

EAST AFRICA & SOUTHERN RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has announced that it will be prepared to consider the possibility of a union with the Government of Northern Rhodesia. This proposal has been met with considerable interest in the United Kingdom, and it is expected that the Government will be asked to express its views on the matter. It is clear that such a union would have far-reaching implications for the future of the region, and it is essential that the views of the people of both territories be taken into account. The Government of Southern Rhodesia has indicated that it is prepared to discuss the proposal in detail, and it is hoped that a satisfactory arrangement can be reached. The Government of Northern Rhodesia has also expressed its interest in the proposal, and it is expected that the two Governments will be able to reach an agreement in the near future. It is clear that such a union would be a significant step towards the unification of the region, and it is hoped that it will be welcomed by the people of both territories.

OCCASIONAL

Sir Leopold Moore.

Long Service for the Public.

A man has served more prominently on the political scene in Rhodesia than Leopold Moore will have been this night. But for his public services. He was the territory's first politician, and to him, if may truly be said, Rhodesia owes a growing political consciousness. His career may be divided into three periods. In the first he was a disappointed young demagogue. Coming north on the "Iron" in the early days, after turning up a good night and losing it in a contest, Rhodesia he established himself in Livingstone as a journalist and editor of the *Livingstone Mail*, originally a four-page sheet. His first job was as a printer. Company had soon he concentrated his attention on the editorship. When the administrator was transferred to the North-West to North-Western Rhodesia, then he organized a medieval tyrant of the credit against another phrase penned by those days is a fairly illustrative should we have a citizen of the British Empire still in the territory of the nominal Charter comes by.

When the sun was out of a sun. Codrington, an aborigine, a fighter, who put Moore's house out of bounds for the Civil Service—a sure that only two or three members dared disobey. Moore survived, but the right warped his judgment of Codrington, who real task and steady qualities he never appreciated. In his mind, Moore has been a right good by his own standards. He has been a good man as the good man of the day. A man who has been in contact with Livingstone as a Frenchman, of the first and foremost. But Moore, who would have been essential to the development of the whole country was a man who was only of the capital. Years passed. Again, a "rator" succeeded. "rator" in each of his turn was greeted by Moore as a man and later attack. As an unending dispute, he repeated himself who was known to take the name of administrators. But "His Majesty's Opposition" is a valuable part of our Constitution in the post-war as at Westminster, and to Moore more than to any other person is the establishment first of an Advisory Council, and later of the Legislative Council, in which he now sits as a member of the House.

A disciple of Burke and a confessed free-thinker, he has had little to say for Church or missions—he has never visited a mission station. Moore had failed to his "mist" the "supremacy of the West," meaning the supremacy of the white race. Bureaucracy and bathos to him and self-government was his goal until a year or more ago he studied how his persistent objection to the movement of Rhodesian amalgamation and became by a series of steps a member of parliament. In parenthesis, it must be mentioned that Moore always shyly entertained and argued with opponents in his home. There, nourished by Mrs. Moore's unflinching courage, heated and stimulating discussions took place. When a group of men to the north, there was once such a gathering to hear the news on his return from a Capetown conference. "Smuts told me I was a stupid old man," chuckled Moore.

like the vast of the world. Moore's reply was: "I am not a politician."

The duty to remain in Rhodesia. He would be the last to claim a dress, but he has been a real force, and the country owes him much. The main secret of his affairs—and of a man who has never given or expected a quarter, he has a surprisingly large number—is that he has sufficiently subdued his ego to have done much more. Though he would both deny the charge, he has really marched with the times, and many of the references he has nursed have really been a clinging to what is outworn and discarded by the more advanced thinkers of his age. Except in the case of certain *belles lettres*, he has been generous, open, generosity and straightness being essential parts of his make-up. He has always been tolerant of opposition, though he thought himself trying to think out his trouble has been that he often could not see what this was, and in such cases he would be a little more arrogant as Codrington.

The characteristic of his narrow range of his speeches in the Legislative Council is courage in attack, which he has in large measure, a valuable quality, but it is to be doubted if it has been a man in Council, who would have too prolix, to waste anyone's time (and his own) and often quality of repetition and redundancy. Generally, the same lights are shown, but Moore would be generally regarded as more excitable than most of a small African newspaper man in a legislator; moreover, the good points have better play in his paper. Except for some not happy incursions into a wider philosophy, his interests, as far as the MfE, have been in the field of the narrow, for the journal was born and grew primarily for the furtherance of political growth and though his interests may sometimes have been faulty, he has invariably been in the right according to the lights, and he has erred on the side of generosity, always giving space to those who disagree with him. His personal establishment of the paper, which has carried on for many years at a loss because he believed it to be necessary for the territory to possess an organ of public opinion.

As a negotiator he has more than once proved his worth, perhaps less by the logic of his arguments than by dogged persistence. How his mind has been his private affair, whereas his mind as a public man is of legitimate public concern. It can be shown that he has made a success of his business, which testified to considerable business acumen, which has proved himself that the bluntness of his public manner has been equally apparent across the counter of his shop, but there again has shown an honesty that has been appreciated. I took it because some people want it, but I do not recommend it.

The bestowal of the Knighthood, which almost all Northern Rhodesians feel to be a very belated recognition of his untiring public service—may, it is to be hoped, persuade him that his achievements are recognized as far greater than his defeats. The former are leaders, and that among those who have embraced are some of his truest friends, who are hoping for the development in Rhodesia of a new mellowness which would be a new dawn for in the life of a country which has had no devoted organ of its own since our departure.

Mandates Assurance in House of Commons

Question Not Being Considered

MR. ANGLADE has previously inspired statements of the Government's attitude on the subject of mandates. In recent years, and more in usual vein, they have probably been published in the Diplomatic Correspondent, in the following terms:

"Herr Hitler should have no doubt as to Britain's attitude towards his Colonial demands. If Herr von Ribbentrop reports fully on his conversation with Viscount Halifax, acting in the name of the Foreign Office on Thursday."

"While Britain will envisage an arrangement whereby Germany could be assisted to obtain supplies of such raw materials as are available in any Colonies, British and other Powers, she cannot hold out any hopes that transfers of mandates will be feasible."

"It would be possible to discuss such a matter only when the strongest guarantee of security for European peace had been obtained. In the British view, the atmosphere does not yet admit of a discussion not being entered by the Government of recent public speeches in Germany."

"Far from the vicinity of sending any Colonies which could be handed over without prejudicing the security of other countries and the Dominions, it would be impossible, under present conditions, to discuss the possibility of such a proposal in the country."

"Whether the terms of Ribbentrop met with the impression that neither Britain nor France sees any prospect of satisfying German ambitions in his direction in any practical future."

Mr. Anglade's Question

Engagement in this viewpoint was to be coming on Monday in the House of Commons. Mr. V. Adams asked if the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs would "dispel ill-founded" Government expectancy would state in unmistakable terms that the Imperial Government could not contemplate cession of any part of Germany or any territory whatsoever to British political control. In his reply, Viscount Halifax reiterated that the Imperial Government had not considered any such proposal for transfer.

Following a supplementary question, Lord Cranborne said it was inherent in his reply that no discussion were proceeding.

Mr. J. Baker-Lampson asked for an announcement regarding the return of negotiations to the Foreign Office and Herr von Ribbentrop as to whether the Foreign Secretary would undertake that no return of Colonies or offer of overseas commercial opportunities were made with any State in the House.

Viscount Cranborne replied that the conversation between the Lord and the German Ambassador was in no sense a negotiation, but merely an exchange of views on a matter of topical interest to the two Governments. Regarding the second part of the question he referred the member to the reply given by the Prime Minister in the House on April 27 last (when Mr. Baldwin said the question was not being considered, and that Government would not commit themselves to any settlement of the problem, though giving the fullest opportunity for discussion in the House). Mr. Sanders: "The Under-Secretary aware of

that the Government of the country will bear that in mind, and will not be taken into consideration. I am not going to consider the matter." "The Under-Secretary gave assurance that steps will be taken to prevent a reading of the report which do not represent the Government of the country." "The Under-Secretary gave assurance that steps will be taken to prevent a reading of the report which do not represent the Government of the country."

"No representations of territory... 2000 members of Parliament were present at a meeting of the Parliamentary Committee of the Empire League Association held last week... the following resolution was adopted and seconded by Mr. Lennox-Boyd: 'Resolved, with one dissentient, that this meeting of the Parliamentary Committee of the Empire League Association, having noted the speech of Herr Hitler, confirms its opinion expressed on other occasions that there can be no question of cession of territory hereunder to British flag and recalls the emphatic pledges given by responsible Ministers in a further declaration on all the evidence in the record, that any proposal for transfer would gravely imperil the peace and stability of the world, and that the British Government, more especially in Africa, will not be prepared to entertain any proposal for her people which might mean the immediate encroachment of Germany on security and the rights of peoples of other materials of the world.'"

"We can see no reason in justice or equity for making the demand from Germany for a restoration of her Colonies." "The Empire League last week... We took those resolutions for the maintenance of peace and not to represent a war aim. They were not a loss to Germany, they were a gain, and they have cost us more than we have derived from them. We did not ask them for explanation, but first, rather, for our own security. Our knowledge of German ambitions was such that we could not feel safe in future if those territories were to be the Germans."

"It is not felt that the territories might be used as a base for an air force... anti-German... German colonies became mandated territories would remove the German menace from Africa and the Pacific. It was that was true in 1919 after the German defeat, it is less true to-day when Germany has organised an army."

"The mandated territories under British rule have been governed to a great advantage by the Natives. They were citizens of the British Empire and to sell them over the counter as part of some bargain in Europe would be wrong."

"It would be an eternal and unending disgrace to do such a thing. Two years ago when the matter was raised by Herr Hitler, Mr. Baldwin said the matter was not discussable."

"Certain speakers and newspapers, though they opposed to entrusting any African territory to Germany have revived the possibility of a form of international administration, impracticability of which, our readers will be aware, has frequently been expressed by our own Ministers in Africa."

"Addressing the Empire League International Club on Tuesday, Mr. Sanders stated that the wise solution would be to introduce international

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Evaluation in Kenya

Importance of Vocational Training

East Africa and Rhodesia

Mr. [Name] writes in support of Mr. [Name] in his criticism of the Government's educational policy with regard to vocational training. His statement, which gives the Government a highly incorrect idea of the financial implications, as I myself pointed out some years ago.

Under the present system Government shows that it can do no more than £30,000 to educate each European child. This will, unless we meet them with a more adequate system, mean actual expenditure of over £100,000 per annum. What the corresponding charges ought to be in the case of the Indian community is a matter I do not say since I do not get the necessary details, but it is at least a matter which should be considered.

The change in policy with regard to vocational training in the African is a very grave error indeed.

It was laid down by the Legislative Council in 1935, and approved by the Secretary of State, that no grant should be made for the education of Africans in the primary and secondary schools. The grant should be for the maintenance, which gave power to make the grant. It has not been possible to get complete information on this subject. It is also possible that the best of which has been done in the educational work is being extended.

The reason for this attitude is probably financial. The Government is unable to possibly win the support of the African community. It has been support!

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Rush Telegraph

Official's Experience in Uganda

To the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia

Sir.—While the existence or otherwise of the 'Rush Telegraph' is again being discussed, perhaps some of your readers may be able to explain the following, which occurred in 1920, when I was Acting D.C. Masaka, Uganda.

I was expecting the Rev. J. Roscoe, then on an anthropological expedition, to stay with me. He did not arrive on the day arranged, and on the following evening about 7.30 to 8 p.m. I was in the house of the only other European in Masaka when he saw the headlights of cars going to my house. Without thinking, we (rather, I should have said) asked my hosts, 'Who had arrived?' He answered, 'I don't know, but there were two white men and a white woman.'

On reaching my house some 200-300 yards away, I found Roscoe alone. It transpired that he had been delayed by motor trouble and had left Kampala rather late that day. On the road he had found a C.M.S. missionary and his wife whose car had also broken down, and he had given them a lift as far as the corner of the road some 8 miles from Masaka, leading to the main road to the north-west, straight on to Masaka.

As I was a Catholic, and the Rev. J. Roscoe had been a Methodist, I could not see how anyone who had been in the car could have been a passenger by any means. I was, of course, 'in the' (emphasis on 'in the') telegraph office, and the second European in Masaka was a telegraph inspector and would have been able to check this. The Rev. himself was unable to give any explanation; he maintained that he had had no outside information, but merely 'thought' that there were three passengers in the party. Roscoe himself, an admirer of the C.M.S., was also unable to give any explanation. The fact remains that an accurate description of the (temporary) composition of the party in the car was known in Masaka before the car itself arrived.

Yours faithfully, T. A. G. RUBIE

Leatherhead

U. M. C. A. Pioneers

Heroes of the East Africa

To the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia

Uganda, heading of Statesman's 'Crest' in your issue of January 28, you quote the following from an article by the Rev. A. J. Hope: 'Methodist shares with the C.M.S. the glory of the pioneer in East Africa for its mission. This was taken over and handed there in 1862.'

It is our duty to the Church to whom honour is due for the Universities, Mission to Central Africa may be forgiven if we think that the heroes of the early days of our own mission should not be passed over in our history.

Early in our first band of missionaries, headed by a Bishop, commissioned by the Archbishop to go to the 'wilds' dwelling in the region of the Nyasa and the River Shire, arrived at the banks of the Zambezi River. They travelled 200 miles up the Zambezi and Shire rivers, and landed at Umbise's village on July 8, 1861. The whole story may be read in the 'History of the U. M. C. A. in Central Africa'.

Yours faithfully, T. A. G. RUBIE

Selling Zanzibar Cloves Questions in Parliament

Association's Work Reviewed

SALES of the Zanzibar Clove (Crocothalamus) in the Association's first five months of the year totalled 2,350 tons and purchases of £2,021,000. Demand being greater than the crop, a deficit in the balance sheet has been met from stock. The Association's annual report, which shows the crop to have been 10% less than that of the preceding season, states that prices generally were satisfactory, that the amount received to local growers was approximately 2% less than that obtained on the market, and that average net prices ex-duty being 35% of the declared value ex-duty 39s. 0d.

The geographical distribution of the crop was: East Africa, 26.7%; Dutch East Indies, 20.5%; Ceylon, 7.5%; America, 19.5%; all other destinations, 25.8%.

Important measures for reducing the handling cost of the crop have been considered, and it is stated that some of these have been applied. In the past, the Association's operations have been limited to the purchase, sale, and export of the crop. In the past few years, however, various experiments have been introduced to the growers, and it is stated that these have been successful. It is hoped that a start will be made in the next season to reduce the handling cost.

It is stated that the conditions of the market are such that the Association's efforts to reduce the handling cost will be continued. It is stated that the Association is now in a position to reduce the handling cost of the crop by 10%.

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Kenya's Man-Power and Defence

When Mr. R. G. ... in the ... of Kenya ...

Mr. ... said that the ... of Kenya ...

Workmen's Compensation for Injuries

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MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON
 No. 62 See Page 50 February 11, 1955

The Rhodes Estates

Developing the Inyanga District

Special Southern Rhodesian Correspondent
 IN THE *Southern Rhodesian Gazette* of December 26, 1927, you published an article of mine entitled "The Inyanga District of Southern Rhodesia." The interesting information was given in it, and the great Inyanga Estate which I have left to the Colony.

He has another estate which I have named *Woodlands*. It is also a large one. The Inyanga Estate is about 100,000 acres in extent and the Matopos Estate about 183,000. I have given the trustees uncontrolled discretion to cultivate these estates "for the instruction of the people of Rhodesia." After providing a handsome endowment, the will goes on:—

"I have intended to give to the people of the Colonies a collection of my trees which I would like to be planted as experiments in forestry, agriculture and other gardening and husbandry. I have intended to be teaching of the people of the Colonies and establishing and maintaining in the Colonies.

"My suggestion was that no effort should be spared to see what can be done by means of long-term leases with compensation for improvements made—this in relation to the Inyanga Estate, of which primarily I desired to see further use made."

Outline of Proposed Legislation

There are several, especially gratifying, findings in the *Southern Rhodesian Government Gazette* of January 1928. Bill "to extend the Powers of the Government of the Colony for the Administration of the Inyanga Estate, Matopos, and the Rhodes Estates, and to amend the Administration of the Bill is what the Government of the Colony may wish to do."

The Bill provides for the use of itself or to any competent public authority, such portions of the estates as the Government may consider necessary for the erection of buildings and the provision of other facilities for administrative, educational, aerodromes, schools, hospitals, and other such purposes as may be required from time to time in the interests of the Colony.

(b) Lease to private individuals for periods not exceeding 25 years such portions of the estates as may be deemed desirable.

Use portions of the estates for hotels, clubs, camps, playing fields, and other amenities which may be deemed desirable in the interests of visitors to the estates and, if it seems fit, lease any such sites to itself for any of the aforesaid purposes; and (2) pay to the whole or any part of the income of the Inyanga and Matopos Fund and of the Inyanga Estate, and of any rents and profits of the estates, for repairing, building and maintaining such hotels, camps, playing fields and other amenities as are mentioned in the last preceding paragraph.

When it passed by Parliament, it may be a landmark in establishing large settlements of colonists in Rhodesia, in particular, in the climate is not what it is in the temperate zone, and the chief climatic drawback is the mists which often descend in the hills, so that it is a small thing compared with the rest of the world to have a large settlement in a climate which is so pleasant. I have intended to see that the compensation should be made to tenants for improvements made on the estates, and that the Government should be empowered to purchase the land in this respect, which is necessary for the reason stated in this respect, which is necessary for the following points:

(a) To see that the compensation should be made to tenants for improvements made on the estates, and that the Government should be empowered to purchase the land in this respect, which is necessary for the reason stated in this respect, which is necessary for the following points:

the protection of the Government in the event of cultivation, afforestation, and irrigation being abandoned, and there should be secure tenants for the purpose of avoiding forfeiture and for any other purposes having an effect on the land.

With a view to the protection of the tenants, there should be provision for full compensation for improvements effected by them payable at the expiry of their leases. This is only a logical development of the Government's view that the value of agricultural land is the value of the improvements effected.

The rental for immediate improvements should be calculated, thus ensuring a fair return on the improvements and a fair return to the Government to effect rentlessly any tenant who wishes to conserve and improve the value of his holding. This is the more desirable in view of the incontrovertible fact that there is a great deal of bad farming in Southern Rhodesia, and that the estates are held in trust for

Trout near Magamba

Largest trout caught to several years was recently brought in from the trout streams near Magamba in Northern Rhodesia. It was 18 inches long, 4 inches high, and weighed 1 lb 12 1/2 oz.

Old Age Pensions

"Of the 277 applications made during the first month of the year 1927 were rejected for various reasons, including absence of the residential qualification, disqualification and the possession of means beyond the limits prescribed by the Act."

Over-Sea League Debate

Major J. M. Durrant, having the honor to speak on his return to Southern Rhodesia, has placed on the agenda of the Forum part of the Over-Sea League. It should be noted that in the Over-Sea League, the subject was taken up by Mr. A. J. Laurie, who was opposed by Mr. S. Ashton, who will speak for the movement.

Farewell Meeting to Bishop of Mombasa

A meeting of the Holy Family Church Association will be held at the Church Mission House, Salisbury Square, E.C.4, at 3 p.m. on March 10, 1928, in connection with the Rt. Rev. Father Charles John Clarke, Bishop of Mombasa. The Rev. the Archdeacon of London will preside. A celebration of Holy Communion will be held at the end of the service. Canon R. J. A. G. of the South African Clergy will give the address.

Police Footing

The Kenyan British Legion will have a special meeting on the 10th of March at the Kenyan Club, Nairobi. The meeting will be held in connection with the departure of the police forces of the British Dependencies in East Africa, and four of the Kenyan Legion will be present on duty. The Kenyan Legion will have a special meeting on the 10th of March at the Kenyan Club, Nairobi. The meeting will be held in connection with the departure of the police forces of the British Dependencies in East Africa, and four of the Kenyan Legion will be present on duty. The Kenyan Legion will have a special meeting on the 10th of March at the Kenyan Club, Nairobi. The meeting will be held in connection with the departure of the police forces of the British Dependencies in East Africa, and four of the Kenyan Legion will be present on duty.

Kenya British Legion Postcard Fund

The Kenya British Legion Postcard Fund, which has been established to be utilized to provide pensions for pensioners of the Kenya Legion, has received a grant of £1,000 from the Kenya Government. The grant will be used to purchase postcards and to provide pensions for pensioners of the Kenya Legion. The Kenya British Legion Postcard Fund, which has been established to be utilized to provide pensions for pensioners of the Kenya Legion, has received a grant of £1,000 from the Kenya Government. The grant will be used to purchase postcards and to provide pensions for pensioners of the Kenya Legion.

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Settlements, War, and Nothing

WHO

Clarence Alexander Barron

Peace I leave unto you, but not as they would have it; but your peace, which is at first a peace of the sword.—John

In Salisbury, however, very cold, never very friendly, and very friendly to the Rhodesians.

And professional and scientific occupations is a great field awaiting the young people. Making money here may turn out in future. —Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Uganda

One of the attractions of the Colony to a most desirable life of settlement is the freedom from onerous taxation. —Passage of the Southern Rhodesians' Committee's resolution.

Amazing progress has been made by the African through the enterprise of Government, and with the full support of the British settlers. —Earl De Winton, *Times*, 1930, in *South African Yearbook of International Law*.

You, who are the children of this country, should heartily accept Africa as your home and say with a single voice, "We are here and we stay." —Sir Philip Mitchell, *Times*, 1930, in *South African Yearbook of International Law*.

I have felt a very high opinion of the biological work in Southern Africa. If at all possible, it is successful, it ought to pay handsome dividends to the Union and Rhodesia. —H. R. H. Currie, *South African Yearbook of International Law*.

After long experience in Africa, I have never felt to be a "white" man, but considering themselves as being imprisoned in their conditions must also share the responsibility of being above committing offences which bring imprisonment. —The Justice Frankfurter, a judgment delivered in the High Court, *Littonstone*.

The advocates of the transfer of the Mandate territories to Germany speak of sacrifice and generosity, but omit to mention the sacrifice in the best of the future happiness of the people of these territories; and the betrayal of the trust we have asked them to assume. —Sir B. W. Mitchell, writing to *The Times*.

During our visit to London we shall confer with the Secretary of State for the Colonies and discuss proposals for the progressive liberation of the Colonies and the development of the Territory. We may also learn something of the Imperial Government's policy with regard to Central Africa and the future relations of Natives and Whites. —Sir Leopold Mallet, referring to his *White Paper* in London.

In Uganda and Northern Rhodesia, on the other hand, there has been a steady increase in revenue with enhanced revenue. Nevertheless, in the case of the last-named territory the percentage of revenue spent on education (3%) is the lowest of any of the seven territories (Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Gold Coast, Nigeria and Sierra Leone) and on about this territory we hear of wholesale emigration and distressed conditions. —W. Bryan Munro and B. H. Parker, *South African Yearbook of International Law*.



Mr. C. A. Barron, C.A., of your firm, who has been in the tobacco growing and marketing business in Rhodesia and Nyasaland has been associated with the buying of Eastern African tobaccos ever since joining the staff in Limb of the Imperial Tobacco Company in 1912, except when, as a member of the Nyasaland Tobacco Growers' Association, he was in charge of the company's Nyasaland business for the first two years. He later to Salisbury as general manager of the Rhodesian and Nyasaland establishments. He was Chairman of the Limb Tobacco Company, President of the Limb Company's Club, and a member of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and a member of the Legislative Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, made of the Tobacco Trade Section, and appointed to the Board of the Nyasaland Tobacco Growers' Association. He has also been a member of the Tobacco Research Society and a member who has great confidence in the future of tobacco growing in Southern Rhodesia, and it is hoped that the policy of the Government will be followed, to the best part in the establishment of local auctions in Salisbury, and has encouraged the European growers in Nyasaland to organize the cooperative marketing in Great Britain of their portion of their crop which exceeds the needs of local buyers. It is hoped to acquire in full with later development of the American tobacco business. He has in fact visited the United States and Canada.

PERSONALS

Mr. J. G. ... has been appointed to the position of ...

Mr. R. ... has been appointed to the position of ...

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We are sorry to learn that Captain ... has had to ...

Mr. ... has been appointed to the position of ...

The Hon. ... has been appointed to the position of ...

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Mr. F. J. Jacob, of Bulwer, Beaufort, who is touring the Rhodesia, will travel through the districts to Dar-es-Salaam, where he will be the hope to enquire for passage.

Sir Harold Lindsay, Director of the Imperial Institute, has arrived back by air from Harare. He had previously visited the southern districts and he will then visit the northern districts.

Sir William Tennant, Chairman of the British Cotton Growing Association, who has been suffering from influenza, left for Nice last week to recuperate and expects to be away for some weeks.

Mr. G. H. Lowe, who was a Resident Magistrate in Kenya from 1920 to 1922 when he was promoted Crown Counsel in the Gold Coast Colony, was appointed Growth Counsel for the Highlands.

Mr. G. H. Lowe, who was a Resident Magistrate in Kenya from 1920 to 1922 when he was promoted Crown Counsel in the Gold Coast Colony, was appointed Growth Counsel for the Highlands.

Mr. J. B. Blair, Chairman of the Kenya Milk Producers' Association, is in the city for a few days on a tour of inspection in the city.

Major G. H. Lowe, who was a Resident Magistrate in Kenya from 1920 to 1922 when he was promoted Crown Counsel in the Gold Coast Colony, was appointed Growth Counsel for the Highlands.

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The Deputy Commissioner of the Highlands is visiting Southern Rhodesia which is a country as favourable in partnership with Mr. S. D. Baring, the well-known English breeder and trainer.

During the illness of Mr. John L. Morgan and his wife, Mrs. Koretz, the Rhodesian Club meeting fixed for last Monday was cancelled. It is hoped that Mr. L. Morgan will be able to attend the meeting and provide an informal program of music.

Mr. J. H. Morgan, the son of Mr. Morgan, is in the city for a few days on a tour of inspection in the city.

Mr. J. A. Hooper, the Nairobi architect, who also designed the new capital at Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, is a member of the committee appointed by the Governor-General of South Africa to administer the funerals of His Excellency as disposal by Sir Abe Bailey for the purpose of encouraging civil aviation.

Mr. J. H. Morgan, the son of Mr. Morgan, is in the city for a few days on a tour of inspection in the city.

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Influenza has laid low many East Africans and Rhodesians in England, among whom perhaps the worst has had a worse spell than Mr. W. H. Morgan. The railway representative in the only Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Eastern African Dependencies in London, who returned to duty on Monday after an absence through illness of seven weeks. His many friends will be glad to hear that she is completely restored to health.

Captain J. W. Gilchrist, who will be well-known to many of our readers as the commander of the British India liner "Modasa" during its short sojourn in the East African coast, will be away by the "Margarita Shaw" which is the Chairman of the Southern Rhodesia Steamship Navigation Company. The ship will be a most successful one, and the management of the company believes that the success of the ship is now on the Indian coast.

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Capacity for Cash Crops Italy's Settlers in Ethiopia

Special Office and Service

Openings Available by December 1961

Italy's new agricultural settlement program in Ethiopia is now in its second phase. The first phase, which began in 1956, was aimed at providing the country with a permanent source of foreign exchange. The second phase, which is now under way, is aimed at providing the country with a permanent source of foreign exchange and at the same time providing the country with a permanent source of labor.

The Italian government has established a special office in Addis Ababa to handle all matters relating to the settlement program. This office is headed by the Italian ambassador to Ethiopia and is assisted by a number of Italian officials. The office is responsible for the selection of settlers, the allocation of land, and the provision of services to the settlers.

The Italian government has also established a special service for the settlers. This service is headed by the Italian consul in Addis Ababa and is responsible for the provision of medical, educational, and social services to the settlers.

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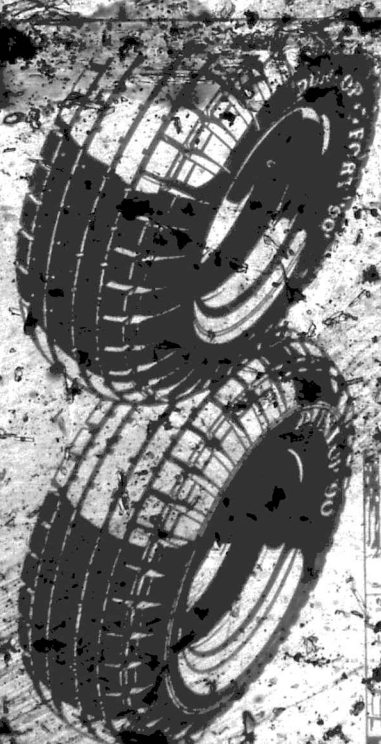
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MINING NEWS

Members of Mines

New East African Organisation

Mr. J. G. Sandys, general manager in Kenya of Royston's Gold Mines, Ltd., has been elected Chairman of the new East African Mining Organisation. The Chairman, being Mr. Sandys, is a well-known Canadian mining engineer in the London area. The members of the committee are Messrs. J. G. Sandys, general manager of the interests of Sir Robert Williams & Co., Mrs. W. L. Hudson, general manager of the Anglo Gold Mines, Ltd., C. M. G. Jones, representative of the African Mining Association, and the several British firms which are members of the organization.

In a meeting of the members of the committee at the meeting of the members of the committee on February 14, 1951, Messrs. A. D. Thomson, J. G. Sandys, E. S. Scott, G. E. Walker, and J. B. Hall, the companies represented in addition to those above mentioned are Messrs. Bewick, Moore & Co., African Consolidated, and the latter Messrs. Ltd., Geita Mining Ltd., Tanang Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, East African Goldfields, and Bellona Syndicate, Ltd.

The object of the organization is to protect the mining interests of Kenya and East Africa as a whole, and the interests of all people concerned with mining in the above areas, and make recommendations to the Government of East Africa on any subject connected with the mining industry. There will be a central executive committee and corresponding members in the various mining syndicates, and the organization will be managed by a committee of representatives of the mining industry. The organization will be a voluntary association of individuals, and the annual subscription for ordinary members is five guineas, entitling the member to one vote. Associate members will be admitted for a subscription of five guineas, and corresponding members for three guineas.

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Progress of Kenya Mining
High Average Production Yields

Gold output in Kenya has reached a new high level, with a million pounds in output in 1950, an increase of approximately £100,000 over the 1949 output of 900,000 lbs. This will be a record for the mining industry in Kenya.

A gold output of a quarter of a million pounds is not so much to those who have attained to the large outputs of well-matured goldfields, but it is a sign of very healthy growth in so young an industry. The progress of the Kenya gold industry has been steady and healthy, the property of the Kenya gold fields.

The foundation of production by the larger companies is being firmly laid, and much money is being spent on deepening shafts and the establishment of ore reserves, as well as in machinery and plant. The progress is being made at depths of about 100 ft. below surface, while diamond drilling results clearly show a continuation of the depths of about 100 ft.

Primary sulphide ore, indicating the deep-seated origins of ore bodies concerned, has been found in many sections, and the existence of high values in the primary zone has been demonstrated. The presence of reefs and values at depths of 100 ft. is a marked symptom of Government control of the gold mining industry, and is a contrast to the situation in Southern Rhodesia, and elsewhere.

Kenya's tax payable to the Government amounts to 5% of no more than 5% of the value of the gold produced, there is no such thing as the sharing of profits with the Government or additional taxation because of Government control. Moreover, the local Government has no power to consider desirable special cases, to waive conditions, or to make special conditions such as those which are active in Rhodesia.

Another striking feature is the average production yield. Calculated for the year 1950, the average production amounts to no more than 22 lbs. of gold per ton of ore mined. The comparison favourably with the average yield of 15 lbs. per ton for Southern Rhodesia and 18 lbs. for Southern Rhodesia.

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**Prospecting in Rhodesia
Three Promising Areas.**

Prospecting operations in Southern Rhodesia during the past year, Mr. A. H. P. G. de la Motte, Chief Engineer, and the Board of the British South Africa Company, have shown that definite economic value has been proved in the vast areas of localities offering considerable possibilities in the region of the Rhokana, the object of discovery has been carried out by Leonard Bone at Kipushi, and on the most accessible mine in the area, where the most extensive veins from the border. A strike has now been reached at which diamond drilling is justified. At another locality, Mankla, about 20 miles from Mchanga, drilling has been done on an extensive occurrence of the Bwana Mkubya series of rocks.

In the Rhodesia, minerals concession work has continued on the Chakwenga project, where several promising small gold bodies have been found. The sinking of a shaft to 100 feet below their level is expected to show their behaviour in depth.

**A Mining Anniversary
Company Fiftieth Year.**

The fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., which has considerable interests in Southern Rhodesia, was celebrated by a dinner in London last week when Mr. J. A. Agnew, chairman of the Company, presided.

Mr. Frederick Hamilton, in proposing the toast of the company, said it had maintained a continuity of name, structure and tradition. It had never written down its aims, but had distributed various rights to its shareholders, and had maintained the very respectable average dividend of 15% throughout its life. The deputy chairman, Mr. Porter, had served with the company for 15 years. Responding to the toast, Mr. Agnew said that the great Empire building work of South Rhodesia and his activities in other countries had rather overshadowed the name of the company in the founding of the company. C. D. Rudd had formed the view that the goldfields could not be successfully developed by individuals, with a small amount of money, and recognised that the foundation of public companies was the only way in which large problems ahead could be tackled. One of that Consolidated Gold Fields was born. When it produced an output of gold worth £100,000,000 it was laughed at and ridiculed. That figure was reached in 1935, and he would be a bold man to-day who would say that Rudd's figure would not be more than double ultimately.

Roan Antelope Debenture Stock

Three months ago it was given by the Roan Antelope Copper Mines Ltd. to redeem the whole of the outstanding £41,800 0/0 Debenture Stock at the redemption price of £57 1/2%. To provide the necessary funds, 120,000 shares of the company, ranking *par value* in all respects with the present listed shares, have been sold to Messrs. Cull & Co., Ltd., for a net sum of £1,554,060, representing £15s. per share, plus 10% commission at the time of the issue of debentures. On July 1930, the subscription for that stock had been over-extended, and the aggregate of 120,000 shares at a subscription price of £10 per share, representing more than the exercise of those options would provide the funds to redeem the debenture stock. These options were not exercised and expired on June, 1935.

In providing the necessary funds for the above-mentioned £41,800 shares, the directors are now carrying out the original intention to redeem the Debenture stock by a share issue and it seems substantially more favourable than would have been obtained had the options referred to above been exercised.

Mining Personalities

Death of Lord Lurgan

Mr. C. F. Barr, C. A., Solicitor, M.M., has left for Southern Rhodesia to attend the funeral of Lord Lurgan, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Anglo-Siam Corporation and Trust Co. Ltd. and the Anglo-Siam Corporation and Trust Co. Ltd.

Mr. A. J. M. ... of the Getta Mine, Tanganyika Territory, has a permanent membership of the Southern Rhodesia Mining Association.

Colonel ... managing director of Rhodesia Anglo-Siam Corporation, managing the Rhodesia Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd., served with the British Army in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. F. ... director of Gold Fields of East Africa (Ltd.), Mitor, N. D. B. & Co., arrived home from the Rhodesia after a visit to East Africa and the Rhodesias.

Mr. F. ... M. Ind. M.M., returned last week on his return to Kenya. He was for many years in charge of the Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate's property in Kenya and is now managing assistant and engineer to the Ngeya Mining Company, Ltd.

Lord Lurgan, who died in London last week, was a director of Gold Fields of East Africa (Ltd.), Mitor, N. D. B. & Co., and was Chairman of the Anglo-Siam Corporation Trust, and a director of the Bechuanaland Exploration Company, Ltd., an anchoritor Gold Mining Company, London, and an anchoritor Gold Mining and Land Company, Ltd., and the Anglo-Siam Gold Mining Co. Ltd.

... S. Rhodesia ... describing the treatment of strikes of the small gold mines in Southern Rhodesia to be read at the meeting of the Institution of Engineers and Architects this afternoon by Mr. B. ... who, in association with Mr. B. ... has worked for many years in Southern Rhodesia.

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1 ft x 3 in diameter
2 ft x 20 in
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As examples of their duty we quote below the average work of three mills recently ordered:
3 ft x 24 in Mill - For pilot plant duty, grinding 100 lbs of 2 in feed to 40 mesh in 20 min.
3 ft x 18 in Mill - Grinding 100 lbs of 2 in feed to 60 mesh in 15 min.
2 ft x 20 in Mill - Grinding 100 lbs of 2 in feed to 60 mesh in 15 min.
These mills have been shipped to different gold mines in the past few months.

They are used for grinding from 1 in. to 30 mesh and finer or for regrinding steel stamps.

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Company Progress Reports:

Waste Collection... (partially obscured)

... (partially obscured)

Tanganyika Central Gold Mines.—The quarterly report for the quarter ended December 31 states that the mine's recovery of 1,200 oz. of gold... (partially obscured)

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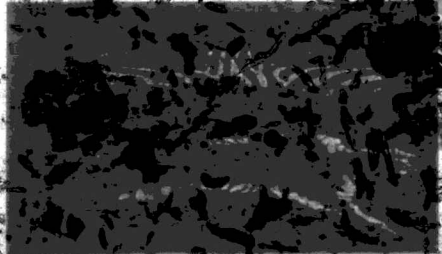
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THE NASHONALAND RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

THE RHODESIA RAILWAYS, LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the 4 per cent Debentures... The principal moneys... By Order of the Board, R. E. FITZGERALD, Secretary of the Rhodesia Railways.

THE RHODESIA RAILWAYS, LIMITED

REDEMPTION OF 4 PER CENT GUARANTEED DEBENTURES... The principal moneys... By Order of the Board, R. E. FITZGERALD, Secretary of the Rhodesia Railways.

THE NASHONALAND RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the 5 per cent Debentures... By Order of the Board, R. E. FITZGERALD, Secretary of the Rhodesia Railways.

THE NASHONALAND RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the 5 per cent Debentures... By Order of the Board, R. E. FITZGERALD, Secretary of the Rhodesia Railways.

THE RHODESIA RAILWAYS, LIMITED and THE NASHONALAND RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the 4 per cent Debentures... By Order of the Board, R. E. FITZGERALD, Secretary of the Rhodesia Railways.

TERMS OF CONVERSION

The Rhodesia Railways, Limited... The NASHONALAND RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited... The Board of Directors of the Rhodesia Railways, Limited.

By Order of the Board, R. E. FITZGERALD, Secretary of the Rhodesia Railways.

DEBENTURES, WARRANTS AND CASH CAPITAL PAYMENTS
ON CONVERSION ACCEPTANCE

1000 per cent. first mortgage Debentures of the Rhodesia Railways, Limited, for every £100 nominal of the above Debentures surrendered for conversion the holder will receive:

(a) Fifty per cent. of the nominal value of the above Debentures in new 4 1/2 per cent. Debenture Stock of The Rhodesia Railways, Limited, issued on 1st April 1937, for the nominal amount of	100 0 0
(b) Cash capital payment of	75 0 0
Being	275 0 0

(1) Premium payable on redemption of the above Debentures at the price at which the 4 1/2 per cent. Debenture Stock is issued.

(2) Amount equivalent to interest on the above Debentures at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum (less Income Tax at the rate of 1/2 per cent. per annum) from 1st March 1937 to 31st March 1937.

(3) Amount equivalent to interest at the rate of 1/2 per cent. per annum (less Income Tax at the rate of 1/4 per cent. per annum) from 1st April 1937 to 31st August 1937, being the difference between the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the Debentures converted and 1/2 per cent. per annum of the new Debenture Stock issued in exchange.

4 per cent. Guaranteed Mortgage Debentures of The Rhodesia Railways, Limited

£100 nominal of the above Debentures surrendered for conversion the holder will receive:

(a) Paid Capital Allowance in respect of 41 per cent. Debenture Stock of The Rhodesia Railways, Limited, issued on 1st April 1937, for the nominal amount of	100 0 0
(b) Cash capital payment of	75 0 0
Being	275 0 0

(1) Premium payable on redemption of the above Debentures at the price at which the 4 1/2 per cent. Debenture Stock is issued.

(2) Amount equivalent to interest on existing Debentures at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum (less Income Tax at the rate of 1/2 per cent. per annum) from 1st March 1937 to 31st March 1937.

(3) Amount equivalent to interest at the rate of 1/2 per cent. per annum (less Income Tax at the rate of 1/4 per cent. per annum) from 1st April 1937 to 31st August 1937, being the difference between the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the Debentures converted and 1/2 per cent. per annum of the new Debenture Stock issued in exchange.

4 1/2 per cent. Guaranteed Mortgage Debentures of The Rhodesia Railways, Limited

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(b) Cash capital payment of	75 0 0
Being	275 0 0

(1) Premium payable on redemption of the above Debentures at the price at which the 4 1/2 per cent. Debenture Stock is issued.

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£1,775,000 4 1/2 per cent. Guaranteed Mortgage Debentures of The Rhodesia Railways, Limited

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(b) Cash capital payment of	75 0 0
Being	275 0 0

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£1,775,000 4 1/2 per cent. Guaranteed Mortgage Debentures of The Rhodesia Railways, Limited

For every £100 nominal of the above Debentures surrendered for conversion the holder will receive:

(a) Fifty per cent. of the nominal value of the above Debentures in new 4 1/2 per cent. Debenture Stock of The Rhodesia Railways, Limited, issued on 1st April 1937, for the nominal amount of	100 0 0
(b) Cash capital payment of	75 0 0
Being	275 0 0

(1) Premium payable on redemption of the above Debentures at the price at which the 4 1/2 per cent. Debenture Stock is issued.

(2) Amount equivalent to interest on existing Debentures at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum (less Income Tax at the rate of 1/2 per cent. per annum) from 1st March 1937 to 31st March 1937.

(3) Amount equivalent to interest at the rate of 1/2 per cent. per annum (less Income Tax at the rate of 1/4 per cent. per annum) from 1st April 1937 to 31st August 1937, being the difference between the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the Debentures converted and 1/2 per cent. per annum of the new Debenture Stock issued in exchange.

Of Commercial Concern

A permanent Southern Rhodesia publicity office is to be opened in London to handle the colony's affairs in the United Kingdom. The office will be housed in the Commercial Union Buildings, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, and will be staffed by a manager and a secretary. The office will be responsible for the preparation and distribution of all publicity material, including the production of leaflets, brochures, and other printed matter. It will also be responsible for the organization of all publicity campaigns in the United Kingdom, including the holding of exhibitions and the organization of tours. The office will be opened on Monday, August 10, 1936.

The Imperial Airways Corporation has announced that it will be opening a regular air service between London and Salisbury from August 1, 1936. The service will be operated by the Empire Flying Boat, a large, four-engine, high-winged flying boat, which is capable of carrying 100 passengers. The service will be operated by the Imperial Airways Corporation, which is the principal air carrier in the United Kingdom. The service will be operated by the Imperial Airways Corporation, which is the principal air carrier in the United Kingdom. The service will be operated by the Imperial Airways Corporation, which is the principal air carrier in the United Kingdom.

The Southern Rhodesian Government has been asked to appoint a qualified person to study the requirements of all projects for copper mines to be developed in the Colony. The study will be conducted by the Department of Mines, which is the principal authority responsible for the regulation and control of mining operations in the Colony. The study will be conducted by the Department of Mines, which is the principal authority responsible for the regulation and control of mining operations in the Colony.

Approximate exports of the main economic crops from Tanganyika during January were as follows: Shell, 6,017 tons, value £1,017,000; sisal, 2,010 tons, value £201,000; groundnuts, 20 tons, value £2,000; and other crops, 10 tons, value £1,000.

A manufacturers' agent in Nairobi wishes to obtain the representation of the price of manufacturers of certain roller mills. The agent wishes to represent manufacturers of roller mills in the United Kingdom. The agent wishes to represent manufacturers of roller mills in the United Kingdom.

A manufacturer of over 1,000,000 in Tanganyika reported that the trade in rubber has increased in the past year. The manufacturer reported that the trade in rubber has increased in the past year. The manufacturer reported that the trade in rubber has increased in the past year.

Nyasaland's Record Tea Output

A record quantity of tea was exported from Nyasaland during 1936, when the amount of the commodity cleared for export was 6,072,531 lbs.

Northbasa Strike

The fifty-five workers of the Northbasa factory near Mombasa in England went on strike, and refused to picket to prevent other workers entering the factory. After consultation with the management they returned to work.

Union of the East of Africa

The Union of the East of Africa, a new single-crew passenger cargo vessel built for the Ocean-Castle Mail Steamship Company, was launched in Belfast last week. The vessel has a gross tonnage of 7,800 tons and will be used for service to the East of Africa.

Locusts in East Africa

South African locusts have been reported in the East of Africa. The locusts are reported to be causing damage to crops and are expected to be a major pest in the region. The locusts are reported to be causing damage to crops and are expected to be a major pest in the region.

Locusts in Rhodesia

There is a suspicion that the locusts reported in the East of Africa may have been introduced from the East of Africa. The locusts are reported to be causing damage to crops and are expected to be a major pest in the region.

The Population of Nyasaland

The population of Nyasaland in 1936 was estimated at 740,000. The population of Nyasaland in 1936 was estimated at 740,000. The population of Nyasaland in 1936 was estimated at 740,000.

When the Director of the British East Africa Company last week a dramatic story of how the company was established. The story was told in a lecture given by the Director of the company. The story was told in a lecture given by the Director of the company.

Tower Securities Corporation

Tower Securities Corporation, Ltd., which is engaged in electricity undertakings in East Africa, reports in its report for 1936 that the gross income for the year ended 31st December 1936 was £1,237,000. The company reports that the gross income for the year ended 31st December 1936 was £1,237,000.

Blantyre and East Africa Ltd.

Blantyre and East Africa Ltd. state in their annual report that the profit for the year ended September 30, 1936, amounted to £10,000, which is added to the £10,000 brought forward from 1935. The directors recommend that the profit should be divided into £10,000, which will be paid to the shareholders. The directors recommend that the profit should be divided into £10,000, which will be paid to the shareholders.

TEA & COFFEE MACHINERY

DAVIDSON & CO. LTD.

NORTH BRAIN, IRELAND

East African Market Reports. Rainfall in the Territories.

COFFEES.
 At present there was a slow demand for Kenya coffee, but Tanganyika coffee is in competition.
 Kenya coffee of good quality is 100s. 6d. to 102s. 6d. per cwt. for top grade and 98s. 6d. to 100s. 6d. for second grade.
 Tanganyika coffee of good quality is 82s. 6d. to 85s. 6d. per cwt. for top grade and 80s. 6d. to 82s. 6d. for second grade.
 Other grades of coffee are 72s. 6d. to 78s. 6d. per cwt. for top grade and 70s. 6d. to 72s. 6d. for second grade.
OTHER GRADES.
 Beans 100s. 6d. per cwt.
 Greenish 80s. 6d. per cwt.
 First size 85s. 6d. per cwt.
 Second size 80s. 6d. per cwt.
 Peaberry 100s. 6d. per cwt.
 Admixtures 72-147 cwt. (1935) 716,422.

OTHER MARKETS.

Cash Araab coffee exports from the Sudan during 1935 totalled 22,000 tons, compared with 25,000 tons during 1934.
 Pyrethrum. Kenya has a surplus of 5,000 tons and is expected to reach 700,000 tons in 1935.
 Shikok. The price of shikok is 40s. per ton.
 No. 1 326 5/8, No. 2 320 1/2, No. 3 310 1/2, No. 4 300 1/2, No. 5 290 1/2, No. 6 280 1/2, No. 7 270 1/2, No. 8 260 1/2, No. 9 250 1/2, No. 10 240 1/2.

Rainfall in the Territories.
 The following table shows the rainfall in the territories during the following months of 1935:

Adama	0-53	Arusha	0-61	Elbert	0-58
Butiama	0-21	Karanyi	3-24	Kericho	2-43
Kitale	2-08	Koror	4-25	Limuru	0-17
Lusoga	0-05	Maragua	0-30	Menapara	1-37
Moihen	0-20	Mt. Kenya	8-4	Moiben	0-34
Nandi	0-10	Nanyuki	0-00	Nyabesi	0-41
Nyabesi	0-10	Nyambesi	0-30	Rongai	0-04
Rongai	0-10	Tanganyika	0-11	Thomson	0-04
Thomson	0-04	Tukuyu	0-11	Uasin	0-04
Uasin	0-04	Wajir	0-04	Zomba	0-04
Zomba	0-04				

Black and white coffee. The study tour of co-operatives markets and the future prospects of tobacco, particularly Rhodesian tobacco, of the United Kingdom market are very favourable.

...the appreciation
 ...
 ...
 ...
KENYA
 Coffee
 G. O. B. OF KENYA
 Great Building, Trafalgar Sq. London, W.C.2.

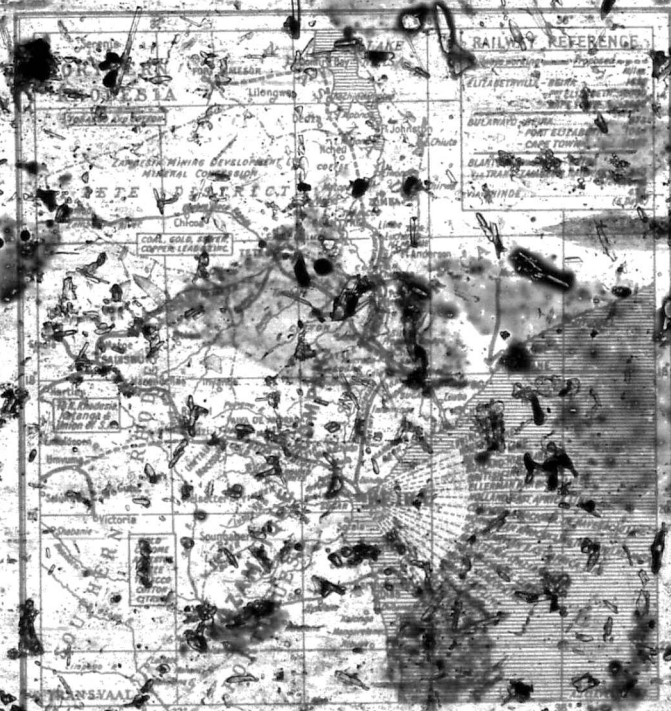
East African Mails.
 Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zambia close at the G.P.O., London at 4 p.m. on:
 Feb. 19 p.m.v. Strathmore
 Feb. 20 p.m.v. Kasungu
 Inward mails from East Africa are expected on Feb. 25 and Mar. 6.
 Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O. at 3.30 p.m. each Friday.
 Outward air mail closes at the G.P.O., London, at 10.45 a.m. each Tuesday and Friday.
 Inward air mail arrives each Sunday and Thursday.

BEIRA THE CHARMING HOLIDAY RESORT

BEIRA provides the ideal resort for every tourist—a change to the African tropic with all its allure, but without any of its discomforts.

The winter season—from May to October—offers sunny, healthy, breezy and happy holiday unsurpassed anywhere in the world.

There are four magnificent beaches with miles of white sand, which ensure warm but exhilarating bathing throughout the season. A few miles inland, a very variety of game on small grounds, which may be shot by the visitor with rifle or camera.



Yet Beira is a modern commercial and residential town, and nesting in the palm trees, cottages and bungalows are comfortable hotels and cafes, an excellent golf course and many other social sporting clubs.

Beira has two centres of a famed winter seaside resort of the Rhodesians, and being easily reached by sea, rail and air, it is becoming a popular holiday and visiting centre for South African and other visitors from Overseas.

The City of Beira is not only the base of the Territory administered by the Zambezi Company, but also the base of the Rhodesias, Katanga, Southern Rhodesia and the stores of the N.S.A. It is the monopoly of the import and export trade in Copper and Nickel in Rhodesia. Over 500,000 tons of her coal supplies for the Rhodesias has the finest quality of the world's.

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A TRADING HOUSE, QUEEN ST. PLACE, LONDON, E.C. 4
177, BOULEVARD DES SAINTS, PARIS



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April 15
May 16

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Garth Castle	London	Mar 27
Warwick Castle	London	Apr 3
Durham Castle	London	Apr 10
Edinburgh Castle	London	Apr 17

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A QUALITY BUILT BICYCLE

Ordinary conditions of riding, quite with an ordinary cycle. But not in East Africa. Rough roads, arduous circumstances, make reliability essential. Make it vital that your machine should be of the highest quality - built in every detail to stand up to the most severe conditions. It is assured.

Only the finest materials are used in a Raleigh bicycle. The care in construction makes it a truly superior machine. Its frame is made of the finest quality, spring-tempered tubing, and its wheels are built for easy running. What more could be said? A guarantee from the Raleigh's Guarantee is the assurance of the Raleigh's Guarantee.



You get the best of the best with the Raleigh bicycle. It is the finest quality and most reliable bicycle ever made. It is the only bicycle that is built to last.

RALEIGH

THE QUALITY BICYCLE

THE RALEIGH CYCLE CO. LTD., BIRMINGHAM

Native's range of purchases is also expanding, and in some productive areas already embraces motor-cars, lorries, wireless sets, cine cameras, expensive articles of household decoration, sports goods, and numerous other articles which have been displayed at the British Industries Fair.

But the African does not come to London or Birmingham to do his shopping. The British manufacturer must go to the African, through personal representatives or the **Welcome for British Goods**, of the market he hopes to exploit. It is useless to try to sell to wealthy Baganda through an agent in Port Elizabeth, or to hope to make any impression on the Rhodesian markets through the instrumentality of a man domiciled in Cairo. Lack of personal contact between manufacturers and their East African markets, ignorance of market conditions, and a deplorable ignorance of even elementary commercial geography on the part of too many of the men in charge of export trade are serious handicaps in the fight with foreign competitors. Yet the new conditions in export business in Africa offer considerable advantages to the British industrialist who is in earnest. Accelerated and cheapened air mail service and the telephone are both now used to expedite the marketing of his goods. Given contact and intensive personal efforts to establish and maintain contacts with the people and the areas they are anxious to serve, manufacturers in Home-land win much new business in these vast British markets which are so anxious to meet the British exporter more than half-way.

The meeting was unfortunate in the selection of speakers, and in the manner in which some of them presented themselves. It is true that Professor Lawrence, Mr. Well-Freed, his successor, and the speaker on economic superficialities which could leave no room for weight with an impartial or instructed audience. It was at this question, indeed, that the speaker, a few sentences later permitted this pearl of wisdom to fall from his lips: "Germany's difficulty in getting a sufficient quantity of raw materials for the production of what she wants from abroad is due to the restriction of exchanges which I cannot say I do not understand." The rest of the speaker's remarks may be summed up in one of his own phrases: "These colonies are of very little importance to us." The question of giving away a little bit of tropical Africa, Tanganyika or Togoland, is like wondering whether to give sixpence or a shilling as a tip, or was the selection of Mr. Ashron a subject of the motion more legitimate, in that he had a considerable grasp of the realities of the problem, he spoke in a spirit of vindictiveness (which either stimulated the heckling or was stimulated by it) and created an atmosphere in which sound reasoning went by the board. The point was the statements of the speaker who had lived in South-West Africa for two years and who we Germans have that country for her surplus population though she did not mention of course that there are no restrictions on German immigration to it, and of Mrs. Wismar, one of the speakers who would security and of the speaker who was being German air and naval forces in positions to menace the whole of Africa and the trade routes of the East.

THROUGHOUT its whole existence, East Africa and Rhodesia has urged the importance of instructing British public opinion on the danger which Germany's Colonial ambitions, and on the vital need for German Colonies for the preservation of the integrity of the British possessions in Africa and the peace of the world. How great that need has become in the face of growing German Colonial propaganda in this country was convincingly demonstrated at last week's debate in the Forum Group of the Over-Sea League on "Should Great Britain Part With Colonial Territory?" More significant than the arguments produced by either side was the real decline of the meeting from the level of an academic debate to that of a noisy electioneering gathering. The heckling started almost immediately after Mr. H. S. Ashron rose to oppose the motion that Great Britain should hand back Colonial Territory to Germany. Professor A. P. Laurie, who had previously spoken in favour of a surrender, evidently having the support of some to whom he occasioned just another opportunity to brand pro-German propaganda on the Colonial issue, or who laboured under the fallacy that world peace can be secured by giving Germany a foothold in Africa.

There was, however, enlightenment on the headway which German Colonial propaganda has made in this country, based apparently on Anglo-German friendship and the promise of peace, the hope of everlasting world peace if the former German Colonies are returned. The threat of an explosion if they are not given, the once remark was dropped by a member of the audience towards the close of the debate: "All the best speakers seem to be on our side." That was perfectly true, the only speakers for the surrender policy being participants purely for the purposes of debate, while supporters of the other side came armed with notes and the determination to advance pro-German propaganda in whatever way they could. The vote of 38 for surrender and 24 against was worthless as an indication of public opinion on a problem in regard to the real dangers of which the British public must be kept more fully and constantly informed. That was the noticeable aspect of the debate, the consent to the cheapening of the cause of British security and Empire loyalty that international bonds must be made to instruct public opinion on this vital

straps system of loop iron bars. In addition, there are well-known types of the iron for the embossing, and one of the most important for the use of the iron bars. The iron bars are used for the embossing of the iron bars. The iron bars are used for the embossing of the iron bars. The iron bars are used for the embossing of the iron bars.

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Ties and Outlook

The Rhodesian market continues to be a question of great interest to the British public. Rhodesian policy in such matters is delicate. It may be an encouragement to readers of the "Majority" in the leading of the "Majority" of London associate that the "Majority" commodity markets, which has been an "Majority" feature of market movements in recent months, is likely to be continued in the future.

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Although the outlook is generally optimistic, it is not without its difficulties. The market is generally optimistic, but it is not without its difficulties. The market is generally optimistic, but it is not without its difficulties.

That gold will for the time being remain steady about its present figure and the gradually rise rates that fall is the generally accepted view and these now appear to be so financial authorities who predict a relapse.

Take some of the products of the territories. Coffee in Kenya, a good deal more than in any other part of the territories, and a good deal more than in any other part of the territories.

Copper in Rhodesia has had a very good year, but it is not without its difficulties. The market is generally optimistic, but it is not without its difficulties. The market is generally optimistic, but it is not without its difficulties.

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The Policy of Mandation.

Consent to British Colonies Debated.

LORD NOEL BUXTON'S proposals that Great Britain should consult with the Dominions and Colonial Powers with a view to the application of a mandate system in suitable cases to British and other colonies, and that the operation of the Congo Basin Treaty should be extended were discussed in the House of Lords last week.

The policy of Mandation, Lord Noel Buxton said, was definitely adopted by the Labour Party, and was advocated by a very much wider circle. It was part of the attempt to secure peace. The grievance which caused contentions to Germany, that of an open market, the British Powers said the markets were open, but the dominant Powers could not sell wheat and other commodities which to buy. Closing the markets had been a mistake in Germany and other hungry States a demand for territories.

A Colonial trade was a large factor in the German situation, and it was not enough to say that Germany had only herself to blame, and had to get herself out of the difficulty. Germany could also form currency policy and arrangements policy, and she was no less our ally to act in a sphere where she were responsible. Germany was hampered by economic injustice. The duties and preferences imposed on subject peoples were not arranged for their benefit, but for the benefit of the governing State, and to do this was to treat the Colonies as private possessions, which conflicted with the sense of international order.

As Special Concession to Germany.

The policy of mandation was proposed for its merits because of its advantages. The dominant Powers were to be given a special concession to Germany. It affected the world in general. This proposal was limited. Many Colonies were not suited to mandation, but there were Colonies where British connexion, such as the Cameroons, where local feeling would be strong, opposed to mandation. There was a proposal to give to Germany any territory to Germany which would the proposal being to natives in Africa, and there where nothing to improve in Africa, where Lord Lugard had seen the delinquents of Africa should in the future. In one or two British Colonies of the territories there would have been a gain in the past, they had been under mandate.

Native conditions guaranteed by a mandate were far better secured than they were as a declaration of plian intentions, by treaty which might be broken, and the greatest interest of all to the world. The mandation was needed to open up the world of other States where the door was closed.

Germany was the principal author of the Berlin Treaty which created the Congo Basin system, and it was also due that she should be admitted to it now that the time has passed which led to her exclusion was a thing of the past. The system of the new Congo Convention might be extended to include West Africa, the Sudan, and Ethiopia. The open door provision could also be widened to include equality of opportunity in dealing with contracts, loans, and enterprises. Great industry and science were needed in Africa. Mandation was a British invention and a British genius, and would be a characteristic British contribution to the cause of international order.

Lord Lugard submitted an amendment, the effect of which was to eliminate the proposal to place Colonies under mandate, while supporting the principle of equal treatment in economic and commercial matters.

with other Powers, and also with the Dominions. These Mandates did not contain the clause enforcing equal commercial opportunity. Though opposed to the resolution in that respect, particularly Lord Lugard, who was otherwise in cordial agreement with it, the motion was amended to consulting with the nations, and presumably there was no intention of taking a separate initiative which would embarrass them unless they were prepared to adopt the same course. But was it sound diplomacy to propose even a concession to which a negative reply was a foregone conclusion?

Concerns Three Times of the Day.

Was it suggested that the raising of troops if the event of war should, as in British Mandates, be prohibited? France could not accept, for she depended on her African troops to strengthen her borders, would not such a proposal coming from Great Britain, be thought of as a sign of insincerity and be resented, and would it not therefore be harmful? He could hardly think of any other plan, that the intention was to conscript troops in Mandated territories for service in Europe. In any case, such a reservation could not be regarded as an appeasement offering a way of escape from the threat.

Germany wished to acquire Colonies in full sovereignty, and it was a mark of complete indifference to her whether the Colonial Powers were administered under mandate or otherwise, though she would appreciate the want of commercial equality in them. He did not think the British people were prepared to surrender their sovereignty over Colonies which in some cases they had exercised for generations, or even centuries. It was certain that France and other Colonial Powers. The amendment demanded the relinquishment of sovereignty. Of its own volition the Colonies would undertake the steps to grant the same economic advantages to all other nations as were granted to their own nationals, and were to be bound by the same legal decision any alleged infringement of their sovereignty in other respects continued to exist. It was a clear understanding of the meaning of the term "equal commercial opportunity" in order to minimise differences of opinion in the future.

Lord Arnold said in the motion of the amendment were adopted the psychological effect on international relations, particularly in regard to Germany, would be enormous, but the material loss to Great Britain would be quite small. Much was made of the economic advantages of Colonies, but they were greatly overestimated. Unless some change was done the present position could not be maintained. In the event of another war it was very doubtful if the whole of the British Empire could be defended, and it was in fact that the situation should be necessary to have a part of the Empire taken away from us by force, something were not done, the history of the future might see to recall that the Peace Agreements were the beginning of the end of the British Empire.

Concerns Three Times of the Day.

The Marquis of Crewe believed it had been a blunder to take Germany's Colonies from her, but it did not follow that it would be possible to restore them. If one could find the other day, the German Government would not have spoken with tears in their eyes of the quantity of debris and wreckage of France if it was not for the fact of their colonial possessions. Anything like a general disarmament would not offer any relief, but it was surely possible to take some advantage on the economic side by some machinery which was evidently thought of and not got. It was a real chance of obtaining the primary products which were needed.

TO THE EDITOR

Africa's Largest Coffee Estate

Claim from

of the Belgians in East Africa and Rhodesia

See in your November 19 issue, under the heading "Africa's Largest Coffee Estate" is stated that the Belgians are claiming ownership of the coffee estate in the Congo. It is some time since I have seen your issue. I may be wrong, but I believe that on 31, 1925, had not been decided with regard to the interest of the Belgians in the Congo. I think that for coffee alone this may be a large concern.

Sauce for the Goose.

German Colonial Claims.

To the Editor of the East Africa and Rhodesia

Sir, Let it be stated that the protagonists of the case for the return of colonies to Germany are right and impartial.

(1) that the "war-guilt" clause of the Treaty of Versailles is a deliberate perversion of fact and shall formally be revoked by the signatories;

(2) that the seizure of territory by way of damage to the victorious parties in an unsought but unambiguous manner

was grossly unjust;

(3) that possession of Colonies is a sheer necessity to existence to an indigent and race-loving nation, and that Germany is most innocently such;

(4) that the national pride and civility of states and peoples may be justifiably required and asserted by material reparations, armament, tractant treaties and the ceremonial withdrawal of structures from undertakings as soon as it feels strong enough to do so;

(5) that, in dismissing the transfer of Colonies to the interests of the European and Native inhabitants, the responsibilities to carry them undertaken by the Mandatory Powers are of an pertinence;

(6) that the transfer of establishment by the transferee Powers of military, naval and aerial bases and the recruitment of Native armies in such territories

may be dismissed as a derisory illusion;

(7) that the premise of a correct rule of law is the only basis of the defeat of the Belgians in the new world, and that it is likely to be the only basis of the recognition of the claims of the German people, since the validity of the principles and to apply them, may be the only basis of a just and equitable settlement.

(8) that Germany should acquire as a result of the war, our West African Colonies, and the German territories, the possessions and the rights in Africa, and that the return of these territories to the German people is a strong and

conqueror by insisting on demands and by the arguments named, economic and political, for a migration and on the present hold weigh in some quarters.

"The British Reply," by Mr. Amery, published in a supplement by the Royal African Society, was introduced in your issue of January 1926, and in the face of the present attitude to the peace of East Africa, he is a worthy read. Yours faithfully,

W. A. G. GANDER

When Lion Eat Lion.

Two Cases from Masailand.

The Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia

When lion-eating lions are brought to the notice of the public, as has occurred, it is related from day to day, and the case was told me by a friend.

In the first instance, a lion having killed a pig on an estate close to where I was living. I sat on the following night in a native maize bin. For bait I had a live goat, and with me was the local chief, who was also armed with a gun.

The lion came to the bin, and was crushing down the path with a noise like a lion's paw. He sailed over the goat. The chief shot at him while she was in the air, and before either of us could make certain of a fatal shot, but he hit her and she fell, and rolled into the high side of the bin, where she kept moaning for a while. Then all was still.

Thinking the chief had spoiled the proceedings, I suggested going home, but he insisted that the lion would be up and safe enough, not only after we had the game, and with the same security as the capture of a galloping horse. He turned to the grass where the lioness was, and a little later I heard a noise like the trampling and tramping of rubber. I asked the chief if he had shot the lion, and he said he had. The lioness was eating the lion's carcass next morning, and investigation proved the truth of what he had said.

The stomach and most of the hind quarters had been eaten. Later in the day I poisoned the remainder, and that night back he came and ate most of the poisoned parts, but it failed to kill him. In the morning I followed him up, and every now and then we could see where he had the down and clawed up the earth. After a very long time I had to give it up, but the next day he was found dead by some Native men, who brought me the tin. The lion had left a perfectly good goat which the lioness had killed by breaking its neck as she was in the act of sailing over it. The lion and lioness were full grown and in prime condition, and this was certainly no case of hunger.

The second is still more peculiar. The animals on this occasion were small goats and were in good condition.

A Native had a trap on an estate. One night one of his lions, a poor goat caught in it, had been strangled to death. The lion was found of a bent tail and a dark rope nose. The two lionesses then ate their mate, and in this case also most of the hind part was consumed. The owner of the trap found them at the carcass in the morning, and when he got to the spot they had been disturbed and cleared

Over-Sea's League Debate

Mandated Territories

Groups of the Over-Sea's League met last week at a session which could be regarded as a part of the Colonial Territory. Professor A. V. Leitch speaking in favour of the transfer of Overseas possessions and Mr. H. S. Ashton against. Mr. Leitch's Chair presided over an audience which completely filled the main hall of the Over-Sea's House.

Professor Leitch argued that Mandated Territories should be returned to their former owners and, speaking particularly of Germany, difficulties in obtaining raw materials, the creation of great cotton plantations abroad, the restriction of immigration and maintenance of a high level of raw materials. "Now that we have abandoned the idea of an open raw material market after another year being a year and a half, such prices as these machines show, the whole of the outside world will be set against the producing Empire. We cannot afford to continue a policy of this kind. The British Empire exists because of the goodwill of the rest of the world, but only so long as we govern the Empire well and enable the rest of the world to obtain raw materials at reasonable prices will the Empire be safe."

The Confusion of Exchanges

Germany had had a desperate struggle to keep alive the raw materials which she needed for her present trade syndicates. He looked at the Colonial Territory entirely from the economic point of view. Germany's difficulty in getting a sufficiency of what she wanted from abroad was due to the confusion of exchanges, which he confessed he did not understand but he having surmised that even if she were not at the mercy of the great industrial combines. He did not see there any great advantage in the hands of Germany Tanganyika or East and West Indies. Those countries were not very important to Great Britain—"I just like bits of tropical Africa." Germany had to be helped out of her difficulties. Her policy was a policy of peace. Hitler said he would not destroy Germany's structures.

Groups of nations interested in the Congo Basin immediately called to remove the ban against Germany being able to share in the free trade benefits of the Congo Basin. They took their seats in the Council in London and to attend the area covered by the Treaty.

Mr. Ashwin, opposing the motion, recalled that the German Embassy in Washington, in Colonel House, asked for a very large part of the British Empire. The War had done the other part of Germany's business round the world and said that Germany's interest in the Congo Basin was not a matter of Africa but of Europe. He said that the world was a very small place and that the Congo Basin was a very small part of it. He said that the Congo Basin was a very small part of it. He said that the Congo Basin was a very small part of it. He said that the Congo Basin was a very small part of it.

The Return of the Territory

Mr. Leitch dealt with a lot of things which he thought would be his main lines to his own audience. He referred to the British Government's attitude towards the return of the territory of African Africa. He said that the British Government had a duty to do which was better than to do what was going on. He was prepared to help Germany obtain raw materials and to help Germany to get a conference on a different requirements. He was prepared to help her in the form of a territory overseas. The primary duty was to help her own people.

Miss Catherine, who lived in South Africa for the last 20 years, argued in favour of the return of that country to Germany, which required space for her surplus and for her own people. She said that the British Government should be prepared to help Germany to get a conference on a different requirements. He was prepared to help her in the form of a territory overseas. The primary duty was to help her own people.

... African territory under the rule of the British Empire. When she did not receive it, she had a naval base on the East African coast. She had been a very serious part of the world's production and the outcome might have been different. It is possible that Germany would have been able to proceed to Africa.

Another speaker said Germany could not be put like a lion in a cage without serious consequences, while others said that the German methods of colonial administration and colonisation.

A speaker against a surrender of territory said that a speaker who had been a German in the present-day trade syndicates, and who had offered that he supposed might be an ideal German's action on the matter, which he thought would be a very good thing for Germany. He had been a German in the present-day trade syndicates, and who had offered that he supposed might be an ideal German's action on the matter, which he thought would be a very good thing for Germany.

... people were in favour of the proposal that mandated territories should be transferred to Germany, and against it.

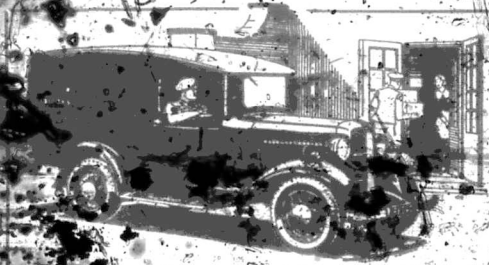
Anti-Locusts Discover

The recently discovered fly which attacks our locusts has been found to be indigenous to Southern Rhodesia. According to Mr. J. W. Jack, the entomologist, it would be possible to breed an insecticide to destroy locusts in particular groups of farms, as an anti-locust measure, but so far breeding would be ineffective where cultivation was scattered.

Imperial Institute and Kenya

Mr. Harry H. H. Director of the Imperial Institute, who has been from East Africa, said in an interview that he found in Kenya numerous signs of a rising prosperity, and a readiness to consider proposals for a free trade with the United Kingdom. One result of this visit was that he thought that many of the leading colonial manufacturers in the Colony would utilise the services of the Institute more freely in future. He also proposed to send a number of students for study in the Institute in London, and for circulation to school teachers.

When Light is Fast Delivery is Essential



The Bedford BXC van will increase your business, prestige and efficiency. It is a fast, reliable, and economical vehicle. The BXC van has a 1000 cc. 4-cylinder engine, which gives it a lively turn of speed. Its fuel consumption is surprisingly moderate. Light, efficient design, synchro-mesh gears and straightforward controls make it easy to drive and maintain. The spacious body contains over 100 cubic feet of loading space and the full width rear doors make for easy loading and unloading. Many demonstrations will show your unit loads over your daily loads.

Bedford BXC Van

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GENERAL

Mr. John Marshall, returned from the ...

Mr. ... of the ...

Colonel Frank Johnson, Inspector ...

Mr. ... of the ...

Mr. C. C. Mitten, ...

Mr. Justice ...

Mr. ... of the ...

Mr. ... of the ...

Mr. Moir and Mr. J. Marshall ...

Madame ...

Colonel ...

Mr. B. Clarke ...

Mr. ... of the ...

Mr. ... of the ...

Mrs. ...

Mr. ...

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...Chairman of the local branch of the ... O. J., in Alexandra, has been visiting ... Mrs. Barnes.

...St. Blasien ... Mr. Joseph ... Chief Justice ...

...was at one time in ... and represented ... to take up an appointment on ...

...Mrs. Margaret ... Mr. W. ... Mr. and Mrs. Charles ... daughter of Mr. W. B. ... chief entomologist of New South Wales.

The Hon. A. R. ... Mr. Speaker of the ... Mr. ... Mr. ...

...Colonel ... Mr. ... Mr. ...

...Tanganyika ... Mr. ... Mr. ...

...Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr. ...

...his ... the garden ... the ...

...the ... the ...

...the ... the ...

...Mr. Peter Chalmers ... Mr. ...

...Mr. ... Mr. ...

East Africa at Olympia.

Major Dale Bradshaw.

...Major Dale Bradshaw ... the ...

...the ... the ...

...the ... the ...

...the ... the ...

...the ... the ...

DAILY YOUR HEALTH NEEDS BOVRIL

...the ... the ...

Question in Parliament

The Gungahla Miracles

FURTHER questions concerning the colony's future for the Colonies were asked in the House of Commons last night.

Mr. Gungahla asked whether the Government were prepared to consider the possibility of a referendum on the restoration of self-government to the colony. He also asked whether the Government were prepared to consider the possibility of a referendum on the restoration of self-government to the colony.

Mr. Gungahla also asked whether the Government were prepared to consider the possibility of a referendum on the restoration of self-government to the colony.

Viscount Cranborne: "I cannot say anything to you."

Mr. Gungahla asked whether it was his proposal to make out the promise of the establishment of a British colony in Kenya Colony.

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Mr. Gungahla asked whether it was his proposal to make out the promise of the establishment of a British colony in Kenya Colony.

Spirited Reply to Germany

By Sir Austin Chamberlain

SIR AUSTIN CHAMBERLAIN made a spirited reply to Germany's official claims in the Daily Telegraph yesterday in the course of which he said that the Government would be glad to see what the Germans had to say about the "miracles" of our East and West African territories which were conquered. He said that the Government would be glad to see what the Germans had to say about the "miracles" of our East and West African territories which were conquered.

Bomb Thrown in Addis Ababa

GRAZING the Viceroys of the Italian Air Force in the Ethiopian Church, and a number of people were wounded last week by a bomb which exploded in the distribution of gifts to the people of Addis Ababa in honour of the birth of the Emperor Haile Selassie. General Lotta had to have 1,000 Native Guards sent to Addis Ababa to examine the scene.

Italian Troops in Ethiopia

ITALIAN troops defeated an Ethiopian force in the Lakes region. The Italian force was defeated in the Lakes region. The Italian force was defeated in the Lakes region.

LOOK AT YOUR TEETH

OTHERS DO!

To Reclaim
NATURAL
Attractiveness
and Sparkle



IS YOUR
MILE
PLEASANT
MEMORY?

Twice a day...
with KOLYNOS...
that's the secret...
but so simple...
result...
mouth...

...from the...
...before today.

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KOLYNOS

DENTAL CREAM

Panama Pickle

retains its freshness and its
delicacy of flavour in all
climates.



A FAMOUS FAR EAST PRODUCT

THRILLS

in East Africa

LIONS LEOPARD
BUFFALO ELEPHANT
etc.

SHAW & HUNTER LTD.

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QUILTED FROM THE PRESS

An Angle on "Greenwich"

The many anniversary of the founding of Blantyre by the Glasgow Missions in Nyasaland. A special and limited number of *Central African News* has been published. Among the interesting contributions is an article by Hetherwick, who first went there in 1884, on "The Beginnings of Blantyre." He writes—

On the south-western tower of Blantyre Church is a brass plate recording the fact that near the apex series of observations were taken in 1884 to determine the longitude of Blantyre, which was fixed at 27 hours 20 minutes 10 seconds of Greenwich. The exact spot where the observations were taken was just half way between the Church and the carriage road, which may be taken for the "Greenwich" of Nyasaland. It is part of Central Africa.

Politics in Kenya

The suggestion that a movement is on foot in Kenya to form a "Unionist Party" has been made by *The East African*. G. M. Kibasa, who states—

There are reactions against the present elected members in a fact which is being discussed in various directions. The rumour of a breakaway of certain members has taken hold, though not concerning those who would be members in a movement now on foot to form a Unionist Party, but a party composed of representatives of every party on the unofficial side of the Legislative Council. The ultimate intention is to have the European Members' Organisation abolished altogether, and a complete and united Opposition formed, in which considerations will be raised. At all next elections in 1972, there will be opposition to practically every member now sitting in the House of Representatives.

Drums of Africa

The drums of Africa controversy which began in East Africa and Rhodesia several weeks ago has been arousing interest in Southern Rhodesia and an interesting contribution to the discussion has appeared in *The Sunday Mail* this morning.

Gouldsbury and Sheel, in their *Great Plateau* of Rhodesia, mention the instance of a Zulu from a Northern Rhodesian village being killed in a fight with one of the Swaziland border and the women flourishing it the next day in Northern Rhodesia when there was no possibility of the news having come in the ordinary way by telegraph or telephone. Sir Hector Kuper, who has just retired from the S.A. Staff, adds that in the Zululand Rebellion of 1886 he was on the Swaziland border of what was then the Orange Free Colony. Natives told him of the biggest fight of the rebellion, the day it occurred, although they could not have heard of it the ordinary way.

Fairbridge and Rhodesia

In a reference to *The New Fairbridge* with geography, the *Times* *Advertiser* records the following passage—

Things were looking very dark when I received a cable in the form of a letter from the British South Africa Company saying that they considered Rhodesia as a county in which to start child labour. I could not then state a certain amount of the Rhodesia that I had just inspected in the past. The Rhodesia that I had just inspected which I know and

A Rhodesian Tale

The history of a quick firing gun which stands outside the local bank in Exeter is recalled in *The Times* *Advertiser* this morning.

Forty years ago it was part of Southern Rhodesia. The S.A. Company had captured part of the territory and it was the first job of the gun and the change of the name of the territory. The gun was captured during the process of the surrender of the British and was captured by the 1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, at the battle of October 21, 1897. It is now used in the name of Lewis Smith.

White Control Limited to Natives

In a helpful article in *White*, the Northern Rhodesian Native newspaper describes the first generation of maize control in a territory and explains how it has been of benefit to African growers. "If there had been no control, maize prices would have happened which would have been bad for the grower. First, the price would have been very low. Then, the price would have been very high. The Natives would not have been able to sell their maize, perhaps not even one of them. It would have been very difficult to raise the price in the market. It is that which can be seen.

W. H. KANE

Judge
KENYA
Coffee

you set

COFFEE BOARDS OF KENYA
Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.1

THE GREAT PLATEAU

By G. M. KIBASA
Rode South Africa, Rhodesia, and a part of the Orange Free State. The book is a history of the plateau from the time of the first discovery of the plateau in 1840 to the present day. It is a history of the plateau from the time of the first discovery of the plateau in 1840 to the present day. It is a history of the plateau from the time of the first discovery of the plateau in 1840 to the present day.



Tanganyika Gold Prospects,

Colonel Grenfell's Confidence.

The visit of the Hon. Colonel Grenfell to the copper road in Tanganyika to the south of Dar es Salaam has been highly publicised. In his speech at the opening of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, when on his way to the north, he said that the section was "one of the richest in the world" and that it was "one of the richest in the world". He spoke strongly on the subject, and it was agreed that immediate inquiries should be made from Dar es Salaam as to the present attitude of Government in the matter, and that if necessary, representations should be made to the Colonial Office.

The Section had received a memorandum from the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce and Industry in which it was stated that the Hon. Colonel Grenfell had been asked to visit the copper road in Tanganyika to the south of Dar es Salaam, and that he had agreed to do so. It was stated that the Hon. Colonel Grenfell had been asked to visit the copper road in Tanganyika to the south of Dar es Salaam, and that he had agreed to do so.

On another matter to be able to date the text of Government reply to the representations of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce.

The Government's attitude towards the project might be clarified by the fact that the project might be carried through only if the necessary funds could be obtained. It was stated that the Hon. Colonel Grenfell had been asked to visit the copper road in Tanganyika to the south of Dar es Salaam, and that he had agreed to do so.

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ITS LIGHT FREE WITH Electricity

An improvement of electrical power is now possible. It is a simple and complete system with its own generator and powerful Lucas Dynamo driven by the wind.

It is a simple and complete system with its own generator and powerful Lucas Dynamo driven by the wind.

LUCAS FREELITE WIND DRIVEN LIGHTING PLANT

BERNARD LUCAS & CO. LTD. BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND

Rhodesia's Finances.
A statement by the Hon. Secretary of Finance for the month ended December 31, 1936, shows that the total revenue for the year was £1,000,000, and the total expenditure was £1,000,000.

Water Sanitation.
The Hon. Secretary of Health has announced that the Government is planning to improve the water supply in Rhodesia.

Shipping Rates.
The Hon. Secretary of Shipping has announced that the Government is planning to improve the shipping services in Rhodesia.

When Motoring

the road through Kisumu and stay at the Kisumu Hotel



KISUMU HOTEL

DIAMOND
WRITING INKS
INK POWDERS

GREEN PASTES BLUE PASTES
 MARKING PASTES FINE LINE INKS

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Instruments
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kinds of
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Thousands of tons worth of good timber is eaten daily by the voracious White Ant, because the timber has not been protected. All timber can be fully protected not only against White Ants but also against Dry Rot and Decay by the use of Solignum Wood Preservative. A direction sheet for the timber protected.



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THIS IS THE RIGHT DUNLOP TYRE FOR EVERY PURPOSE

DUNLOP SAFETY
The safety of your car is the first consideration. Dunlop Tyres will give you the most durable, economical and always safe satisfaction.

DUNLOP SAFETY
The World's Master Tyre, holds the longest experience in tyre manufacture - ensures the greatest safety under all conditions and by far the longest mileage.

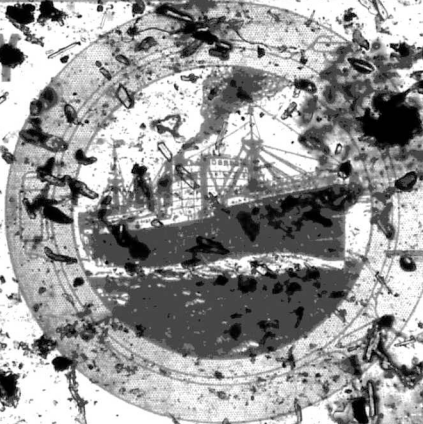
The world's most famous the most reliable and supreme quality Dunlop Tyres are built for comfort and safety - they last long. They are backed by Dunlop's unique experience in tyre construction. They have been tested and proved under a continuous trial of 1000 world.

DUNLOP SAFETY
10 years of the best commercial, haul and passenger transport - The Giant Tyre - 1000 miles of road.

C.P.H.

MACHINERY

The Clan Line runs regular export cargo services from the Kingdom to Durban, Prince Mankwe and Beira, via Natal to the Orange, Darling and Cape Town. The vessels on these routes are specially equipped for handling with the ease of cargo. They have cranks capable of handling masts with heavy lifts ranging up to 120 tons.



PRODUCE

Homeward services include passages from East and South Africa to the United Kingdom and Continent. A regular service is maintained between East and West Coast of the U.S.A. There are refrigerated chambers for the carriage and delivery of all Rhodesia exports such as iron ore, produce and cereals, wools, skins and tobacco like other shipments are given preference.

For full particulars apply to the Managers of The Clan Line Steamers Ltd., **CAYZER, IRKIN & CO.** London - Liverpool - Glasgow or to The Clan Line Co. Ltd., 25, Tolson Ave. at Beira, Mozambique. The British Trading Co. Ltd., at Beira.

CLAN LINE



Commercial Concerns

A clay pigeon shooting club has been formed in Lushoto.

Revenue of Tanganyika for the year ending 1956 is estimated at £203, against £193 in 1955.

Building operations have been started for Messrs. Laidlaw's meat factory near Athi River.

Customs receipts for the Protectorate for the year ending December 31st last, £2,095,200, compared with £2,000,000 for December 1956.

The Mozambique Budget for 1957 estimates revenue at £774,007, and expenditure at £733,507, leaving an estimated surplus of £40,500.

The Portuguese Government has decided to fix the price of maize and the harvesting of such maize and family allowances paid to that effect monthly.

Brook, Ruler, Pharamani, who have interests in Northern Tanganyika, announce the payment of an interim dividend of 10% for interim dividend was paid last year.

Contingentals of the Rhodesia Railway, who have extensive interests in the area, announce the payment of a dividend of 10% on preference shares in respect of the balance of proceeds for the year to December 31st last.

The earnings of the Rhodesia Railway Company and the Beira Railway Company for the year ending December 31st last are £1,500,000 and £1,200,000, respectively, compared with £1,400,000 and £1,100,000, respectively, for the year ending December 31st last. The increase follows the increased production from the Beira area.

News Items

A Native education conference was held recently in Ishele. Seven ex-Mayors of Salisbury attended the City Council's youth meeting.

The 2nd Battalion, The Essex Regiment, has arrived home from the East.

Efforts are being made to arrange a southern Rhodesian tour by the Durban and Natal Orchestra towards the end of this year, or early 1958.

The Society for the Preservation of the Namoi Forest has under consideration the institution of a fund, to be administered on standing services to the society or the cause it seeks to achieve.

Disastrous floods in Mozambique last week resulted in the death of over 100 Natives and the loss of 2,000 cattle. Plans to open the plains north of Lourenço Marques were destroyed, the damage estimated at £200,000.

When the Imperial Airways flying boat service operates to Beira, mails for the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland will be taken over by the African and Nyasaland Airways. The new models of the Havillaud Dragon Rapid type of flying boat have been ordered for use.

Three Routes

Lower fares and speedier service for air services operated by Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways Ltd. have been introduced. Fares from Salisbury to Bulawayo are now single and return.

GREAT ZIMBABWE

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SHERARD'S

OUR PLEASURE IS THE COMFORT OF OUR GUESTS

First Class
Most Convenient

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BED ROOMS
COMFORTABLE LOUNGE
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The Spirit of London

HOLLOWAY'S LONDON GIN

...whisky, mixing with all fruit drinks...
reliable "pick-up" for "Sun-Down" Cocktail

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ALWAYS HOLLOWAY'S

W. & A. WRIGHT & CO. (General Agents) Ltd.

THE GENERAL AGENTS, 117-119, Victoria Buildings, NAIROBI

British South Africa Co.

Sir H. H. Biron, M.P. Speaks

A thirty-seventh ordinary general meeting of the British South Africa Company was held in London on Monday.

Sir H. H. Biron, M.P., Chairman of the company, presided over a meeting which referred to the annual accounts, matters of interest in Northern Rhodesia.

The company's mining operations in Northern Rhodesia were described as "deserving of a high rating" and the speaker went on to say that the company had a good mining policy. He pointed out that the output of the principal mines, the copper and chrome mines, had increased in 1932 as compared with 1931, and that the production of chrome ore in 1932 was about 100,000 tons, as against 75,000 tons in 1931. He also mentioned that the company's operations in Southern Rhodesia were "very satisfactory" and that the company had a "very good" record in that region.

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Power Securities Corporation

Work in the Conditions Sight

George Saltonstall

The fourth annual general meeting of the Power Securities Corporation, held here last week...

The Secretary Mr. W. J. Selig... notice convening the meeting and the report of the audit... Gentleman, the report of accounts to-day... comment, and I might say to the effect that each year passed inevitably made without any special effort to produce results which continue to show slow but steady improvement...

It is a fair question to ask why we are not doing better. The answer is that in this country we have had the worst work peace by the management and the workers are genuine peace-lovers, must be adequately armed if we are to be able to withstand those who are planning to assault the peace line...

I sincerely trust that those nations which have forced us eventually to face a huge expenditure on our defense program, now realize that the people of this country are determined to place themselves in a position to repel any unprovoked assault on their liberties or possessions. This country has paid a very heavy price for the exploration and demonstration of the diplomatic road which will prove to be money well spent if the vast new electorate learn the lesson which our recent experiences teach and thus be able to take their own hand on the near future to a more stable diplomatic foundation based upon the simple principles of honor and fair dealing.

Last year we had a record year in our business... the work carried on... we built an important factory for cement production which is a very important reason to believe the prognostics regard the loss up-to-date history of its kind and likely to be one of the cheapest if not the cheapest, production in the country.

The work on the important business which we are building for the long Government... but I am sorry to say that...

...entirely beyond our control... considerable setback at the end of last year... during the first fortnight of November... which I was on the works towards the end of... everything was proceeding satisfactorily... level not anticipated... the works of November... completely derailing the programme... greater strain... assistance to our position and... all... During the... hydro-electric work... several teams... including... and the States... Scotland.

...the Loch Garry... according to programme... driven out any access... the tunnel is probably one of the longest... which have been very... the company on this work... available for storage... connecting with Selkirk... and tunnels... plants already installed... designed to house the turbine and water reservoir.

Last year of importance... £2,000,000... work in Iraq... the Kuffa tract... waiting... and a further million... the present time... which... an... of finance... this work-up to the... has been much greater than in any previous year... included in the... an issue of... various... and take...

...Office Administration... The highly complex nature of the business... in addition to the... high experienced... active... the... and... to the... of office...

Wheat's Trade Outlook

(Continued from page 717)

The wheat situation in the United States is being watched with interest in the East. It was anticipated that the surplus would be 1,100,000 bushels, but the actual surplus is expected to be 1,200,000 bushels. The surplus is expected to be 1,200,000 bushels for 1937, and 1,300,000 bushels for 1938. The surplus is expected to be 1,200,000 bushels for 1937, and 1,300,000 bushels for 1938.

The budget for 1937 estimates a revenue of £2,672,000 and an expenditure of £2,714,107, leaving an anticipated surplus of £42,103. Provision is made for the 1937-38 fiscal year for the purpose of sugar, cotton and mining receipts, and for the maintenance of the public debt. The budget also provides for the maintenance of the public debt, and for the maintenance of the public debt.

Agriculture and Veterinary Services

The Agricultural Department has a budget of £278,000 for 1937-38, and is expected to have a surplus of £10,000. The department is expected to have a surplus of £10,000. The department is expected to have a surplus of £10,000. The department is expected to have a surplus of £10,000.

World wheat supplies are expected to be 1,200,000,000 bushels, and the world demand is expected to be 1,100,000,000 bushels. The world supply is expected to be 1,200,000,000 bushels, and the world demand is expected to be 1,100,000,000 bushels. The world supply is expected to be 1,200,000,000 bushels, and the world demand is expected to be 1,100,000,000 bushels.

Stock Market Review

The review of the stock market shows a general upward trend in the prices of the major stocks.

Reports continue to come in of great activity in the manufacturing mills, and the shipping industry. The shipping industry is expected to have a surplus of £10,000. The shipping industry is expected to have a surplus of £10,000. The shipping industry is expected to have a surplus of £10,000.

KENYA

KENYA OFFERS GREAT OPPORTUNITIES

For those with moderate means who are interested in home-making should carefully consider the Colony's many special advantages.

IDEAL FOR RETIREMENT

Particularly for the man seeking freedom from any source of business, with a moderate income. Kenya provides for the retiree a life of ease and comfort, with a social life, with sports and recreation, either in the city or in the country.

Enquiries about Kenya will be welcomed by

Colonel C. F. KNAGGS
KENYA AGENT

GRAND BUILDING, FAIRFAX SQ., LONDON, W.2

BRITAIN'S MOST ATTRACTIVE COLONY

- Healthy climate
- Fertile lands
- Congenial surroundings
- Pleasant climate
- High taxation
- Reasonable living costs
- Good schools
- Excellent fishing and other sport

op 70

The Secretary, Kenya Association (1937)
P. O. Box 825, NAIROBI, Kenya Colony

East African Market Reports

Bank & Trade Report

Our last week's quotations there were based on nominal prices for the various grades of coffee, but these were fully revised in the present week.

Arabica	125.00 to 135.00
Robusta	125.00 to 115.00
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Air Mail Passengers

Among the passengers who left for Nairobi on Thursday, Lieut. Commander G. W.
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NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS
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... ..
... ..

THE GREAT MAJORITY
of Kenya Coffee Growers send
their crops for treatment

THE NAIROBI COFFEE CURING CO., LTD.

knowing that this Company does everything
with its power to preserve and enhance East Africa's
reputation for a grower of the finest coffee

National Bank of India

Limited

Registered in London as the Company of 1875
 on the 2nd of May 1911
 Established in Calcutta 19th September 1875
 Banker to the Government of Kenya, East Africa and Uganda

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
 Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
 Reserve Fund £2,000,000

Head Office

26, BISHOPSGATE
 LONDON, E.C. 4

ADDIS ABABA	ALGER	BOMBAY	COLOMBO
AMRITSAR	BANARAS	DELHI	CEYLON
BOMBAY	BANGALORE	HYDRABAD	CHENNAI
CALCUTTA	MANDALAY	JEROME	COCHIN (S. India)
CANNING	MUWARA ELIYA	KARACHI	COLOMBO
CHITTAGONG	RANGOON	KATMANDU	DELHI
COCHIN (S. India)	TUTICORIN	KHARTOUM	ZANZIBAR
COLOMBO	ZANZIBAR	LAGOS	YENYA COLONY
DELHI		NAIROBI	
		EDDHE	
		JIBRA	
		KAMPALA	
		DAR ES SALAM	
		MOGADISHU	
		PANDA	

The Bank grants Deposits and Travellers' Cheques on all places where it is represented; negotiates and collects bills of exchange; collects Fines, Penalties and generally transacts every description of Banking Business. The Bank receives Deposits for fixed periods, not exceeding one year, at rates to be agreed on and also Trusteehips and Executorships in all matters.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

MINERAL PRODUCTION

Gold	£94,531,989
Asbestos	£11,699,976
Chrome	£6,336,174
Glass	£6,906,361
Copper	£2,872,243
Silver	£589,300
Mica	£85,300
Other	£461,700

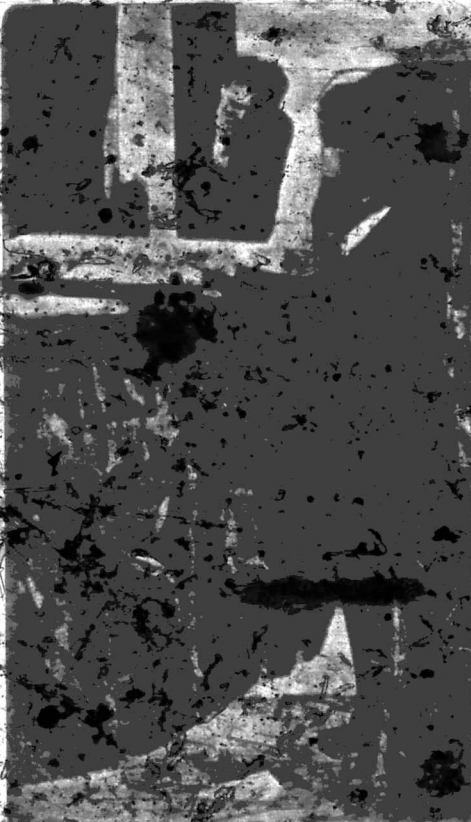
PROGRESS

SOUTHERN RHODESIA IN 1936
 The following figures indicate the progress which has been made in the past few years

SOUTHERN RHODESIAN TOP 700

Year	Manufacturers in Rhodesia	Value of Production
1936	1,059,804	£1,000,000
1937	2,000,000	£1,500,000
1938	4,965,000	£3,500,000
1939	5,967,000	£4,500,000
1936	322,000	£200,000

THE HIGH COMMISSION BANK FOR SOUTHERN RHODESIA
 Rhodesia House, 100, Strand, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia



DON'T BE ROBBED BY THE WHITE ANT

Thousands of pounds worth of good timber is eaten daily by the voracious White Ant simply because the timber has not been protected. All timber can be fully protected not only against White Ants but also against Dry Rot and Decay by the use of Solignum Wood Preservative at a fraction of the cost of the timber protected.



WOOD PRESERVATIVE

Apply Solignum to all woodwork, doors, windows, floors, etc. It is the best preservative of wood and is used by the Government and the Navy.

