of our position.

to-day. It is common to find the market full of cargo which when the demand from the manufacturer is weak, and although the state of affairs is often the result of dealers refusing to unload, should not be further aggravated, as it generally is by further refusals being offered by growers, plant and sundry. In such circumstances, the efforts of dealers to create a market, and the impact of the actual quantity of hemp for sale is magnified, and the grower suffers.

A general policy on the part of growers in placing their crop on the market through the medium of one of the shippers' houses, and a high degree of co-ordination, would strengthen our position.

I believe that if our London Executive—inclining representatives of the shipping houses—were to endeavour to take views of the market from time to time, it should be possible to agree on broad lines the extent to which it should be fed, and also to narrow the channel of supply, without interfering in the normal operations of present interests.

The position in regard to grading is chaotic. With regard to grading there is no clear agreement with Tanganyika and Kenya on the subject of length. To exports from Tanganyika as many as 50 descriptions might be given, and some 25% to 30% of the total East African production is held by the merchant dealers to be available for further transactions in the trade under which it is shipped. This forms the subject of a special committee.

As to packing, I have seen the existence of knotted fibres, and in particular, an event which caused the surprise and consternation.

These matters undoubtedly cause a difficulty in the marketing and distribution of East African sisal in competition with competing hemp, and, generally speaking, the remedy lies well within the control of the producer.

Standard Grades Need Defining

The most possible effort should be made to publish an agreed definition of the standard grades. I would therefore request our existing London Committee to place definite proposals before the two East African Associations after consultation with the merchant dealers.

Certain estates do not into the habit of shipping a low grade of fibre, unless a low grade marks and resting content with the price eventually realised. I earnestly request the attention of our members to this matter, for the marketing of East African sisal as a whole is being hampered not inconsiderably by reason of unavailability of quality and unevenness of grading of a large percentage of the output.

Most of my suggestions cannot come into force unless the active co-operation and agreement of the Kenya growers is secured.

In the case of Kenya and Tanganyika accepting my proposal and endorsing it on the basis of an existing Joint London Committee, the two Associations in London, I visualise little difficulty in making the London Executive representative of all East African sisal growers in due course. Uganda, at present unrepresented, is already represented by the Kenya Growers' Association, and certain of the Tanganyika and Kenya sisal interests are already sufficiently interested in Portuguese East African and Nyasaland production to justify the hope that the co-operation of these countries in all matters of mutual interest to the industry could eventually be secured.

For a further reference should under the name of

A Fanganyika Moralist

Four Discoveries of a Traveller

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Sir, In my travels I have discovered the following:

- (1) That a pessimist will never get over a bad day and has a worm in his eye.
- (2) That if you think too little you will be sure to talk too much.
- (3) That there is no flowing with milk and honey that does not have a thorn in it, and
- (4) That a starving man will not find fault with the table he is eating at.

Yours faithfully,
Mbezi C. A. M.
Tanganyika Territory

The De-Stocking Problem

Keenly Fought Since 1911, with Results

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Sir, The de-stocking sales of Native cattle in Kenya are essential if the country, and especially that of the Kamba tribe, is not to become a desert. The tribesmen who have objected do not necessarily represent even their own number, for African opinion is conservative. African public opinion is strong, and the line of least resistance is for the tribesmen to turn out with his fellows, even if the administrative and veterinary officers have succeeded in persuading him that the Government is acting for his own good. It is very noticeable that the bulk of Kamba tribesmen to whom tribute was unaccomplished by their raidmen.

The prices realised at the de-stocking sales have fluctuated greatly, and on some of the occasions at least the prices have been quite satisfactory above those realised in the Mombasa market. That is a conclusion in answer to some of the charges made in the House of Commons.

The real objection to these sales as conducted so far, has been the character of the animals submitted for auction. Far too many heifers and many heifers of an undesirable type come under the hammer, a policy which is bound to have serious results in the future of Native cattle in the future.

In the first five sales 9,100 animals were sold, and of those Messrs. Liebig purchased only 2,881, 14% as they are to use in their Athi River factory. The scheme as originally envisaged was to supply that factory with a steady flow of suitable beasts, and it is evidently not fulfilled in purpose.

The auction system may not have been the best means to attain the objective, but it has probably avoided to prevent the very objection which has been voiced in Parliament. Despite the considerable and fair dealing attitude of the company.

What is really needed to make the scheme a success is the careful culling of beasts in a reserve to ensure that superfluous animals, especially young and "scrub" bulls, shall be those sent for sale and not immature beasts of inferior quality. It is indeed surprising that Natives, who are so fully understood and cattle have committed so profound an error, and the officials of the Veterinary Department should have allowed the sale of a condemned herd, which must be culled at once in the whole of the project is not a disastrous failure.

Yours faithfully,
A. J. C. M. M.
Kenya Colony

Natives Killed by Hippo

Correspondent Replies to a Criticism

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Sir, I happen to know that your correspondent's article is a mis-statement of facts in Tanganyika Territory, but you are right. He has referred in a derogatory manner to a notice entitled "Hippo" which was published in *Colony* in our February issue, and which he has apparently not read. I have been reading the article in *Colony* and I am sorry to hear that his statements are being repeated what was written. Moreover, the article explains that I was in the position at the time to quote the officials' words of one of those officials who are to protect Natives where possible from dangerous venoms.

All intelligent people know that hippo can be dangerous to both Natives and Europeans. They are dangerous to Natives under many circumstances, especially when they have been shot and wounded, and have learnt to regard the human as an enemy. But I am sorry for the article which says to go and shoot hippo to increase their numbers or curb their activities, although this may be necessary in some unpleasant work - sickening, disgusting, and just plain slaughter - for although a hippo can be dangerous to a Native armed with only a spear or bow and arrow, an animal has little chance of hitting back at a man armed with a rifle in such circumstances as were explained.

Yours faithfully,
S. Drayton
"SHARWA"

Selling Price of Sisal

Profits Possible in Your Markets

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Sir, In your issue of July 7 you published a letter from Mr. B. Kopper on the subject of sisal restriction proposals. He blames the present low price of sisal for the fall in prices of the shares of several sisal producing companies. I think this is a mistake that many people make. It appears to me to be a selfish attitude to take and that it would be far better to go more deeply into the question of costs and see why profits must be made when the price is low.

I believe that the producers who make profits at the low price and, although the profits vary on different estates, I think that many spongers are dependent on these estates where estates, or even capitalists, have estates which do not keep up with the times by installing modern equipment will always find it difficult to make profits, as Native labour is expensive without taking into consideration the cost of maintaining and repairing the equipment.

Regarding Mr. Kopper and his proposals, I think I am right in saying that the prospect of some of the companies mentioned above had the bulk of the current equipped output had been sold at a much higher figure than £7. If that is so, it would hardly be correct to blame present prices for their low share values.

Yours faithfully,
W. S. M. M.
Kenya Territory

MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON

NBS 54 47 1927 September 1 1927

The African Elephant

Studied in Close Quarters

THE AFRICAN ELEPHANT is such a normal that a lack of reason is always astonishing. Miss M. H. Hill in a broadcast this week has done a fine job of photographing elephants. By permission of R. B. and E. C. White, we submit the following extracts from her address:

There he is, provided with a so wonderful diverse implement, his trunk, which is just as useful as a hand. So strong that he can bend a steel rifle in a snap, so sensitive that he can feel a tickle from a tree, catching hold of little objects that would elude human fingers, and yet, as a baby elephant falls into a hole, the whole herd will stand round lamenting, and not one will flinch or put the trunk of his trunk to haul him up again.

Unimaginative and Highly-Strung

Even in self-defence he is just so unimaginative. One of the most usual native weapons for killing elephants is a poisoned spear with a heavy weight behind the shaft. This is dropped from an overhanging branch between the elephant's shoulders, where it gradually works its way in, making a deep, painful wound, till the poison kills him. You would think it the most elementary idea—and a very easy one to get him to put his trunk over his head and pull it out. Yet this solution apparently never occurs to him.

A great part of the excitement of following him is that you are never certain what he will do. You have known the same five elephants on some days so benign that you could walk up to within fifteen or even ten yards of them and feel safe, and on other days, for no apparent reason, they were so hot-tempered that you were recklessly close to their tails.

After photographing them for three months at the Tanganyika border I reached the conclusion that elephants in spite of their ponderous size and placid, furry humanized existence, are the most highly intelligent creatures imaginable, with every symptom of artistic temperament.

What is even more striking is the way they react to the rays of their own reflection. I remember once to group with the one called "and" and to take the clicking of its trunk as he will look at the water with exasperation, and will hiss, caw, or even put as he draws his trunk up to his eye, and will literally hiss at the reflection. If you persist, he will literally hiss at you, and when you are angry, quite as much as you are.

With a Wink in His Eye

Other times I have been so close that the elephant has seen the flash and continued in a perfectly steady, while giving me with a positive, friendly smile. At such times the temptation to go right up to him was very overpowering. In fact, I have to stake all on the fact that if I were to go up to him, I believe that I could prevent a moment's attack, among them, with complete ease. I have seen the herd and trust they would repeat the same, and her failure would have no effect on the herd. I quite liked the experiment.

Photographing elephants is one of the most fascinating pursuits in the world. And it means endless hard work. When you are low at the tin after a day, you are looking at the fruits of the labour telescoped together. Gentleman of the day, and when you do find the elephant, you are in a good about flapping their ears and getting in the picture.

...and really have... to come out... and donkeys streamed... spot where the elephants... with excitement... you might... and... wild... are... the... would... down upon the... and... what happened... When the two heads... of the... of the... took the head... whips... galloping... That... and with gentle... his companions... and the donkeys... from their... to graze...

Mutual Understanding

There was a remarkable pace between... with just a flick of his... death around him, with... speed he could have... What... it would... even with those... and... But the mutual... were unharmed, but now... respectful distance... touched me, it had in... the... Their... to instil a little... make me keep my distance... a grant... different... his presence even... the camera. He was... conscious of his... he was fully conscious of his... he made a... the camera for a... and dragging me back by the... for my very... and... when I last we pulled up... I could... lightens...

Colonial Arrangements

...at the... Union held... and... of giving... facilities for... concessions... and... were... having... proposed, it was modified...

Combating the Locust

International Conference in Brussels

Several East African and Rhodesian delegates are attending the International Locust Conference being held in Brussels last week. The Rhodesian Minister of Justice and Acting Minister for the Colonies, Mr. J. W. Marshall, is the only African representative.

The leader of the British delegation is Mr. J. Marshall, Director of the Imperial Institute of Entomology and also Imperial Commissioner for East Africa. Other British representatives include Mr. J. W. Marshall, Director of the Imperial Institute of Entomology, and Mr. J. W. Marshall, Imperial Commissioner for East Africa. Other British representatives include Mr. J. W. Marshall, Director of the Imperial Institute of Entomology, and Mr. J. W. Marshall, Imperial Commissioner for East Africa.

The purpose of the Conference is to coordinate international action to reduce the damage in Africa by locusts, which spread considerable losses in areas where vegetation and climate are suitable for breeding purposes. Some 65-70 countries have been visited, and endeavours are now being made to formulate an international agreement by which the locusts can be dealt with before they begin to do damage. The problem of locusts has been discussed in the Congo, Rhodesia, and other countries, and it is felt that the locusts are a serious pest in the tropics. It is suggested that the locusts should be dealt with by a combination of measures, such as the use of insecticides, and the use of natural predators.

Mr. J. W. Marshall said that the damage done to crops by locusts cost the world over £100,000,000 annually. One recognised breeding area is along the coast of the Red Sea, and the locusts are now spreading into the interior of Tanganyika. The locusts are now spreading into the interior of Tanganyika. The locusts are now spreading into the interior of Tanganyika. The locusts are now spreading into the interior of Tanganyika.

Two Livingstone Letters

Two letters of David Livingstone, dated from Bechuanaland in 1850, have been found in London, which they have been preserved by Mrs. Paine, a grand-daughter of Mr. Livingstone. These letters are the first to be published since the discovery of the letters. Mrs. Paine has presented the letters to the Royal Geographical Society, to be preserved in the Livingstone Institute. The letters are of great interest, as they show Livingstone's views on the discovery of the Victoria Falls. The letters are of great interest, as they show Livingstone's views on the discovery of the Victoria Falls.

Compelling quarters that they are in the Royal Geographical Society, to be preserved in the Livingstone Institute. The letters are of great interest, as they show Livingstone's views on the discovery of the Victoria Falls. The letters are of great interest, as they show Livingstone's views on the discovery of the Victoria Falls.

The Royal Geographical Society has decided to award 25 guineas to the discoverer of the letters. The letters are of great interest, as they show Livingstone's views on the discovery of the Victoria Falls. The letters are of great interest, as they show Livingstone's views on the discovery of the Victoria Falls.

Kongonis' Home Tour

Sir Godfrey Rhodes in Fine Form

Test matches were played at the Kenya Kongonis' Home Tour, resulting in two wins for the tourists, two being left unfinished. Sir Godfrey Rhodes was in good form with the bat, and Mr. J. W. Marshall was in some of the best performances.

In the first match against Godalming, the tourists scored 213 runs. Sir Godfrey Rhodes and Mr. J. W. Marshall were the main contributors. In the second match against Grayling, the tourists scored 219 runs. Sir Godfrey Rhodes and Mr. J. W. Marshall were the main contributors. In the third match against Midhurst, the tourists scored 177 runs. Sir Godfrey Rhodes and Mr. J. W. Marshall were the main contributors. In the fourth match against Southampton, the tourists scored 150 runs. Sir Godfrey Rhodes and Mr. J. W. Marshall were the main contributors.

Sir Godfrey Rhodes and Mr. J. W. Marshall scored 40 and 40 runs respectively in the Kongonis' total of 200 for the first match against Mr. J. W. Marshall. Sir Godfrey Rhodes and Mr. J. W. Marshall scored 40 and 40 runs respectively in the Kongonis' total of 200 for the first match against Mr. J. W. Marshall.

Sir Godfrey made 77 out of 111 against a side who collected 27 for 57, but an easy victory secured over the tourists who declared at 27 for 10. The Kongonis' thanks mainly to Sir Godfrey Rhodes and Mr. J. W. Marshall for their outstanding performance.

The Crash of the "Cygnus"

The crash of the "Cygnus" has been a tragedy to the shipping industry. The ship was carrying Sir John Stanger and Mrs. Ritchie, wife of the Chief Warden of Kenya, who were passengers on the ship. The ship was carrying Sir John Stanger and Mrs. Ritchie, wife of the Chief Warden of Kenya, who were passengers on the ship. The ship was carrying Sir John Stanger and Mrs. Ritchie, wife of the Chief Warden of Kenya, who were passengers on the ship.

Where Education Falls

The problem of education in Kenya is a serious one. The Government has decided to increase the number of teachers and to improve the quality of education. The Government has decided to increase the number of teachers and to improve the quality of education. The Government has decided to increase the number of teachers and to improve the quality of education.

Statements Worth Noting

WHO'S WHO

417. Mr. Master William Hartley M.B.E., & M.Inst.B.E., & R.Ae.S.I.

The Uganda bookshop in Kampala sold 10,000 Bibles and 25,000 Testaments in 1956.

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Background to

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

Fin
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Czechoslovakia. It is still remains the business of a mine, capital, as concerned in the Czech-German dispute. The value of the work of Lord Ramingham and his staff has never been shown more clearly than during this week-end. There is little doubt that without their careful, meditative and strenuous work the situation would by now have been much worse than it is. The guilt is, of course, the German greater. Among the sudden Germans, there is little injustice. Those with whom I have talked are the most patriotic Englishmen in the dispute, and for the rest, their apprehension of what has happened is a just peace and an end to the present state, with their trade on one hand to mouth and their pockets lack visitors. In particular, they shrink from the possibility of war among their hopfields and their small holdings, as much as a Jewish miser would shrink from war among his fields. They know or fear that upon them would be the brunt of the war. In France there is a similar feeling, except that more acute almost fatalistically the prospect of fighting if they were attacked by the French.

The Press Correspondent of the Times

English Freedom. The Englishman is strictly forbidden to maintain any act which may have a tendency to subvert the peace and good order of society. He must give due obedience to the law of any State in which he resides for which may afford him protection, and he must never be glib in the allegations due to the Sovereign of his native land. While English law maintains that inculcates the duties of loyalty and citizenship, it reserves to the individual the right to hold his own opinion with regard to public affairs. But neither in any lodge of Freemasonry, nor in any capacity as a Freemason has he ever attacked or since his views on an ethical, moral or political question. The United Grand Lodge of England has always refused to express an opinion on questions of domestic or foreign policy at home or abroad. It will not allow its name to be associated with any article which infringes its unalterable policy of standing aloof from every question affecting the relations between the Government and the people, or between political parties. The questions to be investigated by the government. There are those who styling themselves Freemasons which do not adhere to these principles, and while that attitude exists the Grand Lodge of England will not have any relations with such bodies or to regard them as Freemasons. — *From a statement of the United Grand Lodge of England.*

Vienna Treaty. The setting up of a special court to deal with the opponents of the Nazis is another episode of brutal tyrannical oppression these days in Vienna. The court has not yet begun its work of punishing the opponents of the Nazis, but the conviction is that the court will be used to punish the opponents of the Nazis. The court has not yet begun its work of punishing the opponents of the Nazis, but the conviction is that the court will be used to punish the opponents of the Nazis. The court has not yet begun its work of punishing the opponents of the Nazis, but the conviction is that the court will be used to punish the opponents of the Nazis.

The Spectator

Japan's Tactics. If the Japanese Army really means to capture Hankow as quickly as it has led the public here to believe, heavy reinforcements must immediately be poured into all three columns now besieging the Chinese military headquarters. This is the opinion of a expert military observer in Tokyo who points out that the general of activity in the Yangtze Valley has not yet reached the stage of an attack on Hankow, but is rather a more gradual thrust in the series of successful undertaken by the Japanese for months past. It is believed by the Japanese that about 800,000 Chinese troops now defend Hankow and its approaches. The number of Japanese taking part in the military operation is believed to be about 200,000. The Japanese public has been led to believe that an proclamation of victory at Hankow is almost in sight. Many factories are being called in and troops are steadily departing for the front. The government is sending out a Japanese foreigner to Japan to urge the Chinese to accept the Japanese terms. It has been heard that the Japanese are bound to be victorious. At present the Japanese are throughout the Empire. — *From a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph and Morning Post.*

Nazi Menace. The new and surprising by the Nazis in the attack Hungary has little chance of being able to be more friendly than Poland in the case of a German attack. The SS is not likely to make any move unless the moves and the French could be able to help the Czechs. The French mobilisation would, of course, force them to play a role of their army on the western front. Mobilisation would almost certainly lead to general war. The extraordinary difficulty arises from Nazi hostility. People who know of the goodwill expressed by German people towards England must be made aware by a score of incidents that the democracies are not protected by a power which cares little for the usual conventions of civilised behaviour. Schuschnigg's trial is in itself, compared with the barbarities of Fascism, the smallest of incidents, but it is significant that the head of a State who did no more than attempt to maintain its integrity should be tried for treason towards Germany. On this reasoning Dr. Benes is, of course, an traitor, and Mr. Chamberlain may soon be forced into the same category. It is a more dangerous and difficult situation than that of August, 1914. — *The New Statesman and Nation.*

Spain. We ought to be grateful to General Franco for his reply to the proposals for withdrawing volunteers from Spain makes the situation. Hitler and Mussolini are determined to go on sending help to France until the Spanish Government has been totally defeated. We place Hitler first for he has the greater power behind him and has far more influence at Moscow, although Mussolini has been far more conspicuous in the Spanish code. The situation has been given to all the hope that Italy was getting weaker and weaker under the burden of her suffering and two wars, that Germany was threatened by an internal crisis, and that both Hitler and Mussolini were getting tired of the Spanish entanglement and would adopt a more conciliatory attitude. Neither Hitler nor Mussolini can be moved by anything but force. The result of treaties or promises that are not supported by force. — *The Times and Nation.*

to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week Market Movements and Trends

In a Sentence — Propaganda
Mr. St. John Ervine

Our relations to our fellow-citizens are still those of the jungle. *Mr. Arthur Mayhew*

Race prejudice is but another name for ethnological ignorance. *Professor Griffith Taylor of Toronto*

Nowadays are the only education for the majority of people have after leaving school. *The Rev. Dr. B. C. Clemons*

The degrees of comparison for an ambitious man are — Get on — Get honour — Get honest. *The Story Rev. W. B. Day*

The most common vices in all countries in which every thing which is not forbidden is compulsory. *Mr. Ronald Stewart*

It is important, but the spirit in which it is worked is most important. *Dr. P. Demascani Shelds*

Propaganda will be punished by instant death. *Speech made by the International League, constructed by Germany in the Rhine Land*

The A.B.C. makes a game of humour and a game of humanity, the whole machine badly requires humanising. *Mr. Oswald Sitwell*

Denmark has a State debt of £18 a head; Eire, with a smaller population, has a debt of more than £24 a head. *Report of the Eire Banking Commission*

We might well cultivate Christian charity and humility by meditating upon the cost of martyrdom we should make in Spain or Germany. *Mr. G. R. V. Hobart*

There ought to be a very marked difference between the life of a good Christian and that of a decent workman. *From a Pastoral Letter by the Methodist Church*

French law forbids the use of the wireless at sea, but in home waters the law may possibly be enforced only on the complaint of neighbours, clubs or hotels and that it is never enforced. *Miss J. B. Baker*

It is in the late forties and early fifties that the greatest needs and demands are generally made on the individual who must then turn firmly to the surrender of some personal ambitions for himself and for the best interests of his country, and find philosophy to meet advancing years. *Mr. J. H. Brown*

Addressed at the British Association

Hindering Trade — It is a matter of fact, and a very important one, that our exports are declining because we are unable to compete in world markets. Money is cheap and credit is ample for those who are worthy of it, so it is hard to see how to attribute the decline to these matters. As a trader finds that his business is constantly coming to his burden, the new factors act is typical. Holidays with pay, increase in taxation, sky-high rates have all added to costs, until the foreign buyer says he cannot pay our price, that while he admires our British scale of living he will not be a party to supporting our high standard, because he can get his goods cheaper elsewhere from those whose scheme of living and comforts more closely fit his own. Skilled, tested engineering, glass all suffer from our inflated ideas of what we nationally demand in amenities in a straitened world, but cash and credit are not to be blamed. We are merely non-competitive. *Sir William Tritton*

American Recovery — The American business revival is proceeding according to plan. The clearest sign is the steady increase of steel output. At the end of May the industry was working at 26% capacity; the current estimate is 43%. It now appears that the bottom of the recession was reached in May; that in June some tentative revival took place, and that in July and August the movement has gathered strength. The *New York Times* weekly index has risen from 73.8 in May to 74.3 in June to 78.6 in July. Almost all industries appear to have participated in the movement. The main stimulus has come from the 'consumption-goods' trades, and seems partly to have been caused by the liquidation of stocks and partly by an increase of buying. Department store sales in July were nearly 10% higher than in June, and their stocks were down from a peak of 100% in June to 68% in June.

Stock Exchange, latest report of the week, stocks and shares in the London Stock Exchange after a week of conditions in the range of the market.

Compass	112 5
London 100	111 5 0
Royal 100	103 8 0
S. Rhodesia 100	104 17 5
Nyasaland 100	99 5 8
Nilean Ry. 100	94 0 0
Rhod. Ry. 100	91 10 0
S. Rhodesia 100	103 18 9
Sudan 100	110 7 6
Tanzania 100	111 15 0

Industrials	
Brit. Amer. Tole (10)	5 2 6
Brit. Oxygen (10)	3 5 3
Brit. Pipes (2s. 6d.)	7 0 0
Courtaulds (10)	1 11 0
Dunlop Rubber (10)	1 5 3
General Electric (10)	3 15 6
Imp. Chain Ind. (10)	1 10 0
Imp. Tobacco (10)	6 12 0
Int. Nickel (10)	5 48
Prov. Cinematograph	13 6
Turner and Newall (10)	3 15 6
U.S. Steels	558
Wid. Steel (10)	1 1 9
Unilever (10)	1 17 6
United Tobacco of S.A.	9 5 9
Vickers (10)	1 0 0
Woolworth (5s.)	3 4 0

Mines and Oils	
Anglo-Suda (100)	6 15 0
Anglo-Amer. Corp (10s.)	2 16 4
Anglo-Amer. Div.	1 5 9
Anglo-Franco	5 2 5
Barrick Oil	4 11 6
Cons. Goldfields	3 15 9
Crown Mines (10s.)	17 2 5
De Beers Dt. (50s.)	8 12 6
E. Rand Cons. (5s.)	6 4 4
E. Rand Props (10s.)	2 10 0
Gold Coast Cons. (5s.)	1 3 9
Johannesburg Cons.	2 9 4
Mexican Eagle	4 1
Rand Mines (5s.)	4 5 0
Randfontein	1 26 3
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	2 6
Shell	4 9 9
Sub. Nijel (10s.)	11 8 3
West Vests. (10s.)	6 6 3

Banks, Shipping, and Home Rails	
Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	2 4 9
Brit. India 5 1/2% profs.	98 10 0
Clas	4 17 6
E.D. Realisation	8 9
Gt. Western	3 0 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bk.	87 0 0
L.M.S.	13 2 0
Nat. Bank of India	40 0 0
Southern Ry. def. ord.	12 5 0
Standard Bank of S.A.	15 0 0
Union-Castle 6% profs.	1 2 3

Plantations	
Anglo-Dutch (10)	1 5 14
Linggi (10)	16 9
Long A. Fatio (5s.)	3 8 4
Malayalam Pl. (10)	1 10 9
Rubber Trust (10)	1 3 0

All Mail Edition subscribers will be kept informed of other East Africans and Rhodesians. This feature ensures it.

PERSONALIA

Sir Donald Ross is visiting Kenya.

Mr. J. H. B. Allen has returned from Bulawayo.

Sir Montague Barlow has returned from Norway.

The Earl of Orkney has returned to the Scilly Islands from London.

The Hon. W. G. de Villiers, Honorary Consul for Denmark in Nyasaland, has returned to London from Harare.

Major F. A. Perkins, of Harare, has left on a visit to South Africa and the Rhodesias.

Father Bernard Bochi, a Swiss, is proceeding to Southern Rhodesia as a missionary.

Captain F. T. Burdall, Superintendent of Police in Zanzibar, is on his impending retirement.

The Earl of Erroll has been appointed a member of the Central Roads and Traffic Board of Kenya.

Mr. J. J. Hughes has been nominated to represent the Nakuru Municipal Board on the local District Council.

Mrs. Kigell has won the Dumps Willis Cup of the Kasama Golf Club with a net score of 140 for the 36 holes.

Mr. J. W. Ness, local manager of the Imperial Tobacco Company, has arrived home by air from Nyasaland.

Mr. R. J. Palethorpe, the Kenya magistrate, is on his way home on leave, accompanied by Mrs. Palethorpe.

The Rt. Rev. F. O. Thorne, Bishop of Nyasaland, leaves England next week to return to the Protectorate.

Captain William Pycox has taken up his appointment as Northern Rhodesian Labour Officer in Southern Rhodesia.

Master Jack Coudrey, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Coudrey, of Nakuru, has arrived home. He is going to Wellington College.

Kenneth Ward, a member of the Central Gliding Club, aged 14, is the youngest holder of an gliding licence in Rhodesia.

Mr. C. Donaldson has been elected chair of the United Caledonian Society for the coming year, with Mr. J. Gibson as chairman.

Lord Somerville, who has lived for some years in Tanganyika, is suffering from an internal complaint and is seriously ill in the South of France.

The Hon. Mr. Campbell, a former High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, leaves on Monday for a short holiday in Scotland.

Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, former General of the Indian, and Lady Sydenham have left London for the continent and will return home in October.

Dr. James Muir, Medical Secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, has just concluded a visit to leprosy centres in Tanganyika.

Mr. A. G. Farrow, a director of Messrs. W. A. Sparrow & Co., Ltd., who have extensive business associations with East Africa, is visiting Canada.

Air. J. D. Temple, who was recently appointed superintendent of Police in British Somaliland on transfer from Ceylon, has arrived in Berbera from Colombo.

Mr. A. E. Shinn, manager of Kiro, states that the death of whose wife was announced last week, is on his way to England by sea from Nyasaland.

The memorial screen to the late Miss F. M. Elant, former matron of the European Hospital in Dar es Salaam, was recently dedicated in St. Alban's Church by Archdeacon Guy S. Hasbary.

Lieutenant Colonel Roy F. Watson, who died recently, and who was closely associated with journalistic enterprise in Kenya some years ago, left £2,800, with net personalty.

Mr. M. O. Wray, of the Uganda Administrative Service, and Miss Joy Playfair, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Playfair, of Nairobi, were married in London last week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Alderson have arrived back in London from the U.S.A. and have arranged to spend a short holiday in Devon and Somerset before leaving again for Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. W. F. Evans, Crown Counsel of Northern Rhodesia, is acting as Administrator General and Official Receiver, Registrar of the High Court, Sheriff, Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Registrar of Companies, Registrar of Patents and Trade Marks, and Sub-Distributor of Stamps.



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Mr. J. A. G. Elford, formerly a District Officer in Kenya, left England.

Miss A. M. Ruston, private and personal secretary to Lady Brooke Popham during the past year, was entertained at a farewell dinner at Government House, Nairobi, on relinquishing her duties.

Lord Blédisloe, Chairman of the Rhodesian Royal Commission, and Lady Blédisloe, left Capetown, on Friday for England. Mr. Ernest Evans, K.C., M.P., a member of the Commission, sailing on the same ship.

An Italian film drama based on the Ethiopian War was shown for the first time in Venice last week. The production was supervised by Signor Vittorio Mussolini, son of the Duce, who served in the Italo-Ethiopian Campaign.

Mr. Justice Feetham, who visited East Africa some years ago as Chairman of the Commission which bore his name, is due to arrive in England tomorrow from South Africa, accompanied by Mrs. Feetham and their eldest daughter.

Mr. G. C. J. Scates has retired from partnership in Messrs. McDonald Scates and Company, who have long maintained close business connexions with East Africa. Mr. H. J. Scates and Mr. H. S. Scates are continuing the business.

Mr. Hanns Visser, Joint Secretary to the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies, has been appointed one of the Inspectors of Achimota College, Gold Coast Colony. With other inspecting officers, he will visit the College in November.

Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, last week laid the foundation stone of the new Anglican church in Kampala, towards the cost of which a fund was opened last year. The King sent a donation of £20, and altogether over £2,000 has been collected; a further £1,500 is needed to complete the building. Large numbers of Europeans and Africans attended the ceremony of laying the foundation stone, and a collection taken afterwards amounted to £32. Further donations should be sent to the Church Council Building Fund, All Saints Church, Kampala, Uganda.

The voting in the Eastern District, Southern Rhodesia, by-election was: Mr. J. P. de Kock (United Party), 22; Mr. D. Abrahamson (Unionist), 100; Mr. R. H. B. Dickinson (Reform Party), 150; and Mr. H. Venter (Labour), 707. United Party majority, 62. Total electors, 751. Percentage voted, 83.

Commander Artlio Gatti, who has conducted several expeditions in East and Central Africa, is about to leave with Mrs. Gatti on an extended safari in the Belgian Congo. He is taking with him two sumptuously equipped motor caravans called "jungle yachts," in which have been fitted refrigerators, kitchen, bedrooms and bathroom.

Captain A. C. P. Johnstone, who commanded some of the "Atalanta" aircraft on the East African service after their introduction a few years ago, has been appointed to Imperial Airways Atlantic division. He will command one of the new "Albatross" land-planes, which is to fly to Montreal, New York and back later in the year.

Captain H. C. Brocklehurst, the former Sudan Game Warden, who now keeps a private zoo on his 80-acre estate near Leeks, Staffs., complains that sightseers have thrown stones at the animals and birds, and that some people have tried to climb the wire enclosure round the estate. The zoo is situated amid the towering rocks of The Roches, a well-known beauty spot.

Captain H. H. Balfour, M.C., M.P., Under-Secretary of State for Air, leaves London to-day by air to visit R.A.F. units in the Sudan, Kenya, and the Near East. He is accompanied by Group Captain W. A. Coryton, Deputy Director of Oversea Operations, Mr. F. R. Howard, of the Air Ministry, and Captain E. C. Cobb, D.S.O., M.P., his Parliamentary private secretary.

Sir Ali bin Salim, K.B.E., C.M.G., has been made an honorary Captain in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. Both his father and he have taken the keenest interest in the Navy, to which Sir Ali recently presented "Peleeza," his well-known residence on the mainland facing Kilindini Harbour. Apart from occasional use by the Navy, it is expected that the house will be utilised by the K.R.N.A.V.R. as a naval club.


Dr. H. A. Tempany, Assistant Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is to be Chairman of the Cotton Commission appointed to inquire into the present position of the cotton industry in Uganda. The other members of the Commission are Dr. J. D. Truitt, Director of Agriculture, and the Hon. E. D. Reynolds, senior non-official member of the Legislative Council. Mr. H. G. Griffin will act as secretary.

When opening the Salisbury Agricultural Show, Southern Rhodesia, Lord Blédisloe announced that he had decided to award a challenge cup for the best Red Poll bull in future Salisbury Shows, another cup to encourage district competition in the tobacco section, and a small endowment fund to provide a decoration for the Native chief or chiefs who best encouraged his or their tribesmen to maintain soil fertility, prevent soil erosion, and promote sound husbandry.

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Death of Major J. H. Gailey

Over Forty Years of Service in Kenya

WITH DEEP REGRET we record the death on Wednesday of last week, after a short illness following an internal operation, of Major James Hamilton Gailey, D.S.O., who, in the presence of many East Africans present and past, was laid to rest in Highgate Cemetery last Friday. He was born in London in 1866 and educated at King's College.

"Dear old Gailey," as he was so familiarly known, had been connected with East Africa for 42 years, had not spared himself in the service of the country of his adoption, had been ever ready to put its own needs before his personal inclinations; had won a name for hospitality in a most hospitable land, had been ever ready to encourage men or movements in good works; had been identified with many bodies concerned with the progress of the country, and had been far more generous than was generally realised in helping lame dogs over stiles—but of his kindness in this way he never spoke.

Building East Africa's First Railway

After spending six years in the survey and construction of railways in Brazil, Chile, and Colombia, he went to East Africa at the end of 1866 to take part in the building of the Uganda Railway, but resigning when rail-head was reached at Victoria Nyanza in 1903, he soon afterwards started business in Nairobi in partnership with the late Mr. D. H. Roberts under the style of Gailey and Roberts, which firm, thanks largely to his foresight, energy, and character, has expanded with the years and the development of the territories. Latterly, he had ceased to take an active part in the management, but he remained Chairman of the board of directors, and was the admiration of his colleagues and of the entire staff, who not merely respected but loved him, for he always had a kindly word for everyone and showed real personal interest in the welfare of everyone he employed.

In partnership with Mr. Douglas Gooper, he established near Kabete in 1904 the third coffee estate in the Kenya Highlands, and later with Mrs. Gailey, who was also an experienced planter, he had developed a large coffee estate at Ruhiu, in which he maintained an active interest to the last. For years he had been President of the Ruhiu District Association.

Services During the War

Between times, heeding the call of civil and modern railway construction, he built the old Mauya Bridge, was engineer in charge of the construction of the lighter pier at Kilindini and the Jinja-Namata railway, while during the East African Campaign, throughout which he was attached to the Royal Engineers, he was entrusted with the construction of the military railway from Voi to the German border at Tabora and later with the task of repairing the damage done by the retreating German forces to the Tames and Central Railways of what was then German East Africa. For these services he received the D.S.O. After the War, when Messrs. Norton Griffiths and Company built the Uasin Gishu Railway, he was their local agent.

He was a keen sportsman, having long been a steward of the Jockey Club of Kenya, only a few months ago he flew home just to see the Grand National, being back in Nairobi in less than three weeks from the time of his departure.

Two years ago he bought a house near South West Point, selecting it largely because of its

proximity to the nearest station, he told us with a smile, this one was eight miles away, and each day he commuted to the office because it had to be a long drive to Southwell. It had become his habit to spend a few months each year in England and the rest of his time in Kenya, which was to him the best country in the Empire.

Major Gailey had been a friend and constant correspondent of this journal from the time of its establishment, and when we first published our air mail edition, he wrote that another old Kenya pioneer and he had recently been discussing the possibility of some newspaper in England taking what they had agreed would be "the best and most enterprising step in present-day journalism."

Only rarely does a man fast approaching the age of 60 take so keen an interest in living as did Major Gailey, who has kept remarkably young in spirit and interests, and was much more inclined to look forward than backward.

It may truly be said that he was admired by all who knew him, from the leading men in Kenya down to the lowliest Natives employed on his estate, who reciprocated his affection for the African.

East Africans will join with us in extending heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. Gailey.

Other Obituaries

Major Robert Hill, formerly Chief Mechanical Transport Officer in Uganda, has died in Port Elizabeth.

Sir Henry Bovell, who died in Worthing last week at the age of 84, acted as legal assistant to the Colonial Office in 1900 and 1901.

Mr. G. K. Thobani, an Indian trader who has conducted a business in Mityana and Mubende since 1912, has recently died in Kampala.

Mrs. W. Grant Adamson, one of the first members of the Ndola Town Management Board, and a member of the Ndola Council, died recently in Northern Rhodesia, where he had lived for 14 years.

Mr. T. O. Willows, who served with the 1803 Pioneer Column, and was for many years before the War in the Southern Rhodesian Mines Department, died recently in Grahamstown. He began farming in the McQuetter district in 1914 and took an active part in local affairs, but he retired in 1927.

Deep sympathy will be felt with Mr. and Mrs. Stables at the death in Essex last week at the age of four and a-half months of one of their twin sons. Mr. Stables was for a short while engaged in coffee growing in Tanganyika, and Mrs. Stables is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Oves, who are so well known in East African and Rhodesian circles.

A friend writes: "Mrs. A. E. Mann, whose death you have reported, had lived in a quiet but nearly 40 years, and had had a wonderful influence for good in the Maranje district, in which she knew every body and was ever ready to help anyone in time of trouble. She had a firm religious faith, the gift of friendship, serenity of character, a great love of flowers, founding the first Garden Club in the country, and was always ready to do more than her share of work for the club or for any other delightful home was a centre of hospitality, and with her passing Mlanje loses one of its best settlers, whose memory will long be treasured. To Mr. Mann go out the thoughts of the whole district, indeed of the whole European population of Mlanje."

CLIPPED FROM THE PRESS

More Nazi Propaganda

GERMAN PROPAGANDA, which is now officially admitted to be widespread among the Natives of Tanganyika Territory, is also becoming noticeable in Southern Rhodesia, according to *The New Rhodesian*, which wrote recently in a leading article:

By some means of subtle propaganda the Natives are being told, and are beginning to believe, that the Germans are going to fight the English and win; that Germany will eventually be boss of Southern Rhodesia. It is of special interest to note the reaction of the Natives to Hitler's coup in Austria.

It must be realised that Germany has been prosecuting anti-English propaganda throughout Africa for a considerable time, and that one of the elements of this propaganda has been talks of the arrival of the great day when the might of Germany will overshadow that of England. Some of the Natives who have had ambitions to join the police force tell their friends that now they have decided not to do so for fear they would have to fight the Germans.

The greatest attention should be paid to any foreign elements which may be striving in the country to cause unrest and hostility among the Natives in the event of our becoming involved in war. One of the main necessities of preparation is to counteract any propaganda of the above nature, keep a close watch on the activities of Germans who are allowed to settle in the Colony, and closely cooperate with our neighbours in the matter of defence planning.

As will be seen from a leading article in this issue, a Nazi spokesman from Tanganyika has declared in Stuttgart that the party is active in spite of difficulties.

The N. Rhodesian Transfers

The weakness of the Colonial Office system has never been more pointedly emphasised than in the transfer of Sir Hubert Young and senior officials from Northern Rhodesia just prior to the advent of the Royal Commission. It meant that while their assistance might have been officially available if the Commission so desired, they who had first hand, wide and personal contact with all the problems, aspirations and grievances of Northern Rhodesia were transferred at the very moment when their service and experience made their presence invaluable, particularly in dealing with issues of an unexpected nature arising from the Commission's deliberations. The newly appointed officials found themselves faced with the possibility of tendering replies to the Commission which had arrived in the country almost at the same time as the officials arrived to take up their duties, a position which was unfair to them, the country they hold office in, and the greatest issue which the two Rhodesias have yet been called upon to face.

Thus does the *Sunday News* of Bulawayo, support our criticism.

No Better Book

High praise for the latest book published by *East Africa and Rhodesia* comes from *The Farmer's Weekly* of South Africa, unquestionably the leading agricultural journal of Africa. It wrote recently:

For real practical usefulness to the man—or woman—dwelling in lonely places, or any other place for that matter where one has or prefers to resort to his or her own devices, no better book at the price can be recommended than Major G. St. J. Orde-Browne's 'Here's How, or Hints for the Man in the Blue.' The author has evidently had extensive experience of the conditions that the settler in Africa has to experience and the dependence he has to place on his own resources, and has compiled his book accordingly.

The farmer who wishes to do a little rough surveying, estimate distances or heights, take levels, calculate measurements of tanks, stacks, and so forth, without the use of anything more elaborate than simple home-made apparatus, will find all these explained in a manner at once clear and concise.

The chapter on the construction of buildings, from Native huts to more pretentious structures, with the dozens of details relating thereto in the way of brickmaking, use of concrete, and timber, painting, whitewashing and quantities required, will be found especially useful. The amenities of the farm life are not overlooked, even to the construction of tennis and croquet courts, Workshop hints, pumps and taps, medical hints, sanitation, explosives, and travel notes are other subjects on which a great many useful hints and tips are given.

Of especial interest to the housewife is the chapter on household hints, with its helpful observations on dealing with insect pests, preserving food and clothes, hints on the making of housekeeping conveniences, and many other matters relating to household economy. Those who have access to the conveniences of town life are not overlooked, and generally this compendium of how to do the hundred and one jobs ever waiting or wanting to be done in every farm or household is a wonderful five shillings' worth of good sense and practicality at which it is published by East Africa Ltd., at The Trafalgar Street, London, W.1.



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News Items in Brief

A lion was killed in the Park of the Government House, Salisbury, last night. The lion was compared with an animal killed last year. It was a specimen of the same breed as the lion which was killed in the Park of the Government House in Salisbury, Rhodesia, in 1935.

The Government House, Salisbury, is now published in the monthly magazine, "Rhodesia," on Friday.

For shooting the lion, the electric fence at the Government House, Salisbury, Rhodesia, was broken.

A provincial council has been created in the Northern Rhodesia, under the leadership of Justice Mellway, in the Northern Rhodesia, for the improvement of the Northern Rhodesia, Bulawayo's pressing need for a larger water supply.

The Johannesburg Empire Exhibition, in which East Africa and Rhodesia participated, involved a total expenditure of £712,087, and the total receipts, grants and guarantees, amounted to £310,359.

British Airways, Ltd., has inaugurated the air service to West Africa, towards the end of the month with Lockheed machines carrying 20 passengers. Bathurst, in 27 hours, reached in 7 days from London.

The Newala mission station in Tanganyika will celebrate its golden jubilee on September 15th. The monthly magazine of the Universities Mission to Central Africa devotes a number of pages to the history of the station.

The Imperial Airways flying boat "Calypso" took only 57 hours on a recent schedule flight from Southampton to Port Bell. Leaving Southampton at dawn on Saturday she landed on Lake Victoria at 2.30 p.m. on Monday.

A Bill has been drafted in Tanganyika for submission to the Legislative Council to enable the Government to make regulations providing for the total or partial cessation of lighting in the Territory on occasion of emergency or public danger.

The Government has discovered an extensive and unexploited forest in the Northern Rhodesia. The Government has appointed a District Officer to investigate the forest and to report on the possibilities of utilizing it for the production of timber.

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Introducing Indirect Rule

A Good Beginning in N. Rhodesia

THE YEAR 1937 in Northern Rhodesia has seen the institution of Native treasuries, recognition of the reconstructed Native courts and the new Native courts of appeal, as well as the readjustment of district boundaries to conform with tribal boundaries. writes the Chief Secretary in his foreword to the latest Native Affairs Report of Northern Rhodesia.

The institution of Native treasuries has helped to enhance the prestige of Native tribal governments, while definite recognition of the fact that chiefs everywhere govern not by themselves but with the aid of councils has further helped to revive the traditional forms of Native government and has at the same time made possible the inclusion of the more advanced type of Native in the Native government. Experience is showing that while we are building on foundations which have deep roots in the primitive past, it is possible to add the most modern elements to the structure, thereby strengthening rather than destroying it.

The average number of Northern Rhodesian Natives employed on the Lupa goldfield of Tanganyika fell to 5,000, or half the 1936 total, but it was estimated that about 5,000 were working on sisal estates in that Territory. A recruiting agency for the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association was opened in Northern Rhodesia Province.

The growth of a class of Native peasant farmers cultivating maize or groundnuts, Native co-operation in the cotton experiments, the need for supervision by the Department of Agriculture of Natives growing cash crops, in order to prevent soil erosion: a very successful Native agricultural show in the

Salt Reserves, development of the Beeswan industry with improved prices following better methods of manufacture, the training of Native medical graduates in Lusaka to staff the new rural dispensaries under the Director of Medical Services, eight-year pilot special attention to Native dental education, and the formation of a Native Literature Committee to provide rural libraries are highlighted in the Report, which is a successful document recording a year of unusual prosperity. There were no major epidemics and the more undesirable activities of the White Town societies tended to disappear.

Individual Provincial Commissioners, busy as they were in dealing with crises of many kinds and successions of crops, found a good deal to criticize. Changes continued to prevent sturdy Natives from living in well-built and hygienic dwellings, even chiefs' villages were sometimes badly built, in spite of advice. The Acting Governor himself was unable to settle the dispute between the Paramount Chief of the DeLoale district of Barotseland and the tribesmen Natives failed to develop a business sense, and a Native butcher near Fort Jameson, though apparently an exception, drove away his European customers by his "independence" and witchcraft, fear of hospitals and clinics in Native remedies all hindered progress. The patience and good temper with which the officials met their troubles and setbacks are clear from the Report.

In no part of the work did I find such widespread lack of humus or vegetable matter in the soil as I have found in South Central Africa, and in few have I encountered so much erosion.—Lord Bledsoe, opening the Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, Agricultural Show.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Progress in Tanganyika

Sir Edmund Teale's Confidence

SIR EDMUND TEALE, Mining Commissioner of the Government of Tanganyika Territory, London last week and on his way back to Dar es Salaam after spending several months in England with the special object of suffering existing and financial circles in the prospects of Tanganyika Territory on the mining front.



It is clear that his visit coincided with a period of nervousness on the Stock Exchange and the general fears of a trade recession, two factors which have inevitably tended to restrict investment in mining propositions. Sir Edmund is more than satisfied with the outlook so far as his Territory is concerned. He has been in touch with financial groups prepared to engage in gold mining in Tanganyika on a large scale when the market seems propitious, and nowhere has he found the Mandate a serious obstacle.

Important Developments

The arrangement for the purchase by the Loan Syndicate of the Lupa properties of East African Goldfields, Ltd. which East Africa and Rhodesia announced in detail a fortnight ago and also of a property in the Musoma area, with the promise of production from the Saza mine early next year and the expectation that gold will be mined on a considerable scale by Keppel Gold, A.K.A.S. at the

end of 1954 are all signs which developments of the mining industry in Tanganyika, which when the market is favourable, will force itself under the notice of the investing public.

The confidence in the future of the Lupa and Musoma prospects is as good as certain. In these areas Sir Edmund feels an abundance of real promise, some of which may have to be staged which will require early high capital expenditure. The management while many more and more successful smaller scale propositions are being developed from the prospect of reef work in the Lupa, he anticipates that alluvial and eluvial gold mining in the Lupa, and possibly elsewhere, will be increasingly conducted by modern methods which should make it economical to treat low grade gravels which under the more primitive methods practised until lately could not be made to yield a profit to the digger.

Mining Personalities

M. le Comte du Nouy is on his way to Europe from the Kenya goldfields where he has been active for some years. Mr. A. C. Nottels who has been actively associated with the Kenyan mining industry since its inception is seriously ill in Nairobi.

Mr. A. B. Thomson, M.P., local director of the Wankie Colliery Company is on his way home from Southern Rhodesia. He will again visit Zurich for further eye treatment.

Recent elections to the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy include the following: To Associateship, Mr. J. English, Salisbury; Mr. R. F. Hill, Banket; Mr. W. A. McKinnon; To Studentship, Mr. C. G. Fleming, Banket; Mr. R. de Beer, of Port Dixon, Southern Rhodesia; and Mr. N. Landau of Que Que, have been transferred to membership of the Institution, and the following have been transferred to Associateship: Mr. A. M. Pansuan, Shabani; Mr. M. C. Carlier, Banket; and Mr. A. H. Lawson, Nkana.

Captain Arthur Kennedy, who has been elected Chairman of the Rhodesian Mining Federation, served in East Africa with the Royal Flying Corps during the Campaign. He has lived in Southern Rhodesia since 1917 and after the War was for 12 years on the staff of the Goldfields Rhodesian Development Company and of the "Lombard" group of companies, since which he has been mainly on his own account in the mining industry. He is a former Vice-President of the Rhodesian Mining Federation, and has always taken an active part in public and social organisations of the district in which he lives.

Territorial Output

Mineral output from Northern Rhodesia during July was: Gold, 3,517 oz.; diamonds, 38.2 carats; tin, 3,440 lb.; copper, 15,989 tons; zinc, 1,010 tons; manganese, 692 tons; vanadium, 78,805 lb.; cobalt, 307,088 lb.; iron, 45,022; and silver, 8,919 oz.

Mineral exports from Tanganyika during July included: Gold, 3,517 oz.; diamonds, 38.2 carats; tin, 3,440 lb.; salt, 34,440 tons; and tungsten ore, 526 tons. Gold production from the individual districts was as follows: Lupa, alluvial, 2,806 oz.; reef, 1,989 oz.; Musoma reef, 4,081 oz.; Sabida reef, 173 oz.; and Uwanza reef, 6 oz.

Where the Gold is Found

Southern Rhodesia is composed of a solidified sea of granite and the view of Major B. Lightfoot, Director of Geological Surveys in the Colony, as expressed in a paper read before the Science Congress in Salisbury in 1952, that the greater areas of schist like granite on the one hand and the schist on the other are the valuable portion of the Colony, for all the gold mines have been found in them, but as they are only 15% of the area of the country and unfortunately form a strip along the valuable border of the Colony and the former, and for this reason had caused a long-standing controversy between the two sections of the population living on the land.

Uniter Syndicate's High Yield

The Uniter Gold Syndicate, the members of which are the Comte du Nouy, M. Carver and Mr. J. A. Whittam, recently recovered 772 oz. of gold from 133 tons of ore crushed from the Lupa reef, No. 2 Area at Keppel

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Pakaneusi Prospecting Co.

Extracts from news of developments on the frontier of the Borderland Syndicate is given in the annual report of the Pakaneusi Prospecting and Development Company, Ltd. which has a one-fourth interest in the Syndicate.

During the year, stated the report, the P.P.L. in the area was subdivided and 10 lode claims were pegged and taken over by the Syndicate from the Pakaneusi Company in exchange for 18,000 shares of ss. credited to the latter. Active prospecting work has been carried out on these claims since the commencement of the border and also on the E. and W. claims on the border side.

Good surface indications were obtained on several reef exposures at Ugunth. Three small mill plants were placed and to the end of April approximately 270 tons of mill tail had been raised. A shaft-sinking programme was begun, consisting of a 20 ft. below surface reef cutting west towards the reef, as before. At 30 ft. from the shaft the crosscut exposed a promising reef occurrence corresponding to the Davis reef, E. branch on surface, which assayed 17.5 fine oz. of silver with.

Ketebe Mines, Ltd., which are working the Government reef on tribute, paid Shs. 25,310 in royalties during the year. The Mines are under an obligation to carry out specified development, which is proceeding satisfactorily.

The Pakaneusi Company has been repaid to the Tanganyika Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., of the amount owing to that concern, and arrangements have been made for continuing these payments out of the royalties received from the Government reef.

The balance sheet shows subscribed capital at Shs. 1,550,910 and sundry creditors Shs. 277,150. Assets include plant and tools, Shs. 5,000; buildings, Shs. 500; prospecting and general expenditure at December 31, 1936, 1,798,322. to which must be added Shs. 33,322 expenditure during 1937, less transfer to Borderland Syndicate Shs. 5,864 and sundry revenue Shs. 48,573, giving a total under the heading of prospecting expenditure of Shs. 1,788,071. Shares in Borderland Syndicate, Shs. 5,864 cash at banks in hand, and with Government, Shs. 11,738 sundry debtors, Shs. 9,834, and stores, Shs. 1,100.

The annual meeting is to be held in Nairobi on September 22.

Kenya Gold Mine.—Lame return 1,571 tons crushed, yielding 417 oz. fine gold and 60 oz. silver, and tons sands, assayed, yielding 49 oz. fine gold and 60 oz. silver. Total, 149 oz. fine gold, 66 oz. silver.

Progress report for the quarter ended June 30 shows the shafts Reef 2 and level. We have advanced 100 ft. down over 10 days, the level. We drive adv. 30 ft. over 6 days over 36 ins. this level, winze in shaft. Hoop adv. 14 ft., 15 ft. adv. 27 ft. over 22 in. this level. Hoop adv. 23 ft., 20 ft., adv. 22 ft. over 16 in. this level. Hoop adv. 37 ft., 35 ft. adv. 17 ft. over 20 in. this level. Development results show: E.P.L. No. 20, Main prospect, sinking adv. to 30 ft., at 494 dwt. over 17 ft.

Answers to Correspondents

• Replies will be found on page 127.

Latest London Share Prices

Share	This Week	Previous Week
Anglo Siam (5s.)	100.00	100.00
British Mines (10s.)	100.00	100.00
Cash for Motor (1s. 6d.)	100.00	100.00
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	100.00	100.00
East African Goldfields (5s.)	100.00	100.00
Exploration Co. (10s.)	100.00	100.00
Frank Consolidated (8s.)	100.00	100.00
Gabalt Gold Mines (2s.)	100.00	100.00
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	100.00	100.00
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	100.00	100.00
Kagera Mines, Ltd. (5s.)	100.00	100.00
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	100.00	100.00
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	100.00	100.00
Kenya (10s.)	100.00	100.00
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	100.00	100.00
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	100.00	100.00
Kimingi (10s.)	100.00	100.00

Share	This Week	Previous Week
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	100.00	100.00
London and Rhodesia (5s.)	100.00	100.00
Luiri Gold Area (5s.)	100.00	100.00
Machaba Accosets (1s.)	100.00	100.00
McPherson Cons. (2s.)	100.00	100.00
Rezents (1s.)	100.00	100.00
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	100.00	100.00
Rhodesia Potanza (5s.)	100.00	100.00
Rhodesia Minerals Concessions (2s. 6d.)	100.00	100.00
Rhodesian Anglo American (10s.)	100.00	100.00
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	100.00	100.00
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	100.00	100.00
Shikara (5s.)	100.00	100.00
Roan Antelope (5s.)	100.00	100.00
Rosterman (5s.)	100.00	100.00
Selection Trust (10s.)	100.00	100.00
Sherwood Starr (5s.)	100.00	100.00
Tanganyika Gold (1s.)	100.00	100.00
Tanganyika Central Gold (5s. 6d.)	100.00	100.00
Tanganyika Concessions (5s.)	100.00	100.00
Kati Goldfields (5s.)	100.00	100.00
Thistle-Etma (5s.)	100.00	100.00
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	100.00	100.00
Wanki Colliery (10s.)	100.00	100.00
Watende (5s.)	100.00	100.00
Zambesi Exploring (4s.)	100.00	100.00

GENERAL

British E.A. Corporation	100.00	100.00
British South Africa (15s.)	100.00	100.00
Central Line Shell (1s.)	100.00	100.00
Consolidated Shell (1s.)	100.00	100.00
East African Land	100.00	100.00
East African Sisal Plantations (10s.)	100.00	100.00
E. A. Power and Lighting (1s.)	100.00	100.00
Imperial Airways	100.00	100.00
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	100.00	100.00
Lewa Deft. (1s. 8d.)	100.00	100.00
Mozambique Beater (10s.)	100.00	100.00
Port of Beira (1s.)	100.00	100.00
Rhodesia Railways	100.00	100.00
Sisal Estates (5s.)	100.00	100.00
(6% Pref. 21s)	100.00	100.00
Sudan Plantations (New) (1s.)	100.00	100.00

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Of Commercial Concern

Plans for a diesel generating plant and power station barracks costing £300,000 are to be erected in Nanyika for the B. E. S.

A registered parcels post service has been inaugurated between Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The Uganda Company's new tea factory at Mitvuna has been opened by the Governor, Sir Philip Mitchell.

Growers in the Nyeri district are considering the establishment of a local passion fruit factory. Kenya has already three other factories.

Public confidence in the continued prosperity of Beira is indicated by the fact that building plans to the value of £335,088 were approved last year.

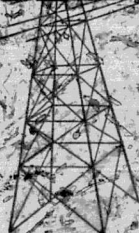
United Tobacco Company's South Africa branch an interim dividend of 2 1/2% on the Ordinary and Deferred shares, free of South African income tax.

During the first six months of this year the Port of Beira handled 587,507 metric tons of imported cargo, weighed 373,123 tons, landed cargo 184,157 tons and transhipped cargo 88,617 tons.

Beira wharves handled 20,715 tons of cargo during July, shipped cargo amounting to 22,877 tons and landed cargo to 20,738 tons. 11,527 tons of coffee were shipped, and 8,103 tons of sugar.

Imports into Tanganyika for the first half of 1938 totalled £1,750,484, compared with £1,474,177 during the corresponding period of last year. Exports amounted to £1,240,250 against £1,014,102.

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Imports into Tanganyika during May totalled £1,000,000, the highest total for the first five months of the year. Exports for the same period amounted to £700,000, a fall of £100,514 compared with the corresponding period of 1937.

Plans for a power station to be established in Nanyika are being considered by the Electricity Supply Commission. The station is to be situated at a cost of £1,000,000. It is expected to be in operation towards the end of 1938.

The proprietors of the coffee curing mills in Kenya decided last week to proceed with the scheme for the amalgamation of their interests—the first news of which project was published by *East Africa and Rhodesia* some weeks ago.

The increase of offences against property in Nairobi during 1937—21,380, against 4,000 in 1936—is attributed by the police to the presence of a large number of roadists, to the increased population and enlarged residential areas, together with the existence of a number of Natives without employment or means of subsistence.

The total imports of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan for the first six months of 1938 were valued at £1,347,041 (public imports £1,217,208; Government imports, £1,130,423), an increase of £1,282,516 over the corresponding period of last year. The United Kingdom sent 25 per cent of the total imports, Egypt, 23.2 per cent, and Japan, 18.3 per cent.

Messrs Mitchell Cotts & Co. (East Africa), Ltd. have closed their Kakamega branch, the machinery and other equipment sold there having been transferred to the Kisumu branch. Mr. D. F. H. Kelly, former manager in Kakamega, has taken over in 1937, and the timber concession which was one of the chief activities of the Kakamega branch.

A Bill amending the Tea Ordinance is to be introduced into the Legislative Council of Kenya. It has been drafted following the extension of the period of operation of the International Tea Restriction Ordinance for another five years. The new Bill provides for an increase of the acreage under tea from an aggregate of 1,000 acres to 3,800 acres. Another amendment to the Ordinance extends the date of application of the International Restriction Scheme from March 31, 1938, to March 31, 1943.

Business men in East Africa and the Rhodesias will find the "E.B.L. Register of British Manufacturers" of great utility. This publication of the Federation of British Industries contains a 350-page list, alphabetically arranged, of a wide variety of products, together with the names of the manufacturing firms; while another section shows in alphabetical order the names and addresses of manufacturers. The volume also gives a list showing brands and trade names in alphabetical order, with the name of each maker. The book (17s. post free in this country, or 10s. post free abroad) may be obtained from the Federation, 44, 21, Pall Mall Street, London, W.1.

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The Mysterious Masai Warriors Want To Go To School

THAT MASAI WARRIORS, fully initiated and qualified for the privileges, duties, and prestige of their age class, should demand to be allowed to go to school, is one of the minor mysteries of the ever mysterious Masai, but that five of them, on being refused admission, should throw aside their spears and shields and actually cut off their sacred "tail" is a major phenomenon. And that happened last year.

Little is yet known of the working of the Masai administrative machine, as Captain F. C. Hallier, P.C. of the Northern Province of Tanganyika Territory, admits in his latest annual report. They have no chiefs or headmen in the Bantu sense; their *agwanak*, or counsellors, appointed in youth but for life, have much influence but little executive power; they are extremely careful, indeed, to avoid assuming any executive responsibility from the Government; and even the *Laibon*, "the chief of Masai," whose authority is religious rather than temporal, and whose power is very great, will have nothing to do with Government lest he should be looked upon by the tribe as its "tool." Nevertheless, the Provincial Commissioner is convinced that the *Laibon* is the corner-stone of Native Administration among the Masai, and that on him investigation must centre.

An Astonishing Feat

That a very effective administrative machine does exist has been proved by certain punishments inflicted on the tribe for cattle-thieving, the only form of theft left to the Masai. They raided the Sukuma, a hundred of them were convicted and the Sukuma sent a deputation to the Masai claiming compensation. The elders admitted the claim, and handed over to the Sukuma no less than 150 head of cattle.

"This astonishing feat," writes Captain Hallier, "was carried out entirely without the intervention of administrative officers, and its successful performance was, indeed, an outstanding example of the application of Native law by a true Native authority—not a Native 'authority' set up by Government, be it noted."

Fines are paid by the clan, not by individuals. Two warriors of the Kisonggo clan were fined 750s. each for cattle-stealing, also from the unfortunate Sukuma. The fines were paid at once—in cash, not in cattle. That made the elders think a bit. Cattle had to be sold to pay the fine, and that meant a reduction in the herds, the common property of the clan. So in some mysterious way an order went forth from the elders—who have no executive authority—and cattle stealing by that clan stopped short.

These points from Captain Hallier's most interesting and instructive report prove, however entirely the Masai differ from the Bantu tribes, and what a delicate but fascinating task the full unravelling of their political constitution and tribal administration will be. It is evidently in good hands.

The Swynnerton Crash

A verdict of "Death by misadventure" was recorded at the inquest on Messrs. C. F. M. Swynnerton, B. D. Bütt and W. M. Bawden, who were killed in the recent flying accident near Singida. The coroner said that the evidence of the Director of Civil Aviation made it clear that, insofar as could be determined, the machine was in normal flying condition at the time of the accident, and that, in the absence of direct evidence, he could not record that low flying was the reason for the disaster, though he emphasised the desirability of strict observance of the laws regarding low flying. He had been informed that this was a reconnaissance flight for scientific purposes, and that on other occasions another pilot of Wilson Airways had flown his machine at similar low altitudes. The Director of Civil Aviation testified that a height of from 50 to 150 ft. was dangerously low even for that type of work. Five Natives, found guilty of rifling the belongings of the three occupants of the machine have been sentenced, four to 18 months' imprisonment and one to four months' imprisonment, all with hard labour.

Juvenile Employment

Defining a child as "any person under 16 years of age," "industrial undertaking" in meticulous detail, and "night" as a period of at least 10 consecutive hours including the interval between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m., a Bill to prohibit the employment of children in industrial undertakings is to be submitted to the Uganda legislature. It repeals the Employment of Children Ordinance. "It will be noted," writes the Attorney-General in an explanatory note to the Bill, "that, in order to avoid undue interference with existing undertakings, children at present under 16 who have lawfully been employed hitherto may continue to be employed subject to certain conditions."

German's Escape to Kenya

A German anxious to escape from the land of his birth has adopted an ingenious ruse to bring his savings out of the Reich. He concealed £5,000 in British notes in a bale of hops which he collected and accompanied to Harwich, where he disclosed to the Customs officials that one of the bales contained his entire fortune. After successfully claiming the money, he left for Kenya a few days ago.

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Market Prices and Notes

Butter.—Kenya firm at 116s. per cwt. (1937: 111s.)

Caster Seed.—Bombay to Hull for Aug-Sept. quiet at £10 17s. 6d. per ton. (1937: £13 5s.; 1936: £11 15s.)

Cloves.—Zanzibars steady, with spot 8 1/2d. and c.i.f. 8 7/16d.; Madagascars easier, with spot in bond 7 1/2 c.i.f. 7 1/4d. (1937: 8 1/4d.; 1936: 8d.)

Coffee.—There were no East African offerings at last week's auctions, and the London stock shows a decrease of 14,663 cwt. to the 64,259 cwt. in 1937.

Copper.—Standard for cash, steady at £40 to £40 18s. 3d.; three months, 5s. higher. (1937: £54 15s. 7 1/2d.; 1936: £38 7s. 6d.)

Copra.—East African f.m.s. slow and easy at £10 2s. 6d. per ton c.i.f. for September shipment. (1937: £14 17s. 6d.; 1936: £14 10s.)

Cotton.—Dull. Good to fair Uganda, 5-09d.; fairly good to fair Sakellaridis, 7-08d. (1937: 5-68d.; 1936: 6-75d.)
 The Sudan's total cotton crop for the season 1937-1938 amounted to 1,272,092 kantars of unginned cotton, or roughly 318,173 bales of 400 lbs. of ginned cotton. In the Gezira the 167,982 feddans of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate yielded 762,288 kantars, and the Kassala Cotton Company's 28,671 feddans gave 184,688 kantars of Sakel cotton; 28,166 kantars came from the 20,000 feddans in Tokar, and 62,534 feddans from the 31,850 feddans in Kassala. The Government-estate of 1,720 feddans at Abdel Magid gave a crop of 10,418 kantars, an encouraging result.

Cotton Seed.—Egyptian black to Hull: inactive; August, £6 3s. 9d.; September, £6 2s. 6d.; October, £6 1s. 3d.; November (new crop), £5-18s. 9d. (1937: £4 15s.; 1936: £5 5s.)

Gold.—Commands the high level of 142s. 8 1/2d. per oz. (1937: 140s.; 1936: 138s. 3d.)

Groundnut.—Cora-mandel (machined) steady for Rotterdam/Hamburg at £49 7s. 6d. for September, and £10 3s. 9d. for Oct./Nov. (1937: £13 7 1/2d.; 1936: £16 1s. 3d.)

Maize.—East African No. 2 unchanged at 25s. per qr. (1937: 25s. 3d.; 1936: 24s. 6d.)

Pyrethrum.—Kenya flowers firmer at £126 per ton; Japanese best quality for Sept.-Oct. shipment, £87 10s. per ton. (1937: £94.)

Simsim.—Inactive and easier. East African white for Aug-Sept. shipment, £13 12s. 6d. per ton ex ship. (1937: £15 15s.; 1936: £16 5s.)

Sisal.—Kenya and Tanganyika, steady but quiet. Aug.-Dec., £16 15s.; Nov.-Jan., £17; No. 2 Aug.-Nov., £15 15s.; No. 3 Aug.-Oct., £15, c.i.f., optional ports. (1937: No. 1 £27; No. 2 £25 5s.; 1936: £27 5s.)
 During July, output of Central Sisal Estates, Ltd. totalled 286 tons.

Soya Beans.—Steady. Manchurian afloat, nominally £7 16s. 3d., Aug-Sept. £7 17s. 6d. per usual Continental ports. (1937: £9 15s.)

Tea.—Nyasaland has eased by nearly 1/2d. a lb. in the week, now standing at 10-83d. per lb. with Kenya averaging 11-83d. per lb. at the London sales. (1937: 1s. 23 1/2d.; 1936: 1s.)

Tobacco.—Nyasaland and Rhodesian leaf: dark, 8d. to 16d. per lb.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 11 1/2d. to 16d.; medium bright, 18d. to 22d.; strips: dark, 9d. to 18d. per lb.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 17d. to 24d.

Wheat.—Easier, with Kenya Governor 26s. per qr. and Equator 1s. lower. (1937: 38s. 6d. Governor, 40s. 6d. Equator.)

Answers to Correspondents

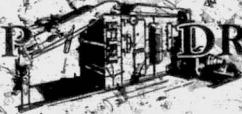
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 Correspondents should mark their enquiries "MINING ADVICE" and address them to The Editor, "East Africa and Rhodesia", 61, Great Fitzhard Street, London, W.1.

Several correspondents have inquired if this is not the right time to buy Rhodesian and East African mining shares, some of which certainly look attractive at present levels. World business factors and the course of business in the U.S.A. in the autumn sale and winter market segment, and if the fears of further wars recede, and if America becomes once more a large buyer of primary commodities, thus raising price levels. Stock Exchange opinion in London and New York would promptly change, shares in all groups, particularly in the commodity and mining lists, rapidly moving to higher levels. The person tempted to buy mining shares should therefore ask himself whether he believes world political factors and the course of business in America likely to improve or to deteriorate, for on the answer to those questions must depend the course of development.

T. G. O. HIGGATE. Do not like your list. Should seize the first opportunity of an upturn in the market to sell Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 7. No. 6 might be held. Should sell No. 4 immediately.



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Passengers from East Africa

The following passengers are expected to arrive to-morrow, based on the following information:

Cairo
 Alexandr, Mrs. M.
 Atwood, Mr. & Mrs. W. H.
 Collinvaux, Mr. C. N.
 Doehler, Mr. & Mrs. Hill, Mr.
 Hongler, Mrs.
 Landon, Miss B.
 Poel, Mr. & Mrs. A. A.
 Reynolds, Mr. K.
 Tanner, Mr. & Mrs.

Marseilles
 Van Biervliet, Mr.
 Blenden, Mr. B. O.
 Geerinck, Mr.
 Lyons, Mr. & Mrs. G.
 Maleval, Mr. P.
 Pelgez, Mr. J.
 Whitmarsh, Mr. & Mrs.

Lisbon
 Figueirido, Mrs.
 Forjas, Mrs.

Air Mail Passengers

Homeward passengers on August 19 included Mr. J. W. Ness, from Beira; and Mrs. D. F. Phillips, from Kisumu. Miss Morgan arrived from Kisumu on August 22.

Homeward passengers on August 23 included Mrs. G. W. Valentine and Miss G. A. Russon, from Beira; Miss E. M. Radie, from Nairobi; and Mr. S. B. S. Edwards, from Pipit Bell.

Homeward passengers on August 26 included Mrs. I. Morgan, from Beira; Miss E. H. Sharp, from Nairobi; and Captain R. C. Cooke and Dr. R. B. Somers, from Khartoum.

Outward passengers on August 27 included Mr. J. J. McCarthy and Lieutenant J. E. A. Atkinson, for Khartoum; Mr. Bull, for Kisumu; Mr. MacLafferty, for Nairobi; Mr. M. S. Moody Stuart, for Lindi; and Mr. O. V. Sawyer, for Beira.

Outward passengers on August 31 included Captain C. R. P. Henderson, for Nairobi; and Mr. E. R. Orme, for Dar es Salaam.

Passengers booked to leave to-morrow include Mr. A. C. Walker, to Wadi Halfa; Mr. C. F. Lance, to Kisumu; Dr. Braun, to Nairobi; and Mr. H. B. Strickland, to Beira.

On September 3 the following passengers leave: Mr. J. Carberry and Mr. E. H. W. Bakenham, for Mombasa; Major P. H. J. Tuck and Lady Margaret Hawkins, for Kisumu; and Mr. and Mrs. S. Green, for Blantyre.

Rainfall in East Africa

The Meteorological Office in London has received the following details of rainfall during the periods indicated:

Kenya (Week ended August 14).—Cherangani, 0.94 inch; Cherangani, 1.52; Eldama, 0.89; Eldoret, 3.17; Fort Ternan, 1.23; Gilgil, 0.25; Procy, 2.67; Kabete, 0.03; Kamosi, 3.16; Kapsoke, 2.08; Kericho, 5.29; Kiambu, 0.09; Kijili, 0.26; Kinangop, 1.98; Kipkaren, 1.69; Kisumu, 0.19; Kitale, 1.89; Koru, 0.75; Lamu, 0.02; Limuru, 0.22; Mombasa, 1.41; Makuyu, 0.14; Malindi, 0.19; Mtwara, 0.45; Nairobi, 0.98; Molo, 0.93; Mombasa, 0.70; Muhoroni, 1.59; Nairobi, 0.02; Naivasha, 0.05; Nakuru, 1.31; Nandi, 1.14; Nanuki, 0.80; Njoro, 1.18; Nyeri, 0.39; Rongai, 0.75; Rumuruti, 1.17; Sagana, 0.06; Songhor, 0.87; Sotik, 2.38; Soy, 1.44; Thomson's Falls, 2.12; Timau, 0.43; Timboroa, 0.85; and Turbo Valley, 1.38 inches.

Tanganyika (Week ended August 15).—Amani, 1.04 inches; Arusha, 0.12; Bagamoyo, 0.29; Kilosa, 0.02; Kilwa, 0.45; Lushoto, 0.24; Lyantungu, 0.36; Mahenge, 0.03; Ngomeni, 0.48; Tanga, 1.66; and Utete, 0.27 inch.

Uganda (Week ended August 14).—Butiaba, 1.53 inches; Entebbe, 0.27; Fort Portal, 0.27; Hoima, 1.02; Jinja, 0.03; Lira, 0.76; Masindi, 0.63; Mbarara, 0.03; Mubende, 0.26; Namasagali, 2.02; Soroti, 0.59; and Tororo, 0.11 inch.

Forthcoming Engagements

September 2-3.—Bulawayo Agricultural Show.

September 3.—Agricultural Show, Lilongwe.

September 13.—Opening of Nyasaland Legislative Council, Zomba.

September 20.—Sir Frank Stockdale to speak on "Grading and Standardisation of Produce" at Empire Exhibition, Glasgow, 7.45 p.m.

September 22 and 23.—Conference on Cotton Growing Problems, William Beveridge Hall, University Senate House, Bloomsbury, W.C.

September 23.—Coffee Conference, Nairobi.

September 29.—Mr. S. S. Murray to speak on "Tobacco" at Empire Exhibition, Glasgow, 7.45 p.m.

October 1.—Nyasaland Turf Club race meeting, Zomba.

October 6.—Mr. W. A. Lee, to speak on "Tea" at Empire Exhibition, Glasgow, 7.45 p.m.

October 27.—Mr. A. J. Findlay to speak on "Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils" at Empire Exhibition, Glasgow, 7.45 p.m.

November 5.—Matabehland Reunion Dinner, Criterion Restaurant, 6.30 for 7 p.m.

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

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