

account of an animal when considering the actual state of the vegetation with the observations of game.

The most economical method of timbering off *C. pallidus* is believed to be the one management of the woods consisting of large areas of thickets to consist of a down by keeping out brush and clearing the of all small thubs and woody vegetation to leave the continuous thickets. The decision between the dense and the open thicket be emphasized by a five fence of *Acacia* can be made which will grow and eventually become a dense fence. No greatest animal must be allowed within a mile of the dense thicket. Eventually there would thus be a continuous open thicket through which fly could not range. The fly could then exist only on the outskirts where traps could be placed at intervals.

As regards the most economical method by the control of clearing an area of fly Mr. Harris of Zululand has proved to the satisfaction of the Government that by the use of traps it can raise hundreds of square miles of fly infested country safe for stock. He may be regarded as the land game extermination is not only effective and cheap is a thing of the past. He has now 4,000 working in the Mbuluzi Forest, and in order to have had really satisfactory results. Mr. Harris has been praised for his perseverance in carrying out his idea of the extermination of tsetse fly. The same is the same as that of the tsetse fly.

As a matter of fact many shepherds have experienced the eventual limit a trap which could be used enough to be against the Harris trap. The Harris trap is a box trap. It was placed in the bush alongside of it and within a yard of a trap for 2 days. Every seventh day the traps were interchanged so that there would be no favoritism in the choice of sites. The results were so good that the traps were left for a further 7 days and the catch of flies counted was 100. Throughout the four months a trap being interchanged every seven days. A comparison of the two traps is interesting.

The average catch over four months in every kind of weather showed the box trap to catch 200 times the number of flies that the Harris trap caught. The Harris traps cost five shillings to carry it, whereas the box trap will cost 10 shillings. The Harris trap costs 30s. and the box trap costs 7s. 6d. The dimensions of the Harris trap are roughly 6 ft. by 3 ft. platform on top and two long sides 6 ft. by 4 ft. with an opening 6 ft. by 3 in. at mouth. The dimensions of the box trap are 4 ft. by 3 ft. on the vertical side, 4 ft. by 3 ft. with a 3 ft. by 8 in. opening at mouth.

The difference in the traps which caused the improvement was that in the box trap there was a black strip of cloth along the top edge and the mouth of the trap and another one in the middle of the half way up inside of the psychology of the fly. The trap and working down of the fly.

It is difficult to the black strip of the mouth of the trap has been found to be a fly. After probing the trap with a stick at the mouth, a black strip was placed to encourage the fly to go up the inside of the trap when they are there the light of the trap was so close to every fly that the trap was actually doubled.

In the last week of my visit to the Mbuluzi Forest a boat trap was set up in a coniferous forest. The box trap and after five days the number of the box traps. The reason was that the mouth of the boat trap was not so good. I have no doubt that the boat trap could also be improved and I believe that it was unable to continue experiments in traps and am convinced from Mr. Harris's large scale investigations that the trap is a very good method should be given a fair trial in Kenya.

Moving objects of any nature or training will attract the fly in first sight to the trap. The fly will fly to the trap and will not to attract a fly.

When fly has been removed, requiring other means at least for hours and usually remains in the same place during the time the fly is on the ground. The fly will fly to the trap and will not to attract a fly. The fly will fly to the trap and will not to attract a fly. The fly will fly to the trap and will not to attract a fly.

This danger is not a great one already an accomplished fact and unless tsetse is removed in the immediate future, the stock of the stockland of Kenya will be in danger.

There are two ways of combating the danger of tsetse. The first should be to search the skirts of the fly and to search the fly. Some method of jumping the trap should be possible such as a trap which is a specially constructed trap which will catch some insecticide to be used in the traps and corridors as well as under the traps and in some cases to be used in the traps and corridors.

The clearing of the tsetse fly is a difficult task. The clearing of either side of the fly is a difficult task. The clearing of either side of the fly is a difficult task. The clearing of either side of the fly is a difficult task. The clearing of either side of the fly is a difficult task. The clearing of either side of the fly is a difficult task.

KENYA COLONY
COMMANDER

Table with columns: Sex, Date, Total, etc. Rows include Male, Female, Total, and specific dates like JANUARY and MARCH.

The Bush Telegraph

Is Worth Information Many Have not

As the Editor of the Bush Telegraph

Sir - I agree with Mr. Gordon Welsh that the Bush Telegraph is a myth. During the war in East Africa, I have never known of an authentic copy of this paper. The various notices published in the issue of January 2, should be almost entirely untrue. The only person who could have written them would be the German spy who was captured in the bush. The only person who could have written the notice about the German spy who was captured in the bush would be the German spy who was captured in the bush. The only person who could have written the notice about the German spy who was captured in the bush would be the German spy who was captured in the bush.

The Mamba's Trace of the Drum

As the Editor of the Bush Telegraph

Sir - I have read your latest letters in your paper on the subject of the Bush Telegraph. The only person who could have written them would be the German spy who was captured in the bush. The only person who could have written the notice about the German spy who was captured in the bush would be the German spy who was captured in the bush. The only person who could have written the notice about the German spy who was captured in the bush would be the German spy who was captured in the bush.

Rhodesia's War Services

Colonel Colin Harding, C.M.G.

The Rhodesia Regiment, which was formed in 1900, has since that time been engaged in various campaigns. The Rhodesia Regiment, which was formed in 1900, has since that time been engaged in various campaigns. The Rhodesia Regiment, which was formed in 1900, has since that time been engaged in various campaigns. The Rhodesia Regiment, which was formed in 1900, has since that time been engaged in various campaigns.

(Allan Stewart)

The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan

Mr. R. C. H. Baker's Interesting Address

MOST interesting paper. The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan was read by the Royal Society of Arts on the 14th of March. H. B. Baker, Secretary of the Royal Society, who served in the Sudan from 1901 to 1932. He said *inter alia*:-

The Sudan is more than half the size of India and the British, when they started their rule, as we ought to call it the Anglo-Egyptian, dominion in 1898, had the advantage of a newly virgin land, ready to be experimented on. The population had been reduced to a few stragglers, the land, to a bare savannah.

The first task of Sir Reginald Wingate, the first British Governor, was to get the Sudan ordered and to get some things done. A number of serious advances were made in the first few years. The pioneers were handicapped by difficulties in the way of communication, which day by day seem to overcome. By 1905, for the first 30 years, the pace of the administration was the same as a camel about four miles an hour.

British Administration in Egypt

Administration was direct. The Mahdists had left such a trail of horror in the minds of the Sudanese at the idea of being governed by their own people that they would have had to consider anything but direct British rule. In addition, the almost total lack of any decentralisation of Native authority, the ground was being prepared for a more direct policy. Boys were being educated at Gordon College and provincial schools and were influenced by the General's example and went out of office with extra courtesy and deference to the superior members of the old ruling families.

These old noblemen were often miserably found when King George V visited the Sudan in 1911. The District Commissioners were ordered to select the most noble and brave of our subjects to go and meet him. I chose an old gentleman who by universal consent was the most blue-blooded person in the Sudan. He came to my office just before starting off by train and begged me to give him a shilling for pocket money on the journey.

Another reason for the growth of confidence between the sheikhs and ourselves, the presence of Egyptian personnel in the executive service. There was a fierce intrigue between the Sudanese and the British through which any advance towards decentralisation might have led to a breakdown. The Government of Egypt, produced a crescendo of this intrigue which now took the form of inciting the sheikhs against the British. The climax was the murder of the Governor-General of the Sudan, Sir Cromartie, in November, 1914, and the flight of Egyptian personnel from the Sudan.

In 1917, the newly appointed Governor-General, Sir John Maitland, was staying with me. I was then Governor of the large eastern Province of Kassala. One day he pulled out a piece of paper and asked me to read it. It excited me so much that I can hardly remember the Commission. It contained these sentences:-

"We should be diligent, bold, yet cheerful, to transfer to the administrators, the making the best use of efficiency, remembering that in the long run the success of his own policy will depend on the success of the Sudanese. We should be prepared to grant a certain measure of recognition to the chiefships, to confer titles and dignities, and to give them dignity and status, in the confident belief that we shall thereby be saved in the long run from the laboriousness of our own administrative machinery."

This minute of the administrative committee was published in the Sudan Gazette on the 10th of January 1917. The newspapers: "The Sudanese" and "The Sudan" had been given a copy of it. The committee of British representatives to the Sudan found it very interesting and it was printed in the Sudan Gazette on the 10th of January 1917. The committee of British representatives to the Sudan found it very interesting and it was printed in the Sudan Gazette on the 10th of January 1917.

Another side of Native administration is the production of a very education from the famous Gordon College. The educated element and the first administrative staff of the Sudan are the product of the services of the Gordon College. The somewhat dreary reason that the Sudanese were not able to do some of the things that the British did was that they were not able to do some of the things that the British did. The Gordon College has produced young men who have proved their capacity to fill with ability and honour the most responsible posts in the Sudan. The first class of medical doctors were produced by the Gordon College of Medicine in 1907. They are now the backbone of the Sudanese medical service.

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How can the Sudanese administration be improved? The administration of the Sudan is a very difficult task. It is a task that requires a high degree of efficiency and a high degree of responsibility. The Sudanese administration is a very difficult task. It is a task that requires a high degree of efficiency and a high degree of responsibility.

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LOCAL

Mr. G. Lyson is homeward bound via Natal, Rhodesia, and the Cape.

Mrs. H. ... has been visiting ...

Mr. W. J. ... has arrived in ...

Mrs. H. ... has been on holiday in Durban.

Mr. W. J. ... has been in ...

Mrs. H. ... has been in ...

Mr. R. ... has been in ...

Mrs. H. ... has been in ...

Mr. W. ... has been in ...

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Mr. R. ... has been in ...

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Mr. W. ... has been in ...

Mr. H. ... has been in ...

Mrs. G. ... has been in ...

Mr. J. ... has been in ...

Mrs. K. ... has been in ...

Mr. L. ... has been in ...

Mrs. M. ... has been in ...

Mr. N. ... has been in ...

Mrs. O. ... has been in ...

Mr. P. ... has been in ...

Mrs. Q. ... has been in ...

Mr. R. ... has been in ...

Mrs. S. ... has been in ...

Mr. T. ... has been in ...

Mrs. U. ... has been in ...

Mr. V. ... has been in ...

Mrs. W. ... has been in ...

Mr. X. ... has been in ...

Major J. S. K. Wells

Pioneer Tea Planter

We regret to learn of the death in London of Major J. S. K. Wells, a pioneer tea planter and a member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Northern Rhodesia. He was transferred to Tanganyika in 1928 to take up the duties of the first tea planter in the country. He remained in Tanganyika until 1933, when he returned to the United Kingdom. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia from 1934 to 1940. He was also a member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika from 1941 to 1946. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia from 1947 to 1952. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika from 1953 to 1958. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia from 1959 to 1964. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika from 1965 to 1970. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia from 1971 to 1976. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika from 1977 to 1982. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia from 1983 to 1988. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika from 1989 to 1994. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia from 1995 to 2000. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika from 2001 to 2006. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia from 2007 to 2012. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika from 2013 to 2018. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia from 2019 to 2024. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika from 2025 to 2030.

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Passing of Well-known Kenya Residents

The death of a well-known resident in Nairobi, Mr. J. S. K. Wells, who had been in the country since 1928, was announced in the press. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia from 1934 to 1940. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika from 1941 to 1946. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia from 1947 to 1952. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika from 1953 to 1958. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia from 1959 to 1964. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika from 1965 to 1970. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia from 1971 to 1976. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika from 1977 to 1982. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia from 1983 to 1988. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika from 1989 to 1994. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia from 1995 to 2000. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika from 2001 to 2006. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia from 2007 to 2012. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika from 2013 to 2018. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia from 2019 to 2024. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika from 2025 to 2030.

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East African Group

Chamber of Commerce

The East African Chamber of Commerce is a body representing the interests of the business community in East Africa. It was established in 1947 and has since then been active in promoting trade and commerce in the region. The Chamber has a wide membership and is active in many areas, including the promotion of trade, the improvement of trade conditions, and the representation of its members before the Government and other authorities. The Chamber has a number of committees and sub-committees which deal with various aspects of trade and commerce. The Chamber has a number of publications and a journal which provide information and news to its members and the public. The Chamber has a number of offices in East Africa and is active in many areas.

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Footballing had a boom

March 1st was a day to remember for football fans in East Africa. The East African Football Federation held its annual conference in Nairobi. The conference was attended by representatives from all the member associations. The conference was a success and resulted in the adoption of several resolutions. The resolutions included the improvement of football facilities, the promotion of football in schools and universities, and the improvement of the standard of football in the region. The conference was a landmark event in the history of football in East Africa.

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See Britain
By Appointment

**A CHIT OF
YOUNG OATS**

K. ROUCESTER
ROAD,
LONDON, S.W.7

Oscar

Questions in Parliament

Kenya's Coronation Representatives

MR. MORTON asked whether the Colonial Secretary was aware that the names selected by the Colonial Office for the Coronation of the Queen were set with the object of representing the Colony? Why the majority of those names were not advanced in the petition of the Governor to the Queen and the Queen Mother, the view being that there was sufficient evidence in the cases of those who chose really to represent the Colony?

MR. SIMONSON replied that having the precedent adopted by the Coronation of the Queen Mother, the Colonial Office had appointed a committee of representatives of the people to represent the Colony. The members of this committee were not, as such, a club, but they were in terms of their employment in the Colony, and that they should represent the Colony from areas who had an interest in the Colony. It was not a very considerable period of time, as I understand it, that the names of the members of the committee were announced, which would mean a general election of the Colony.

The representatives of the Governor of the Colony were not of the same nature as the representatives of the Colony. The Governor's representatives were not of the same nature as the Colony's representatives. The Governor's representatives were not of the same nature as the Colony's representatives. The Governor's representatives were not of the same nature as the Colony's representatives.

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Education Conditions

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KENYA

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TROPICAL
COLONY

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and
fertile soil

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GOVERNMENT

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Ras Desta Executed.

Last of the Ethiopian Generals

RAS DESTA DEJULU, considered to be the last of the great Ethiopian Rasas, and brother-in-law of Emperor Haile Selassie, was captured and shot by the Italians last week. He was ruler of the coffee growing province of Sidamo.

In the late Ethiopian campaigns he raised a force of 25,000 men, and was active on the side of Emperor Graziani. Establishing his headquarters at Begel, the plain near the lower waters of the river, he sent out columns down the banks of the river, where he cut down trees, leaving the river banks bare and the soil eroded.

The Italian general, General Amisano, in a letter to the Emperor, described Ras Desta as a man of great ability and a voice of the aristocratic Amharas. He was perfectly trusted by the Emperor, and was perfectly trusted by the Emperor's subjects. The less for Ras Desta's visit to the Emperor, was a remark he made about a European gathering at the British Legation. However, he took the road to his Province, particularly the new road which he opened to Naqoro, and the built a small model camp at Egra Alem, on the edge of the Highlands. The missionaries in the province feared him, and he was popular, too, among his subjects. He died in European style, even in the presence of a British mission in Ethiopia, last week between the hands of Ethiopians, resulting in the death of the Emperor's nephew, Ras Desta, about 20 miles south of Addis Ababa.

...the Emperor would appear in the same place in their being found at near Addis Ababa or in the city that bombs were thrown at Emperor Haile Selassie. The Emperor of Ethiopia said that Ras Desta was killed by the Italians at the head of the defeated army.

...the Emperor, in the following days, the Emperor's army, but Ras Desta's march was not in the Emperor's hands. Ras Desta's march was not in the Emperor's hands. Ras Desta's march was not in the Emperor's hands.

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That drinks well does sleep well
That sleeps well both think well
That thinks well doth do well
That doth do well will drink well

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Yes, will do well

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...the Emperor, in the following days, the Emperor's army, but Ras Desta's march was not in the Emperor's hands. Ras Desta's march was not in the Emperor's hands. Ras Desta's march was not in the Emperor's hands.

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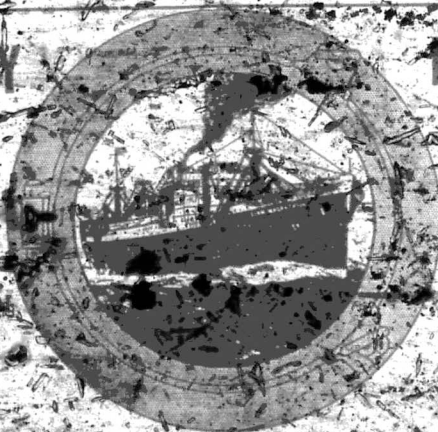
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Nyasaland Tea Prospects - Bank's Year Review

MAJORITY points of view in the recent Eastern Africa were dealt with in a narrow in his Chairman's report at the annual meeting of the Nyasaland Tea Association. The Tea Restriction by the Nyasaland Tea Association Committee. Data showing the past and future submitted by the African Tea Association, and on representation of the Association's members.

Mr. Barrow, Chairman of the Nyasaland Tea Association, reported on the 100 lb. in order that the Nyasaland industry will all to fine with other tea producing countries contributing funds towards world expansion of consumption through the International Tea Market Expansion Board. It was intended that all should be received by the Nyasaland Tea Association, and that the Board should have from Nyasaland 100 lb. of tea.

Much had been said in the past few months concerning the Native population of the land, and were referred to be a means of increasing the wages of the Native population. It was pointed out that the Native population in the labouring territories, those engaged in agriculture, however, knew that every penny wages could and were being earned by the Native was willing to work.

Tribute was paid to the work of the Nyasaland Tea Association, and for the financial assistance of which he was also non-secretary, G. G. S. J. Hadlow.

Tea Output

The production for the eleven months to the end of 1936 totalled 7,754,500 lbs. as compared with 7,754,500 lbs. for the corresponding period of 1935.

The output for the year 1936 was 7,754,500 lbs. as compared with 7,754,500 lbs. for the corresponding period of 1935. The output for the year 1936 was 7,754,500 lbs. as compared with 7,754,500 lbs. for the corresponding period of 1935.

Tea Industry

Speaking of the tea industry in Nyasaland, Mr. Barrow, Chairman of the Nyasaland Tea Association, said that the industry was expanding and that the Government was doing much to help it. He said that the industry was expanding and that the Government was doing much to help it.

Review of Government Action

The Association's Chamber of Commerce of Nyasaland has adopted a resolution expressing the opinion that the Customs duties levied on tea imported from the Union of South Africa have been in excess of the amount necessary to enable the Government to defray the cost of the tea industry. The Association has requested the Government to reduce the duties and to provide a subsidy to the tea industry.

The Nyasaland Tea Association has been successful in its efforts to secure a reduction in the Customs duties levied on tea imported from the Union of South Africa. The Association has also been successful in securing a subsidy to the tea industry. The Association has also been successful in securing a subsidy to the tea industry.

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Ahead of the Game

The Nyasaland Tea Association has been successful in its efforts to secure a reduction in the Customs duties levied on tea imported from the Union of South Africa. The Association has also been successful in securing a subsidy to the tea industry. The Association has also been successful in securing a subsidy to the tea industry.

Rhodesia Railway Commission

The Rhodesia Railway Commission has been successful in its efforts to secure a reduction in the Customs duties levied on tea imported from the Union of South Africa. The Commission has also been successful in securing a subsidy to the tea industry. The Commission has also been successful in securing a subsidy to the tea industry.

East African Market Reports. Rainfall in the Territories

120000 cwt. were... London Stock Exchange... 1936... 1935...

OTHER MARKETS

London Stock Exchange... 1936... 1935... 1934... 1933...

... 1936... 1935... 1934... 1933... 1932...

... 1936... 1935... 1934... 1933... 1932... 1931...

The East African and... London Stock Exchange... 1936... 1935... 1934... 1933...

British Central Africa Co. In order that advantage... 1936... 1935... 1934... 1933...

According to the Minister of Agriculture... 1936... 1935... 1934... 1933... 1932...

HUDSON TRACTOR COMPANY... ROBERT HUDSON... TRACTORS... COMBINES... 1936... 1935... 1934... 1933...

Passengers for East Africa

The following passengers will leave for East Africa on the 28th of February.

- Passengers for:**
- Almond, Mr. & Mrs. C.
 - Anderson, Mr.
 - Andrews, Mr.
 - Barron, Mr. & Mrs. E.
 - Bell, Mr.
 - Berriman, Mr.
 - Billings, Mr. A. F.
 - Black, Mr.
 - Brown, Mr. M. G.
 - Samfield, Mr. E. G.
 - Coe, Mrs. M.
 - Colombe, Mrs. A.
 - Dunn, Mr.
 - Alcander Taylor, Mrs.
 - Finlay, Mr. & Mrs.
 - Franklin, Mr. & Mrs. C.
 - Grove, Mr. J.
 - Gunn, Mr. A. B.
 - Guthrie, Mr. J. D. C.
 - Giffith, Capt.
 - Harkin, Mr.
 - Hughes, Mr.
 - Hutton, Mr. D.
 - Stanton, Mr. E. B.
 - Jorgensen, Mr. & Mrs.
 - Keenan, Mr. & Mrs. D.
 - Reynolds, G.
 - Steele, Mrs. A. M.
 - Passengers for:
 - Liander, Mr. & Mrs. D.
 - Castle, which left London on the 28th of February.

Beira

- Clarkson, Capt.
- Smith, Mr. & Mrs.
- Marshall, Mr. E.
- Webster, Miss F.
- Clark, Mrs. J.
- Shelton, Mr. J.
- Webster, Miss F.
- Clarkson, Capt.
- Smith, Mr. & Mrs.
- Marshall, Mr. E.
- Webster, Miss F.

Air Mail Passengers

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28th. The following passengers will leave for East Africa on the 28th of February.

East African Mails

The following passengers will leave for East Africa on the 28th of February.

Imperial Airways' Subsides.

The total amount paid in subsidies to Imperial Airways' services to the present date is £228,020, of which £100,000 has been contributed by the Government.

Prospect of new Flight Commemoration.

Twenty-five years ago the first flight of an aeroplane in Central Africa took place when Mr. F. C. ...

General Notes from Lake Victoria to East.

The general notes of the Lake Victoria Railway Advisory Council ...

Planning of new Beira

The new Beira ...

Speeding up Air Services.

The air mail services ...

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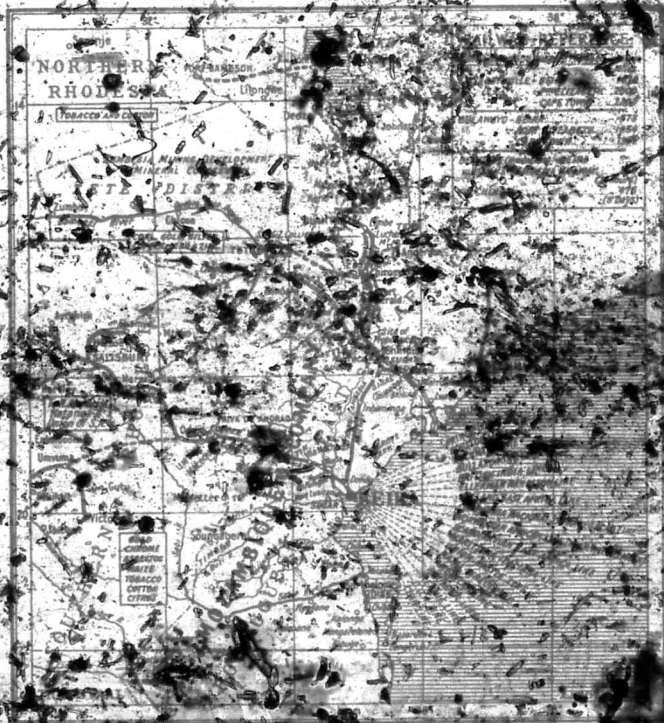
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There are four magnificent beaches with miles of white sand, which assure warm but exhilarating bathing throughout the season. A few miles inland, every variety of game; big and small, abounds, which may be hunted by the visitor with rifle or trap.



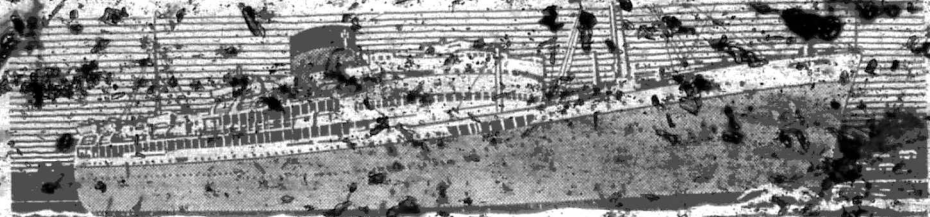
A modern, cosmopolitan island residence town, and best destination for the pleasure potter and the gambler. It has comfortable hotels, a casino, theatre, an excellent golf course, tennis courts and night dancing clubs.

Beira has become the recognized winter seaside resort of the Rhodesia and Nyassaland and being easily reached by sea, rail and air, is becoming increasingly popular with residents in all parts of South Africa, and with visitors from Overseas.

The Port of Beira, the only one on the coast of the territory, is managed by The Mozambique Company, Ltd. of the Cape Province, Zambesi Valley, Nyassaland and the Victoria Falls District. It enjoys the monopoly of the port and, therefore, of the Cape Province, Northern Rhodesia, Orange Free State and Natal. It is also the only port of call for the mail service at the Port, which has the only office and telegraph station in the territory.

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 LLANGIBBY CASTLE - April 15
 LEANDROVRY CASTLE - May 15
 and thereafter every four weeks in the same order
 (Subject to alteration without notice)

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 DONALD CASTLE - Mar. 25
 LAS PALMAS CASTLE - Apr. 1
 LAS PALMAS CASTLE - Apr. 8
 LAS PALMAS CASTLE - Apr. 15
 LAS PALMAS CASTLE - Apr. 22
 LAS PALMAS CASTLE - Apr. 29
 LAS PALMAS CASTLE - May 6
 LAS PALMAS CASTLE - May 13
 LAS PALMAS CASTLE - May 20
 LAS PALMAS CASTLE - May 27
 LAS PALMAS CASTLE - Jun 3
 LAS PALMAS CASTLE - Jun 10
 LAS PALMAS CASTLE - Jun 17
 LAS PALMAS CASTLE - Jun 24
 LAS PALMAS CASTLE - Jul 1
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 LAS PALMAS CASTLE - Aug 19
 LAS PALMAS CASTLE - Aug 26
 LAS PALMAS CASTLE - Sep 2
 LAS PALMAS CASTLE - Sep 9
 LAS PALMAS CASTLE - Sep 16
 LAS PALMAS CASTLE - Sep 23
 LAS PALMAS CASTLE - Sep 30
 LAS PALMAS CASTLE - Oct 7
 LAS PALMAS CASTLE - Oct 14
 LAS PALMAS CASTLE - Oct 21
 LAS PALMAS CASTLE - Oct 28
 LAS PALMAS CASTLE - Nov 4
 LAS PALMAS CASTLE - Nov 11
 LAS PALMAS CASTLE - Nov 18
 LAS PALMAS CASTLE - Nov 25
 LAS PALMAS CASTLE - Dec 2
 LAS PALMAS CASTLE - Dec 9
 LAS PALMAS CASTLE - Dec 16
 LAS PALMAS CASTLE - Dec 23
 LAS PALMAS CASTLE - Dec 30

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affords exceptional scope for the flight of his imagination and evolution within the next few years. Contribution greater than that which it was the duty of his predecessors to make. The voice of a man who has borne the highest responsibility, who is neither a politician nor a colonialist, is a rare one. It was not being used in its proper sense—and what is left in the hands of his powers, encourages the confidence that he will leave a deep and beneficial mark upon the development not merely of Kenya but of East Africa as a whole, which must be unreservedly supported by the course of affairs in Kenya. To Sir Robert and Lady Brooke-Popham, a tender acknowledgement for their health, happiness and the richest measure of success in the fascinating pursuit to which their service is now dedicated.

...about an 80 per cent increase in the number of passenger flights from Union ports, a sum far in excess of the Government's contribution to the project. In the light of the Government's position, the Government's policy of perfect freedom of action was not intended to be used to use whatever part of the Government's budget that no adjustment of rates of service from Beira and Union ports was ever intended for the purpose of the project. It is not the Government's policy that no proportion of the Government's budget for the Union ports should be used to advance the project. It is not the Government's policy that no proportion of the Government's budget for the Union ports should be used to advance the project. It is not the Government's policy that no proportion of the Government's budget for the Union ports should be used to advance the project.

EXCLUSIVE—An article which we published last week on the intervention by Commodore David Dumbo, a trap for money which he set for himself far more effectively than the Harare war, which is regarded as the most successful example of the kind, was widely recognised as being an important contribution to the discussion of the role of the military in the country. It was so largely dominated by the views of the author, a well-known and respected journalist, that it was not surprising that it should have been so widely read and discussed.

...the fact that the Government's policy of perfect freedom of action was not intended to be used to use whatever part of the Government's budget that no adjustment of rates of service from Beira and Union ports was ever intended for the purpose of the project. It is not the Government's policy that no proportion of the Government's budget for the Union ports should be used to advance the project. It is not the Government's policy that no proportion of the Government's budget for the Union ports should be used to advance the project.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

Outward Bound

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Cheese

The traditional elements of the African diet are the staple of the existence of the African people. The staple of the existence of the African people is the staple of the existence of the African people. The staple of the existence of the African people is the staple of the existence of the African people.

MAJOR

Major Wells is a man of many parts. Major Wells is a man of many parts. Major Wells is a man of many parts. Major Wells is a man of many parts. Major Wells is a man of many parts.

Dr. Keith Bishop

Dr. Keith Bishop is a man of many parts. Dr. Keith Bishop is a man of many parts. Dr. Keith Bishop is a man of many parts. Dr. Keith Bishop is a man of many parts. Dr. Keith Bishop is a man of many parts.

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Colonies and Raw Materials.

British Statement at Geneva Inquiry.

THE question cannot be settled by any transfer of territory, even if it were decided to transfer whole continents," said Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, explaining the British attitude to the problem to the investigators by the Committee on Raw Materials when their first meeting was held in Geneva on Monday.

The League Secretariat had previously prepared preliminary study of the problem, outlining suggestions put forward in discussions of recent months. These included:

That there should be a revival of commercial exchanges through the abolition of obstacles in the way of the international circulation of goods, such as prohibitions, export quotas and duties, etc.; Customs duties, general import quotas, clearing, warehousing, preferential agreements to establish certain export markets, etc.

That there should be a generalisation of Colonial territories of the system of the open door, or of the system of freely accepted commercial equality as formerly existed in the British Colonial Empire, and that still exists—except for certain duties—in the Netherlands Indies.

That Colonies should be transformed into mass territories, or their administration transferred to an international authority.

That the distribution of the world's raw materials with control of such materials should be organised on an international basis.

That international agreements should be concluded for the distribution of raw materials through reciprocal exchanges of goods or services and that general international agreements should be made under which all countries would enjoy equality of treatment in all markets, or in all national markets, not in regard both to the sale of their own goods and to the purchase of local goods.

That the practice introduced by certain cartels, such as the Tin Cartel in 1905 and the Rubber Cartel in 1906, of admitting certain countries to a seat on the controlling body should be generally adopted.

The League also sponsored various suggestions which have been made regarding the award of concessions, formation of corporate companies, development of industrial territories administered by other States, creation of an international bank, permitting of the carrying out of important financial programmes and thus assuring facilities to raw materials in certain States, formation of an international union of producers, trusts to be set up and administered by the League of Nations to guarantee joint control and the regulation of raw materials and their preservation.

British Spokesmen's Views

The memorandum not only dealt with raw materials completely ignoring the question of foodstuffs, and Sir Frederick in his address speaking for Great Britain emphasised the futility of restricting the industry in a few of the raw materials of industry, while taking no account of foodstuffs which were really of greater importance, reminded the Committee that the Dominions were autonomous in their trade policies, and discussed the theory that the transfer of territory could in any way settle the problem, declaring that "the question could not be settled by the transfer of territory, even if it were decided to transfer whole continents."

They should begin their task, he said, by making a list of industrial raw materials, foodstuffs, and materials for the manufacture of animals. He advocated a statistical investigation of these as regards world production, world consumption, and price movement, production and consumption of imports and exports of each of the chief countries concerned and reserves of raw materials. They must also consider what raw materials were really essential and could not be replaced by substitutes. It had been proved, he said, that a country could be completely self-sufficing.

Referring to the approach expressed by the Dominions that they might not be able to obtain sufficient quantities of certain raw materials, he criticised this view, and said that it should be taken separately for each Colony, and raw materials determining which some raw materials were not difficult to obtain and which certain countries had difficulty in procuring them.

Encouraging Production in the Colonies.

The United Kingdom was always ready to encourage the production within its Colonial Dependencies of raw materials desired by consumers, not only those of the British Empire, but all other countries. But it would be difficult to go further.

The tariff cases are great, but a higher price was paid for Colonial produce than the price in the world market. The opening up of the Colonies had necessitated large investments of capital and if the Mother Country received certain advantages in exchange these were rarely obtained without retaliation. The policy of the open door might in certain cases be harmful to the development of the Colonies and the welfare of the Natives, and it could hardly be applied to all countries without exceptions.

Among the countries that asserted the adoption of the policy of the open door in other States, some of themselves practised a policy of restricting the circulation of goods and capital, and to maintain an artificial level for their currency. If certain countries had difficulties in securing certain raw materials, it would be considered whether this was not due to their own economic and monetary policy, and whether by an excess of quotas or an unprofitable internal policy they had not placed themselves in an inferior position. The production of industrial substitutes involved a heavier burden on national economy than the purchase of natural products, with an inadvisable lowering in the standard of life of the people.

New Zambesi Bridge

Announced to be in Rhodesian Legislature

THE Cecil Railway Company's decision to build a suspension bridge across the Zambesi River in Rhodesia was announced by Sir Herbert Stanley when he opened the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly on Monday. The bridge will be the last link in the circular route linking the principal centres in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and will save direct communication between Salisbury and Lusaka.

In his address to the Assembly, Sir Herbert Stanley said revenue had been well maintained, the value of exports for the past year was a record, and imports were at their highest figure since 1902. The value of the gold output, £5,032,447, was also a record, and production in 1906 was likely to show a further increase. The output of base minerals was also increasing. Maize growers and mixed farmers had had a favourable season, and prices had improved.

Dealing with Native affairs, Sir Herbert said the election of 20 natives had been begun during the year, and 10 natives already elected. Each class would constitute the base hospital of a tribe of Natives in the Native Reserves, which it was hoped to start in the coming year. He announced, according to a Salisbury telegram to *The Times*, that the number of men in training in the army force was to be increased, while a number of aircraft from the Royal Air Force was expected shortly for the Air Section of the Rhodesia Force.

Not Under Consideration

Foreign Secretary on Mandates

A DEBATE in the House of Commons on the subject of foreign affairs gave Mr. Lloyd George, the Foreign Secretary, an opportunity to state that the British Government had no intention of considering the transfer of German territory whatsoever to the United Kingdom.

Mr. Edin said he had not intended to mention the subject, but as Mr. Davitt had mentioned the subject on behalf of the Government, he referred to the subject. He thought it possible that it would be argued that there should be any misapprehension anywhere. The statement he had made in answer to a question, he said, remained the policy of the Government.

During the debate, Mr. Speaker referred to Germany's Colonies, and Mr. Edin said that the Foreign Secretary's remarks were in support of the Foreign Secretary's remarks. The German Ambassador stated that there was only one alternative in regard to German Colonies. They must be returned voluntarily or they will be taken by force. I am glad the Foreign Secretary has been clear in what he said.

Suspicious of German Intentions

Mr. A. J. Henderson (Unionist) said: "When I read speeches of German Ambassadors in London, I feel very suspicious of German intentions. When Germany plays her part in establishing a new system of collective security in Europe and throughout the world and is prepared to accept the obligations of membership of the League of Nations, they will be able to find an outlet for their surplus production of goods. Germany will be able to meet the need of raw materials in all her industrial possessions. The League has appointed a committee to examine the supply of raw materials from the tropics and flowers which had no secret possessions. They invited the complete majority to nominate a representative. Many had refused."

Mr. Bellenger (Basset) said that since the end of the war, he had not seen a German Ambassador in London. He was surprised when they were handed over to the British. He said that he had been invited to go to the League of Nations, but he had refused. He said that he had been invited to go to the League of Nations, but he had refused.

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we shall be in a position to ensure the exposure is invariably not of a high order. It is a very good thing that the present Government are doing an excellent job of work. It is a very good thing that the present Government are doing an excellent job of work. It is a very good thing that the present Government are doing an excellent job of work.

Mr. W. H. Robertson's Statement

Mr. W. H. Robertson's statement was asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on Monday whether the Government had any intention of sending the German Colonies to the United Kingdom. He said that the Government had no intention of doing so. He said that the Government had no intention of doing so.

Mr. A. J. Henderson asked whether the Government were prepared to accept the obligations of membership of the League of Nations. He said that the Government were prepared to do so. He said that the Government were prepared to do so.

Rhodesia's Pioneers

Who Will Attend Coronation?

The 1800 Pioneer Corps, who represent the Rhodesia Pioneers, are expected to sail from Capetown on the 10th of May. The 1800 Pioneers being Major-General Sir John Durnford, Major-General Sir John Durnford, Major-General Sir John Durnford, Major-General Sir John Durnford, Major-General Sir John Durnford.

Major-General Sir John Durnford, Major-General Sir John Durnford, Major-General Sir John Durnford, Major-General Sir John Durnford, Major-General Sir John Durnford. Major-General Sir John Durnford, Major-General Sir John Durnford, Major-General Sir John Durnford, Major-General Sir John Durnford, Major-General Sir John Durnford.

Uganda Represents Issue

The Uganda Pioneers have accepted the invitation to represent the Uganda Pioneers at the Coronation. They will leave for England this month and will return to Uganda in April.

Statements Worth Noting

WHO'S WHO

Chief Marshal Sir Henry Robert Robert Baka, B.A., C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.

...and patient... the land... but we refer... for the month of... spoken... 19, 20.

...be seen all... place...

...show a... of... excess of those in... Salisbury.

...heard for the first time that we... had... House of Lords.

...the farmer... on the... Middle...

...shall... malaria... Sir Hubert... hearing.

"I do not think people realise the misery... are... The Legation."

...in... good craftsman... in Southern Rhodesia."

"Most natives prize... instead of... B. N. N. N."

...Commissioner... nothing... labour... to...

...in... 1,000 and... to see... of...

...the... have... been... The... exploitation...

...ought to... Lupa... by... warrants... Mr...

...what is... Salisbury... the... in...

Although... of... policies are still... Salisbury... from the... The East African Standard...

...see that... can... the... of... here and there... for... in...

...in the... of...



The... Secretary... Chief Marshal... as... of... in his... places... assessing... chosen... office of... days...

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Salvador, and he has spent the last 20 years of his life in the East African continent when he was over 50. He had been in Tanganyika since the pre-war days.

Mr. J. G. B. Parke, who has already visited the Bahamas, is now in the Bahamas pursuing his original hobby, that of collecting specimens for her own collection.

Mr. B. Parke, placed the white flag in the hands of the Aga Khan and the Sultan of Zanzibar, and is now in the Northern Province of Tanganyika.

Mr. H. P. A. B. Parke, who is now in the Department of Agriculture, has been asked to attend the promotion of the Rhodesian Agricultural Conference.

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LAST BUSINESS

Eldon Mining, Ltd.

Voluntary Liquidation

A resolution was passed at a meeting of the Board of Eldon Mining, Ltd. on February 11, 1957, to wind up the affairs of the company voluntarily. The directors, with the concurrence of the shareholders, have decided to liquidate the company. The Board of Directors, consisting of Messrs. J. H. Phillips, L. R. Manning, and W. M. Newton, have been appointed liquidators. The company's assets, including land, buildings, and plant, are being sold. The proceeds of the sale, after payment of the company's liabilities, will be distributed to the shareholders. The liquidation is expected to be completed within a few months.

Anglo-South African Selection Trust

Dividend to be Increased

The Anglo-South African Selection Trust, Ltd. has announced that it will increase its dividend for the year ending December 31, 1956, from 10% to 12%. The company's profits for the year were £1,500,000, an increase of 20% over the previous year. The directors have decided to pay a dividend of 12% on the ordinary shares of the company. The company's assets, including land, buildings, and plant, are being sold. The proceeds of the sale, after payment of the company's liabilities, will be distributed to the shareholders. The liquidation is expected to be completed within a few months.

Rhodania Broken Hill Development
 The annual meeting of the Anglo-South African Selection Trust, Ltd. was held on February 11, 1957, at Johannesburg. The directors reported that the company's profits for the year ending December 31, 1956, were £1,500,000, an increase of 20% over the previous year. The directors have decided to pay a dividend of 12% on the ordinary shares of the company. The company's assets, including land, buildings, and plant, are being sold. The proceeds of the sale, after payment of the company's liabilities, will be distributed to the shareholders. The liquidation is expected to be completed within a few months.

Company Progress Reports

Progress during Feb.

Rhodania Broken Hill Development
 The company's production for February 1957 was 1,220 tons of zinc, 1,220 tons of lead, and 1,220 tons of silver. The company's revenue for the month was £1,220,000, and its profit was £1,220,000. The company's assets, including land, buildings, and plant, are being sold. The proceeds of the sale, after payment of the company's liabilities, will be distributed to the shareholders. The liquidation is expected to be completed within a few months.

Wanderer
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East African Market Reports. Vate Steamship Movements

There was only a few feet of coffee in East Africa coffee tower rates in last week.

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N 1 sizes to 17/6
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On March 11, 1955
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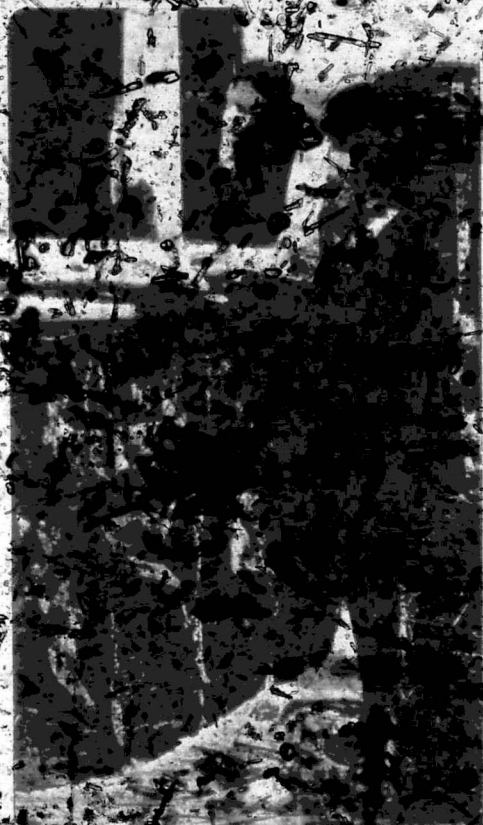
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