

EAST AFRICA —AND— RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

OUR first leading article last week pleaded for reform of the Executive Council of Kenya. We pointed out that Sir Alan Pim's proposed 'substitution' of the present Executive Council by a system of three Secretaries of Government, each responsible for a group of departments, would necessitate demand changes in the Executive Council, suggested that the opportunity should be taken for complete reconstruction, and emphasised the desirability of giving the new Government a permanent debating society, but which would mean to be a Cabinet. A few hours after the publication of those proposals Mr. Ormsby Gore, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was the guest of luncheon of the East African Group in London, and in the course of a speech before a gathering of whom appears in this issue, he dealt with the very subject, defining categorically that one of the first things which he would ask of the new Government would be to examine the existing Executive Council and make proposals for its reconstitution on a basis which would ensure more effective co-operation with the non-officials.

There may be some in Kenya who will claim that declaration, as a category for the settlers' leaders who have for some considerable time urged such a step, is non-official. That would, we believe, be to misunderstand both the significance of the Minister's statement and his per-

sonality, one far more likely to recognise the force of reason than to surrender to mere pressure. We welcome warmly his expressed readiness to reform the Executive Council, which is demonstrably sound, and consider wise in that way the decision that any change shall be initiated by the new Government. Whatever the results of the re-constitution may prove to be, it is clear that the settler and commercial community will be given a much greater share in the framing of Government policy, and we have no doubt that the leaders of thought in Kenya will rise to the responsibility of a task which is well worth the effort.

Great as was the importance of the statement concerning the Executive Council, it is highly significant that by far the greater part of the speech was devoted to the subject of soil erosion. The Threat of soil erosion, the soil erosion, the soil erosion, given to Mr. Ormsby Gore's revelation that his agricultural adviser, Mr. Stockdaley, is about to leave for East Africa for the special purpose of reporting on the related problems of overstocking and soil erosion. The attention given to that announcement must have been heartening to the settlers and to all present who had realised the great urgency of a large-scale attack upon this problem—as it must have surprised the many people who have heard the question discussed for so many years, but who have given little thought to it. The Secretary of State has probably a greater appreciation than any of his predecessors of the value of harnessing science to the service of the Colonial Empire, and if it may be granted, his expert investigator returns

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Santa Claus by Air.

EAST ASIAN ethnology, which is a special branch of the general ethnology, is a branch of ethnology which is not only a study of the customs and habits of the people, but also a study of the origin and development of the same. The ethnologist is not only a student of the past, but also a student of the present. He is not only a student of the customs and habits of the people, but also a student of the origin and development of the same. The ethnologist is not only a student of the past, but also a student of the present. He is not only a student of the customs and habits of the people, but also a student of the origin and development of the same.

White Islands of a London Street

THE WHITE ISLANDS of a London street, which is a street in the East End of London, is a street which is famous for its white buildings. The buildings are white because of the white paint which is used on them. The buildings are white because of the white paint which is used on them. The buildings are white because of the white paint which is used on them. The buildings are white because of the white paint which is used on them.

How Sweets are Prepared

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of... this is one of the things that have...



Major F. W. Cave, District Secretary to the Rhodesia Legislative Council...

Under exceptional circumstances... the existence of the British Empire... the Rhodesia Legislative Council...

General Sir William Furse, Director of the Group, of which...

- Those present were: Mr. J. H. G. ... Mrs. ... Mr. ... Mrs. ...

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

Mr. C. R. Buxton & Mandates

Addressing a lunch hour meeting of the Rhodesia Legislative Council...

Disaffected nations appear to be... the course of the world...

The first step should be an extension of the Mandate system...

I think the Mandate system would be strengthened...

Although I am politically opposed to the present Government...

psychological effect throughout the world...

Population and Progress

The Best Way is to Encourage Settlement

From *the Rhodesian Correspondent*

It is a common error of opinion in Rhodesia that because the population of the country has increased in the past few years, the 1931-32 census is comparable with the 1921-22 census. Warnings have been issued to what would appear to be something is not immediately obvious.

Two factors have been overlooked, that the last five years have seen a time of slump due to a widespread depression of agricultural produce and to outbreaks of cholera and malaria, which in the Colony and these districts have set back the population at least to a rate of what any country in Europe would have experienced in 1921-22. It is probable that the correct head count would be prospective at a higher rate than the 1931-32 census.

To settle in Rhodesia is to start on a new means of earning a living and of contributing to the development of the country. It is not of course a simple matter. Some towns in the country have some people who say that the country is a "birth-rate" indicator as a result of the incidence of optimism. Rhodesians are quite civilised, their fecundity is far greater than that of their European neighbours, and the infant mortality rate is low. As far as then, a natural increase is conceded, but is nothing about which to worry.

African caterpillar migration from Great Britain is not the measure here, it must be remembered that workmen from Canada are at the moment back to the Mother Country. Southern Rhodesia caters almost solely for the immigration, either has a demand for immigrants or not. If successful, the country is well populated, but it is a considerable number of immigrants that is sought.

Does Not Measure in Statistics

The man who says a particular place has a higher rate of immigration or a higher rate of emigration is not saying how or why. It is not a matter of counting crows, unless, of course, as we do in the country, must be done by the government. Few will quarrel with the proposition that it is not possible to

Let us begin with hidden moments. If the best informed people of Europe will travel round to find a place where there is room to breathe and if they will rant about the evils of a congested population, would Rhodesians do so because their life is better balanced, is their rather sparsely populated country and because unemployment is not a serious menace?

Since the man who measures progress in statistics will not be moved by these questions, let us also meet him on his own ground.

The way to secure a greater population in these days is not to encourage for that objective. The solution is to be found in the way in which the numbers of suffering humanity in any place without adequate provision for its needs are kept in a body, which people succumb to the idea of their less momentous moments. Not 35 long ago, Australia's Jewry had what Mr. Amery visited Southern Rhodesia in 1932, the solution is to resist the massive immigration.

Good immigration was instituted, while the country contemplated the gloomy picture of a Britain which was overgrown. All the 200,000,000 Empire were grown. As a result Rhodesian and settlement was set back ten years. Over three hundred settlers were brought on to go on the

land, which is less than half of the land in the world. The pioneer settlers had their means of livelihood impaired by the sudden competition, the Government had to spend money on assisting those who were in a position whom it could not neglect and land values came sliding down. Progress was not made.

The solution is to secure a high rate of immigration, by the use of the schemes, but by the use of the country a good place to live in, not less than the "Land of the Gods". Immigration must be their own initiative and finance.

It is a mistake to remember that in Southern Rhodesia the labouring class (the lowest class in any country) is composed of Natives, but in their own efficiency available either locally or in neighbouring territories. Failure to understand the conditions of this class is at the heart of the matter, misleading comparisons made between the South Rhodesia and Australia or New Zealand in the matter of population.

The present Government is not going far wrong when it pays great attention to public health, educational reform, better education of communities, market facilities and mining development. It is successful in these things and a larger scale of immigration still does not result, then there must be something else which can be tried.

It is not a matter of blowing paper which will do any good, but it is a matter of the effect of the present conditions on the world demand for its products, the effect of the immigration of the kind of the type was not in many other factors. It follows that those who say for an increased population as a means of greater prosperity are overlooking cause and effect.

Immigration Part

Dr. Martin W. Zanitz, has been to Southern Rhodesia, and I understand that he has been in contact with members of the cabinet on the subject of establishing a "Colony" as a settlement for Jewish immigrants from Germany and that his plea has been sympathetically received. He is to be congratulated, but it is to be regretted that all the money connected with the move was wasted that a fund that was suddenly secured for the settlement of more than 60,000 Europeans on a small country would have much the same effect as if 100,000 million were poured into Great Britain. It is not because to upset the economic balance might cause hostility which none before exists.

Immigration Part

The Rhodesian Government has a large settlement of 10,000 Jews in the country, and the Government has been given half a million pounds to assist the Government of the Jews in the settlement of 10,000 Jews in the country. The Government has been given half a million pounds to assist the Government of the Jews in the settlement of 10,000 Jews in the country. The Government has been given half a million pounds to assist the Government of the Jews in the settlement of 10,000 Jews in the country.

Immigration Part

Mr. Sturges, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, stated in the recent House of Assembly that he had wished to appoint a Commission on Native Affairs, to inquire into the relations between the two races and to report on the same. It had been decided that the Commission should be appointed, and the Commission had been appointed.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Commander Lovett Cameron

Biographical Notes Co-operator.

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

See I am glad to see a book on that great African explorer, Commander Lovett Cameron, R.N., who was the first European to traverse the Continent of Africa from East to West (1872-5). I shall be grateful for any help you readers can give me. Letters or other material entrusted to my care will be carefully copied and returned promptly. I should be exceedingly grateful if any of your readers can put me in touch with the relatives of the late Commander Cameron.

Yours faithfully,

W. ROBERT FURAN.

Hebron,

Bartholomew Common, Berks.

Temperatures in the Tropics.

Questions Awaiting Answers.

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

I have the awkward problem of how to use a clinical thermometer. I have a very good one, 100° F. scale, made by S. S. White & Co., Boston. Though its metal covers quick handling and prompt reading of the instrument, but I cannot follow Colonel Drake-Brockman's instructions.

A clinical thermometer set before me as I write. The scale is marked in fifths of an inch from 90° F. to 112° F., though the bore extends far enough for 118° F. to be registered. Half an inch below the lowest scale mark the bore is twisted in a fashion which checks the downward movement of the mercury column. The temperature of the air above my table is 95° F. The clinical thermometer reads 93° F., and there is a space below the twist in the bore.

I shake the mercurial vigorously and the mercury goes below the lowest scale mark, and I continue to shake, it stops again one-fifth of an inch below the 90° mark. There is now a continuous column of mercury from the bulb up, and the space previously visible has disappeared.

Very well. I now take the thermometer and the mercury rises until it registers 103° F. I put it side of the table and the bulb is so raised 103° F. about the twist in the bore prevents the mercury from falling. Good again. But suppose the temperature of the air over my table had been 103° F. No amount of shaking would bring the mercury down. Is there here would be a continuous column from the bulb upwards. How then did Colonel Drake-Brockman bring by shaking the thermometer to register a lower temperature of 95° F. beneath a temperature of 103° F. at 1200 ft. altitude?

Ample point. Under the same conditions the thermometer will show a temperature of 100° F. when the air is only 95° F. I have more than one hundred clinical thermometers by putting into the...

Yours faithfully,

ALBERT HARRISON

The Habits of Wild Dogs.

Insufficient Respect for

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

See. The Australian (an interesting habit) of wild dogs, and also that they do not respect *any* fences, is they should I recount the following:— While hunting in the Charter District I saw an ostrich being chased by two wild dogs. I had good luck, but two more dogs emerged from a thick grassy thicket and took up the chase. Further on two more replaced the tired pursuers. I did not see the end of the hunt, but the ostrich's pace was slackening when I saw him last.

In the same district a pack of wild dogs chased a native youth into the kitchen of a farmhouse, and on one occasion with eyes fixed unflinchingly along a path. I found myself among a pack of them, who, at the top of my voice, but they only showed their teeth and stood their ground. I did not spend, and was not troubled further.

Galsbury,

Lower Rhodesia.

Yours faithfully,

E. A. and Rhodesian Shares

On the London Stock Exchange.

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

See. The anomalies in the new heading to the E. A. and Rhodesian shares, as they are recorded in the daily record of the London Stock Exchange, share purchases and shares afterwards, admittedly as a result of your intervention, the Committee decided to list Rhodesian and East African shares under a separate heading.

There are, however, still many anomalies which need to be corrected. Why, for instance, should Tanganyika Concessions and Globe and Phoenix be included under the main "Mines" heading? And why should London Australian and General Exploration Company and Leonora Corporation continue to appear under "Australia"? I believe that neither company has any interests in Australia to speak of. Certainly their main interests are African.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.

NJIANI.

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

"The paper in its new cover is very attractive and refreshing to see. The old cover was too like a desert."

"From a well-known and successful business man."

"Many congratulations on the new get-up of the paper. It is larger and better than ever—better only because your readers get more out of the same good and reliable quality which has always characterized our paper."

"As a long East African advocate."

"Our news is so good, and the much improved general get-up are excellent. Though the inclusion of Rhodesia was in my opinion, a bold move. I am sure you have done a great deal to encourage East Africans to take more interest in what is happening in neighbouring British countries, and vice versa, nearly 'conversations'."

"To the Editor of 'East Africa and Rhodesia'."

Gift to anyone in an interesting in any part of East Africa or Rhodesia would bring first two reminders annually of the gift. A subscription form appears on the inside back cover.

PERSONALIA.

Mr. J. J. ... the National ... championships ...

Mr. M. N. ... to Moscow ...

Mr. ... been re-elected to the ... Council ...

Mr. J. ... of Amika Estate, ... has left ...

Mr. and Mrs. ... on holiday ...

Lady ... has been visiting ...

Mr. Justice ... has taken his seat as ...

Mrs. E. ... retired from the Presidency of the ... Society ...

Mr. ... will return to ...

Major R. H. ... has been appointed ...

Mr. F. J. ... has been appointed ...

Dr. H. J. ... has been appointed ...

Mr. W. S. ... Deputy ...

Mr. ... of ...

Colonel ... of the ...

Mr. ... visited the ...

Mr. N. C. ... District Officer ...

Mrs. ... whose husband ...

Mr. J. ... Director of ...

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MAILED FROM THE PRESS

Our Great Discovery

It has been some time since the geographical discovery of the territory of Nyaland was first reported in the monthly journal of the Royal Geographical Society in its current issue.

The territory of Nyaland, situated in the north-western part of the East African Empire, would probably appear to have no special significance to our readers. It is a small territory, and its discovery is of no great importance. It is situated in the north-western part of the East African Empire, and its discovery is of no great importance.

The territory of Nyaland was discovered by the explorer Major G. St. J. Orde-Browne, and its discovery is of no great importance. It is situated in the north-western part of the East African Empire, and its discovery is of no great importance.

The monthly journal of the Royal Geographical Society in its current issue deals with the same subject and says that the territory of Nyaland was discovered by the explorer Major G. St. J. Orde-Browne, and its discovery is of no great importance.

Fact and Legend

It is interesting to note that the discovery of the territory of Nyaland was first reported in the monthly journal of the Royal Geographical Society in its current issue. The territory of Nyaland was discovered by the explorer Major G. St. J. Orde-Browne, and its discovery is of no great importance.

The territory of Nyaland was discovered by the explorer Major G. St. J. Orde-Browne, and its discovery is of no great importance. It is situated in the north-western part of the East African Empire, and its discovery is of no great importance.

Returning victorious from his wars in the south, he fell sick and died. He was buried under the name of King of the South, and he decided to do so. He was buried under the name of King of the South, and he decided to do so.

at least in the United States. The territory of Nyaland was discovered by the explorer Major G. St. J. Orde-Browne, and its discovery is of no great importance.

Mr. Fraser Criticised

In his article last week we strongly criticised the views of Mr. Fraser on the subject of the Mandate system. He is a well-known writer, and his views are of some importance.

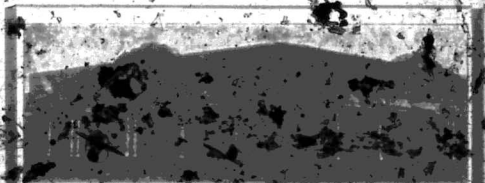
The exercise of a Mandate by one particular country is sometimes regarded as an opportunity for unjust competition. It is a well-known writer, and his views are of some importance.

The exercise of a Mandate by one particular country is sometimes regarded as an opportunity for unjust competition. It is a well-known writer, and his views are of some importance.

He seizes his opportunity to drive home other points which cannot too often be stressed.

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 H. DUNBAR, Manager

Company Progress Reports

Metaba Rhodesia—The monthly production for November 1950 was 150 tons. The total production for the year to date is 1,200 tons. The monthly production for November 1950 was 150 tons. The total production for the year to date is 1,200 tons.

Sherwood—A recent geological report indicates that the mine is a high grade field, having produced 1,200 tons of gold during the year to date. The monthly production for November 1950 was 150 tons. The total production for the year to date is 1,200 tons.

Tropic-Etna—Progress report for December 1950. The monthly production for December 1950 was 150 tons. The total production for the year to date is 1,200 tons.

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AT WEST-AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINES

Get again, Crossley Premier Diesel Engines have been chosen for the reliability and power of their units. At the Edna Peak Mine, the Crossley Premier Diesel Engine has been chosen for its reliability and power. The Crossley Premier Diesel Engine has been chosen for its reliability and power.

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The monthly production for November 1950 was 150 tons. The total production for the year to date is 1,200 tons. The monthly production for November 1950 was 150 tons. The total production for the year to date is 1,200 tons.

Clarendon Mining Company
 Mr. W. L. G. Goode, Chairman of the Clarendon Mining Company, has been awarded 2300 shares in the company. The monthly production for November 1950 was 150 tons. The total production for the year to date is 1,200 tons.

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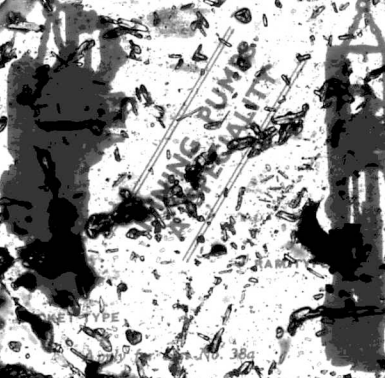
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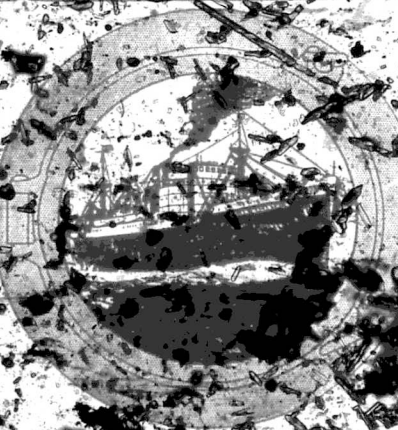


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Of Commercial Concern

Mosses, Nyanja and Bulatla have opened a soap factory in Mwanza.

Last year this Rhodesian tobacco crop yielded £54,000,000, the auction price.

Production has now begun in the 10,000-acre of Central Province Sugar Estates, Ltd.

The Government is to purchase the 100,000-acre Magway, Victoria County.

The United Party Congress rejects the idea of the 10% payment of wages in Southern Rhodesia.

The Southern Rhodesian Association has protested to the Government about a discriminatory law in Nyasaland.

A German boy is going to sell tobacco to Southern Rhodesia, by pact, offering to take in exchange tobacco to the value of £50,000.

To offset a £2,000 loss caused by the Northern Rhodesian Posts and Telegraphs Department, the local postage rate is to be increased to 14d.

Kenya produce is reported for shipment to Uganda last year was valued at £1,634,000, the chief commodities being wheat, meal and maize, the value of all three being £1,200,000.

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Late News Items

The Blantyre Half-Floort has been gutted by fire.

Blantyre Division, Nyasaland, has celebrated its diamond jubilee.

The Bulawayo and Mbera districts have been amalgamated in one administrative unit.

Thirty yards of the main road between the main station and the railway station will be closed by the main road.

Blantyre, Tuli, Gwelo, and Bulawayo are to be the main centres of the proposed new road course.

A swarm of locusts seen recently near Fort Victoria, Southern Rhodesia, was estimated to be about 5 miles long.

The Uganda Festival Association has proposed a Corporation of Churches in the administration of primary schools in Buganda.

Tea members of the recently formed Native section of the British Red Cross Society in Salisbury have passed their examinations.

Stumps are announced to be sold by the Salisbury (Southern Rhodesia) 40% Municipal Council, draws to be held on Monday, 14th December.

The British South African Police call for recruits from this country. They are wanted for the foot battalions for the mounted.

The names of military units for military purposes are being investigated by the Education Advisory Committee of Southern Rhodesia.

Share certificates held in Germany of the German East Africa Company are to be deposited with the banks in the German official office issued last week.

Sir Alan Kim recommends that the position of Provincial Commissioner for the East of District be abolished and Mombasa should be combined in one post.

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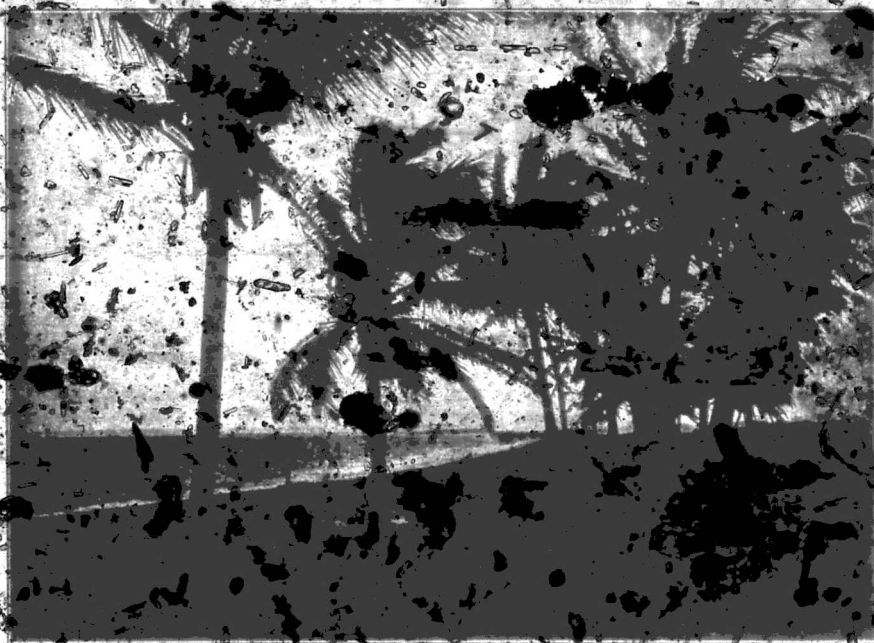
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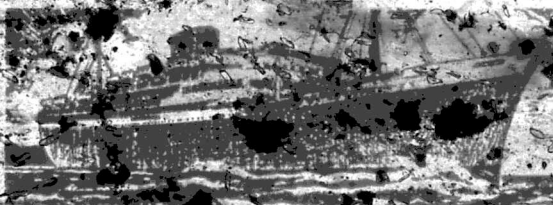
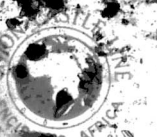
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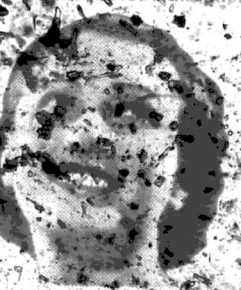
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, December 17, 1936

Volume 1, No. 1

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Our Sovereign King

FOURTEEN days ago, on Thursday, December 10, London newspapers were for the first time compelled by circumstances to announce the marriage plans of King George VI and the Princess Elizabeth. On Friday, December 11, the week ago, on December 10, the King of the Belgians was asked by Parliament to pass immediately an Act which would pass to his brother-in-law the title to the status of a simple subject. The issues of such dignity, fraught with such a load of responsibility, King George VI, who in Africa and Rhodesia did not feel that he could be of any helpfully on a situation which distressed every citizen in the Empire capable of understanding what was at stake. For that reason no reference was made in these pages to what was happening in the minds of millions, and perhaps particularly the minds of those who devote their lives in one way or another to the welfare of the Greater Britain beyond the seas, since they, more than most of their fellow-citizens, realised the strength of the mystical links with the Crown which bound the Mother Country with the Dominions and the Colonial Empire.

Now there is a plain duty to go into the strong conviction within us that the British Dependencies between the Nile and the Limpopo will afford abundant proofs of their unbounded loyalty to King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, whom they have known as the Duke and Duchess of York, and the memory of whose East African visits will never fade from the recollection of those who came into contact with them. It has been their interest, simple then, friendliness, and gracious their every act. Strong in the affection of East Africans from the time they first

met the new King and Queen have been a hundred fold that admiration and affection, which they have naturally assumed. It is a good omen that the first act of the new King should be to take the title of the King from his father. To the sterling qualities of King George VI the Archbishop of Canterbury's solemn and expressive tribute in his memorable broadcast in the Sunday Mirror that His Majesty had given the Crown a new strength, a new courage, and a new nobility is ample

proof. The single thought that would be the end of his life, the King Edward in his personal decision of his life has himself been persuaded that his proposal of a dynastic marriage could never be accepted by the Mother Country or of the self-governing Dominions without the consent of all the Parliaments which was requisite, and realising that he could offer the cause only with the impaired title, he renounced the sovereignty of one of the greatest and proudest of the earth. He has been the greatest Ambassador of Empire and had done magnificent service for his visit to foreign countries and his alert interest in their affairs, who had come to his Throne with the full faith and supported by the highest hopes of his people, decided to lay aside his high trust. The vast majority of citizens felt a personal personal grief at the withdrawal of so splendid a personality, so human, unaffected, so accessible and understanding a monarch; but their sorrow was outweighed by the unshakable faith that the Crown was incomparably greater than

Major Cavendish-Bentinck's...
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 with deliberate...
 credit of this non-official member of the Kenya Legislature that his horizon is not bounded by the frontiers of Kenya...
 the fact that his stay coincided with political war...
 and Ethiopia...
 claims made his presence the more opportune.

He carries back with him a new insight and responsible opinion in this country with regard to...
 at Work in England...
 obliteration of the...
 not single-minded in their decision to be territories which they purport to represent...
 My eyes have been opened in that important matter and I remain in a most greatly heartened and impressed with the number and steadfastness of our friends in England.

SINCE suggestions now being made in Nyasaland, and repeated in the House of Commons regarding the conditions of Native labour on the...
 Tanganyika informed public, and probably...
 Allegations...
 dated Territory, an authoritative report on the situation becomes an urgent necessity...
 the Nyasaland Convention of Associations on the subject of alien labour, Mr. W. H. Thorne drew attention to the annual drift of some 2,500 Nyasaland Natives to the Lupa...
 of these were young boys who suffered considerable hardships and often received no pay, and under the conditions on the goldfield were allowed to be...
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Schoolmaster's Lamp

By Carey Franklin, M.A.

WHEN I got one of your boys working for us," my friend said.

"Is that so? What's his name?"

"Oh, he's called Abednego Awubo."

"You sure he comes from X school? He hasn't been there since he was seven years."

"Oh, yes, the same A.C. Mission boy, rather a scoundrel, but still a scoundrel."

Thus so many conversations have begun.

I am a missionary schoolmaster in Kenya, a member of the A.C. Mission, the Principal of the School, Abednego Awubo was never at that school.

It is possible, however, by no means probable, that he is a member of the A.C. Mission, and of course that he attended one of the elementary sub-elementary schools for which we are responsible.

It is possible that he covered himself with glory here or that he was kicked out in disgrace. For my friend he is just a mission boy, a look at his name and he's back.

When we first came to Africa many of us were troubled by the fact that Africans did not learn only slowly they resolved themselves into Opiyo and Omaniyo and Owati; still more slowly, but not less definitely, it appeared, to those who took the trouble that Opiyo and Omaniyo and Owati were distinct and dissimilar individuals, possessed of completely diverse qualities of mind and character.

As Smith and Brown and Carruthers, the white African was for many decomposed into inefficient; the reading mission boy, for the majority, had done so. It represented class, and all belonging to that class are much the same.

This is curious for the European and the African, the employer and the mission. Men who would hardly class together in a Row of a Cambridge College, and an under-graduate of the same college who was sacked for dishonesty do not hesitate to deal with Abednego on this basis.

Our mission in this country undertake at least some educational work. Results vary considerably with mission and missionary, district and tribe, yet a description of the attainments of the country where I live is quite typical of the worth while.

The data consists of sub-elementary schools, bush schools, usually with one or two untrained African teachers. They meet four or five times for an hour or two each day.

Their education consists of the elements of reading and writing and history and Christian knowledge. There are hundreds of these schools, a few perhaps harmful many pretty useless, some worth while, a few centres of light and life to the little community which they serve. Their scholars as they emerge through the severe test of a few years teaching with their hands can read their vernacular and can sometimes write a little of the same.

Many are backward. Perhaps Abednego—it is a pity the way who chose his name, often in spite of our opposition is one of them. He may be an excellent fellow; but educationally he has not got far.

The next data consists of the elementary schools, say one to each ten of the east, an average of two or three to each location. These usually have financial assistance from Government or Local Native Councils or several African business men. One or two are "secondly" trained, the rest coming from scratch, working on the standard III. They meet five or six days a week, for a month or a day.

Their curriculum is by no means unimpaired.

Government, their attainments vary.

There are many (perhaps not many) who have passed through one of these institutions, but not only read and write well and so, a few sums, but has a poise and some sense of an intelligent outlook on life.

In the next strata are primary schools. I write about one of them. These pick from the best products of the village schools, and there is the competition. Here, despite severe quotas, it is impossible to select candidates, we have to examine some 240 candidates each year for a place.

The successful ones have a three-year primary course (Standards IV, V, VI) in which they go ahead with their general education under European supervision and with a good deal of European teaching.

At the end of these three years, when they have a fair knowledge of English and Swahili and we hope better than the average, go to the world and the city, may an'fore to other trades as carpenters, builders, tailors and teachers. A few go on to a further two years' course at a secondary school.

That there are many failures from all these types of schools, we who do the work would be the first to admit. Some, it is true, have school which maintain their knowledge and a swiftness of mind and great energy of a sort which we should admit, who may be a goodly number, but as yet the background of the best-educated Africans of Kenya is a poor one.

But we should claim that we have got some where, that for many jobs the best of our products are just as good as capable that the average is far better than the average uneducated Native; that the difference between these two groups is not as wide as it is often supposed to be.

We should claim that when boys have been in our hands for some years we know something of their potentialities; that our judgment of them is not worthless.

I often hear scorn poured on Africans who desire to be clerks. I understand and I share some of the feeling. Yet the fact remains that there is a big demand (often on the part of the employers) for African clerks. How are these chosen? Usually by asking an old clerk, or a houseboy, to find someone. That "some" is engaged with no reference whatever to his qualifications or to those who have taught him. He is a good or a bad clerk.

I look down the list of the school's old boys. Time and again I find boys of whom negligible attainments are drawing 50/- a month as clerks for their sakes I am glad they have the job, but their employers deserve commiseration. Often I see a mediocre boy take up the money to go to Nairobi, sit down there upon some uneducated relative of his, send off useless applications, and spend one day a private or still more often a Government office opens its doors to him and he is started off at 20/- or 30/- a month.

Such trials to the job are harmful in every way. There is no better than that one working jobs but not training to do a job, one who has learnt their knowledge from their fathers would have done far better. His relatives richer if he had stayed at home. His employer would have been more sensible if instead of taking the boy who turned up on the doorstep, he had gone to school or to a District Officer.

The man who starts mission and refuses to employ white teachers. An understand the consequence? But if he can't convert, he can't employ; if he can't employ, he can't consult their mission or their school. It is a boy who has completed a course at a primary school will always have a school letter which he can hold forth on the qualities of mission education.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Future of the Rhodesias.

Challenge to a Contributor.

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia".
SIR.—An article entitled "Impopop to Impopop" by Mr. M. Hodson in your issue of September 17 glosses over some things and misstates others which makes one rather puzzled to think how he could have written a little of Rhodesia.

He does not mention the Union of Beira which is, of course, the outlet for a great portion of Northern Rhodesia, as it is a large port within a shorter mileage of the sea than Beira, while the sea voyage to London occupies about 12 days while that from Beira takes about five weeks. From Sakania to Lobito is 1,775 miles, but from Sakania to Beira is 1,103 miles, and the route between Northern Rhodesia and Lobito is some of the finest you would wish to see, and anywhere but in deserts and swamps. As stated by Mr. Hodson, the Union of Beira is a port of call for Southern Rhodesia, and has to use the same facilities as the Union of Beira. It would be a great advantage to Southern Rhodesia to have a port of call at Beira as an outlet. The Colony is determined to have a port of call at Beira, and it is a matter of time before it will be a port of call for Southern Rhodesia.

Political and economic interests stand in the way of this accomplishment. As you are probably well aware, the Southern Rhodesia is a self-governing colony, and the Northern Rhodesia is a self-governing colony. The two colonies are not united, and the Union of Beira is a port of call for both of them. The Union of Beira is a port of call for both of them, and the Union of Beira is a port of call for both of them.

Mr. Hodson refers to the Land Apportionment Act of 1930, but this Act is not a land apportionment act. It is a land apportionment act, and it is a land apportionment act. It is a land apportionment act, and it is a land apportionment act. It is a land apportionment act, and it is a land apportionment act.

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reverse, as regards this policy of the Native. I am simply stating the plain facts which your contributor has failed to do. Your paper is published in England and the interests of the Native are of the first importance, and for this reason it is not surprising that you should have written a little of Rhodesia. I am sure that you will be able to do so in the future.

This Colony is in no need of being written up, nor does it require well-intentioned, but misplaced, propaganda. It is quite content to be based on plain facts and statistics, which are the only basis for the Native, their wants and aspirations, their outlook and their control, its mining, farming and tobacco industries, the possible scope for secondary industries, and, almost the most important of all, the general cost of living in relation to income.

Yours faithfully,
Salisbury, Rhodesia, G. A. Evans

Mr. M. Hodson's reply.

It is interesting to see by air mail to Mr. M. Hodson the correspondence in "Southern Rhodesia" who published the article. I do not know Mr. Evans, but I know that he has lived for many years in Rhodesia, and he has different opinions from mine, but should not of his account accuse me of misstatement of fact.

I dealt with the two Rhodesias and the Union of Beira, and said they looked eastward towards Beira, but I did not take distances from Sakania, for the route of the Union of Beira is a port of call for both of them, and the Union of Beira is a port of call for both of them.

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Industrialisation and the African

Discussed in Conferences in London

MEMORANDUMS with many years' experience of school teaching in Southern Rhodesia, an official of the International Labour Organisation in Geneva, and the Executive Secretary of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, took part in discussions on the effects of industrialisation in Africa, organised by the British Commonwealth League in London last week.

The British Commonwealth League views with concern the evils arising from the spread of industrialisation in Africa, and has urged all women's organisations in South Africa, and all bodies working for the social well-being of the Natives of Southern Africa, to study the matter, their careful consideration, and to do all in their power to enable Africans working in mines to lead a normal family life.

The International Labour Organisation was urged to institute a minimum standard of living for the industrialised Native and his family, with special reference to wages and housing conditions.

The Rev. T. C. M. Nyass, a missionary in Nyassaland, East Africa, and now Executive Secretary of the United Society for Christian Literature, referring to the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Emigrant Labour, and to the conditions of village life, said it was a mistake to say that the evil of taxation was the only cause of the evil. There were several factors which had to be taken into account. The mission and the Government had followed the same line, and had been directly taking on the problem. The only thing which the Government had done to help Nyassaland, was to have a committee of inquiry into the situation.

Education, and the absence of employment was the main cause of the evil. The Government had made away with the village, and had taken the children away from the country. The Government had made away with the village, and had taken the children away from the country. The Government had made away with the village, and had taken the children away from the country. The Government had made away with the village, and had taken the children away from the country.

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Education, and the absence of employment was the main cause of the evil. The Government had made away with the village, and had taken the children away from the country. The Government had made away with the village, and had taken the children away from the country. The Government had made away with the village, and had taken the children away from the country.

an anthropologist of the economic and social changes in the growing population of the region.

This system of village life should be contrasted with the nomadic life of the past. The nomadic life was a result of the search for pasture and water. The village life is a result of the search for security and stability.

Dr. Leakey's lecture at the London School of Economics... He said that the percentage of married workers in the mines had increased from 25% in 1934 to 50% in 1955. The women were now more settled in their homes.

Dr. Leakey's lecture... He discussed the changes in the village life of the region. He noted that the village life was becoming more settled and more organized. He also mentioned the impact of the mines on the local population.

Problems of the Migrant

The New... He discussed the problems of the migrant workers. He noted that the migrant workers were facing many difficulties, including lack of housing and poor living conditions.

... He mentioned the impact of the mines on the local population. He noted that the mines were bringing in a large number of workers, which was causing a shortage of labor in the local area.

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Canon K. K. K.

Canon K. K. K. was a prominent figure in the region. He was a member of the Anglican Church and had served in various capacities. He was known for his work in education and social services.

... He mentioned the impact of the mines on the local population. He noted that the mines were bringing in a large number of workers, which was causing a shortage of labor in the local area.

Memorial to Dr. K.

A memorial was erected in honor of Dr. K. The memorial was a simple structure made of stone. It was placed in a prominent location in the town. The memorial was dedicated to Dr. K. for his contributions to the region.

Agreement - North Rhodesia

Lowry Thornton
O.B.E.

...the light and hat of
brother is it the...
loves his brother amidst the light and there
is a hope occasion of... in
John 13:10

...Natal... Africa...
Ness... is to...
"There is very few...
year...
Rhodesian Legislature

"Sir Robert Brooke-Popkin will come to us
easily...
ever has...
for... Daily News"

"I do not... mind discussing anything...
the...
Governor of Nyasaland...
Rhodesian Legislature

"I have...
to let out of the bag
Senior, Southern Rhodesian
the St. Andrew's...
Rhodesian Legislature

"...
to rule...
must find an agricultural policy...
Rhodesian Legislature

"...
Rhodesia Railway Workers
Union in Bulawayo.

"Since 1950 Southern Rhodesia has built 2,300
miles of railways, 40,000 miles of road, and installed
2,000 miles of telephones...
The Hon. M.
Langman O.B.E., High Commissioner in London
speaking at...
Rhodesian Legislature

"...
the time
...
Practical
Rhodesian Legislature

"District...
has emphasized...
the faithfulness of the...
temptations...
Cullen...
Rhodesian Legislature

"I don't...
at this stage, it would be...
costly to...
to have...
Rhodesian Legislature

"No...
part of the...
of the...
Rhodesian Legislature

"...
years of...
Magalhaes...
Beira was acquired, inter-
...
Rhodesian Legislature

"...
must be...
Rhodesian Legislature



...
Rhodesian Legislature

Mr. D. J. Campbell, who has been appointed as the new South African High Commissioner in Rhodesia on 1st January 1961.

On Mr. H. M. King to depart for Rhodesia on leave pending transfer to a new post, Mr. P. Burgess has been appointed as Deputy Commissioner of Police.

Major T. A. Dillon, who has commanded the 1st Battalion of the R. A. F. for the last three years, will probably return to his post in the near future after the expiration of his overseas tour.

Mr. J. Mollison and his co-pilot Mr. Cornhill, after returning from a patrol over the Great Karoo, having seen the probability of a plane in which they attempted a forced landing in the Cape.

Lord Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, who visited Rhodesia and the Rhodesias during the year, has been invested with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour by President Lebrun.

Mr. C. A. Batson, general manager in Rhodesia of the Imperial Tobacco Co., recently returned from his visit to the United States, and is now in London. He will probably return again for Rhodesia in the near future.

Mr. J. Kelly Edwards, Secretary of the Rhodesia Scientific Association, is in the process of making arrangements to nominate a water supply and soil conservation committee.

Major R. G. O'Merchoe, who has recently been stationed in Uganda, has been given command of the 1st Battalion of the Rhodesian Rifles in Bulawayo. Captain D. G. Hall has taken over command of the 4th Battalion in Salisbury.

Messrs. Marshall, L. L. P. Parsons, J. M. Bennett and J. Storan have been appointed to the Licensing Board under the Nyasa and Motor Traffic Ordinance. The Board is being chaired by the Commissioner of the Southern Province.

Mrs. Josephine Huxley, biographer of the late Lord Bessborough, left London by Tuesday afternoon to spend Christmas in Kenya with her husband, Major, and Mrs. Hon. Mrs. Grams of Niort. She expects to be back in England in the early part of the New Year.

Sir Benjamin Harrison, who has been in Rhodesia for many years in India, and who visited Kenya, Uganda, and Malaya some years ago on an official mission in connexion with the status of Indians in East Africa, has returned to India. He will be in Malaya in the near future.

Mr. E. S. Merrick has been elected President of the Barbetse Branch and District Association. The J. Potthill is Vice-President. The committee is composed of Messrs. Place, Lewis, and C. Speyer, while the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer are Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Brimley.

Mr. E. A. Winter, who will be remembered by many of our readers as a former advocate in Durban, Natal, and who is now living in Salisbury, is now in the process of returning to his post in the Ryde, Natal, where he is Chairman of the local branch of the Natal Club.

Following a hunting trip in Kenya, Mr. J. A. the South African cricket team is returning to Rhodesia. Sir Wilfrid Johns team for an tour in the Eastern Air.

There has been an exchange between Mr. J. Rutland, only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Hart Rutland, of Capetown, and Mr. A. H. H. G. of the Hon. Mrs. Milne, only daughter of Field Marshal Lord Milne, who has interests in Kenya, and Lady Milne, of 424 Ashley Gardens, S.W.1.

Mr. J. E. G. Fraughton, who has been seconded from the Kenya Administrative Service to the B.F.C. as a permanent journalist, has been the new editor of the Rhodesian Herald. The new bulletins issued in the course of his service and not in any way with the Herald news service.

Mr. and Mrs. Malvin O'Hara, of Nairobi, who have returned to special Christmas in England, are expected to remain in Africa for the longer, and their son, who is heading for the Bar, will leave London to spend the holiday with them in the New Year. They will probably arrive in Rhodesia in the New Year.

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Sir Abe Bailey's Gains

SIR ABE BAILEY was a philanthropist and a linguist... last week... a presentation... made... by the Marquis... Abe for his invaluable assistance...

If you call me a penny bank in the East I will... attend a night school on Thursdays, and Sunday classes on Saturdays...

...I have gone through life fighting every inch of the way... my strongest help has often been myself... a capitalist, but not for money...

Public Works by Contract

After a conference between Nyasaland contractors... the Director of Public Works... Government... building construction work...

Christmas Truities to 40%

Christmas Truities... phone calls from England... January 1, but extending Christmas Day... to be reduced to the rates normally applied on Saturdays...

There is no greater gratifying... KENYA Coffee is best... COFFEE BLEND OF KENYA... Grand Bulk Discounts... W.C.24

...London... the size of... of their Rhodesian... Eastern Africa... public meeting...

...possesses the largest number... gold mine... Eastern Africa... public meeting...

Criticising Government expenditure... Northern Rhodesian... education... not the provision of... travelling expenses...

Convictions quashed... convictions and sentence of two years' hard labour for alleged... the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa... other Arabs found guilty of participation were dismissed.

Long Rhodesian Tour

Because of the difficulty of obtaining accommodation by ship and air... Rhodesian Schoolboys'... tour of Germany and other European countries...

One of the... to play in the Rhodesia Pageant at... only... South Africa for some... other Rhodesian... agreement...

War for Native Region

The... of Native Region... meeting... the number of Nyasaland... migrating to the... back to the... Rhodesia...

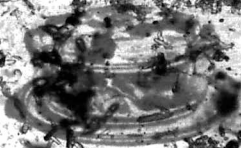
State Lottery Hopiations

A tubed was... to be built... the cost of building and equipment... State lottery funds... other recent grants... Salisbury and... for the Sir Herbert Stanley fund for the provision of artificial limbs and eyes to disabled Natives.

Tshekedi's Actions Dismissed

The... actions brought by Tshekedi... of the Bank... challenging the... of... The... had no power to make alterations in... laws and customs... powers directed him to respect Native law and custom.

Pan-Tan RICKLE retains its freshness and its delicacy... A FAMOUS NIGERIAN PRODUCT



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...or boiling stew of... always use one of the
Oxo Cubes. Oxo makes... with... every...
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CYDER

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the Blood

...by weak kidney action

Backache, rheumatic pains and bladder weakness cause acute distress especially during the night-tides. When with the painful urination comes the smart of the head, dizziness, nausea, depression, loss of sleep and comfort.

These symptoms are the forerunners of kidney trouble. Do not ignore them. Early you cannot benefit, but well-timed assistance will relieve the pain and prevent further complications.

The special... of... throughout the... all... has...
... "ear-earlier" ... that... of...
... of... will...
... of...
... of...
... of...
... of...



Restoration of rural beauty on the SUSSEX DOWNS

A lovely estate created under protective control

In an article on the East Dean Downlands Estate in the *Dixie Country Magazine*, Mr. Arthur Bennett, President of the Society of Sussex Downsmen, wrote the following:

The Downs Preservation Society has been more in the news since the local authorities have been asked to sign...

The Society is a small self fortunate in meeting with the owner of an estate who is so anxious to consult the wishes of all matters affecting the preservation of one of the most characteristic of Sussex Downland villages.

It is described in detail certain improvements being carried out to enhance the surroundings and to provide a fair and equitable of great things to come.

The Society's work has been of a humble beginnings. It is a lovely estate situated amidst 43 separate miles of open Downland. The estate is a simple one, built in the early days of the century with the country house and the outbuildings arranged to take advantage of the panorama which the surrounding hills indiscreetly of industry and agriculture have been forbidden to the on the East Dean Downlands one is impressed that the owners do not to be confused with the rest of the world's well known Downland...

The house is a fine example of a house built to suit individual tastes. The house is a fine example of a house built to suit individual tastes. The house is a fine example of a house built to suit individual tastes. The house is a fine example of a house built to suit individual tastes.

Do not wait until you come home to get acquainted with East Dean Downlands. Write for the illustrated brochure giving every detail of what you need to know. The address is:

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Amami's Work in 1933

Broader Basis of Sisal Research

IN what is his first annual report as Director of East African Agricultural Research, Dr. J. H. Amami, Mr. J. Nowell is able to record that his research group has made greater detail concerning studies which have reached the stage of publication, and becoming available at a rapidly increasing rate, and that the best evidence of the interest and usefulness of the lines of work pursued is the fact that in every section there is felt an urgent need for assistance.

Regarding the agricultural Conference at Amami do not consider suggestions for the centralisation of agricultural research in East Africa, comparative experimental and industrial objectives and exposure to be practically met to the extent to which the soundness of the principle might be conceded, until a nexus exists between the Dependencies concerned. Mr. Nowell says, however, that there is some dispersion of effort which could with advantage be avoided, though not perhaps without injury to local industries.

When the Amami programme was first discussed, frequent reference was made to the absence of practically complete, or the recorded body of scientific information from East Africa or elsewhere, concerning the production and qualities of sisal fibre, but Mr. Nowell reports that provision to meet this situation is well advanced. The plant breeding work and the study of the structure, leaf and fibre of the sisal plant in the Dependencies, by agronomists, have begun at the experimental station at Tanganyika, which has been in operation since the design and carrying out of a comprehensive series of comparative and correlation trials, while arrangements for research bearing on the utilisation of the fibre have been made at the Linen Industry Research Station at Lurgan in Northern Ireland.

These movements, in which the East African Associations, the Departments of Agriculture, and the two research stations are all associated, call for far-reaching co-ordination, he continues, and it seems desirable that this should be extended to the various experiments receiving support from the Agricultural Development Fund. There is no object in repeating the same or of the same type of costly equipment, and the use of or of the records of waste products, which might with profitably be pursued.

The first results to be expected from the new experimental station will be the production of a scale adequate for agricultural and industrial utilisation of the blue sisal, *Agave americana*, in the area between the Dependencies in 1935, and such results from Amami as made during progress. The favourable opinion of planters and other observers, the results of earlier and other trials is shown by demands for planting material in greater quantity than can yet be supplied.

The seedlings of *Agave sisalana* have reached maturity in an amount consisting of a proportion of their general development, and there have been possessed of surplus quantities sufficient to outweigh the disadvantage of their thirty margin, which are being developed. Young seedlings of blue sisal, which are being raised in quantities to be available next year from this obtainable feature. The development of various hybrids, now in their early

stages, has quite a high probability of being followed with interest, and the new sisal seedlings will be the most important types of sisal for the future. The discovery of a new sisal which has long been known to the natives of East African sisal, the product of plant material in their hereditary plantations, gives insight into the circumstances of growth and adaptation.

Regarding toilet research, the Director reports that the Entomologist, residing in Livingstonia some time early in the year, with the object of comparing local climatic conditions and their relation to insect pests with those studied in Africa, and the discovery of a new pest, the parasite of "angus" some of the insects most common in the life-history of this parasite in relation to the economics of its hosts has since occupied his full attention. This is admittedly a branch from the original line of investigation, but it is considered to be justified by its scientific interest, as well as the possibility of its bearing on the biological control of pests in other areas from which the parasite is absent.

The outstanding problem in coffee research is the estimation of liquoring quality. So long as no complete standards of measurement exist, it is held less valuable, and differences of value recognised only by market, as they exist in the market, may affect the grower's returns to more than any of the factors under his control. There is a tendency to use the word "liquor" in its accepted sense of the term, must improve quality, but examples can be cited which in some respects directly contradict this position.

Mr. Nowell also writes, fully on the development of European and Indian bark, derrick root, and the soil, will be a valuable contribution to the sisal industry for many years to come.

Dr. J. H. Amami, Director of Agricultural Research, East Africa, is assisted by Mr. J. Nowell, who has been in charge of the service in the Dependencies, and contributes a valuable investigation of the black arm disease of sisal, which is a common pest of the sisal plant in the Dependencies. Other matters of interest to the Dependencies of East Africa include one on "Sisal R. C. C. Wood," "The Raisin System of the Dependencies," by Mr. H. Evans, "Manuring and Fertilising Experiments on Manuring, Weeds and their Bearings on Farm Practice," by Messrs. W. B. Haines and Evan Guest.

Mealy Bugs and Parasites.
A consignment of parasites of the mealy bug (*Coccinella maculosa*) has arrived in Kenya from the Philippines, where they were collected by Dr. de Pellen. The parasite is not specifically adapted with the mealy bug coffee mealy bug of Kenya is more closely related to it than any other known mealy bug, and there is much more hope of parasites of this bug attacking it. A consignment has been the case with previous consignments. More than 100 parasites have emerged from these consignments in the Agricultural Laboratories, Nairobi, and it is estimated to have been kindly to the arrival of the parasites. According to Mr. Wilkinson, the Kenyan mealy bug cannot be over-emphasised that parasites of mealy bugs are most successful in their requirements, and planters are encouraged to be most optimistic as to the possible successful results to be obtained from such an important consignment as the present one.

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Company Progress Reports Tanganika Minerals, Ltd.

Musasa (Sudahi) Gold.—During November, 1953, 100 tons were crushed, yielding 114 oz. of gold. Total production was 7,616 oz., and yielded 30 1/2 tons of gold.

Tanzania Central Gold.—During November, 1953, 100 tons of ore were milled, yielding 233 oz. of gold, equivalent to 2 1/2 tons. This increase in production was due to the mine being still out of commission.

Tell fields.—The November report states that 100 tons were milled, estimated profit being 100 tons. The level of water from Manara, which intersected high payable veins.

Bushong.—During November, 2,000 tons of ore were milled, yielding 1,460 fine oz. gold, estimated working revenue £10,225, working cost £7,183. Government royalty £3,315, estimated profit £2,083.

Reforms.—The November progress reports state that 100 tons of ore were milled, yielding 233 oz. of gold, equivalent to 2 1/2 tons. This increase in production was due to the mine being still out of commission.

Drifts.—The November report states that 100 tons of ore were milled, yielding 233 oz. of gold, equivalent to 2 1/2 tons. This increase in production was due to the mine being still out of commission.

Development.—The November report states that 100 tons of ore were milled, yielding 233 oz. of gold, equivalent to 2 1/2 tons. This increase in production was due to the mine being still out of commission.

Capital Reorganization.—The November report states that 100 tons of ore were milled, yielding 233 oz. of gold, equivalent to 2 1/2 tons. This increase in production was due to the mine being still out of commission.

Blug Ray.—The November report states that 100 tons of ore were milled, yielding 233 oz. of gold, equivalent to 2 1/2 tons. This increase in production was due to the mine being still out of commission.

Development.—The November report states that 100 tons of ore were milled, yielding 233 oz. of gold, equivalent to 2 1/2 tons. This increase in production was due to the mine being still out of commission.

Victoria Falls and Power Company

Victoria Falls and Power Company has declared the following dividends: 10% on shares for the year ending December 31, 1952, and a further dividend of 4% on shares of participating rights for the year ending December 31, 1953. The Ordinary shares interim dividend for the year 1953.

Share Price

Latest share price subject on page 198

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Share Price

Latest share price subject on page 198

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COMFORT OF OUR GUESTS

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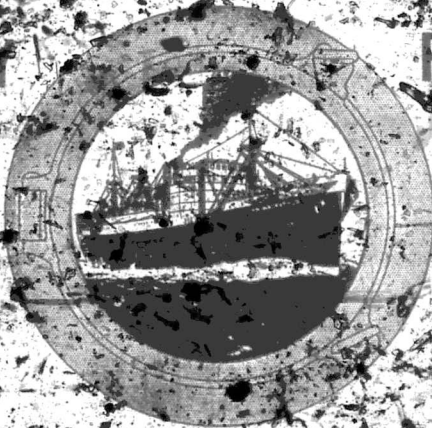
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GENERAL INFORMATION

London and Rhodesian Mining and Land

Lord Lurgan's Report

THE annual report of the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co. Ltd. was held in London on Monday, December 15th, 1953. Lord Lurgan, Chairman of the Board, presided in the absence of Sir Robert Gordon Gaithe, Chairman for South Africa. On behalf of the secretaries the African Business Trust, Mr. B. J. B. Lurgan, read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

In the course of his speech Lord Lurgan said: "Our interest and dividend revenue for the year is very favourable with the figure in previous years. For the year this figure was £51,807, and in the previous year £44,883. Of this £65,470, £62,934 forms our dividends and represents a return of nearly 10% on our total investment. The profit on realisation of investments at £32,151 compares with £42,685 last year. Revenues, at £54,730, are very favourable for the previous year, whereas revenue under the terms of the lease of the buildings owned by the company in Rhodesia, particularly in Bulawayo, should have no difficulty in keeping up the running costs fully. Our policy is to keep the buildings and plant in every way this maintaining at least 25% of the gross revenue. The report also shows a falling rate of interest on the West we give a total contribution of £100,000 apart from our share in the bank. The reason for the difference is that we received well over £100,000 as compared with only taking 25% of the gross revenue."

The Company's Strong Position

The Company's strong position in Rhodesia and its administration expenses in London had been reduced at £12,688 compared with £18,000 in the previous year. This considerable reduction has been due to the arrangements which were put into effect in Rhodesia to reduce the cost of the company's operations in London. Lord Lurgan said that the company's position in Rhodesia is very strong and that the company's assets are well protected. He also mentioned that the company's shareholdings are well diversified and that the company's management is very efficient. He concluded by saying that the company's future prospects are very bright and that the company is well placed to meet the challenges of the future.

Shareholders' Interests

With regard to the company's shareholdings, Lord Lurgan said that the company's shareholdings are well diversified and that the company's management is very efficient. He also mentioned that the company's assets are well protected and that the company's future prospects are very bright. He concluded by saying that the company is well placed to meet the challenges of the future.

On the subject of the company's shareholdings, Lord Lurgan said that the company's shareholdings are well diversified and that the company's management is very efficient. He also mentioned that the company's assets are well protected and that the company's future prospects are very bright. He concluded by saying that the company is well placed to meet the challenges of the future.

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Share Interest

Share interest is a very important factor in the company's financial position. Lord Lurgan said that the company's share interest is well protected and that the company's management is very efficient. He also mentioned that the company's assets are well protected and that the company's future prospects are very bright. He concluded by saying that the company is well placed to meet the challenges of the future.

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East African Market Reports

Continuation for 1936 of the market reports for the East African territories, published weekly, and a special issue for the year.

Beans	100 lb. to 100 lb.	100 lb. to 100 lb.
Cocoa	100 lb. to 100 lb.	100 lb. to 100 lb.
Coffee	100 lb. to 100 lb.	100 lb. to 100 lb.
Gold	100 lb. to 100 lb.	100 lb. to 100 lb.
Iron	100 lb. to 100 lb.	100 lb. to 100 lb.
Lead	100 lb. to 100 lb.	100 lb. to 100 lb.
Mercury	100 lb. to 100 lb.	100 lb. to 100 lb.
Oil	100 lb. to 100 lb.	100 lb. to 100 lb.
Opium	100 lb. to 100 lb.	100 lb. to 100 lb.
Pepper	100 lb. to 100 lb.	100 lb. to 100 lb.
Rubber	100 lb. to 100 lb.	100 lb. to 100 lb.
Sisal	100 lb. to 100 lb.	100 lb. to 100 lb.
Sugar	100 lb. to 100 lb.	100 lb. to 100 lb.
Tobacco	100 lb. to 100 lb.	100 lb. to 100 lb.
Wool	100 lb. to 100 lb.	100 lb. to 100 lb.
Zinc	100 lb. to 100 lb.	100 lb. to 100 lb.

The London representatives of the Board of Kenya has issued the following summary of the main exportations during the month:

Grade 1	100 bags	758, 100
Grade 2	100 bags	558, 100
Grade 3	100 bags	516, 100
Grade 4	100 bags	105, 100
Grade 5	100 bags	100, 100
Grade 6	100 bags	100, 100
Grade 7	100 bags	100, 100
Grade 8	100 bags	100, 100
Grade 9	100 bags	100, 100
Grade 10	100 bags	100, 100

OTHER MARKETS.

Beans—Kenya 48s to 58s per 100 lb. for export.

Beans—Mombasa quality, 48s to 58s per 100 lb.

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Rainfall in the Territories

The following table shows the rainfall in the territories during the month of November 1936.

Kenya	100 in.
Uganda	100 in.
Tanganyika	100 in.
Rhodesia	100 in.
Nyasaland	100 in.
Malawi	100 in.
Zambia	100 in.
Botswana	100 in.
Swaziland	100 in.
Orange Free State	100 in.
Transvaal	100 in.
South Africa	100 in.
Portugal	100 in.
India	100 in.
Ceylon	100 in.
Sri Lanka	100 in.
Malaya	100 in.
Siam	100 in.
Thailand	100 in.
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Japan	100 in.
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Passenger List

Mr. ... Mrs. ... Miss ...

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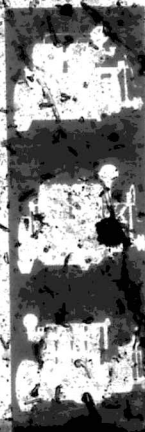
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VICTORIA FALLS

East Africa



Via
BNR

RHODESIA
RAILWAY

