

Statements Worth Noting.

WHO'S WHO.

353.—Mr. Thomas Inneswood Flate

The curse of Africa—goats—The Kenya

The curse of British Africa goes on remaining

New Zealand will only increase their population

Mr. Rankine is leaving the country

Here in Northern Rhodesia the diamonds are

Much, many of whom are remarkably efficient

The total value of mineral production in the

Mr. Mackenzie Kaunda (the

The "flow" of the ... are a model in stone

The very fact that they leave national

The federated territories reports from the

Opinions may be of the

of the place of the Native in the country

three points ... his ...

and ... that the cattle position in

also needs improvement and that the

of ... cash ... would ...

power of ... and ...

others prosperity of the ...

Rhodesia Herald



Among ... there can be few ...

resident of the Nairobi branch of the ...

Enthusiastic for his ... he has long

the tourist and the ... he learned ...

the matter ... he spent the ...

at the East African ... the ...

to provide ... he once played ...

and ... had played ...

the ... the ...

the ... the ...

the ... the ...

the ... the ...

PERSONAL

...leaves this week on his visit to ... Hately ... the Zambesi ...

... R. J. ... Clerk ... Hately ... Kenya ...

... this month ... go to ... for ...

... Williams have left London ...

... Mr. ...

... Mr. ...

... Mr. ...

... Mr. ...

... Africa has had cause to be grateful to the ...

... Mr. ...

... Mr. ...

... Mr. ...

... Mr. ...

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LATEST FINANCING NEWS

Market Movers - Rhodesia
Kamungu Shares Liquidation

THE GENERAL MANAGER of the Liquidation of the Kamungu Shares of the Kamungu Shareholders' Liquidation Company, Mr. J. H. Phillips, who presided over the sale of the shares, said that the apparent prospect of the sale of any of the shares of the Kamungu Shares of the Kamungu Shareholders' Liquidation Company, which it was resolved to liquidate, is a serious one. Mr. J. H. Phillips, who presided over the sale of the shares, said that the apparent prospect of the sale of any of the shares of the Kamungu Shares of the Kamungu Shareholders' Liquidation Company, which it was resolved to liquidate, is a serious one.

It was unanimously resolved that Mr. D. J. Hay, the liquidator, should be appointed, and that Colonel Eastwood should assist him as an advisory committee.

There is no record of any discussion beyond the statement that it was the wish of the meeting that every possible effort be made to liquidate the company with the least possible delay and with the utmost economy.

It is a tragedy that this company should have come to such an end. At its peak, flourishing and the original subscribers who retained the holding could have sold the shares which cost him 5s. for over 10s. and that within a period of four years! The original shareholders first got 10s. for their shares for one year and then 10s. for one and when the capital had been invested, the shares were introduced to the London Stock Exchange in 1924 at 10s. and 5s. share. Failing, however, to attract a sufficient number of buyers, they sank gradually and by 1930 had been virtually no longer. In the months preceding a small parcel recently offered and did not find a buyer.

It is curious and unsatisfactory to note that the sale of 100,000 Kamungu shares, made up of 25,500 shares in 1924, which were still shown as an asset on the balance sheet at December 31st, but were not shown in the present statement. It is said that the proceeds from the sale of the shares were used to pay the shareholders in full.

Whether the shares were sold at the price at which the sum of the shares were sold also does not appear from the report. Rhodesia has a total of 100 shares no more than 1s. per share. It is a tragedy that the shares were sold at a price of 1s. per share, which is a common knowledge in the colony that the shares were sold at a price of 1s. per share.

After an agreement had been reached with Anglo-Iranian and Anglo-Bacon Companies, an application was made by Count Serravallo to the local authorities for an oil exploration licence over an area of 1,000 acres based on discoveries alleged to have been made by experienced geologists in 1924. The licence was granted, and the development of the area was arranged by a joint committee of Anglo-Iranian and Anglo-Bacon Companies. Mr. Serravallo was given a 50% interest in the area, and the Anglo-Iranian and Anglo-Bacon Companies were given a 50% interest in the area.

The London Committee, consisting of the Earl of Suffolk and Marquis George William Richardson and T. H. W. Barker, resigned last July.

in Kenya

It is our hope to be able to report at length on the question of oil exploration licences in Kenya. The statement on the subject which has now reached us from Nairobi states:

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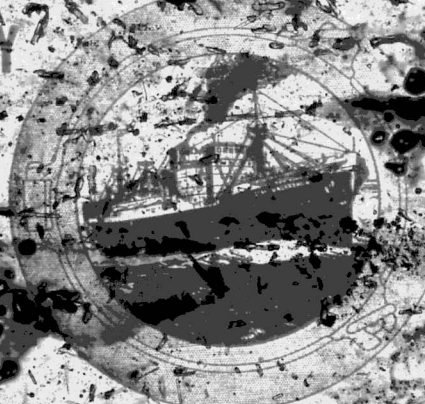
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Uganda's Cotton Output

Over 40 per cent increase in Product

Uganda's contribution to the world's cotton supply has increased by more than 40 per cent in the current season, according to the Uganda Cotton Board, which has announced that the country's cotton production for the 1953-54 season has reached 1,100,000 bales, compared with 780,000 bales in 1952-53.

The increase is attributed to a combination of factors, including a 10 per cent increase in the area under cotton cultivation, and a 30 per cent increase in the yield per acre. The board also reports that the quality of the cotton has improved, with a higher percentage of lint.

The board's chairman, Mr. J. S. G. Campbell, stated that the increase in production is a result of the government's policy of encouraging cotton production, and the efforts of the cotton growers and the cotton board.

The board also reports that the cotton industry has made significant progress in the past few years, and that it is now a major contributor to the country's economy.

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N.O.R. Record Surplus

The National Office of Research (N.O.R.) has reported a record surplus of 1,100,000 bales of cotton for the 1953-54 season. This surplus is a result of the government's policy of encouraging cotton production, and the efforts of the cotton growers and the cotton board.

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Beira has become the recognized winter seaside resort of the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, and being easily reached by air and sea, it is becoming increasingly popular with residents and visitors alike from all over the world.

The Port of Beira is the principal port of the Territory administered by the Mozambique Company, but of the two Rhodesias, Katanga, West Nile, Nyasaland and the Protectorate of Lake Nyasa. It enjoys the monopoly of the import and export trade of the Copper Mine of the Rhodesias. Over 30 Steamship Lines call regularly at the Port. The Company has the most efficient and modern equipment.

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of the land and the system of Native government is possible. Quite a few native administrations, for example, run their own courts of justice. In many of these Courts in Northern Nigeria, the Court is a procedure area of about 200 acres. The Court is usually five, or six, or seven, or eight, or ten, or twelve, or fifteen, or twenty, or thirty, or forty, or fifty, or sixty, or seventy, or eighty, or ninety, or one hundred, or one hundred and one, or one hundred and two, or one hundred and three, or one hundred and four, or one hundred and five, or one hundred and six, or one hundred and seven, or one hundred and eight, or one hundred and nine, or one hundred and ten, or one hundred and eleven, or one hundred and twelve, or one hundred and thirteen, or one hundred and fourteen, or one hundred and fifteen, or one hundred and sixteen, or one hundred and seventeen, or one hundred and eighteen, or one hundred and nineteen, or one hundred and twenty, or one hundred and twenty one, or one hundred and twenty two, or one hundred and twenty three, or one hundred and twenty four, or one hundred and twenty five, or one hundred and twenty six, or one hundred and twenty seven, or one hundred and twenty eight, or one hundred and twenty nine, or one hundred and thirty, or one hundred and thirty one, or one hundred and thirty two, or one hundred and thirty three, or one hundred and thirty four, or one hundred and thirty five, or one hundred and thirty six, or one hundred and thirty seven, or one hundred and thirty eight, or one hundred and thirty nine, or one hundred and forty, or one hundred and forty one, or one hundred and forty two, or one hundred and forty three, or one hundred and forty four, or one hundred and forty five, or one hundred and forty six, or one hundred and forty seven, or one hundred and forty eight, or one hundred and forty nine, or one hundred and fifty, or one hundred and fifty one, or one hundred and fifty two, or one hundred and fifty three, or one hundred and fifty four, or one hundred and fifty five, or one hundred and fifty six, or one hundred and fifty seven, or one hundred and fifty eight, or one hundred and fifty nine, or one hundred and sixty, or one hundred and sixty one, or one hundred and sixty two, or one hundred and sixty three, or one hundred and sixty four, or one hundred and sixty five, or one hundred and sixty six, or one hundred and sixty seven, or one hundred and sixty eight, or one hundred and sixty nine, or one hundred and seventy, or one hundred and seventy one, or one hundred and seventy two, or one hundred and seventy three, or one hundred and seventy four, or one hundred and seventy five, or one hundred and seventy six, or one hundred and seventy seven, or one hundred and seventy eight, or one hundred and seventy nine, or one hundred and eighty, or one hundred and eighty one, or one hundred and eighty two, or one hundred and eighty three, or one hundred and eighty four, or one hundred and eighty five, or one hundred and eighty six, or one hundred and eighty seven, or one hundred and eighty eight, or one hundred and eighty nine, or one hundred and ninety, or one hundred and ninety one, or one hundred and ninety two, or one hundred and ninety three, or one hundred and ninety four, or one hundred and ninety five, or one hundred and ninety six, or one hundred and ninety seven, or one hundred and ninety eight, or one hundred and ninety nine, or two hundred.

Problems of Staffing

... have something well worth preserving. A special affection for what is their own and for their own leaders, who are capable of administering a not-severely, but in the full glare of public opinion, is an fact being developed in the native courts in justice of the Native administrations in Africa. Among other things these administrations frequent now even on their own school, dispensaries, and public works, and run them very well. The staffing of a Native administration is which presents many problems, particularly the rise of a new class of educated Africans, trying to avoid the emergence of an ignorant, uneducated class. These educated men are absorbed as court clerks, treasurers, agricultural instructors, assessors and assessors, government workers, secretaries, Native representatives, sociologists, dispensers, schoolmasters, market assistants, operators of the native produce such as coffee and so on. In the present stage in parts of East Africa employment in all these jobs is only an intermediate stage to appointment as a headman which in its turn is the first step towards becoming a chief and, after a few years, a chief. In most parts in the Native administrations are open to talent. The main problem is the hereditary principle of inheritance, which is usually a great deal of inheritance, which enables the man to be chosen as a chief. A large number of candidates. By all the main educational process is a difficult one in both ways. We try to ensure on the one hand that those who may be called upon to act as chiefs or advisers are educated, and on the other hand that those who have passed through the general school system may be able to find openings on the staff of the Native administration.

Adaptation to Particular Circumstances

The system must, of course, be adapted to the needs and environment of particular and very varied Native communities. Take for example, the school of the Native Education Federation in Tanganyika. This is a boarding school, so that it is able to take children from the whole area of the tribal federation, and open to the present there have usually been children of headmen, other persons in suitable positions who may expect later on to occupy possible positions in the tribe. They are taught methods of agriculture and animal husbandry which are suitable for practical application in the improvement of their country. They learn practical cal-

culinary methods, and other work, which should have an immediate application in the standard of housing, food, and beasts. The system of discipline in the school of the structure of headmen, chiefs, and tribal chiefs, which exists in the administration is preserved, the atmosphere is held by the boys. The school has its own court, just like the tribal court, and the boys there try such offences as drinking, making a noise in the dormitories, and other people's belongings, and failing to turn up for school, and failing to be court then. The school is part of the local chief, who reviews the boys and confers on them. It is considered just that the boys learn respect for their own tribal institutions and feel themselves to be part of tribal society, with the chiefs and people take great delight in the life and progress of their school.

Encouraging Native Institutions

I think I have now made it clear that our object is to give Africa a real share in their own government, and to train them in the art and practice of a civilized administration. We want to ensure that native institutions while being preserved are not allowed to stagnate, but are encouraged to evolve and become more and more accessible to their people. This policy, of course, involves a considerable degree of guidance and instruction by the trained British officers of the territory. I have already given an example of how this works out in the case of the action which might be taken to avoid soil erosion by wind. However, this guidance and advice is not meant to be inter-fering, but to help, and this might have the effect of weakening the sense of responsibility of the African who is himself carrying out the administration. In a sense of responsibility, particularly in a matter of financial expenditure, only if there are considerable free decisions and cases and if the results of the decisions and of the cases are well as the successes. It goes without saying, of course, that with which responsibility can be delegated to a tremendous extent from the type of organization which already exists in the community concerned. Not all African tribes are as highly organized as are Nigeria or Buganda. Even within a tribe different circumstances may be, and the decisions taken in different parts of our Africa are not necessarily the same.

The Spirit of the Colonial Empire

I have only one more thing to say, and that is that we are doing and will be doing more and more. I have been able to see the progress of one of the most important of the least widely known of the tribes of East Africa, and I am sure that anything else that we do in the attempt to rule the world is a good thing. We are to say to seek out and to do what is best and permanent in the individual and in the community. The manifold differences of the tribes are to be taken into account, and the British tradition of government is to be maintained. The free constitution of government is to be maintained, and the best and most satisfactory external rule imposed in the long run, is a satisfactory substantial government, in accordance with the traditional characteristics of one's own people.

Amalgamate The Rhodesias

Mr. Huggins on Southern Rhodesian Problems

THE HON. MR. MARTIN HUGGINS, Member of Southern Rhodesia, made a strong plea for increased settlement in the Colony and for early amalgamation of the Rhodesias when he addressed the Rhodesian Council in Salisbury on Monday afternoon.

He addressed the East African Group which had invited him to speak in his recent visit to London. Mr. Huggins said he was glad the Rhodesian Council had since been formed. It had been a happy thought to run off the business of the two without any distinction between Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

These distinctions have lasted far too long, he continued, and every year of delay makes it more and more difficult to consolidate the territories associated with the name of Cecil Rhodes. I do not intend to quarrel with the amalgamation of the territories, but doing it over a long period of years, and it has been particularly important in the inauguration of inter-territorial co-operation has proved absolutely conclusively that if an territory is ever to be united, it will have to be made very near future. Otherwise, they will draw so far apart in many ways, that it will become almost impossible to proceed for the amalgamation of the territories in London. Something had been done in that direction, but he hoped there would be still closer union. (Hear, hear.)

Contrasts of the Past and Present

Speaking to those who had lived in Southern Rhodesia in, and to all to talk of the good old days. Mr. Huggins said they were not so good as they had the time, and some of those people would find it a valuable price to the Colony if they were a return visit, and remembering the good old days and their discomforts, saw present-day Rhodesia and realised to tell England of the wonderful developments that had taken place and of the Colony's progress.

"Many of you would receive a shock if you could see what had been done in the last decade," he continued. "The people of this country are just beginning to get interested in the present, and still more in the future of Rhodesia. The fact that the Imperial Government has thought fit to appoint a British Commissioner for Rhodesia is an indication that certain people are taking notice of us. We who have been there only comparatively recently—I have been there only a few years—have seen remarkable changes.

"Today we have no difficulty in financing our budget. You will remember the difficulties that faced the British South Africa Company in finding the money for the ordinary services of the Colony; the Company had to carry a deficit; they had no borrowing power; development was held up for want of loan money; and the Company started the Colony through the first 20 years of its history, and in 1923 the Government had to carry the burden. That has disappeared. We have had a Responsible Government, and in the last year we have had either a balanced budget or a surplus.

"There was a good deal of criticism of the Colony this year on the ground of the increasing of all the financial in the kind of the budget. The financial in the kind of the budget was not the reason for something causing the... But that

has not been a very considerable reduction in taxation these years ago, we should have had a surplus of £1,000,000, and that in a country with a population and expenditure of about £3,000,000, and need more than 200,000 sealers.

It is a country where it is easier to absorb what Southern Rhodesia can produce, and completely unskilled. It is a country where it is easier to absorb what Southern Rhodesia can produce, and completely unskilled. It is a country where it is easier to absorb what Southern Rhodesia can produce, and completely unskilled.

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After describing the progress of the building of roads, bridges, and development of the Colony, Mr. Huggins said the Colony now provided first-class facilities. A very good attraction would be the building of a new bridge across the Zambezi at Chirundu, affording a grand tour for people touring in Africa. These would then be no excuse for the tourist going over the same piece of ground twice in a tour of the Rhodesias.

Progress

"Native beliefs and customs are... Native people are capable of doing what they do today," he said. "They are not to be guided in the way of progress. Some of the people have been laid out for them with out interest in the walks of life. I am confident that the people of Rhodesia are in a position of sub-stance and responsibility. The country can ever be great in a state of poverty. The whole of Africa merely by itself."

"If the reverse, there is a... employers say they will have to put up with... they got more efficient workers, they... to increase wages. In some walks... could now afford to pay more, but... on tangerine ground." (Laughter.) "The... prosperity... only when the masses know... it is the... bias, or prejudice."

"I have to cut out colour and... people into the proper channels if our white... is not going to be pulled back... the transition stages you must take care that the... are not pulled back to the Native... of poor whites, whereas South Africa has 400,000 poor whites, we have only a few on the Eastern border, where they are out of mind and out of sight; but their children should be brought up in boarding schools and... than their parents."

Attractions of Nyasaland

Mr. Keith Tucker's Review

SIR HAROLD KITCHEMASTER, Governor of Nyasaland, was unfortunately prevented from fulfilling his promise to address the East African Group of the Overseas League last week by his illness, which was duly taken up by the short speech by Mr. Keith Tucker, Chairman of the Protectorate.

Describing an imaginary route from the east of north-east Rhodesia to the west coast of East Africa, which compares favourably with any other in East Africa, across the Lower Zambezi drainage, one of the finest bridges in the world, and onwards through a series of sisal, which necessarily necessitates the use of a motor vehicle, he also points out the many other attractions of the country.

He also points out the many other attractions of the country, and it is hard to convey a true impression of the fluctuating nature of the country. They think that if they get to the top of the mountain, they will find a wide view of the country, but in fact, the view is so limited that it is difficult to get a true impression of the country. The country is so beautiful, and the climate is so ideal, that it is a pity that it is not more widely known.

How Flourish

Zomba, the principal capital, is a busy city, and the roads are well maintained. The country is so beautiful, and the climate is so ideal, that it is a pity that it is not more widely known. The country is so beautiful, and the climate is so ideal, that it is a pity that it is not more widely known. The country is so beautiful, and the climate is so ideal, that it is a pity that it is not more widely known.

Leaving Zomba you pass through a country which is used to be a European tobacco plantation, but since the war has broken out, other countries have investigated the possibilities, and now Southern Rhodesia is a large producer and holder of the market. The Nyasaland tobacco industry is in a very difficult position, owing to the competition from the other countries, which has consequently been a very unprofitable one. Our purpose is to show how the industry can be developed, and how the country can be made more profitable.

Further south at Livende you cross the Shire River, and a few weeks ago carried steamers from Lake Nyasa down to Blantyre. It has long been closed, but the opening of Lake Nyasa, 80 miles away, has been a great help, and it looks like a real river again.

Delightful Lake Shore Resorts

The north-bound traveler's next call is along the coast, a delightful resort. After because it seems to be a very nice place, and other people are coming to it. There are two hotels, and the food is very good. There are also some very nice places, and the climate is very good. The country is so beautiful, and the climate is so ideal, that it is a pity that it is not more widely known.

At Lilongwe we pass through a country which is used to be a European tobacco plantation, but since the war has broken out, other countries have investigated the possibilities, and now Southern Rhodesia is a large producer and holder of the market. The Nyasaland tobacco industry is in a very difficult position, owing to the competition from the other countries, which has consequently been a very unprofitable one. Our purpose is to show how the industry can be developed, and how the country can be made more profitable.

But he does not say how much he will receive. Next day he brings four bags, and he cheerfully carries 20 pounds of them. The load of over 50 pounds belonging to a Bantu.

Continuing along the Great North Road, which reaches the north end of the lake, the most interesting part of the country is reached. The mountains are very high, and the climate is very good. The country is so beautiful, and the climate is so ideal, that it is a pity that it is not more widely known.

The tea industry, the most important European industry, has progressed remarkably during the last few years. We have had a very good crop, and the price is very high. The country is so beautiful, and the climate is so ideal, that it is a pity that it is not more widely known.

In the Highlands of Nyasaland the climate is ideal, pleasantly warm in the sun and pleasantly cool in the shade. In Zomba the best time to visit is from the beginning of June to the end of August. Then visitors are always struck by the colour relations between black and white in Nyasaland, our ladies can do a great deal of the bush and the perfect, safe and steady work for which we have largely to thank the natives, and their work and influence. As to the European community in Nyasaland, it is a very small one, but it is a very good one.

Mr. Tucker, on having been in the country for a short time, has been very successful in recruiting of Nyasaland natives for work in the Rhodesia and South African mines. He has said that the present scheme was a very successful one, and was a real boon to the Nyasaland people, many of whom had returned to their own homes in excellent health after a year on the Rand.

Need for Government Policy

Mr. Tucker's review of the situation in Nyasaland, the excellence of the roads, the courts and standards of agriculture, the progress of the mining industry, the progress of the Government, and the progress of the country, is a very good one. He has shown that the country is very rich, and that it has a great future. He has also shown that the country is in a very difficult position, and that it needs a government policy to help it to develop.

Having shown some of the progress of the country, Mr. Tucker then points out the need for a government policy. He says that the country is very rich, and that it has a great future. He has also shown that the country is in a very difficult position, and that it needs a government policy to help it to develop. He says that the government should do more to help the country, and that it should do more to help the people.

Mr. Tucker agreed with Sir Harold KitcheMASTER's development programme for the country, and he was an ardent supporter of the programme. He was also a very good speaker, and he was very well received by the audience. He was also a very good writer, and he was very well known in the country.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Missionary Pioneers.

Is the Church State of Kenya?

To the Editor of "East Africa and Melanesia":
Sir—An article in your issue of the 15th inst. of Kenya, have given considerable attention to the subject of the recent correspondence in the "African" and "Africanist."
Having read Mr. H. G. Lister's article on the subject of Mr. Kratochvil's letter, I am glad to find that the

1833 Roman Catholic missionaries expelled from the country. All subsequent missions were either massacred or abandoned, they managed to bring. There were four missions in all, but all were abandoned. There were also some attempts to establish missions at intervals. In 1730 a Roman Catholic missionary had been attached to the Portuguese garrison at the East Coast, but by 1735 had been expelled. In 1760 the British Naval Officer, on his way to India, visited the coast towns of Zanzibar, and found nothing but a few scattered natives.

The first mission presented by the Portuguese to the British was the Roman Catholic missionary society, which was founded in 1833. It was founded by the Portuguese at the East Coast, and was the first mission to be established in the country. It was founded by the Portuguese at the East Coast, and was the first mission to be established in the country.

1833 The Church of England missionaries were the first to work in the interior of the East African continent. They were first established at Shika. Through the influence of the British, the first mission was expelled, and shifted his base to

1840 The first mission to work in Mombasa for the U.M.S. was the first mission to work in Mombasa for the U.M.S. It was founded in 1840, and was the first mission to work in Mombasa for the U.M.S.

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opening up of North Africa and the East, and the mission year which began to work vigorously in the interior of the continent under Western auspices. The first mission to work in the interior of the continent was the first mission to work in the interior of the continent.

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Statements Worth Reading

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... and Mrs. ... have returned ... Beaufort Gardens ... beginning of July.

... Mr. Haskett of Lusaka, has been ... as the guest of Captain John Brown, the former Northern Rhodesian M.L.C.

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MINING SHARE ADVISE COUPON

June 3, 1967

... of ... of ... were received ... the King ...

Mr. H. R. Montgomery ... of the ...

Major ... has made a good recovery ...

The newly elected committee of the ...

... to the Imperial Institute ...

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... of the Royal Empire Society ...

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East Africa Diner

Applications for ... East Africa Diner ...

Air Mail Accelerated

The Imperial Airways ... air mail ...

Imperial Service College

... of the Imperial Service College ...

Obituary

Mr. H. J. Barron ... Mr. A. Ambrose Smith ...

AN AUSTRAL RETURN ROUTE ...

Uganda Company Progress

The net profit of £200,000 compared with a net profit of £150,000 in 1955. It is noted that the annual accounts show a year of steady growth in the amount received for each acre of sisal where in this respect the accounts covering the 10 months ended October 31, 1956, are based on the new cultivation. In addition to the drainage work done in 1956, the value of the sisal crop has increased in other reserves, amounting to £260,000. The company's buildings, machinery, plant, fixtures and fittings have all made considerable progress.

Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, M.P., the Chairman, has retired from the board owing to increasing commitments on his part. Major J. Buckley, D.S.O., M.C., and Mr. W. We Higgin have been appointed directors.

East African Power and Lighting

Directors of the East African Power and Lighting Commission announce the payment of a final ordinary dividend of 4% making 7% for 1956, the same as for the previous year.

Barclays (C.C. and O.) Dividends

Barclays Bank (D.C. and O.) has declared for the half-year ended March 31, 1956, interim dividends at the rate of 8% per annum on the cumulative preference shares and at the rate of 5 1/2% per annum on the "A" and "B" shares, less tax. They will be paid on June 17.

Magadi Soda Debentures

An offer to purchase at 127 1/2% per cent. the outstanding £225,700 of the mortgage debentures of the Magadi Soda Company has been made by Imperial Chemical Industries, who will pay all interest on the debentures. The price is substantially above the average of quotations during the last few years.

Water Supply

The Water Court has granted Kutal Municipal the right to draw 500,000 gallons a day from the Oduap River for the town's new water scheme. The original application was for 1,200,000 gallons daily, but the Court considered that the grant would ensure an adequate supply for many years to come.

East African Customs

The Minister of Finance has told the Southern Rhodesian Parliament that 57% of the total revenue from Customs duties was derived from imports of tobacco, cigarettes and motor trade imports, while the average amount of duty received from other goods was only 10% of their value on importation. For goods of moderate value entered the country in 1955, the duty was 10%.

Coffee Trade Conventions

The conference of producers of coffee in East Africa, Uganda and Tanganyika, which opened in Nairobi on the establishment of the Coffee Association of Eastern Africa, will discuss the possibility of forming a coffee trade organization. It is hoped that the association will be a reality within a month. Representatives of the conference, made of the East African Coffee Producers' Committee, a trade association, and several of the major coffee plantations in East Africa, met at the East African Coffee Exchange.

Standard Bank Dividend and Bonus

The directors of the Standard Bank of Southern Africa have resolved to submit to the shareholders a dividend of 10% and a bonus of 10% on the basis of the 1955-56 financial year. The directors also recommend that the company should purchase 10% of its own shares. The directors also recommend that the company should purchase 10% of its own shares. The directors also recommend that the company should purchase 10% of its own shares.

Mammut Museum Display

The Mammut Museum in London has a display of the bones of the mammoth, which were found in the peat bogs of the Norfolk and Suffolk coast. The bones were found in the peat bogs of the Norfolk and Suffolk coast. The bones were found in the peat bogs of the Norfolk and Suffolk coast.

Coffee Sold for Charity

Particulars of the coffee sold for charity in the London market last week for 11 bags of extra coffee auctioned to the benefit of the East African Charitable Fund. The coffee was sold for 11 bags of extra coffee auctioned to the benefit of the East African Charitable Fund. The coffee was sold for 11 bags of extra coffee auctioned to the benefit of the East African Charitable Fund.

Bible for Africa

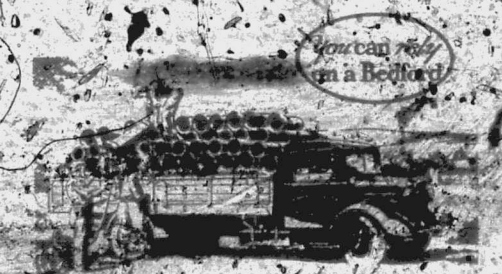
Several Bibles printed in the East African countries for the African Bibles Society, Northern Rhodesia, have been sent to the British and Foreign Bible Society. Numbers of Bibles who have been sent to the British and Foreign Bible Society. Numbers of Bibles who have been sent to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

A Rhodesian University

Mr. C. Bickhoff, Chairman of the Rhodesian School Advisory Committee, and recently the Chairman of the High School Activities expanded on the Rhodesian University. Mr. Bickhoff, Chairman of the Rhodesian School Advisory Committee, and recently the Chairman of the High School Activities expanded on the Rhodesian University.

For Native Children

Following an appeal by Sir Herbert Dore, the Rhodesian Charitable Trust has started a fund for the education of native children. The Rhodesian Charitable Trust has started a fund for the education of native children. The Rhodesian Charitable Trust has started a fund for the education of native children.



For long life low cost transport!

The powerful 27 hp six-cylinder engine and modern engineering advancements of these sturdy Bedford trucks enable them to make head up the heaviest loads. Simply on the road and easily manoeuvrable, you'll find them great money savers too. They save fuel consumption and maintenance time and make the most of your driving.

Bedford

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May we demonstrate the most cost efficient Bedford to you?

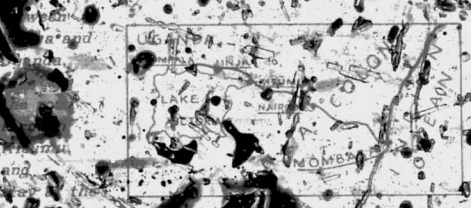
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Salisbury
Hotel

... only a
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When Motor



KISUMU HOTEL

poisons in
the blood

caused by weak kidneys

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... makes matters worse ...

... this special medicine ...

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each kidney pill

40

40 YEARS
EXPERIENCE
OF
INDIAN
ENGINEERS

JOHNSON & FISHER

BULLWAY
MILBERT
GATGOMA
BEIRA

BACON & HAM

SHOULD BE OF STANDARD QUALITY

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Obtainable from all ...

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... Hotels and Clubs
... and ...

... LONG DRINK
... 1 and Soda (or Apollinaris)

Tested steel
ensures extra

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50 GAL. BAILING HOOPS

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BRAND

50 GAL. BAILING HOOPS

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CLINCH WAGONS
DRAGAL TYPES



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Economical
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ask for Catalogue of Series of Engines and Boilers



ROBEY STEAM ENGINE CO. LTD.
LONDON, ENGLAND

Middle Share Bonus

A extraordinary general meeting of Anglo-Congor Mining Co. Ltd. was held at 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, on Wednesday, April 23, 1936, when the following resolutions were passed:—
1. That the shareholders of the company be and they are hereby authorised to issue the company with a share bonus of 10% of the paid-up capital of the company to the holders of the ordinary shares of the company as at the date of the meeting.

Boxing of the Goldfields

Boxing of the Goldfields. The boxing of the Goldfields of the Anglo-Congor Mining Co. Ltd. was held at 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, on Wednesday, April 23, 1936, when the following resolutions were passed:—
1. That the shareholders of the company be and they are hereby authorised to issue the company with a share bonus of 10% of the paid-up capital of the company to the holders of the ordinary shares of the company as at the date of the meeting.

The Anglo-Congor Mining Co. Ltd. has a paid-up capital of £1,700,000. It is a public company and its shares are listed on the London Stock Exchange.

Consolidated Gold Fields. The consolidated gold fields of the Anglo-Congor Mining Co. Ltd. are situated in the Gold Coast, West Africa. The company has a long history of mining operations in the region.

Rhodessa Copper and General Exploration. The Rhodesia Copper and General Exploration Co. Ltd. is a subsidiary of the Anglo-Congor Mining Co. Ltd. It is engaged in the exploration and mining of copper in Rhodesia.

Decorative Exploration Company. The Decorative Exploration Company is a subsidiary of the Anglo-Congor Mining Co. Ltd. It is engaged in the exploration and mining of decorative minerals in the Gold Coast.

The Anglo-Congor Mining Co. Ltd. is a public company and its shares are listed on the London Stock Exchange. The company has a long history of mining operations in the Gold Coast and Rhodesia.

Company Progress Report

Kenya Gold. The Kenya Gold Co. Ltd. has reported a profit of £50,000 for the year ended 31st March 1936. The company's production of gold has increased significantly compared to the previous year.

Kenya (Sudan) Gold. The Kenya (Sudan) Gold Co. Ltd. has reported a profit of £30,000 for the year ended 31st March 1936. The company's production of gold has also increased significantly.

Anglo-Congor Gold. The Anglo-Congor Mining Co. Ltd. has reported a profit of £1,000,000 for the year ended 31st March 1936. The company's production of gold has increased significantly.

Decorative Gold. The Decorative Exploration Company has reported a profit of £50,000 for the year ended 31st March 1936. The company's production of decorative minerals has increased significantly.

Decorative Exploration Company. The Decorative Exploration Company is a subsidiary of the Anglo-Congor Mining Co. Ltd. It is engaged in the exploration and mining of decorative minerals in the Gold Coast.

The Anglo-Congor Mining Co. Ltd. is a public company and its shares are listed on the London Stock Exchange. The company has a long history of mining operations in the Gold Coast and Rhodesia.

Spirit of London

HOLLOWAY'S LONDON GIN

A promise for... with all the...
...to... the...

HOLLOWAY'S ALL-WAY GIN

RED WINGS & HOLLOWAY'S GIN
73, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4

Anglo-Congolese Company, Ltd.

Improved Financial Outlook

The financial position of the company is now in a very satisfactory position. The directors have been successful in their efforts to reduce the losses incurred in the previous year. The company has been able to secure a number of new orders, and the production of the motor plant has been increased. The company has also been able to secure a number of new contracts, and the production of the motor plant has been increased. The company has also been able to secure a number of new contracts, and the production of the motor plant has been increased.

Improved Financial Position

The items of cash at the bottom of the credit account have increased. The company has been able to secure a number of new orders, and the production of the motor plant has been increased. The company has also been able to secure a number of new contracts, and the production of the motor plant has been increased.

The company has been able to secure a number of new orders, and the production of the motor plant has been increased. The company has also been able to secure a number of new contracts, and the production of the motor plant has been increased.

Increased Profit on Motor Plant

The profit on the motor plant has been increased. The company has been able to secure a number of new orders, and the production of the motor plant has been increased. The company has also been able to secure a number of new contracts, and the production of the motor plant has been increased.

What's Important to You

The figures of the company's performance are very satisfactory. The company has been able to secure a number of new orders, and the production of the motor plant has been increased. The company has also been able to secure a number of new contracts, and the production of the motor plant has been increased.

UNION-CASTLE LINE ENCIRCLES AFRICA

Mail Service to **SOUTH AFRICA**
 via Madag.
 Fortnightly Inter-continental sailings to
SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA
 via Capetown, Durban, Natal, East Africa
EAST AFRICA
 via Bombay, Borneo, Java, East
 Indies, Ceylon, Madag., Mauritius, Natal, South Africa, South America, West Indies, New York and South and East Africa

Direct Carriage for Passengers to New York and South and East Africa

LIST OF SAILINGS

Ship	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Union Castle	June 15	July 15	Aug. 15	Sept. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15
Dunster Castle	June 22	July 22	Aug. 22	Sept. 22	Oct. 22	Nov. 22	Dec. 22
Cassinon Castle	June 29	July 29	Aug. 29	Sept. 29	Oct. 29	Nov. 29	Dec. 29
Dundas Castle	July 6	July 6	July 6	July 6	July 6	July 6	July 6
Dunoon Castle	July 13	July 13	July 13	July 13	July 13	July 13	July 13
Langhly Castle	July 20	July 20	July 20	July 20	July 20	July 20	July 20
Strick Castle	July 27	July 27	July 27	July 27	July 27	July 27	July 27



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