

EAST AFRICA

RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

DESPITE consistent opposition of the principle of income tax in a campaign in which it would claim a considerable number of converts among leading business men, and others to whom it is the sustainability of this form of taxation to East Africa, we were among the first to object to Kenya's draft Bill to Impose a Tax upon Income to Regulate the Collection thereof. It is difficult to forecast, as so often proved to be the case, what provisions would antagonise large numbers of residents in the Colony who in their ignorance of the application of an income tax. The whole history of Kenya's income tax controversy would have been changed if the Government had wisely championed its expediency to win the support of those who had no rooted objection to this form of taxation, but were prepared to judge the local Burden equitable. Unhappily, the Government of Kenya showed no spirit of conciliation in 1936, with the result that the controversy again flared up, and continued intermittently to disturb the Colony's peace for another four years.

The draft Income Tax Bill presented in Kenya in February, 1936, had been put before the Kenya public for years previously, there would have been reasonable grounds for assuming that the introduction of this new form of taxation would lead to bitterness on the part of the State services. A few comparative figures of the Government's expenditure

and its earlier obduracy. To the 500,000 pounds which we particularly objected to the 1,000,000 pounds and the proposed allowance for a year was 200,000; in the new Bill it has been increased to 1,500,000 and was allowed for an additional 500,000 for each other child in the 1933 Bill, it had been changed to 1,000,000 and so on. It is not clear why should that be a source of no more than four children, while the levy on the same families is being not less, considerable.

The most serious objection to the discrimination between public and private in the provisions of the 1933 Bill, was its differentiation in regard to the allowances for pension contributions. It is difficult to see how the Government could have made any provision for exemption in respect of contributions to any public or private provident fund. The Governor may declare any approved fund for the purposes of the Ordinance, and in the assessment of "gains or profits from employment," the value of quarters, "board or other allowances, including passage allowances, are to be taken into account. That the general public will welcome this clause to bring what many would consider invisible emoluments into light, for assessment purposes cannot be doubted, for many officials felt that they were being unfairly advantaged by the earlier Bill, and the less important side-issue, to the introduction of the tax, will be the question which the competent authorities decide, as to what percentage of invisible emoluments is to be taken off official salaries.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Coronation Mayor

OW LADYSLADY DELAMORE who was to have succeeded Mr. A. Wood as Mayor of Nairobi immediately on his return to Kenya from England, has written to Mr. Wood that she considered it would meet with the wishes of a great many people throughout the Colony if he continued as Mayor until the end of his office has expired. "I do not therefore," she writes, "raise the question of your resignation at this moment's further consideration." Mr. Wood's graceful acceptance by Lady Delamore of the Mayorship of the Colony during the coronation period was a cordial appreciation both of her services and of greater warmth to her as a welcome when eventually she assumed the duties of office. Mr. Wood has rendered distinguished service both to the Colony and to the community at large. He is the Grand Old Man of the Town Council, and Lady Delamore is a person of refinement and conveyed to her a full and complete regard to his Mayorship.

The Air-Liner and the Lions

MEANWHILE, stories have been told about the attitude of lions in Africa when an air-liner passes overhead. Some fear their denials. Others, apparently taking discretion the better part of valour, and retreat hastily to the nearest bush. Here is a new story about lions which were attacking a plane. They were about to overtake four men when one of the big mail planes swept past near this place. When enabled, they flew to the air-liner. At the moment the lion was probably annoyed and irritated, but he could not do anything upon the intruder. So angry were they in fact, that they threw back their heads and roared at the air-liner. Some of them could even be seen making furrows toward springs, as though determined to pull down out of the sky the plane which had baffled them on their travels.

Pasta Fruit

NOTHING was made in our British Industries. Part of the marketing in England of a new Kenyan product, grenadilla juice, used as a cocktail ingredient, is now near from Kenya of quite a new variety of fruit drink. "African Fruit Juice" for which the name of Kenya is used. The demand for this fruit supply, and its success has no doubt had some influence on the demand for such fruit products among the people of the neighbourhood. The demand for this fruit drink is growing and it is expected that it will be a success.

Who Has the Last On?

AT A meeting of the anti-unionists of the prizes of a debate, held by the Rev. W. J. Jones, the speaker had a very good time. He stated a number of facts, and the normal reaction to these was that the union had a strong case. He appealed to the audience to support the anti-unionists. They had a very good time, and it is expected that they will be a success.

Good Companions

MR. J. W. M. MASSE, an official member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council and a former President of the Tanganyika Society of Tanganyika, who is spending part of his over-seas leave in England, is as versatile in business as he is in sports and other hobbies. Like many other East Africans, he has strong links and other associations with South Africa. He is exceptional in that he has taken up farming in the Union before the War. He was a young man from Scotland to Canada, and for a time with the Hudson Bay Company. In the history of Tanganyika's mining industry, never to be forgotten, his name will be prominent among those pioneers who created the Territory's mineral potentialities long before people began to think seriously of it as a possible gold producer. In his time in the East as Sataun he was to be seen in his byfiles, bits of stone and rock, and in his means which conveyed nothing to the layman, assay balances, rough sketch plans and more files, and about the bits of stone and rock hovered his performance in a shirt-sleeved manner. Mr. J. W. M. Doyle, who would never allow his office to be a place of open air and the wide open spaces, which he had to room in the comfort of the third floor in the mining enterprises, Mr. J. W. M. Williams, author of "Lightest Africa and Darkest Europe" and of many a practical treatise.

The Logical Conclusion

REFERRING to an impression given in certain quarters that each group of people in African dependencies should be required to pay for its own services, that the education of Africans for educational, medical, and administrative services should come from Africa, and that expenditure on education should be borne by the Africans, Mr. J. W. M. Williams, author of "Lightest Africa and Darkest Europe" and of many a practical treatise, has written a logical conclusion. He says that if such a policy were adopted, it would be necessary to pay for the fully and dangerous of such a policy if it were not supported by many uninformed persons. He said to its logical conclusion that they say, such a policy would demand that old-age pensions should be paid from taxes on old age, and that the expenses of maintaining hospitals should be met from taxes on the sick and dying. He says that if such a policy were adopted, it would be necessary to pay for the fully and dangerous of such a policy if it were not supported by many uninformed persons. He said to its logical conclusion that they say, such a policy would demand that old-age pensions should be paid from taxes on old age, and that the expenses of maintaining hospitals should be met from taxes on the sick and dying. He says that if such a policy were adopted, it would be necessary to pay for the fully and dangerous of such a policy if it were not supported by many uninformed persons. He said to its logical conclusion that they say, such a policy would demand that old-age pensions should be paid from taxes on old age, and that the expenses of maintaining hospitals should be met from taxes on the sick and dying.

Co-operation

THE TANGANYIKA SOCIETY has the further pleasure of the rights of the Tanganyika Society of Tanganyika, who is spending part of his over-seas leave in England, is as versatile in business as he is in sports and other hobbies. Like many other East Africans, he has strong links and other associations with South Africa. He is exceptional in that he has taken up farming in the Union before the War. He was a young man from Scotland to Canada, and for a time with the Hudson Bay Company. In the history of Tanganyika's mining industry, never to be forgotten, his name will be prominent among those pioneers who created the Territory's mineral potentialities long before people began to think seriously of it as a possible gold producer. In his time in the East as Sataun he was to be seen in his byfiles, bits of stone and rock, and in his means which conveyed nothing to the layman, assay balances, rough sketch plans and more files, and about the bits of stone and rock hovered his performance in a shirt-sleeved manner. Mr. J. W. M. Doyle, who would never allow his office to be a place of open air and the wide open spaces, which he had to room in the comfort of the third floor in the mining enterprises, Mr. J. W. M. Williams, author of "Lightest Africa and Darkest Europe" and of many a practical treatise.

account for any difference when considering the actual state of the vegetation in conjunction with the observations of game.

The most economical method of timbering is of *C. pallidus* is well adapted to the management of the woods, situated in large areas of thickets, to consist of a down by keeping out bush fires and clearing the of all small thorns and woody vegetation to leave the continuous thickets. The division between the dense and the open would be emphasized by a five fence of *Acacia* or *Calliandra* which will grow and eventually become a dense fence. No grasses should be allowed within a mile of the dense thicket. Eventually there would thus be a continuous open fireable 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 more 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 quick are 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 an idea of the extermination of tsetse fly.

The same is the same as that of many shepherds who eventually built a trap which was large enough to be against the Harris trap. The box trap is placed in the bush alongside of it and within a yard of it. The traps for 2 days. Every seventh day the traps were interchanged so that there would be no favoratism in the choice of sites. The results were so good that the traps were left for a further 10 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 trap costs five shillings to carry it, whereas the box trap will hold 100 lbs. 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 8 in. 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 on the box trap there was a black strip of cloth along the bottom edge of the trap and another one which was half way up inside of the psychology of the fly, and instead of setting traps in the trap and working down to the fly.

it to the black strip of the mouth of the trap. After probing the trap with the mouth of the fly, the black strip was placed to encourage the fly to crawl 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 built and a complete comparison of the box trap and after five days the number of the box traps increased three times the number of the boat traps. The reason was that the mouth of the boat trap was not so close to the fly.

It has probably that the trap could also be improved and I feel that it was unable to continue experiments in traps and am convinced from Mr. Harris's large scale investigations that the trap is a practical method of extermination also in Zululand. Kenya.

Moving objects of any nature or training will attract the fly in first sight to the object and then to the fly 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 of the fly. The fly is a case of a fly or a long before becomes a fly in the same way as the fly pass through the hole and into the country which through free of heat at the time may be a suitable for fly infestation. The trap of the fly pass through the country infested with the fly and stop at stations in fly-free country, but where fly could then be trapped.

This danger is not a present one already an accomplished fact and unless drastic action is taken the immediate future of the stocklands of Kenya will be in jeopardy.

There are two ways of combating the danger of the fly. The first should be to search the skirts of the fly and to search for the fly. Some method of jumping the trap should be possible such as a trap which is a specially constructed trap which will catch the fly 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 fly is a difficult one. The clearing of either side of the fly is a difficult one. The fly is kept on both sides of the grass and where there are fires should be put on the cleared strip when the wind is high to effect on the fly. The fly is a regeneration of the fly. The object of the fly is to clear the fly. The fly is a regeneration of the fly. The fly is a regeneration of the fly. The fly is a regeneration of the fly.

KENYA COLONY
COMMANDER

Table with columns: Sex, Month, Total, etc. Rows include data for various months and totals.

one day or two of the "assault" imparted to the... through a... the conventional... either is...
"Again, there is the... one stage... was prepared to show up the... stage does... it would be interesting to see... to have been the... and might compare it with the testimony of General von... of other German military men... for the Governor whom they... as a... which contrasts... with his post-war... that is affected by treatment by the British High... Command... General von... Edward von... to whom... interviewed on his return to London after the... Dr. Schuler... seems to have been inclined to surrender to claim all sorts of... and to stand on his dignity... he was told that he would... same... as... Bissing gave to... He was allowed to cable... he was... the other... he was...

Mahon's former German views

Among the operations in which which deserve to be brought to the attention of the wider public... which will probably not read... name is... from the late Bishop... of Zanzibar... writing from intimate knowledge and an experience of many... these words...

"The German... of governing Africa is... in... of the... The fear of the... and... the... the power of... remains... with... who... in the... of the country... the... of an... the... to be... the... of... All... of... of whatever... religion... have... years... the... for... to the... of their land...

... with... becoming the fashion in... to pretend; for the sake of peace... that the German... in their... the... that the... Colonials... a... was... less fabrication... to... compelling words... priests who had... facts. Curiously enough, many... ever East Africans and... are under the impression... such testimony is... that... is nothing of the sort... can be proved to his own satisfaction by any... who... to read. White Paper Cmd. 1017 (1917).

German Claims Examined

New British Brochure

The British Colonial... the German... the... of... the... economic... drafted jointly by Mr. E. S. Gurney, M.P., and Mr. Herbert G. Williams, M.P. In a foreword, Sir Henry Page Croft says...

"The recent demand of Germany for the return of her pre-war colonies... answered so effectively that no British citizen need have any... to the... for... that territories... the... of the British flag... be... of... obtained... House...

Germany and Colonies

What is to be done in Europe?

... for the return... address of a... of... countries... of... for... rights... Colonies... all other nations... even... The division of the world after the war into conquerors and conquered... brought with it a... between the... and... as a... statesman... that... natural that... which... nothing... regard the... possess everything... that the... should look... on... have nothing... This... and... can only... if the... come to an... with those... nothing... without making them... at least offer them a... certain... compromise. Versailles... Germany... one of the richest States in the world... ranks of the... of... of Versailles...

When... to... how the... into mandates was based on the... to which the Colonies were put... on the... of... to... in capacity to administer... with... hatred and... grounds... Colonial... Germany needs... intended to... an imperialist... The... agreement... sufficient... that such statements were... Herr Hitler had declared that Germany would not increase... have... if she possessed Colonies.

He emphasized... to the Berlin correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, that... Germany required... raw materials and... them with... currency. The source of raw materials were... but Germany... the foreign... which... for them... needed... market for German goods and... and German... would... for... in... under German... abroad, he added... with... to be... to Germany in the treatment of Colonial... will... to be... cause the... of... and... that... free... the general... which we expect.

"Not Open for Discussion"

Sir Henry Page Croft's Comment

SPEAKING... Sir Henry Page Croft said... German... Africa... destroy... the... advantage... gained from the... namely... of... from... attack... communications... north of... that... The question is not open to discussion... can... of... Germany... to move... and... stands... with the British Empire... of non...

Immigration into S. Rhodesia

Importance of Long Range Planning

By FRANK H. HODGSON

THE first move in immigration schemes lies with business and colleges have been set up by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, and the Government is to employ its position in Great Britain and the U.S.A. will be the main future source of immigrants. The number of immigrants will be increased to 10,000 in 1955, and these men will be sent to work in the main on a long-term basis to assist in the development of the country. It is pointed out that they should be able to establish themselves under present conditions in the country and to be able to support their families. It is also pointed out that they should be able to establish themselves under present conditions in the country and to be able to support their families. It is also pointed out that they should be able to establish themselves under present conditions in the country and to be able to support their families.

The general background of the immigration into Southern Rhodesia is a result of the expansion of the mining industry in the country. The Government is to employ its position in Great Britain and the U.S.A. will be the main future source of immigrants. The number of immigrants will be increased to 10,000 in 1955, and these men will be sent to work in the main on a long-term basis to assist in the development of the country. It is pointed out that they should be able to establish themselves under present conditions in the country and to be able to support their families. It is also pointed out that they should be able to establish themselves under present conditions in the country and to be able to support their families.

allow the money to flow down the main roads, alleys and byways of a roaded Government. Departments in Great Britain and in Southern Rhodesia will be to direct the flow of money.

Perhaps the first thing to do is to get a list from Professor Stephen Leacock and examine the possibilities of establishing a colony of men with plenty of money to undertake the work. Such a list should contain men who have wide experience in business and who should be trained for the work of the country.

Survey of Potentialities

A preliminary survey should be made of the potentialities of the area in Southern Rhodesia. This survey should be an economic survey to ascertain which of the long-term industries can be established. The Colony will then have to be divided into minimum free land and free sites for the settlement of the board of no settlers. A settlement cannot be established in less than five years, that fact will have to be faced. The provision of land for settlers is a particular problem. The Government has already in the past made a number of mistakes through its ill-considered immigration policy. Many of these mistakes will have to be corrected. Many of these mistakes will have to be corrected. Many of these mistakes will have to be corrected.

Colonial Empire Union

New Organisation Formed.

It is now that there may be one organisation in the Colonies to represent the Colonies, it has been decided to form the Colonial Empire Union. The President of the Union has been accepted by Sir John Gurnea and among those who have become members are the Rt. Hon. W. G. Omsby-Croft, Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Hon. L. S. Amery, Lord Hailey, Lord O'Hara, Lord Snelson, Lord Gwyer, Sir Frank Swettenham, Sir John Maffey, Sir John Shuckburgh, Sir Edward Davson, Bart., Sir Herbert, Sir Donald Cameron, Sir Frank Clement, Sir Gaudet, Sir John Gurnea, Sir Robert Anderson, and Sir Evelyn Wrench. The Chairman is Sir John Gurnea.

The Union is sponsored by the Overseas League. Its membership is open to all members of the Empire who are interested in Colonial affairs. Special is not desired by existing societies but rather to work in close cooperation with existing Empire organisations. Members of these societies will not be charged a separate subscription, but will be charged an annual fee to cover the necessary expenses of the new body. The members of the new body may be obtained from the Secretary, Overseas League, 1, London, Oyster Quay, London, E.C. 3, W.C.

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 after day were being conquered. By the end of the first 30 years the pace of the administration was the same as in a small country of 400,000.

Bureau Administration in Egypt, Ogo.

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 this sense 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 Government and provincial schools and were following 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 representative of our subjects to meet him. One of our old noblemen, who by universal consent was the most blue-blooded person in the Sudan, 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 services. There was a fierce intrigue between the Sudanese and the British through which any advance towards decentralisation might have led to a breakdown of the Government. As Prime Minister of Egypt, produced a crescendo of this intrigue which now took the form of inciting the Sudanese against the British. The climax was the murder of the Governor-General of the Sudan, Sir Cromartie, in November, 1924, and the dismissal of Egyptian personnel from the Sudan.

In 1925, 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 vigilant to hold up the standards 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 definite and definite recognition to the chiefs, to the extent that we shall thereby be aided in the long run from the operations of our own administrative machinery."

This minute of the Administrative Council was published in the Sudan Gazette on the 14th of March. The newspapers: "The Sudanese" and "The Sudan" had been given a copy of it. The Sudanese of Kassala reported to me the receipt of a copy of it. The Sudanese of Kassala had been given a copy of it. The Sudanese of Kassala had been given a copy of it.

Another side of Native administration is the production of very education from the famous Gordon College. The educated element and the Native administration are the two greatest advantages of the Sudan. The Sudanese are the only people in the Sudan who have a high standard of education. The Sudanese are the only people in the Sudan who have a high standard of education. The Sudanese are the only people in the Sudan who have a high standard of education.

Gordon College, Khartoum

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Gordon College has produced young men who have proved their capacity to fill with ability and honour posts of responsibility. Take the medical service. Sudanese can now do their own work without leaving the Sudan. The first class qualified doctors were produced by the Gordon College of Medicine in Khartoum. They are now doing their own work. They are now doing their own work. They are now doing their own work.

One who served under me is a son of the old Sudan. One of his father's thoughts was to have a rise in his rank. He had been a sergeant-major for two years and was now a sergeant-major. He had been a sergeant-major for two years and was now a sergeant-major. He had been a sergeant-major for two years and was now a sergeant-major.

How can the Sudanese Government take the advantage of the Sudanese? The Sudanese are the only people in the Sudan who have a high standard of education. The Sudanese are the only people in the Sudan who have a high standard of education. The Sudanese are the only people in the Sudan who have a high standard of education.

In respect of the Government with the Sudan, it is even more essential to be vigilant than the British official. It is a truism but it is not always looked. In the early days the people were submissive and ignorant. Now they are beginning to think and are beginning to have an idea of the duties of the British official. There is a thousand miles of difference between the influence of a first-rate British official and the influence of one who is merely a first-rate and is only through their influence that the Government can carry out its mandate—the obligation to give an outlet to the Sudanese aspirations of the Sudan without the interference of the British official.

LOCAL

Mr. G. Lyson is homeward bound via Natal, and the Lady Maud, which has been visiting, returns to Rhodesia.

Mr. J. S. ... the ... for ...

Mr. ... has ... in England ...

Mrs. H. ... has ... in Durban.

Mr. W. J. ... has ... in Songea Town.

Mr. ... has ... in ...

of Middleton has been appointed as the first Assistant of the Major General of Northern Rhodesia with headquarters in Lusaka.

The Scottish ship "Aurora" from South Africa arrived here at 10:30 p.m. on the 19th. It left East London on October 1, 1933. It has a cargo of 1,000 tons.

Mrs. Arthur McGrath (Mrs. Anita Forbes) who is now in Zambia with her husband, Colonel McGrath, will probably settle permanently in the colony.

Mr. E. C. Bannister, the former Governor of Bartolom, gave a broadcast from the B.B.C. last week on "Through the North of Zambia".

Mr. R. J. Payne, of Lusaka, whose name has been placed on the list of some 100 names of the "Northern Rhodesian" as a result of the "Payne" report.

Miss Hutton, who recently returned from England, is returning to Lusaka on the 21st. She is the daughter of the late Mr. Hutton.

We regret to learn of the recent death of the wife of Mr. E. H. Dickson, wife of the late Colonel E. H. Dickson, of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment.

Prince Alfred, the 10th Duke of Edinburgh, was married in Pretoria to Miss F. Dayidson, the daughter of Mr. W. J. Dayidson, of Pretoria.

The Air Force has been commended for its work in the East. The Air Force has been commended for its work in the East.

P. P. Ellis has been appointed joint managing director of Messrs. A. Sparrow & Co., the largest merchants and shipping agents, who have business connections with the East.

Miss Gill Case, who broadcast in a radio play about the B.B.C. last week, is the daughter of Mr. J. H. Case, manager of the African Lakes Corporation in Blantyre. She was born in Lusaka.

The death of Mr. J. Scott, who has taken place in Lusaka, was a great loss. He was employed for some years in the Northern Rhodesia Police, and was awarded the M.B.E. in 1927.

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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 grower in Kenya for some years and another member of the Legislative Council who served in the Nyasaland administration for many years. He was transferred to Tanganyika in 1935 to the Central Office, became Senior Assistant in 1937, and in 1943 to the position of Equatorial Officer. He was appointed to the post of Director of the office in 1945. In 1947 he had been engaged in various cases of famine relief in later years concentrated on the development of his tea estate, located in the District of Southern Highlands.

In the course of a tribute Mr. R. L. B. writes: "I had a great admiration for Major Wells who, like my father, had worked extremely hard for a number of years. He had suffered a number of years of ill health, but he should have passed away peacefully in his bed."

His case was turned from coffee to tea. It was very interesting. Towards the end of 1929 he had some 335 acres of coffee on full flush. In the promise of a very considerable tonnage and every prospect of sufficient income to set the family adequately provided for, he had almost entirely withdrawn from lack of business. Standing as an amateur coffee grower, however, was not as healthy a healthy green appearance, and it was found that there were actually two trees which had been planted in error, had survived the drought and were perfectly healthy. He thereupon decided to concentrate on tea and for some time had been selling his tea in the London market.

Passing of Well-known Kenya Residents

The death has to be recorded in Nairobi of the late Mr. M. J. M. who had been in the East since 1912. He was for many years a partner in Messrs. M. S. and Co., and for many years had been in the East. He had been in Kenya with the opening of office in the early days. He was a member of the Muthaiga Golf Club and the Parklands Club. He was a member of the Scotch Club.

He had a keen interest in the death in Nairobi of the late Mr. J. P. G. who had been in the East since 1912. He was for many years a partner in Messrs. M. S. and Co., and for many years had been in the East. He had been in Kenya with the opening of office in the early days. He was a member of the Muthaiga Golf Club and the Parklands Club. He was a member of the Scotch Club.

He was a great lover of horses, was for many years one of the leading owners of the Kenya Club and did much to raise the standard of racing in the Colony. Captain Gooch was 86 years of age at the time of his death. He had been in Kenya about 25 years. He had been in the East African Mounted Rifles.

East African Group

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the East African Group was held in London on the 15th of the month. The meeting was held in the Grand Hotel, London. The meeting was presided over by the Chairman of the Group, Mr. J. S. K. Wells. The meeting was attended by a number of members of the Group. The meeting was held in the Grand Hotel, London. The meeting was presided over by the Chairman of the Group, Mr. J. S. K. Wells. The meeting was attended by a number of members of the Group.

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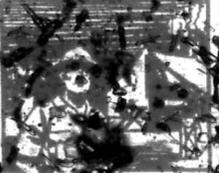
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African Education

Critical Review of Annual Reports

On the 15th of April, the *Observer* published a critical review of the annual reports of the various African education departments. The review is a valuable contribution to the discussion of the state of African education in the continent. It points out the many successes and failures of the various departments and makes a number of suggestions for improvement. The review is particularly critical of the Department of Education in the Gold Coast, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone. It points out that the Department of Education in the Gold Coast has failed to make any progress in the field of primary education, and that the Department of Education in Nigeria has failed to make any progress in the field of secondary education. The review also points out that the Department of Education in Sierra Leone has failed to make any progress in the field of primary education.

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Kenya Re-Visited

Kenya, which was recently visited by the author, is an article giving her impressions of Kenya, which she is now re-visiting. She writes that Kenya is a beautiful country with a rich and varied culture. She also writes that Kenya is a country where the people are friendly and hospitable. She also writes that Kenya is a country where the people are hardworking and determined to build a better future for themselves.

In Mombasa and Nairobi many new buildings catch the eye. The European Cathedral in Nairobi has grown two tall spires, and in the Reserve the Kilosu have built the magnificent Church of the Torch under the guidance of a Scottish priest. In the middle of the town the onion domes and minarets of a large new mosque stand in contrast with the neighbourhood of a few small McMillan Library and a very modern cinema in the hard concrete style. In the main addition is a large bank, centre of a great development in African business. Last year 9,000 Natives in orderly crowds visited the Government House in Nairobi, and the reserves are well known visiting interest are those as well as problems. I saw a school of green hilly in the Kiambu district, and so cold that I had to keep a log fire burning. Not far away was the Native town built like a Greek temple in the style like a Greek temple, unusual results in the classical education. The horse ride amongst the little harras that covered every one of the thousands of acres. One of the thousands of acres was covered with a five domed brick building, the kind that may be seen for miles out on any road leading into London. This had been built by a farmer, Mathari, from the proceeds of his success.

Primitive Ethiopian Surgery

The primitive Ethiopian employed in treating with wounded men in the Ethiopian campaign were described in an article in the *Evening Standard* last week. The primitive Ethiopian employed in treating with wounded men in the Ethiopian campaign were described in an article in the *Evening Standard* last week. The primitive Ethiopian employed in treating with wounded men in the Ethiopian campaign were described in an article in the *Evening Standard* last week. The primitive Ethiopian employed in treating with wounded men in the Ethiopian campaign were described in an article in the *Evening Standard* last week.

Kenya Fighting Fish

The white fish is the finest fish in Kenya, writes Mr. Hubert. The white fish is the finest fish in Kenya, writes Mr. Hubert. The white fish is the finest fish in Kenya, writes Mr. Hubert. The white fish is the finest fish in Kenya, writes Mr. Hubert. The white fish is the finest fish in Kenya, writes Mr. Hubert.

Unique Photograph of Gerekau
A unique picture of a baby Gerekau was taken in the interior of the ear, a feat that was seem impossible for long. The animal was killed in the last week of the war, and the picture was taken by Captain Nurem Hope, showed that the animal had not found it necessary to be a new.

WINNING SHARE ADVICE COUPON

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Ras Desta Executed.

Use of the Ethiopian Gun.

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

In the Ras Ethiopian campaign, he raised a force of 25,000 men, and was active in the side of Emperor Graziani. Establishing his headquarters at Belegga, the plain near the lower waters of the river, he sent out columns down the banks of the river, where the palm trees were cut down to prevent the use of the bow and arrows.

The Ras, however, was not a military genius. He had the assistance, in many instances, of the aristocratic Amhara, a race which is moderate on the Imperial side, but was perfectly trustworthy to the distrustful foreigners. The less for Ras Desta, the better, was a remark he once made at a European gathering at the British Legation. However, he took the road of 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, who lived in European style, even in the mountains. He was a rash in Ethiopia, last week between the Italian and Ethiopians, resulting in the defeat of the Ras. He is reported to have been shot about 20 miles south of Bahar Dar, the Italian Ras, Ras Desta, was executed.

It is reported that the Ras, Ras Desta, had been executed by the Italian Ras, Ras Desta, was executed.

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That sleeps well both think well
That thinks well doth do well
That doth do well will drink well

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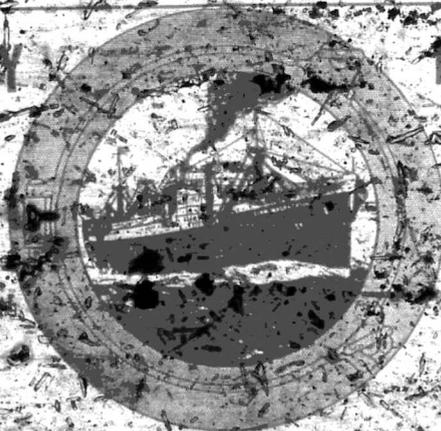
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The directors of the Blantyre & East Africa Limited, the oldest of the big tea and East African limited companies, held their annual general meeting at the Chamber of Commerce in London on the 21st of the month. R. R. Staff, the Chairman,

the chairman, in moving the adoption of the report said he pointed out that, on the whole, climatic conditions in Nyasaland during 1929 had been satisfactory, although at times rainfall was rather heavy. The total tea crop harvested from the estates of the company amounted to 1,066,753 lb., being a substantial increase of 310,272 lb. on the previous year.

Prices of tea in the London market remained steady throughout the year, and there seemed to be every reason to believe that prices during the current year would remain stable. At the same time, while the natural increase in the tea crop was the main reason for the company's increased production, he pointed out that the price of tea had been affected by an increase in the supply of tea from China, Java, and other tea producing countries. The general manager for the current year would be Mr. J. H. Miller, and a half holiday was granted to the employees.

The company's progress during the year was due to the fact that the company had been able to secure a large amount of machinery and equipment for the bulk of the work of erecting and carrying out the various works of the company during the year, and without outside assistance. The company's progress, he pointed out, was due to the fact that the company had been able to secure a large amount of machinery and equipment for the bulk of the work of erecting and carrying out the various works of the company during the year, and without outside assistance. The company's progress, he pointed out, was due to the fact that the company had been able to secure a large amount of machinery and equipment for the bulk of the work of erecting and carrying out the various works of the company during the year, and without outside assistance.

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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 to the annual meeting of the Nyasaland Tea Association. The Tea Restriction by the Nyasaland Tea Restriction Committee, which has been set up to investigate the tea industry, has submitted a report to the Association's annual meeting. The report is a long and detailed one, and is being published in a separate volume.

Mr. Barrow, Chairman of the Nyasaland Tea Restriction Committee, in his report on the Nyasaland tea industry, stated that in 1936, the area was approximately 100 lb. in order that the Nyasaland industry will all to line with other tea producing countries, contributing funds towards world expansion of tea consumption through the International Tea Market Expansion Board. It was intended that all should be covered by the Nyasaland Tea Association's expenses, and that all should be covered by the Board, which would receive from the Nyasaland Tea Restriction Committee.

Much had been said in the past few months concerning the Native population of the land, and it was pointed out that the wages paid to the Native population in the tea-growing territories were not high enough to enable them to live on their own. It was, however, pointed out that every person who 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 most grateful to G. G. S. J. Hadlow.

Tea Output

The tea production for the eleven months to the end of 1936 was estimated at 7,754,500 lbs. as against 7,000,000 lbs. for the corresponding period of 1935.

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Tea Restriction Committee

Speaking of the tea industry, Mr. Barrow, Chairman of the Nyasaland Tea Restriction Committee, stated that the tea industry was one of the most important in the country, and that it was one of the most important in the country.

Mr. Barrow, Chairman of the Nyasaland Tea Restriction Committee, stated that the tea industry was one of the most important in the country, and that it was one of the most important in the country.

Review of the Government

The Association of Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia has adopted a resolution expressing the opinion that the Customs duties levied on tea imported from the Union of South Africa into Rhodesia have been in excess of the amount necessary for the Government's revenue, and that the Government should be asked to reduce the duties. The Association also expressed the opinion that the Government should be asked to provide a statement of the tea duties levied on tea imported from the Union of South Africa into Rhodesia, and to suggest that there should be an open market for all interested parties in the Union and Rhodesia to discuss the matter in a friendly way, when some understanding could possibly be reached.

Bank's Year Review

The Bank of Rhodesia has published its annual report for 1936. The report shows that the Bank has been successful in its operations, and that it has been able to maintain a high level of efficiency. The Bank's assets have increased during the year, and its liabilities have also increased. The Bank's income has also increased, and it has been able to pay dividends to its shareholders.

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Abroad

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Rhodesia Railway Commission

The Rhodesia Railway Commission has published its annual report for 1936. The report shows that the Commission has been successful in its operations, and that it has been able to maintain a high level of efficiency. The Commission's assets have increased during the year, and its liabilities have also increased. The Commission's income has also increased, and it has been able to pay dividends to its shareholders.

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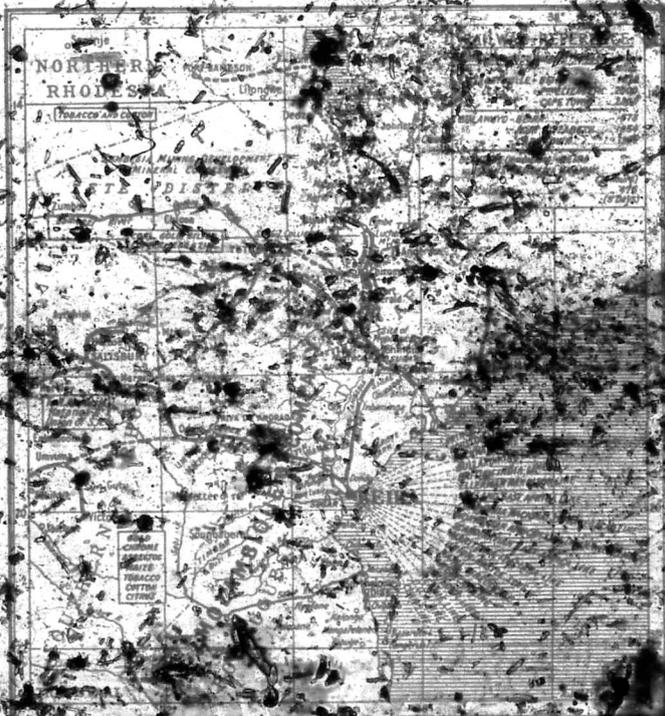
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

CONSIDERABLE space is given in this issue to the report of a recent debate before the British Branch of the Royal Empire Society as to whether the former colonies should be restored to Germany. For many of us it is impossible on a daily press of business to find time for space to be given to Germany records, the main arguments for and against the suggestion, and the arguments to Nazi Germany are set forth in a form which may prove of great interest to our readers, particularly to those who, at a time when the question is so frequently raised in private and in public, it is especially desirable that the British public should be made aware of the facts of a case which is of such a broad and fundamental, and a special obligation rests upon East Africans and Rhodesians to seize their opportunities to enlighten the minds of others who have only a hazy, probably unimaged, notion of the real facts. In recent weeks there has been some welcome strengthening of Government opinion, and thus a resolution which would never have been allowed to assume such prominence in Germany if these influences of British determination had been absent. It is a matter of regret that as we have steadily pursued what is the policy of omission of our colonies, that there can be no doubt that the colonies to be handed over to Germany will be the same as the British Empire of the James can never only be a matter of British standpoint, and the temptation will be to yield to threats what could be regarded as a firmest

MAR ORMSBY CORE, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is known to have given deep personal consideration to the selection for the Governorship of Kenya of the best man obtainable. For this delicate, difficult, and Kenya's most important post, the choice of Governor. Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, has been selected as the new Governor of the most important of our colonies which is heartily desired by our people. He does so very much to the satisfaction of the people between Governor and Government. It is a belief that the settlement of this question will involve the controversy removed, and the difference and offers his Excellency the prospect of entirely up to his duties in a wide and able atmosphere. The wonderful record made by Kenya from the worst depression has made the fondest hopes of the Primaries, and as a result the revenue position of the State and the Railways is better than it has been for years. Sir Robert, who sailed from England last week on a journey to his journey to Nairobi, characteristically and to his credit, he will complete all his duties in the Sudan, (his duties in his respect) and present at a favorable moment, seven weeks ago, to the health and administrative.

The British Empire has a great regard for Australia, as a Governor, and is not likely to use the words of the Secretary of State for Africa. Those arguments that will stand him in excellent stead in East Africa, which we wish him to be a success in his duties.

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 municipalities, 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 1903 and the Rubber Cartel in 1905, of constituting committees of representatives to act as a sort of the controlling body should be generally adopted.

The League also sponsored various suggestions which have been made regarding the award of concessions, the formation of corporate companies to develop and organise the territories administered by other States, the creation of an international bank for setting up the carrying out of important financial programmes and thus assuring facilities to raw materials in certain States, the formation of an international union of producers 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 difficulty 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 apprehensions expressed by certain countries that they might not be able to obtain sufficient quantities of certain raw materials, he criticised each case should be taken separately for each country, 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 reciprocity. 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 national 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 1903. The value of the gold output, £5,032,447, was also a record, and production in 1907 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 200 votes had been begun during the year, and 100 votes already opened. Each class would constitute the base hospital of a tribe of Missionsaries. In the Native Reserves, which it was hoped to visit 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 the Government's policy of supporting the Foreign Secretary's proposals. Mr. Speaker (Mr. Chamberlain) said: "The German Government state that there was only one alternative in regard to the 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 representatives in regard to the proposed terms of peace, I feel somewhat 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 could settle their own disputes peacefully."

Mr. A. J. Henderson said Germany is one of the great powers which had no secret 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 committee to many to examine their representative.

Mr. Bellenger (Basset) said that since the end of the war, he had not gone back sooner to Germany. He was surprised when they were handed over to the League. He said that he had not been invited to go to Germany. He said that he had not been invited to go to Germany.

Mr. Bellenger said that he had not been invited to go to Germany. He said that he had not been invited to go to Germany. He said that he had not been invited to go to Germany. He said that he had not been invited to go to Germany.

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we shall be glad to see the exposure is inevitable and not of our hands. Mr. Edin said that the present Government were not in a position to make any definite statement on being a political party. Mr. Edin said that the present Government were not in a position to make any definite statement on being a political party.

Mr. W. H. Robertson's Statement

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Rhodesia Pioneers

Who Will Attend Coronation?

The 1800 Pioneer Corps, who represent the Rhodesia Pioneers, are expected to sail from Capetown for London in the 1800 Pioneer ship. Major J. H. Carruthers, D.S.O., and Major A. G. Harcourt, D.S.O., are expected to attend the coronation.

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Uganda Representatives

Representatives of 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 B. Baka, B.A., B.Sc., C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.

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...to be seen all ...

...of business ... excess of those in ... Salisbury.

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

...the farmer have no ... on the ...

...shall ... Sir Hubert ...

...I do not think people realise the misery ...

...in the ...

...prize ... instead of ...

...Commissioner ...

...in ... and to see ...

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...The ...

...Mr ...

...Although ...

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The ...

...of the ...

...responsibility to ...

...to the ...

...to the ...

...to the ...

PERSONALIA

Dr. L. ... has arrived in ...
... India

Sir Harold ... of ...
his ...
... of the ...

... has been ...
to the ...

Mr. J. Bennett has been appointed ...
officer for the town of ...

... has been ...
of the ...

Miss Bishop ...
... this county.

... has been elected ...
... Association.

Mr. R. ... of the ...
Department ...

Mr. H. Crook ...
... Association.

... the ...
... Administration.

... the ...
... Cabinet.

... of ...
... Province.

... has been appointed ...
... research.

... is making a recovery from his ...
... One

... is on ...
... One

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... has been ...
... which ...

Mr. J. E. ... has been ...
of the Kenya ...

... of the ...
... Department

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... some ...

... of ...
... has ...

... of ...
... has left Kenya ...

Mr. C. ... of the Kenya ...
Department ...

... of ...
... has ...

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 able him to attend the promotion of the Rhodesian Agricultural Conference.

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Kitson's Death

Kitson's death is a tragedy for the East African mining industry.

It was a great privilege to report the death of a message of condolence to the family of Kitson after a short period of illness. He was a man who had rendered great service to Kenya in the East Africa area and will always be remembered as one of the men who laid the foundations of the mining industry in Kenya. It was a great privilege to report the death of a man who had rendered great service to Kenya in the East Africa area and will always be remembered as one of the men who laid the foundations of the mining industry in Kenya.

The son of Mr. J. Kitson of Mombasa, he was educated mainly in India and Australia and afterwards to the University of London and the University of Melbourne. Appointed to the Geological Survey of Victoria in 1896 he became senior geologist in 1900 and an assistant geologist in 1901. His appointment in 1905 as a geologist to the Geological Survey of Nigeria. In 1911 he became Director of the Geological Survey of the Gold Coast. He was invited by the Kenya Government to report on the country's gold potentialities.

He won many distinguished geological awards including the Collinson Fund Award of the Geological Society of London in 1918 and the Collinson Fund Award of the Geological Society of London in 1921. President of the Geological Society of London in 1921. He was a member of the Council of the Geological Society of London and the Geological Society of Australia. He was a member of the Council of the Geological Society of London and the Geological Society of Australia.

His publications included numerous papers on geological mining, water-power, geophysics and natural history.

Kitson, who was married, has a wife and two children.

What is Kenya's mining industry among the gold-producing countries of the world? Its mining industry is already producing results. It is currently important to identify the minerals of the country whose report on the gold potentialities drew widespread attention to the prospects offered and led to the investment of capital by some of the leading mining houses of the Empire.

Kitson's report has been a landmark in the history of the East African mining industry. It is a report that has led to the discovery of new gold fields and indirectly resulted in many of the mineral prospecting and exploration in the mining territories. The report came at a time when the economic history of East Africa, and it is doubtless true that the encouragement it afforded to many of the many walls of life to have a prospecting and alluvial mining had a great effect. In Africa many desirable centers have been established in a depression in the mining industry of the country.

It is always to be an interest in the small miner who has been in Kenya for a long time and who has made a name for himself in many various aspects of the mining industry.

instance highly profitable activities. His experience of the mining industry in the East Africa area has left so strong an impression on the country, or on the imaginations of the people.

An indication of his attitude to the problem of development by large mining houses is given by a large company for a considerable period in North Central and South Kenya. It is a company which is not advisable to grant concessions of a large size in the only area of the country which is not yet fully developed. It is a company which is not advisable to grant concessions of a large size in the only area of the country which is not yet fully developed. It is a company which is not advisable to grant concessions of a large size in the only area of the country which is not yet fully developed.

He was a scientist and a geologist, but he was also a man of letters. He was a man of letters and a geologist. He was a man of letters and a geologist. He was a man of letters and a geologist.

East African Mining Groups

The East African Mining Groups will meet in London this month to discuss the East African mining industry. The meeting will be held at the headquarters of the British Geological Survey. The meeting will be held at the headquarters of the British Geological Survey.

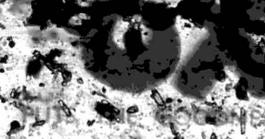
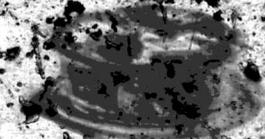
Mr. John Lee-Morgan, a geologist of Salisbury Cathedral, will be the main speaker. He will discuss the mining industry in East Africa. He will discuss the mining industry in East Africa.

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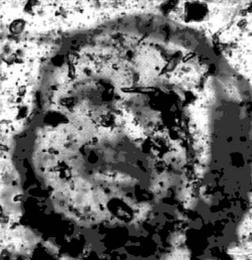
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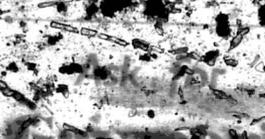
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Film Producer Charged

Alleged Fraudulent Conversions

Mr. J. W. Howell, of the British Film Producers' Guild, the producer of the film "The Great Escape," was charged at Bow Street Magistrate's Court with the fraudulent conversion of property belonging to Rexel Films, Ltd.

Mr. Howell, 45, Grosvenor, said the charges and for several years carried on business as producer of cinematograph films for the late Rexel Films, Ltd., and since February 1934 as Reality Films, Ltd., which latter company was dissolved on January 1, 1935. Howell has been made bankrupt in July 1936, with the net assets and liabilities of £3,000 and a deficiency of £20,000.

At May 1935, Bradford, of the Rexel Reality Films, Ltd., being appointed a director at £500 a week, and an agreement was made for the production of zoological films. No such films were made and in August practically the whole of the money had been spent. Some of the money, it is alleged, went in betting transactions.

When arrested Howell was alleged to have said that he would say anything until he saw my solicitor. He was remanded on bail.

Wombas Municipal Board

Wombas Municipal Board has passed a resolution to the effect that the Board, at present constituted, cannot function satisfactorily and as a result has appointed a committee to inquire into the causes and suggest a constitution.

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Question of Railways

Colonial Government and Bechuanaland

The Colonial Secretary has expressed his hope that the Government will be able to reach an agreement with the Bechuanaland Government regarding the railway. He said that the Bechuanaland Government had offered to give a guarantee for the railway, but that the Colonial Government would not accept it unless it was accompanied by a concession of land to the railway. He said that the Bechuanaland Government had offered to give a concession of land to the railway, but that the Colonial Government would not accept it unless it was accompanied by a concession of land to the railway.

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LATEST BUSINESS

Eldon Mining, Ltd.

Voluntary Liquidation

A liquidation scheme has been proposed by Eldon Mining, Ltd. in which the company's assets are to be sold and the proceeds distributed to the holders of the debt securities...

Anglo-South African Selection Trust

Capital to be Increased

The Anglo-South African Selection Trust is to increase its capital by £1,500,000. The directors of the trust have decided to increase the number of shares from 10 million to 15 million...

Rhodessa Broken Hill Development... The annual meeting of the Anglo-South African Corporation... will be held in Johannesburg...

Company Progress Reports

Progress during Feb.

Rhodessa Broken Hill Development... Rhodesia Consolidation... Anglo-South African Selection Trust... progress during February...

Shaded Starr... Rhodesia Consolidation... Anglo-South African Selection Trust... progress during February...

Development... Rhodesia Consolidation... Anglo-South African Selection Trust... progress during February...

YEARS
EXPERIENCE
OF
RHODESIA
ENGINEERS

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East African Market Reports. Vate Steamship Movements

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

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Lombard

Mombasa
Mombasa
Mombasa

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which is available for a lifetime of
the cost of the timber protected.

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