

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, July 21, 1966
Volume 14 (New Series) No. 722 A
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Weekly, 30s. Yearly, post free
Mail Edition: 1s. Weekly, post free
to British East, Central and South Africa

Founder and Editor:
S. Logan

Editorial and Publishing Offices:

10, Great Tithe Street, London, W.1.

Telephone: WATSON 370 & 797

Telex: LINDA 37 LONDON

Principal Contents

PAGE	PAGE
Matters of Moment 1335	Background to the News 1346
Labour Problems 1337	Botswana 1348
Protestant Dinner 1343	Botswana News 1351
Medical Problems 1344	Botswana News 1351
Who's Who? M. R. K. J. 1345	Zambia Exporting 1351
	Thailand 1351

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE DISCUSSION of major problems between senior representatives of Governments and leaders of industry and commerce have everything to recommend them, and Major Orde

The Serious Study pointed Labour Adviser of **Labour Problems.** The Secretary of State for the Colonies has done well to mark his energy upon the new duties he can claim an expression of his views to the Executive Council of the East African Board, whose members, as will be seen from the full report elsewhere in this issue, seized the opportunity to suggest directions in which Colonial Governments might co-operate more effectively. If the serious labour troubles which are a phenomenon of the modern world are to be avoided in East Africa and Rhodesia, as we believe they can be, woiden by statesmanship on the part of employers and the authorities, it is essential to compile all the relevant information necessary for sound judgments; and that can be achieved only by the employment of well-chosen specialist officers, who, if they bear heavy responsibilities, will also enjoy splendid opportunities of guiding opinion in European and African circles by the use of liberalism and wisdom.

One of the chief causes of the unemployment is the poor state of health upon the average African in the tribal environment. The British Major Orde has long been a proponent of the use of disinfectants and other measures to prevent the victim of merrita from becoming a chronic sufferer from malaria, which he would otherwise be a labourer in which, many such labourers he performs inferior quality of work, and the quality than it ought to

be. An essential factor in the improvement of the labour position, and in the advancement of the African, is thus the raising of his standards of health and life, the funds for which can come only from the development of the natural resources of the different Dependencies. There is thus the vicious circle of development restrained by the general condition of the people, while their condition can be substantially ameliorated only by the increase of funds at the disposal of the state, which must lead to general development for an expansion of its social services.

Though in recent years there has been a growing appreciation in East Africa and Rhodesia of the part which well-trained Africans can and should play in the advancement of their countries, far too many people still think in terms of the employment of European specialists. Even the admirable report of Lord La La Ware's Commission on Higher Education in East Africa, which so clearly showed the need for Africans to be trained in medicine, engineering, agriculture, and the like, has not met with anything like the public attention it merits. It is the significant contribution of the Imperial Government and the Governments of Uganda, Tanganyika Territory to the endowment fund of the new Makerere College have been accepted by the public with tolerance rather than hailed with enthusiasm. If the new Makerere is to be the success which the East African Dependencies should have, it is essential that it should enjoy the goodwill of the public, and that it should be able to attract the best brains and that it should be able to provide the necessary

of the right kind, six Philip Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, and the originator of this particular case for the better training of Africans, has pleaded his case with eloquence and conviction, but he should be receiving much greater co-operation, particularly from Kenya, which has been disappointingly slow to announce any contribution to the endowment fund, though the Colony stands to gain prominently from the work which it will be the responsibility of the college to discharge.

The immensity of its scope is obvious from the references made by Major Orde Browne to what has been done in French West Africa where, if it is to be believed, there is a close correlation between the educational programme and that for the development of the general territory, thus ensuring a permanent advance in the general interest and the employment and contentment of the Natives who have been selected for higher education—who are situated at all stages that only a few of their number will and desired posts, but that the other avenues open to their talents are not less worthy in essence, the remarks of the Labour Adviser confirm a plea for proper planning; and we have for years urged that there should be planning committees territorially and inter-territorially, so that, by the collaboration of officials and non-officials, each State and group of States should decide in what direction it would be wisest to advance, thus bringing into the general policy a continuity and an inspiration which are now sadly lacking, and the existence of which depends almost entirely in most cases upon the personality of the Governor, although that may not handicap enough, when the right man has been placed in the right place and has adopted the right policy, he may have the champion standing himself suddenly removed from Africa, to which he has perhaps devoted some three decades of his life, he cannot do some West Indian, and in which he does nothing, which does not really attract him in the least, and in which his accumulated knowledge will be largely wasted. It is so often in the consideration of public matters of East Africa that we are brought back to the aspect of emergency administration of the territories, of better management of the affairs which will result in the creation of an African branch of the Colonial Service.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE has so often been mentioned, as pouring the oil into the German Colonies, and the oil was shed on Saturday by The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post from London, that Mr. Lloyd George means of the rest of the world Germany's war spoils are the Colonial Claims. It is of great importance, for, after a most interesting review of the German Colonies, he comes to himself to the regretful declaration that the position of the Mandates and the Government, except under conditions of a financial crisis, should make it impossible

for Germany to convert her hold on an African Colony into a formidable military, naval or air menace to her neighbours, since it is a stark dilemma to the Nazis; if once given a foothold in Africa they would cheerfully and promptly break any undertaking which they might have given, and proceed to exploit to the uttermost the strategic value of the area which other Powers had deep credulous enough to surrender. Mr. Lloyd George's conclusion can, in present circumstances, be interpreted only as a reflection of Germany's Colonial claims. The reasons of copyright his argument can, unfortunately, not be quoted at length, but it may be said that he has dealt with this important subject in a more worthy manner, and has once more set on record the fact that the avowed intentions of German Colonial policy during the War resulted in complete unanimity amongst the Allied Statesmen that the German Colonies should not be restored to their former owners. At a time when Colonial propaganda was being introduced from Germany, the pronouncement of a British Prime Minister at the time of the Treaty of Versailles is most opportune.

NAZI GERMANY will soon have in following an end of Reich institute for the training of Colonial administrators. "When the Day of Justice breaks," the regimented German Press announced last week, "a trained corps of Germany Trains Colonial Administrators will await the order of the Fuehrer"—Administrators trained, it was explained in the application to the Colonies of the Nazi racial theory and in the Nazi conception of the functions of Colonies, a duty of which it is to satisfy both their own economic needs and those of the Reich. This, Germany has been told, involves a strict separation between Natives and Germans; in fact, there is to be a proviso that all the prospective administrators shall be married men—a provision which will be welcomed by all who knew German East Africa under the Fuehrer's regime, and have no forgotten the promiscuous practices instituted by Carl Peters, now elevated by Hitler's Germans as the pattern and exemplar of German Colonial behaviour, and followed by so many of his successors in the colonial service of

any colony which had the misfortune to be divided over to Germany would become, like Austria and parcel of the Nazi Reich, with all that that implies. So it takes no great effort of the imagination to picture what would happen in East Africa, Tanganyika, German territories of Germany, Cameroons, were allowed to resume control. Surrendered Jews would, of course, be expected with all those circumstances of grossness and degradation that have characterized their treatment in Austria—their hands would be bound kindly handling in Africa, and for those known as antagonists of Germany, but the best interests of a town made there would be a fair compromise in the hopelessness of such a step in Nazi Germany, searching inquiry into the conduct of Natives and their relations with the British would be included with colonial punishment for any

The continuing of a digested African in a main-
 takingly encouraged by the British during these
 post-war years, would be allowed and the natives
 enrolled for the economic enlightenment of the Territory,
 as laid down in the scheme. Nor do British
 settlers or Indian traders have to scape, although we
 need not press such a Levantine idea of a betrayal
 of the trusteeship with Great Britain has accepted.
 But these considerations, serious as they are, need
 not unduly alarm anyone, for there can, of course,
 be no thought of surrendering the Territory to
 German clamour, however persistently it may be
 organised. The Germans, if they were not the
 world's worst psychologists, would realise that to train
 administrators of territories which they wresting
 from us at an early date is as injudicious a
 procedure as they could well adopt.

THE NATIVES of the Rhodesias and
 Africa, with a few exceptions, they
 may fairly be ignored in this connection, cannot
 in their present state be expected to understand
 the broad principles of policy.
 The African, or to grasp long-range schemes
 of witness, devised as much for their benefit
 as for that of the Europeans who
 now inevitably impinge upon their life and economy.
 Their views are so limited and their outlook is so con-
 fined that it is not surprising that the Native witnesses,
 who have appeared before the Royal Commission,
 have nearly all opposed amalgamation of the
 Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and, indeed, any sugges-
 tion for altering their present political status. It is
 unfortunate, too, that they are liable to scares
 founded on misapprehension and fostered by im-
 possible rumour, such as the fear entertained by
 Southern Rhodesian Natives that amalgamation
 would involve their removal into Northern Rhodesia
 and its conversion into a Native State, that idea
 gained wide currency, but has, it is hoped, been
 finally removed by the formal declarations of the
 Prime Minister, Mr. Huggins. Similarly, the curious
 conceptions held by Native witnesses in Nyasaland
 of the conditions under which their compatriots live
 in Southern Rhodesia, demonstrably wrong and
 fictitious though they were, so materially influenced
 the evidence they gave as to rob it of the value it
 would otherwise have possessed.

The Commissioners are not likely to be misled by
 such Native views, which, however, may be used
 upon by irresponsible Members of the House of
 Commons anxious to embarrass the Government
 under a policy of amalgamation for the
 the Commission to have and the Government
 and the African, from the point of view of the
 of the European. This
 made his own views on the questions
 recently advanced, thus confirming the
 necessity of a policy, which considers a
 even the Government
 may be safely decided upon, if only the
 impossible policy, involving the
 of the African, and that some trust

claim with the native conception of the value of
 cattle. Even the most factious opposition can
 hardly deny that destocking will be the long run
 benefit the native, will indeed save his land from
 becoming a desert; but meanwhile fecundity is ex-
 hausted in hindering it. Such is statesmanship.

A similar outcry may shortly be heard about
 restrictions on Native honey-gatherers, whose in-
 sufficient activities are exposed in the latest report of the
 Kenya Game Department, which throws a Juridical
 light on the African practice
Wanton Damage to his own land and his utter lack
Honey Gatherers. of foresight. Kamba, Sanye
 and Nyika tribesmen, it is related, go about with
 firesticks in the driest part of the year, cutting down
 age-old trees and setting fire to others to smoke out
 the bees. "No one matters to these folk," writes
 the Warden of the coastal areas, "provided they get
 a little honey worth a pinch of beer." He has
 seen "the awful spectacle of the Ghiesbreghts mas-
 sive and smoke from end to end forty miles at
 least." With emphatic emphasis he declares
 that such wanton destruction must be stopped, pointing
 out that already "the long stretches on the Athi
 River absorb the few just bare earth, sand and
 rock." Although no doubt, come down in time
 on these examinations, so another ancient Native
 custom will disappear, it is proposed to regulate with
 the usual strictness the activities of the honey-gatherers.

IN COMMENTING a couple of months ago on the
 acquittal by the High Court of Tanganyika of two
 Native hunters in Mbulu district who had confessed
 to spearing and killing a child in order to "blood"
 their spears, we expressed regret
 Hyenas Hunted in the annual report of the
 San Commission, while men-
 tioning the technical requirements of British
 law responsible for so absurd a result. We have
 learned recently that the High Court took the view
 "No body no conviction," and accordingly waived
 the confession as the instrument of the self-
 designated murderers and of the whole district. Three
 similar murders were committed from an unsuccessful
 and while one speared a child in the bush,
 their companion speared a child in the bush and
 their spears, and the confessions were ad-
 mitted in evidence. In the event of the child who
 they speared guilty to the murder. The
 High Court confined the sentence to two months
 for the child who had killed the child whose body
 but acquitted the other two because no trace could
 be found of the girl boy had killed, the boy
 are particularly numerous in that district.
 Amably even what the vulgar had held, while
 should the fact that they had killed a child
 and was a great force. The judge was not to draw
 any conclusions from the fact that the child
 was a Native, and that the child was the admin-
 istrative law to the level of the law.

Labour Problems of the Territories

Secretary of State's New Labour Advice, Outline His Policy

NATIVE LABOUR PROBLEMS in East and Central Africa were specially considered at the July meeting of the Executive Council of the East Africa Board, which was presided over by Major Orde Browne, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who has recently assumed the exalted position in Southern Rhodesia, and who was previously Labour Commissioner in Tanganyika Territory.

Colonel C. R. Ponsbury, M.P., Chairman of the Board, said that Members were grateful to Lord Parnell for having created such an important new post in the Colonial Office, which evidently had need of the constant advice of an experienced officer. The Colonial Office had been groping for years for a solution of East African labour problems, indeed in Kenya, Tanganyika, Nyasaland and Uganda there had been repeated inquiries into these questions.

The report recently published in Tanganyika had in some respects startling, one of its revelations being that some 350,000 acres of no work at all during the year either for themselves or for other people. The inertia of the African was generally recognised, except by some persistent critics in the House of Commons, and in the House, who spoke and wrote as though English standards could be applied. Nevertheless, there had to be an advance in civilisation only if the African made his contribution by producing on his own account or by working for other Natives, for the Government, or for European or Indian industries or agriculture.

Major Orde Browne's Review of the Position

Major Orde Browne said that whereas the Colonial Offices of France and Belgium had given a great deal of attention to Native labour questions, the British Colonies had hitherto been largely left to find local solutions. Now it was clear that concerted action was desirable and that there must be collected in London adequate data bearing on the problems, data which could be made available to responsible territories at need. For lack of information, and that comparative collection practices and legislative local inquiries had often failed to get to the root of the matter, but with the creation of machinery for the purpose, improvement might be hoped.

Specialists were needed in the Territories to forecast labour needs, to study questions of supply and to advise those responsible for the development which might be expected in the Territories; they had a right to expect that they would be able to say whether there would be any demand, and satisfaction of it, whether it could be obtained or not, and during dependency. A good deal of attention in the Colonies about "interference from outside" was certainly a matter in which the Secretary of State, Mr. Downing Street might be expected to be helpful.

The arrangement of 1936 between Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and a vassal land, the Native Inland Commission, Major Orde Browne, Secretary of State for the Colonies, had been the first step towards the relations between the three territories.

The truth is that the most serious labour problem in Southern Rhodesia is the shortage of labour in the gold mines. The shortage is not proceeding at all rapidly, but it is becoming more serious. The truth is that the most serious labour problem in Southern Rhodesia is the shortage of labour in the gold mines. The shortage is not proceeding at all rapidly, but it is becoming more serious. The truth is that the most serious labour problem in Southern Rhodesia is the shortage of labour in the gold mines. The shortage is not proceeding at all rapidly, but it is becoming more serious.

The question of Community Wage Rates. About 1930 the employment of Native labour in East and Central Africa was at a peak level, demand considerably exceeding supply; then, during the general depression, labour had to be found in all directions; now come renewed shortages and complaints of serious and increasing shortage. Not many people seem to realise the extent of the problem as affected by the new requirements of the Rand, which seeks an additional fifty thousand native labourers in the coming year, and which has already contracted to take 100,000 additional in the year from Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, with the possibility that that number will be augmented. Development of the Copperbelts of Northern Rhodesia and of gold mining in Tanganyika Territory are other factors of consequence.

Industries now paying low wages must expect considerable difficulty in maintaining their position unless these wages can be considerably increased, or some exceptional measures are adopted. Consider the case of the security of Northern Rhodesia who, seeking labour for the production of tin, in the month of August will require 10,000 of his labour. He will have to go to the mines of Northern Rhodesia, and the transport of his labour to the Rand is even considered. The transport of labour by air and from the mines of Northern Rhodesia to the Rand is even considered. The transport of labour by air and from the mines of Northern Rhodesia to the Rand is even considered. The transport of labour by air and from the mines of Northern Rhodesia to the Rand is even considered.

It is interesting to note that the Rand is showing a marked increase in the demand for labour, and that the industry of the Rand and Northern Rhodesia is the tobacco growers can afford to pay labour only a little more than the price of the tobacco. The Rand is showing a marked increase in the demand for labour, and that the industry of the Rand and Northern Rhodesia is the tobacco growers can afford to pay labour only a little more than the price of the tobacco. The Rand is showing a marked increase in the demand for labour, and that the industry of the Rand and Northern Rhodesia is the tobacco growers can afford to pay labour only a little more than the price of the tobacco.

...for some educated natives...
 ...the...
 ...must provide better accommodation, better food,
 better medical treatment and progress...
 ...there had been great improvements in the
 best plantations in recent years and a consequent
 improvement in the physique of the natives. That
 there was room for still further improvement seemed
 to him to be proved by the fact that the standards
 were raised to ten to twelve times the wages current
 in Tanganyika and seven or eight times those current
 in Nyasaland; they would be raised still further unless they
 felt that they could not commensurate value from
 that labour.

Workmen's Compensation Out of Date

Geoffrey Peto, before the Labour Commission, said the proposed introduction of workmen's compensation in Tanganyika and the African Dependencies on which the Colonial Office had shown a disposition to follow the provisions even though the circumstances were so different from those of this country, the principle of such legislation had already been discredited in Canada and other countries which were recognising that it was far more important to compensate the worker than merely to compensate him, and the Imperial Government was about to appoint a Royal Commission to study the whole matter in Great Britain. It was therefore the wrong moment for such legislation to be introduced upon British Africa, particularly in view of the fact that quite a lot of the same kind of industry could have provided world-wide employment for the commission working on the profits of the mining companies, so that the Government, at the best, get only half of the money which the employers would clearly be far more inclined to provide as a whole for that money to be expended on a more advanced and increased medical services which than upon an out-of-date compensation system.

Major Orde Browne replied that the authorities were fully alive to that aspect of the matter and to the grave difficulty of providing workmen's compensation of a modern standard, but that his personal opinion was that nothing more could be insisted upon something being done. He dissociated Mr. Peto's point that if the compensation theory was once adopted it would be very difficult to get it changed. He said that the compensation theory was not a theory and he hoped that the compensation theory would not prevail.

An Obstacle to Development in Uganda

Mr. A. S. M. Cameron argued that in Uganda the main obstacle to development was the fact that the Government were prevented by the provisions of the Land Ordinance from improving their lands when they could do so in the first instance only for six months, with the prospect of another contract only for another six months. He said it was necessary to encourage the labourers to settle on the land with their families on the estates in order to secure a trained and regular labour force. Present policy was, he thought, caused by fear of a revolution.

Mr. Orde Browne raised the question of whether to develop by means of imposing a tax on labour or by the Government's own expenditure of avoiding defaulting on or over the Budget. He said that the Government had to be careful not to overdo it, and that the removal of the tax on labour would be a great help. He said that the Government should be careful not to overdo it, and that the removal of the tax on labour would be a great help. He said that the Government should be careful not to overdo it, and that the removal of the tax on labour would be a great help.

...the...
 ...with the...
 ...state...
 ...plantation...
 ...for the avoidance of disease in Africa...
 ...of a greater importance than the establishment of...
 ...of treatment centres and characterised as...
 ...uneconomic and unsatisfactory some of the...
 ...question made in the recent Tanganyika report...
 ...the health and welfare of native employees...
 ...the...
 ...conditions in such a country...
 ...native wages rates...
 ...of the labour was fully...
 ...was to...
 ...educated and...
 ...become political agitators.

Sir Humphrey Leggett's Suggestions

Sir Humphrey Leggett said that the protective work large of an...
 ...India, Malaya and Ceylon had been so striking that...
 ...arrangements...
 ...of Africa under...
 ...the Ross Institute to be...
 ...Assistant Director...
 ...at a cost of some...
 ...to £6,000...
 ...which...
 ...East Africa...
 ...it occurred to him that...
 ...they had a...
 ...binding...
 ...years...
 ...they...
 ...character and...
 ...members of the...
 ...other clerks...

He hoped it would be possible to correlate agricultural and...
 ...with labour...
 ...to...
 ...for...
 ...East Africa...
 ...four...
 ...which would...
 ...reduce...
 ...more difficult...
 ...programme as Major Orde Browne outlined.

Colonel K. Tucker was...
 ...the...
 ...of...
 ...mission...
 ...part of...
 ...more...
 ...supplied...

...the...
 ...whether...
 ...prevailing...
 ...the...
 ...had...
 ...with...
 ...the...
 ...sums of money...
 ...invested...
 ...of...
 ...without...
 ...supply...

...the...
 ...Africa...
 ...means...
 ...difficult...
 ...the...
 ...for...
 ...European...

"Mandala" Made Nyasaland

Fredrick Jackson, Sir Haffner Johnston, and many other officers of the U. G. R., and costly task of the surveys for the Uganda Railway; the disposal of territory from the coast across the so much feared Arab Desert to the Victoria Nile; the immense expenditure for portages and transport in front of savage tribes, like the Galla; and the amazing success of the combined efforts of Sir William Bishop Tucker and Lord Lugard to get Uganda (and incidentally, Kenya) for the Empire.

The plan came in 1895 when the Foreign Office, having in mind the assumed that Uganda took over East Africa and the I. B. C. rendered its Royal Charter, receiving as compensation the sum of £250,000—four-fifths of which was paid out of Zambiar funds as a loan. So the shareholders of the Chartered Company got £100 for each £1 share.

A. L. C. Celebrates Diamond Jubilee
 DAVID LIVINGSTONE, the great missionary, was nevertheless a true Scot. In the instincts of his race for commercial progress, and on the lines of his expedition he conceived the idea that a railway would be a vital factor in opening up Central Africa, destroying the "barriers" and uplifing the natives. His fellow Scots, led by those famous brothers, the first Moir, were quick to seize the opportunity, and backed by still more Scots at Home, they founded in 1880 the African Lakes Corporation, known all over East Central Africa as the A. L. C. "Mandala" is its justly celebrated diamond jubilee.

Many-sided Enterprise

While the Chartered Company was of existence, Smith, Mackenzie & Co., in Zambiar, acted as merchants and general agents of the I. B. C. A., collecting Customs duties from the main land ports and acting as the Sultan's "flesh openings" for its enterprise, as well as the building of the Uganda Railway. Its goods and even camel caravans, carried material for the men and food for the Indian coolies working in the connection, though financially these enterprises did not pay for themselves. It opened up immense lands, and carried with them tons of mangrove bark, and it exists to-day on the growing sisal in Nyasaland, and coffee at Niangoni and Mwanza, and sisal in the interior.

Manchester cannot not entirely claim to have produced gas and oil. The Corporation found itself compelled to buy the Arab slave-raider and slave trader, and to that end organised a rough and tough, but efficient little army under the command of a captain (now Lord) Lugard. During the fighting both the Moir brothers were severely wounded, yet Mr. Fred Moir, now 86, is still an active Chairman of the board of the Corporation. Long may he preside over its affairs!

Business were established in Zambiar, Kisumu and Kampala in 1890. In 1900, 1901, 1902, and 1903, and in 1904, and 1905, they came into its domain one after another. Business has been conducted ever since in the same manner, but in the public mind it remains the famous trading enterprise throughout East Africa as S. A. I. & C. There has been a long and honorable career in this history. It has not only made a fortune, but has also saved an immense amount from an unexplored land.

A Fine Record of Service

The Corporation opposed the Portuguese, who were jealous of rival and feared the loss of their monopoly of arms, ammunition and even captured by their expenses—though the original capital was only £12,000!—put the first steamers on Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika and on the Zambezi and Zire Rivers; sent out two civil engineers to make the first railway surveys in Nyasaland; and it has played an important part in the Government's work of change, and organised the first two prospecting expeditions for minerals; though without practical results—indeed, they admittedly discovered no minerals in the country—until, in 1904, mainly through the urgent representations and influence of the Corporation, the British Government took over Nyasaland and Botswana.

It is a history which is a credit to the British Empire.

In six years the Corporation has worked hard, its capital has played a valuable part in Nyasaland's public life, has paid more than £2,000,000 dividends and profits, and soundly made Nyasaland part of the British Empire, and with its capital increased to £1,000,000, it has now a European staff of over 1,000.

The Settlement of Refugees

It is WINTER, and on a certain day of the Eastern Conference a German refugee returned to his native land, having been expelled from Austria, returned to his native land, and was allowed to settle in the colony. The refugees were welcomed by the authorities, and a settlement was made for them. After a short time they were allowed to settle in the colony, and a settlement was made for them.

It is understood that the Government is now in the active consideration of the settlement of refugees in the colony, and that a scheme is being prepared for their settlement in the colony. It is not now a question of immigration, but of a settlement of refugees in the colony, and that a scheme is being prepared for their settlement in the colony.

Future of Rhodesia

Evidence in Favor of Amalgamation

The Royal Commission inquired into the possibilities of an amalgamation of the two colonies has heard in Cape Town the evidence of the selected members of the Northern Rhodesian Council, who were most outspokenly in favor of amalgamation. The representative of the Government, Mr. Brown, said that his evidence was in favor of the amalgamation of the two colonies, in default of immediate realization of a policy of giving the Southern Rhodesian railway turned over to the Northern Rhodesian Government. Alternatively, he recommended a federated Advisory Council with the Governor of Southern Rhodesia as its Chairman.

Members of the elected members of the Northern Rhodesian Council, who were most outspokenly in favor of amalgamation, said that they would be in favor of a federated Advisory Council with the Governor of Southern Rhodesia as its Chairman.

Statements Worth Noting

**Mr. Reginald Edwin Robins
C.M.G., F.R.E.**

Let me emphasize that the message about the road to education is not a selfish message for himself, but as it is written, the reproaches of them that reproach thee. Let us see. — Rom. 12: 13.

I have always found Mr. Malcolm MacDonald a first class listener. — *M. J. M. Laidan, O'Keefe*, warning the police is a form of sport that has its devotees. — *The Daily Free Press, in an editorial.*

It is well known that the Kikuyu cannot, and will not, live in hot desert countries. — *Journal of the Royal African Society.*

The terrors of the African jungle were absolutely nothing compared with the terrors of that 200 miles of so-called road from Mombasa to Nairobi. — *Mr. Corfield, quoted by The East African Standard.*

We all need a good bolt now and again to break a front of complacent wool-gathering. — *The Hon. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, in a letter to the Conference of Roman Catholic Native Teachers.*

The giant forest hog of Kenya is much less ferocious than either of its better-known relatives, and captured specimens show as much intelligence and docility as the average dog. — *Miss J. Carr, president of The Observer.*

The likelihood of an increased rainfall being brought about by the flooding of the Zambesi (Zambesi) is perhaps more than is possible or probable. — *Mr. N. L. Blackmore, in The Farmer Weekly, of South Africa.*

The statement, which is frequently made, that which causes so much unhappiness to European agents, that a surgical wound heals badly in hot climates, is not correct. — *Dr. C. H. Howat, in The East African Medical Journal.*

There was one of the ancient virtues of the African, who was a slave trader, and the rich, possession city that was a mart of commerce, and the laws of the law and theology upon the laws of the law. — *Mr. R. P. Jones, in A Chronicle of the East.*

At present, it is usually about half as valuable as a sample of cattle manure containing similar amounts of moisture and earth. — *Mr. J. G. Jones, Soil Chemist of the Department of Agriculture, in The East African Medical Journal.*

The boys and girls of Southern Rhodesia are far more valuable than all the gold and diamonds that the colony will produce, for it is their education that the future will depend. — *Mr. J. G. Jones, in The East African Medical Journal.*

The standard for all members of the East African Professional Hunters' Association should be high, not only about whom there is the highest regard, regarding sporting matters, but also in all the game laws being accepted. — *The East African Medical Journal.*

This emphasis upon the health and sanitary approach, this concept of a medical department, should be the simple one of the people is certainly the most practical one. — *W. H. Wilbanks, in The East African Medical Journal.*



When road congestion at the traffic to and from Uganda caused Sir Christian Peaking, then General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, to telegraph to England for the immediate dispatch of an able railwayman of all-round training, particularly in the handling of traffic, the appointment was offered to Mr. R. E. Robins, who had then been for some 17 years on the staff of the Great Western Railway and had passed through its special training branch created for officers selected responsible posts. He was also Brunel Medalist at the London School of Economics.

When the railway was transferred to the Government, Mr. Robins was appointed General Manager in 1924, and held the post until 1931. He was then appointed General Manager of the East African Railways and Harbours.

Such a man, with his wide experience and high reputation, was a most valuable asset to the railway. He was a most successful manager, and his work was highly appreciated. He was a most successful manager, and his work was highly appreciated.

Background to

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

The raising of the Air Estimates to 11,000,000 for 1936 is only one sign that Government is determined to make this a war-time side of our air defence and one emergency in the shortest possible time by the fullest use of modern engineering and training resources available. That is even more important than the establishment of a given figure of first-line strength which might well understate this country's relative strength when other factors, such as efficiency of machines, quality of personnel, and the extent of reserves, are taken into account. It is quite untrue that the fresh expansion of British air power is slowing the pace in the armaments race. A more accurate deduction would be that in such a race the permanent establishment of any long lead by any great country is impossible, and that it would be the sanest common sense in all countries to see how the race can be terminated by general agreement.

Concentration upon air defence is clearly making the British people more far-minded. That is no bad thing, though the unlimited development of military air power comes with it the seeds of catastrophe for civilisation, yet the technical advances in the science of flying carry also with them the seeds of a tremendous advance in civilisation. — *The Times*.

Italy and Spain. "Do Conservatives suppose that Mussolini, who is also a realist, will demand no reward for the blood and treasure he has expended upon Spain? Do they imagine that the German technicians will leave no plans behind? Do they believe that the 500 German families who have settled in Bilbao have gone there purely on *Kraft durch Freude*? Do they suppose that the new aerodromes in Navarra, in Huesca and Guipuzcoa, and in the region of Vizcaya, will be dismantled when the Civil War is over? Do they really believe that the harbor works in Lasajas are intended as anything less than a submarine base? How do they explain new fortifications of Encarnación, San Sebastian and Irun? Do they ignore the fact that Germany is acquiring control of the Basque mines and that exports of iron ore to Germany have almost doubled? Do they imagine a Spain which has lost her independence and gold reserve will be able to keep open the closed market which she will continue to have with us as before? And do they think that France will not have to fight on two fronts and that her own military forces will not be called upon to see to it?"

— *The New Republic*, Feb. 12, 1936.

Persecution. "Along the Ringstrasse in Vienna walked an elderly Jew, accompanied by four young Nazis. He had a long beard which fell in two waves on each side of his chin. To the points of the two waves there had been tied red ribbons from which cords passed over each shoulder. The cords were held by two of the Nazis, who were driving him at carefully regulated intervals and in carefully chosen parts of his person. In the center of Vienna young girls in the afternoon. A group of young Nazis provided with handkerchiefs, dishcloths, and towels, vigorously wiped and knotted these slowly running out those of the Jewish boys who were Jewish and carrying them behind them about a head with knitted dishcloths." — *The New York Journal*, regarding the story of an eye witness in L. Spain.

Germany. "The Spanish War has not only been a splendid school of war, but also an excellent pointer. For rarely was there a man it is necessary to devise means long beforehand whereby one may get at the enemy, his commercial and sea routes, his means of transport, his fixed and movable *potential de guerre* everywhere where serious war operations may be expected. A State like ours, not being in a position to acquire the necessary *points d'appui* by direct action, must fix up the gap; thanks to its alliances, which we have done by our Italian agreement in the Berlin-Rome axis, and by our intervention on General Franco's behalf. We have thus got at the most important vital lines of England and France." — *General von Reichenau, speaking in Berlin*.

Spain. "World opinion has been assured that so long as the independence of Spain is concerned we shall not give in. It must be accepted as an axiom that we shall resist as long as there is foreign intervention in Spain, whether 20 or only three. Provinces remain to us with the present Army, or with forces which need a few thousand men." — *General Franco*.

The solution of the Spanish problem is international elimination of foreign intervention. Countries engaged in the same and adjoining centers of activity should maintain a mutual assistance in case of emergency." — *General Franco*.

Compulsory Emigration. "The Third Reich counts 350,000 Jews still in Germany of her original 500,000, and with 100,000 in Austria, has invented a system of economic, physical and moral maltreatment to compel the emigration of this unwanted section of her nationalities. The sufferings undergone by the Christians are incredible. Their employment is taken away, their social contacts destroyed, their very children maltreated and turned into objects of derision. And when they attempt to emigrate, to flee from these intolerable conditions, their property is confiscated and they are thrown resourceless on the mercies of a suspicious and unfriendly world. This is the offence in this country responsible for their being is that in their veins runs that blood pure or even largely diluted, which they share with the founder of the Christian civilization." — *Simon N. P. Simpson in the "Pittsburgh Standard"*.

Agriculture. "It is a delusion to imagine that agriculture is in a position to render as great a service as it did in 1914. We have lost land during the last 10 years to the extent of over 50,000 acres a year. A hundred square miles of land has been lost every year in building roads, aerodromes and so on. Since 1914 arable land has gone down by 2,000,000 acres. There are far fewer horses to work the land, and if it is said that tractors would make their place it must be remembered that petrol and oil could be at a premium in wartime. Since the agricultural has lost 200,000 skilled men who could not be easily replaced. My first reaction to Mr. Chamberlain's speech was a feeling of consternation. If the Prime Minister meant that it was not right at present to let the agricultural industry on a wartime footing, and to plough up oak and beechwood pastures and parks, but that he intended by every possible means to increase the fertility of our land and enable farming to obtain a reasonable profit, I agree with him. But if it is the intention of the Government just to keep agriculture alive in suspended animation like the Sleeping Beauty, to be awaked in the event of war by a kiss from the Minister of Agriculture supplemented by the Minister of the Reich, I do not agree with him." — *General Franco*.

PERSONALIA

Mr. J. C. Asherson, Chief Secretary of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, has been appointed to the post of Chief Secretary of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, and will be leaving for Nairobi in the near future.

Mr. J. C. Asherson, Chief Secretary of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, has been appointed to the post of Chief Secretary of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, and will be leaving for Nairobi in the near future.

The late Mr. P. J. Dawkes, a former director of the Mamba Trading Company, has left an estate in Great Britain valued at £100,000.

Mr. A. C. M. Beckman, a former Director of the Department of Agriculture and Forests, is now in England on a long holiday.

The late Mr. J. M. Arthur, a former Director of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, has been appointed to the post of Chief Secretary of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, and will be leaving for Nairobi in the near future.

Mr. A. C. M. Beckman, a former Director of the Department of Agriculture and Forests, is now in England on a long holiday.

Mr. J. A. Lofan, managing director of Dickson Anderson & Company, agents for various Nyasaland tea interests, has joined the board of Colonial Wharves, Ltd.

Mr. Isaac Pieters, a Rhodesian pioneer, has added £1,500 to his original gift of £1,000 to the Matabeleland Rugby Board for the building of a pavilion and dressing rooms.

The Duke of Devonshire, formerly the Marquis of Hartington, Under Secretary of State for the Dominions, has accepted the office of President of the British Empire League.

Madame J. Rooco, of Naivasha, and Mr. W. H. W. Patterson, of Tororo, have been awarded prizes of £25 each in the power competition organised by the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

Sir Stewart Symes, Governor-General of the Sudan, and Lady Symes, were the guests of honor at a meeting of the Colonial Empire Union at the Savoy Hotel, London, last week.

Lady Brooke-Popham, who attended during her visit to Kenya during September, has postponed her departure until November, the day of the visit to Kenya of the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester.

Kenyan to remember Dr. Francis C. Kelly, who was appointed a Member of the Medical Council of Kenya, will be interested to learn that the Government has granted a special allowance to him for his services in the past.

Mr. J. C. Asherson, Chief Secretary of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, has been appointed to the post of Chief Secretary of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, and will be leaving for Nairobi in the near future.

Mr. J. C. Asherson, Chief Secretary of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, has been appointed to the post of Chief Secretary of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, and will be leaving for Nairobi in the near future.

Mr. J. C. Asherson, Chief Secretary of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, has been appointed to the post of Chief Secretary of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, and will be leaving for Nairobi in the near future.

Mr. J. C. Asherson, Chief Secretary of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, has been appointed to the post of Chief Secretary of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, and will be leaving for Nairobi in the near future.

Mr. J. C. Asherson, Chief Secretary of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, has been appointed to the post of Chief Secretary of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, and will be leaving for Nairobi in the near future.

The following have been appointed members of the Kenya and Uganda Harbour Advisory Board for two years: Lieutenant Colonel H. W. C. Griffiths, Mr. A. E. M. Crisp, Mr. A. Davies, A. S. Folkes, Mr. H. V. Gandar, Mr. H. Goodland, and Mrs. J. C. White.

Captain H. E. Wood, of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, has been appointed a director of the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company, Ltd., and of the Dar-es-Salaam Electric Supply Company, Ltd., in place of Mr. J. C. Asherson, who has resigned.

Mr. J. C. Asherson, Chief Secretary of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, has been appointed to the post of Chief Secretary of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, and will be leaving for Nairobi in the near future.

Mr. J. C. Asherson, Chief Secretary of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, has been appointed to the post of Chief Secretary of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, and will be leaving for Nairobi in the near future.

The following have been appointed members of the Kenya and Uganda Harbour Advisory Board for two years: Lieutenant Colonel H. W. C. Griffiths, Mr. A. E. M. Crisp, Mr. A. Davies, A. S. Folkes, Mr. H. V. Gandar, Mr. H. Goodland, and Mrs. J. C. White.

Captain H. E. Wood, of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, has been appointed a director of the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company, Ltd., and of the Dar-es-Salaam Electric Supply Company, Ltd., in place of Mr. J. C. Asherson, who has resigned.

DAILY
BOVRIL
for
EXTRA FITNESS

The funeral of the Duke and Duchess of York was held on an island in the Bay of Biscay on Monday. It was an extraordinary event, and was probably the most magnificent funeral by imperial power in the world. The journey by the Duke and Duchess to the Bay of Biscay, where many members of the family of Sir Montague Boscawen had been, lasted during the night, for the Duke was attacked to day by the Bishop of Durham. Charles has been restored through the mediation of Sir Montague and his two sisters.

Recruitment in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territories for the re-organised Central Frontier Force is, we learn, proceeding briskly, thanks chiefly to the exertions of 15 King Boys, who have been awarded the Meritorious Service Medal by the Imperial Headquarters, London. The King Boys' activities are mainly confined to the mountain and highland areas.

Sir Alfred H. Pease, who has made several big game hunting expeditions in Central Africa, said in a letter to *The Times* last week that he has slain one African elephant tusks each about 12 feet long, the outer curve, and weighing together 403 lb. when dried and scraped. He recalled that Major P. H. G. Sewell, soon after he killed an elephant whose tusks weighed 375 lb.

The following have been commissioned as District Police Magistrates of the Constabulary Force in the Districts named: Lt. Col. F. S. Morden, Districts C. Nairobi, Major A. H. W. Cresswell, M.G., Districts A and B; Captain J. M. Dodding, Districts A and B; Captain J. C. G. Clouston, Districts A and B; Mr. W. H. Streeb, Districts A and B; Mr. A. G. Ross, Districts A and B; and Captain W. H. Dickens, Districts A and B.

Mr. G. P. Kenny, who is shortly due to be sent on leave from Northern Rhodesia, has for the past two years edited *Time*, the African and Anglo-Native newspaper published by the Government of Northern Rhodesia. Mr. Kenny was engaged in journalism in Fleet Street for two years before he joined the Colonial Civil Service in 1930. He has since been District Officer at Kasempa, Ait. Corn and Lusaka, and magistrate in Broken Hill and Lusaka. He is a keen sport, a good pianist, and an enthusiastic footballer, who has done much to encourage football among the Natives.

The Duchess of Gloucester

Academy, Picture and a Kenya Poem

Some weeks ago, it is reported that this year's Royal Academy is to perpetuate a portrait of Mr. Duke of the Duchess of Gloucester in her native cottage set in a landscape, and wearing a jacket and tie, he made of the first tweed produced in Kenya. The paragraph in question was quoted by the *Daily Mirror*, which offered a prize for the best poem on the subject. The award went to an anonymous contributor, who, under the pseudonym 'Rita Valla', wrote:
"Glimpses of infant features broken, and windy sky;
Over the wide red woods and the wild flocks flying by,
The Duke Duchess (creaming) her on a log by her side,
Sees not the purple mountains the valley dark and wide.
Her skirt is hairy tawny, her jacket Kenya tweed,
To all her Scotch surroundings she seems to fit to tread,
Like a bonnie, Parisian daughter, she smiles a little,
A baby's mind is curving her prettily in the while.
Her tartan (mistaken) of Scotland, of her hair and of eyes,
But her Kenya coat reminds of a distant fairland.
The Scotch of Nantli flame, sees of the jacinths, bough
And the venerable oak of *rose wa Kamgu!*"

Nursery Governesses

Opportunities for Kenya Girls

It would be most probable if I had a certificate to say so as a good nursery governess, than a good governess with a *brook*, *brook*, *brook*, *brook*, at a party at the Lady Northey Home, Nairobi, at which a scheme by the Mothercraft Training Society was discussed.
The criticism of some Kenya mothers that they did not want their daughters to become nursery governesses was, said Lady Northey, quite wrong; it overlooked the problem of Native *ayahs* and those from the best of the best and the fact that the training of young children was a task which every Kenya girl should take pride in.
The training which girls would receive under the scheme would qualify them fully for children's *ayahs* and enable them to fill the shoes of their Native *ayahs*, simply because many parents are quite un- able to afford to employ a European *ayah*.
The scheme has the Governor's support, and a Government grant for the year.

Shows on Colonial Empire

THE Royal Empire Exhibition, which is to be held at the Exhibition Grounds, will be inaugurated on Monday by the Director of the Imperial Institute, who will make his subject "The Colonial Empire." On Friday, Mr. W. G. Wiggin will speak on sisal, on August 25 Mr. J. Milligan will describe the East African cotton industry, on September 22 Mr. Robert Newton will speak on East African coffee, on September 26 Mr. S. S. Murray, the Nyasaland representative in London, will lecture on tobacco, and Mr. W. A. Legg will recently be general manager in Kenya of the African Highlands Produce Company. The exhibition series will be a fair on tea growing, accompanied by films, will take place in the East African

Whiteways Ciders Ltd. London

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

M.I.E.

Sole Exporters
MORRIS WOLSELEY LTD. (BUS & LIGHT TRUCKS)
and the world's largest organisation solely
devoted to the export market
of British motor vehicles



Aerial view showing the building's size and the buildings covering 500,000 sq. ft.

Line of cars waiting to be packed awaiting export to various countries

View of the factory which leave M.I.E. cars

Part of the factory showing the main entrance to the factory

MORRIS INDUSTRIES EXPORTS LIMITED

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND
SHEPHERD WALK, LONDON, E.C. 2
Sole Exporters of British Motor Vehicles to
AFRICA, ASIA, AUSTRALIA, CARIBBEAN, CANADA, CENTRAL AMERICA, CHINA, HONG KONG, INDIA, JAPAN, MALAYA, MEXICO, NEW ZEALAND, PAKISTAN, PHILIPPINES, SINGAPORE, SOUTH AFRICA, TAIWAN, THAILAND, U.S.A., U.K., WEST INDIES, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN
AGENTS: M. I. E. EXPORTS LTD., SHEPHERD WALK, LONDON, E.C. 2
Sole Exporters of British Motor Vehicles to
AFRICA, ASIA, AUSTRALIA, CARIBBEAN, CANADA, CENTRAL AMERICA, CHINA, HONG KONG, INDIA, JAPAN, MALAYA, MEXICO, NEW ZEALAND, PAKISTAN, PHILIPPINES, SINGAPORE, SOUTH AFRICA, TAIWAN, THAILAND, U.S.A., U.K., WEST INDIES, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN
AGENTS: M. I. E. EXPORTS LTD., SHEPHERD WALK, LONDON, E.C. 2

COMPANY STATEMENTS

Tanganyika Concessions Ltd

Lord Sutherland's Review of the Position

THE CHAIRMAN of the Board of Tanganyika Concessions Ltd was last week in London to attend the annual meeting of the company and to discuss with the shareholders the position of the company and the prospects for the future.

The Chairman, Mr. C. B. Williams, is a well-known and experienced person and his views are highly respected. He will be asked to pay a visit to his country in the near future and to report to the shareholders on the position of the company.

Mr. Williams is a member of the board and has been in the position of Chairman since 1932. In view of the long experience of the board and the position of the company, it is not surprising that the directors and the shareholders are all in agreement that Mr. Williams is the best man for the job.

Mr. Williams is a man of high character and high ability. He has been in the position of Chairman since 1932 and has done a very good job. He is a man of high character and high ability and his views are highly respected.

The Late Sir Robert Williams

It is a pleasure to have a word about the late Sir Robert Williams, a man of high character and high ability. He was a member of the board and has been in the position of Chairman since 1932. He was a man of high character and high ability and his views are highly respected.

Mr. Williams was a man of high character and high ability. He was a member of the board and has been in the position of Chairman since 1932. He was a man of high character and high ability and his views are highly respected.

Mr. Williams was a man of high character and high ability. He was a member of the board and has been in the position of Chairman since 1932. He was a man of high character and high ability and his views are highly respected.

But Sir Robert had other qualities besides his great energy and energy. He was a man of high character and high ability. He was a member of the board and has been in the position of Chairman since 1932. He was a man of high character and high ability and his views are highly respected.

Mr. Williams was a man of high character and high ability. He was a member of the board and has been in the position of Chairman since 1932. He was a man of high character and high ability and his views are highly respected.

Mr. Williams was a man of high character and high ability. He was a member of the board and has been in the position of Chairman since 1932. He was a man of high character and high ability and his views are highly respected.

The board have given their attention to the question of carrying on the management of the company and the arrangements for the future. It is a pleasure to have a word about the late Sir Robert Williams, a man of high character and high ability.

Mr. Williams was a man of high character and high ability. He was a member of the board and has been in the position of Chairman since 1932. He was a man of high character and high ability and his views are highly respected.

Mr. Williams was a man of high character and high ability. He was a member of the board and has been in the position of Chairman since 1932. He was a man of high character and high ability and his views are highly respected.

It is not necessary for me to deal at length with the accounts before you. The results of operations for the year showed a big improvement. There was a balance of profit of some £100,000, which reduced the balance standing to the debit of £1,000,000.

The effect of the scheme for changing the balance sheet is to provide for all the shares of the company and to provide for the shares of other companies to which the company has adopted the scheme. The shareholders will be asked to vote on the scheme and to provide for the shares of other companies to which the company has adopted the scheme.

The shareholders will be asked to vote on the scheme and to provide for the shares of other companies to which the company has adopted the scheme. The shareholders will be asked to vote on the scheme and to provide for the shares of other companies to which the company has adopted the scheme.

Full details in regard to the company's affairs are given in the managing director's report and the very strong financial position of the company at December 31, 1937, as well as the improved results of the Tanganyika Railway for 1937, were highly satisfactory features. Since then there has been a set-back, largely due to the trade recession in the United States of America, but there has been a distinct sign of improvement lately.

Mr. Williams, the Chairman, is a man of high character and high ability. He was a member of the board and has been in the position of Chairman since 1932. He was a man of high character and high ability and his views are highly respected.

As regards the company's interests in Africa, Lord Sutherland has recently visited the Tanganyika Railway and has asked him to give an impression of the position of the company's mining operations. It should be possible to build up a big gold industry in Tanganyika.

Mr. Williams was a man of high character and high ability. He was a member of the board and has been in the position of Chairman since 1932. He was a man of high character and high ability and his views are highly respected.

Mr. Williams was a man of high character and high ability. He was a member of the board and has been in the position of Chairman since 1932. He was a man of high character and high ability and his views are highly respected.

The Chairman concluded by proposing the adoption of the report and accounts.

Lord Sutherland's Remarks

The Rt. Hon. Earl Grey, speaking in the motion for the resolution, said that he was glad to see the Tanganyika Railway and the Tanganyika Concessions Ltd. He was a man of high character and high ability and his views are highly respected.

Mr. Williams was a man of high character and high ability. He was a member of the board and has been in the position of Chairman since 1932. He was a man of high character and high ability and his views are highly respected.

Mr. Williams was a man of high character and high ability. He was a member of the board and has been in the position of Chairman since 1932. He was a man of high character and high ability and his views are highly respected.

Cambesia Exploring

Development of the Gem Mine

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Cambesia Exploring Company was held at the Grosvenor Hotel, London, on Monday, December 24th, 1934. Mr. Maurice Hely-Hutchinson, Chairman of the company, presided, and Mr. General Sir Bernard Ingham, the Vice-Chairman, made a brief statement in which he recalled the personal friend of the late Managing Director, Sir Robert Williams, he paid a heartfelt tribute to his memory.

The Chairman associated himself with these remarks and in expressing his appreciation of the welcome extended to himself and a tribute to the services of Sir Bernard Ingham during his term of office as Chairman of the company, he said: "The Cambesia Exploring Company was originally formed by Cecil Rhodes and Robert Williams to prospect in the now-incorporated territories of Rhodesia, and its early work led to the formation of the Tangaanyika Concessions Ltd., and the building up of a great highway and general undertakings in Central Africa. With Sir Bernard Ingham's death we have succeeded in bringing the company now being passed, and the time to take stock of the company's assets."

Liquid resources at the close were some £4,000 less than in the year, and the book value of shares of other companies shows a decrease of some £30,000, the latter being due to 181 shares and redemption of debenture notes. The net assets of the company's holdings at December 31st were £2,500,000. The book value of the shares of other companies, having regard to the unissued shares of the Tangaanyika Concessions, Kenan Concessions, and Union Mines, held by the company, will be £2,500,000. Other improvements in the balance sheet are:

Reserve Accounts

There is a small debit balance resulting from the company's operations in the year. The main cause of this is the sale of 200,000 shares of the company, made for the purpose of improving the cash position and providing funds for developments in other directions. A certificate of the company was obtained in connection with Tangaanyika Concessions Ltd. to purchase the valuable Ridge 8 and Nawa-Mwa-Mintzi concessions in the Tangaanyika Territory and to provide funds for the Gem Gold Mine Company, a continuing development of the Gem Mine. It is considered desirable for administrative purposes to be sold to the public. This has been done and funds have been provided for the Gem Concessions and to develop the sections of the Gem Company of 220,000 acres, and to provide funds for the Gem mine, with a view to the production of gold early next year on a commercially profitable scale.

The effect of these operations is that the Gem Company will have sufficient funds to put it on a working basis on a regular production basis, and the proceeds from the sale of shares should enable the company to increase its production of gold.

With regard to Tangaanyika Concessions, the effect of the capital reorganisation has been to provide a separate charge to that company's position and to provide income for seven months ending in 1934. The £8,000, which will not be available for the Gem mine for 1937, will be available for the Gem mine dividends, and it is hoped that a dividend for the period on the Preference Stock of Tangaanyika Concessions may be paid towards the end of the year.

This Year's Gold Mines

Mr. Godfrey Fell's Address

THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Gold Mines Association was held at the Grosvenor Hotel, London, on Monday, December 24th, 1934. Mr. Godfrey Fell, Chairman of the Association, presided.

An appropriate address was given by Mr. Godfrey Fell, Chairman of the Association, having read the report, containing the accounts and the directors' resolution. Mr. Fell said:

"The profit for the year ending was £18,014. After clearing directors' consulting engineer's fees and all other expenses, including insurance and income tax on revenue obtained prior to the start of production. In arriving at this figure of £18,014 we have charged the mine working profit on a sum of £7,000, which represents an estimate of the cost of development of the mine during the year. The profit of £18,014, subject to income tax, has been taken to the balance sheet. We have allocated to depreciation reserve the sum of £1,782 out of this balance, leaving it to the profit subject only to income tax and S.D.C. of £15,134."

In addition to writing off other items against the capital reserve we have added to allocate the balance of the profit reserve £1,782 to depreciation reserve, which sum, together with £3,823 transferred from the year's profit, makes a total available for depreciation of £5,605. The profit for the year last year, it being able to write off the whole of our preliminary expenses amounting to £12,000, and so to have £8,000 available for depreciation, and so rendered possible by the sum of £2,000, which were previously accounted for out of the available balance of £15,150, we recommend the payment of a dividend of the rate of 3% per annum less tax. This dividend will be £4,545 gross, and leaves £8,884 for the year's profit.

Development and Prospects

Mr. Fell then reported on the development of the mine, which consisted of the following: "The development, which consisted of the following: 40 ft. of which was found to be suitable for mining to a depth of over 200 ms. These results were to some extent disappointing, but the chief explanation was that it was not in the area was dislocated by various faults in the area below the main dyke."

Development done in the sub-incline shaft should prove very interesting. The sub-incline shaft which was sunk to a depth where No. 5 horchberg level the level of the shaft on the surface below the 10th level. This we have done in the area below the level of the fault, which has been so far as is concerned. It is hoped that the value of the shaft will be a good indicator of the value of the shaft, and an average depth of 12 ins. which is a good indication that we would develop below the 10th level a lot of good value and good widths."

During the year the mine supplied the mill with 2,500 tons of ore, the ore reserves at the end of the year were estimated at 100,000 tons of an average grade of 12 dwts, with a stoping capacity of 12,000 tons of ore. At the end of the year the mill was supplied with 31,800 tons of ore, the ore reserves at the end of the year were estimated at 100,000 tons of an average grade of 12 dwts, with a stoping capacity of 12,000 tons of ore. It is too early to express an opinion on the value of the mine."

Questions in Parliament

Italian Posts Established in Kenya

MR. PRITT asked the Colonial Secretary if the Italian and Indian forces had recently occupied a portion of Italian territory on the eastern shore of Lake Rudolf. The Secretary of State replied that such a post had been established by the local Italian authorities in October, 1937, and that the matter being brought to the notice of the British Government, instructions were immediately given for it to be withdrawn. A further Italian post near the eastern shore of Lake Rudolf had recently been reported and was under consideration with the Italian Government. There had been some cases in which, by inadvertence and lack of knowledge of the ruin of the frontier posts had been established just across it, but in every case, on the attention of the Italian authorities being drawn to them, such posts had been withdrawn.

What action had the Northern Rhodesian Government taken in respect of the three Government agreements of August, 1936, in the matter of rest-places and medical and other assistance for Native labourers seeking or returning from work on the main labour centres? asked Mr. Creech-Jones.

MR. MACDONALD replied that medical facilities were available on all the main labour routes, that the Government was considering plans for the erection of rest-houses where necessary on those routes, and for the appointment of a Labour Officer to the Northern Rhodesian Government to be stationed in Southern Rhodesia and to be approved. When asked to press upon the local Government the need for action, the Minister said he would arrange a dispatch to that effect.

Questions concerning the movement of conditions of migration from Northern Rhodesia to the Luapsa colonies were asked by Mr. Joffe, who was told that during the past two years conditions had been much improved on the Luapsa to which a considerable migration of labour from Northern Rhodesia takes place. The Government had provided a large staff of administrative, medical, labour and other officers; labour camps had been set up, a hospital and dispensary established, and there had been a marked improvement in the health of the labour.

The recruitment of 10,000 Native labour from Barotseland for work in South African mines was raised by Mr. Creech-Jones, who, however, was told that the engagement of Barotseland Natives was being permitted only up to a maximum of 1,500 for an experimental period of one year, during which it would be ascertained whether their health on the Rand was satisfactory.

New Tanganyika Has Progressed

Comparative statistics for Tanganyika between 1913, 1921 and 1937, respecting Native and white population, volume of trade, expenditure on social services, wage levels, and mortality, were requested by Mr. Parnsen, and in a detailed reply the Colonial Minister gave the following information:

Population. The Native population rose from 4,100,000 in 1913 to 4,107,000 in 1921, and rose to 4,140,000 in 1937. Europeans numbered 5,300 in 1913, 2,400 in 1921, and 9,100 in 1937.

Trade. In 1922 imports and exports were £2,295,000.

BEST
KENYA
PRODUCTS
Your goods are better than
UPLANDS
LARD AND
TINNED
MEATS
Obtainable from all leading Grocers

1922, imports and exports were £2,295,000. In 1937, imports and exports were £2,295,000, respectively, making the total £12,295,000.

Expenditure on education (£2,000,000), public health (£2,000,000) and agriculture (£2,000,000) in 1937, respectively, and three other items were: Education, £92,313; public health, £201,280; and agriculture, £674,999.

Wage Levels. No records are available for 1913, but in 1921 wages varied considerably, being highest in towns and on the coast, the range in the latter area being 8 to 15 florins per month for unskilled labour, and from 15 to 20 florins per month in remote areas. For 1937 more definite figures are available. For skilled labour the range is from 15s. to 20s. per month for semi-skilled 9s. to 10s., and for unskilled 5s. to 30s. Daily rates for porters range from 20 cents to 80 cents with a daily ration at the rate of 10 to 20 cents.

German Population. The German population of the Territory in 1937 amounted to 2,981, being approximately 3% of the total white population of Tanganyika.

Asked by Mr. Roland Robinson what extent foreign political refugees were being allowed to settle in the Colonial Empire, Mr. MacDonald said there were no restrictions upon the entry of refugees into the Colonial Dependencies provided they were in a position to comply with the immigration regulations which applied to all intending immigrants, whether British subjects or aliens. He had no information as to the number of refugees who had sailed in the Colonies, but the possibility of the settlement of a number of Jewish refugees in certain areas of East Africa was under examination.

The Colonial Secretary told Captain Peter MacDonald that a copy of the annual reports of Colonial Governments would be placed in the Library of the House of Commons. Although he appreciated the importance of arranging for these reports to be prepared as speedily as possible, it would not be practicable to require Colonial Governments to furnish their reports each year in time for publication before the Colonial Office vote is taken.

Tanganyika Labour Department

MR. DAVID ADAMS asked the Colonial Secretary what progress was being made in Tanganyika Labour Department with a view to abolishing the penal sanctions in Native labour contracts, efficient labour being secured by more humane methods, and whether the Government would take early steps to abolish penal sanctions in Native labour contracts throughout the Empire.

MR. MACDONALD explained that the penal sanctions applicable to labour contracts in Tanganyika had not already been abolished, but the system had already been modified or abolished in a number of Colonies. Following the discussions of the subject at the session of the International Labour Conference, he was in further communication with all Colonial Governments on the subject.

MR. DAVID ADAMS, reminding the Minister that the Labour Department in Tanganyika was abolished in 1937 on grounds of economy, asked whether special safeguards could be instituted to prevent the cessation of necessary social work in the Colonies on future occasions, and whether he could also mention in view of the possibilities of doing the necessary work in Africa in the near future, industries which he considered that economic or essential social services could be provided in the Colonies.

MR. MACDONALD replied that the functions of the Labour Department were being transferred to the Provincial Administration, and that by the beginning of last year that transfer of the Labour Department had been completed. He said that the Government had been appointed to a four-hour shift on the Government's Chief Inspector of Labour, and that the Government had been appointed to a four-hour shift on the Government's Chief Inspector of Labour.

MR. MACDONALD said that the Government had been appointed to a four-hour shift on the Government's Chief Inspector of Labour, and that the Government had been appointed to a four-hour shift on the Government's Chief Inspector of Labour. He said that the Government had been appointed to a four-hour shift on the Government's Chief Inspector of Labour, and that the Government had been appointed to a four-hour shift on the Government's Chief Inspector of Labour.

VIROL

BUILDS FOR LIFE

1.0 oz.
while on
Milk and
Sugar

1.0 oz.
while on
Milk, Liver Oil
(and milk)

1.0 oz.
while on
Cod Liver Oil

0.5 oz.
while nothing
added to usual meals



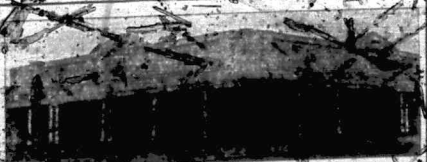
Results of Scientific Investigation
(Results published in "The Medical Director")
It is only on Virol that the child can gain the ideal
growth-rate for their age. Put your child on Virol now.
Virol also builds new strength and vitality in illness.
Obtainable at all Stores
Virol Ltd. London, W. 8, England

In Ten Acres of
Lawns and Gardens



**Salisbury
Hotel...
Nairobi**

A Country Hotel only a few minutes from Town
TERMS: From £10.00 per week, and 10s per month



COUNSELL'S LUSAKA HOTEL
In the centre of the city
MIDLANDS

DOUBLE BED ROOMS
SINGLE BED ROOMS
BATHS
TOILETS
CLOSET
DRESSING ROOMS
KITCHENS
LIVING ROOMS
REAR PORCHES
TERRACES
WATER SUPPLY
ELECTRICITY
TELEPHONE
CARRIAGES
BICYCLES
BROOMS



DON'T BE ROBBED BY THE WHITE ANT

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



WOOD PRESERVATIVE

At the Best Storehouse for all timber preservatives for sale of East Africa to the Proprietors Solignum Preservative Co. Ltd. The Street, Nairobi

Uganda Cotton Inquiry

Commissioners to be appointed by the Uganda Government to inquire into and report upon the present position of the cotton industry in Uganda and to make recommendations generally for the improvement of the industry and the regulation of the industry. The terms of reference of the Commission will be announced shortly.

The inquiry will begin early in August, and among the matters to be considered are the price formula, the reaction of the number of ginneries and the elimination of silent or redundant ginneries; the arrangements for original seed cotton when grower himself does not gin and the grower does not buy the seed direct; and the marketing of the crop.

Members of the public desiring to make representations in writing for the consideration of the Commission should submit them not later than August 15 to the Secretary, Cotton Inquiry Commission, Agricultural Department, Entebbe, Uganda.

Standard Bank of South Africa

The report of the directors of the Standard Bank of South Africa for the year ended March 31, 1937, after providing for the undivided balance of £20,925 brought forward, provides for the year's profit of £12,000, of which an amount of £12,000 is to be paid, £75,000 has been appropriated to bank premises account, leaving available £1,500,000, which the directors recommend be disposed of as follows: officers pension fund, £150,000; dividend of 5% per share on 30,000 shares, making total distribution for the year at the rate of 2% absorption of £1,000; a bonus of 3% a share, amounting to £900,000, and leaving £1,000,925 to be carried forward.

Mombasa Exhibition in 1938

PRELIMINARY work on the Mombasa Exhibition for the year 1938 is well advanced. The committee to be approached and negotiations are being made for the stands not yet arranged, including the local business houses from Liverpool, India and London.

In its annual report, the Mombasa Exhibition Committee of the Exhibition in Mombasa for 1937, Mr. M. Crisp said that 1937 was a high point in the history of the Exhibition, the attendance had begun to rise. The area had increased from 12,300 square feet in 1934 to 19,000 square feet in 1937. The attendance had shown a steady increase for a long time, and the charge for admission, with the stands had been more accessible to the public.

In the 1937 Exhibition the Mombasa Exhibition, organized by the British Association of the District Commissioner, achieved a record in the reduced both in the space reserved for the stands, which totalled nearly 9,000 square feet, and in which it was open.

Financial protection of the records by the Mombasa Association, but Mr. Crisp has announced that as the 1937 Exhibition had been a success financially, they had no need to call on their grantors for support, they were very grateful.

Full details of the 1938 Exhibition may be obtained from the Chairman, Mr. A. M. Crisp, at the Mombasa Exhibition.

KAREN ESTATES

LONG, KENYA

A NEW RESIDENTIAL AREA
GREAT POPULARITY
 ONLY EIGHT MILES FROM NAIROBI

- Residential plots of ten acres at from £20 per acre
- Obtain the following attractions:
- Electric Light
 - Water
 - Beautiful Scenery
 - Building Stone
 - Good Roads
 - Excellent Soil
 - No Rent or Taxes

Short term leases available. Extended terms of payment.

**KAREN ESTATES LTD., P.O. Box 129
 NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY**

**WISHAM RICHARDSON & CO. LTD.
 ABROADERS HOUSE, 211, STREET LONDON, E.C.3**

A New Experience for Kenya

Tanganyika Firm Invades Nairobi

The new firm of Chartered accountants, opened in Nairobi both Kenya and Tanganyika is that of Leslie St. John & Company, who, having been in practice in Dar es Salaam and Tanga for 20 years, have now opened a branch in Nairobi under the charge of Mr. Walter Campbell Angus, who has been with the firm for several years and has recently been made a partner in the firm. He is a keen yachtsman, a doughty golfer, and a skilled mountaineer. Mr. Leslie, one of the best non-officials in Tanganyika is a member of many firms, including Tanganyika Estates Ltd., the Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd., the Dar es Salaam District Electric Supply Co. Ltd., East African Goldfields Ltd., Nyandarua Salt Lines Ltd., and Tanganyika Hotels, Ltd. and the Strachan & Co. Ltd. He is also a member of the Kenya Chamber of Commerce and the recent session of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa. He is on the board of several other local companies.

The general trend of business has been very good in Tanganyika and that a professional firm having a complete organization and Zanzibar should be an office in the capital of Kenya is a promising prospect. It is hoped that the firm will be able to attract sympathetic interest by the many friends of the three partners.

Excess cotton, raised by the coast by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first five months of this year totalled 6,450 tons, compared with 6,200 tons during the corresponding period of 1937. The surplus handled over the same period amounted to 1,250 tons, against 6,000 tons.

Markets, Prices and Notes

Rainfall in East Africa

Patent... London... Zanzibar... Kenya... East African... Cotton... Sakel...

African Office in London... rainfall in the territories... Kaimosi... Nyeri... Kisumu... Kisumu...

Cotton... per ton... Gold... Bunt... East Africa... Phosphorus...

Alcohol... production... efficiency... 55 gallons...

Beans... Mauchuria... Beans... Beans...

TRADE MARK TEA MACHINERY

Beans... Beans... Beans... Beans...

EQUIPMENT with a reputation based on PERFORMANCE NOT PROMISE

INDIAN OCEAN EAST AFRICA LINE... SOUTH AFRICAN... EAST AFRICAN... MADAGASCAR

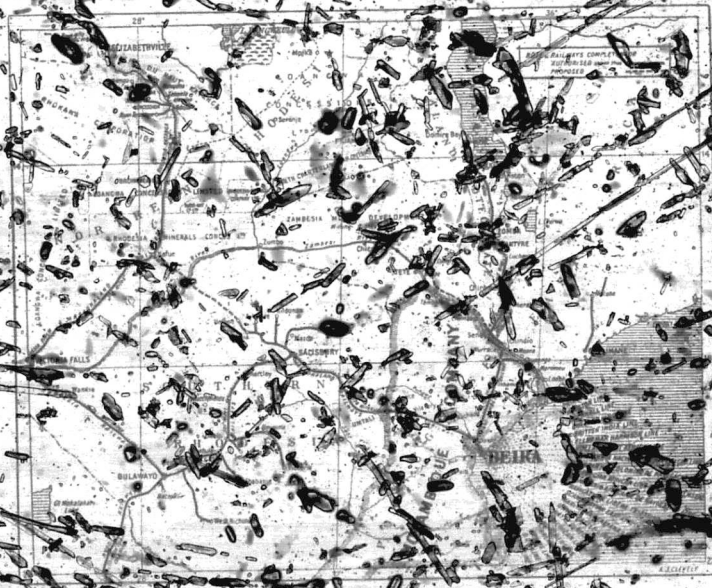
MANUFACTURED... Ltd. ...

BEIRA THE CHARMING HOLIDAY RESORT

Beira provides the ideal sought by every tourist—a glimpse of the African tropics with its allure, but without any of its discomforts.

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

There are four magnificent beaches, 100 miles of white sands, warm, sun-drenched bathing throughout the season. A few miles inland every variety of game, big and small, abounds, which may be "shot" by the visitor with rifle or camera.



Yes, Beira is a modern commercial and residential town, and nestled among the palm-trees, bougainvilleas and cashew-trees are comfortable hotels, a picture theatre, an excellent golf course, tennis courts and special sports clubs.

Beira has become the principal winter seaside resort of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and, being easily reached by air, rail and road, it is becoming increasingly popular with residents in and visitors to South Africa, with tourists from Overseas.

The Port of Beira is not only the outlet for the goods administered by the Mozambique Company of the two provinces of Nyasaland and the shores of Lake Malawi, it enjoys the monopoly of the import and export traffic of the Upper Valley of northern Rhodesia. Over 100 Steamship Companies regularly use the Port, which has the best ethnical and modern equipment.

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY BEIRA
Sole Agents: Messrs. G. & J. COOPER, QUEEN ST. PLACE, LONDON, E.C. 4.
Messrs. G. & J. COOPER, 52, BOULEVARD HAUSMANN, PARIS.

UNION-CASTLE LINE

ENCIRCLES AFRICA



Weekly Mail Service to SOUTH AFRICA
 (with Intermediate Sailings to SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA)
 Islands, with regular calls at Ascension, St. Helena, Lobito and Mauritius
WEEKLY 4 WEEK SERVICE TO EAST AFRICA
 (Direct Mail Service between New York and London and East Africa)

Ship Name	Departure	Arrival
UNION-CASTLE	July 28	Aug. 12
BRITANNIA	Aug. 5	Aug. 19
ALBERT	Aug. 12	Aug. 26
UNION-CASTLE	Aug. 19	Sept. 2
BRITANNIA	Sept. 2	Sept. 16
ALBERT	Sept. 9	Sept. 23



HEAD OFFICE:
 CHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4
 WEST END AGENCY:
 125, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2

Tested steel ensures extra SECURITY. Specify **BARROW-B-BRAND** SPECIAL HIGH TENSILE **STEEL BAILING HOOPS**



100% BRITISH
 Barrow Baling Hoops Made of best British steel, produced in the famous Barrow works, they are the most reliable in many times being used. Most dependable and most reliable.
 The Colloid Seal and Wool are supplied with good edges, in cut lengths 56 lb. firm bundles, packed for export in 200 lb. patent tins. Enquiries invited from stockholders to visit the class of work you understand. Enquiries invited from stockholders.
 * Write for sample and price list.
BARROW HEAVY STEEL LTD.
 BARROW-IN-FURNESS, ENGLAND

Keep a **Selochrome Album**



Snapping up a Selochrome is a fascinating pastime. Every day brings new and glorious subjects to the camera. Selochrome reveals new subjects to the camera. Selochrome is extra fast and superb for taking pictures under tropical conditions. Selochrome ensures perfect pictures with the kind of roll film camera.

SELochrome

THE EXTRA FAST ROLL FILM

Obtainable from: Howard & Co. Ltd., Nairobi, Mombasa, Eldoret, Kampala and Dar es Salaam.
 MADE IN ENGLAND
ILFORD LIMITED, ILFORD, LONDON

Colonial Defence Committee's First Bulletin

The Truth Restated in Plain English

THE COLONIAL DEFENCE COMMITTEE, which was set up by the Government in 1917, has issued its first bulletin. The committee has already considered the views of its members on the subject of colonial defence, and has issued a preliminary report. It is now issuing a bulletin for which it is responsible. The task of the committee is to educate the Press and the public on the subject of Germany's Colonial propaganda.

The committee has issued a bulletin which contains a list of the territories which are under the administration of Germany. It also contains a list of the territories which are under the administration of the Allied Powers. The committee has also issued a list of the territories which are under the administration of the Associated Powers.

The committee has also issued a list of the territories which are under the administration of the Allied Powers. It also contains a list of the territories which are under the administration of the Associated Powers. The committee has also issued a list of the territories which are under the administration of the Allied Powers.

The committee has also issued a list of the territories which are under the administration of the Allied Powers. It also contains a list of the territories which are under the administration of the Associated Powers. The committee has also issued a list of the territories which are under the administration of the Allied Powers.

The Mandates

The Allied Powers, who had recently received the territories under the administration of Germany, have issued a list of the territories which are under their administration. The list includes the following territories: Tanganyika, to Great Britain; Cameroon and Togoland, divided between France and Great Britain; Ruanda-Urundi, to Belgium; South West Africa, to the Union of South Africa; New Guinea and Nauru, to Australia; Western Samoa, to New Zealand; and Certain Pacific Islands, to Japan.

The Covenant of the League of Nations, which was signed on the same day as the Treaty of Versailles, made reference in Article 22 to the Colonial question. Under this Article the Allies declared their intention to administer in the best interests of the native populations the territories which were being handed over to them by Germany and Turkey. In particular they laid down that the rights of conscience and religion should be guaranteed, and the construction of new military bases and the military training of the Natives except for police duties should be prohibited, and that the mandatory power should make a profit out of its administration and should ensure equal opportunities for trade and commerce to all nations.

The League of Nations has since then been administering the colonial territories in accordance with the principles of the League. The committee has now issued a bulletin which contains a list of the territories which are under the administration of the Allied Powers.

Wilson's principles of self-determination. The committee has also issued a list of the territories which are under the administration of the Allied Powers. It also contains a list of the territories which are under the administration of the Associated Powers. The committee has also issued a list of the territories which are under the administration of the Allied Powers.

Question of Sovereignty

The committee has also issued a list of the territories which are under the administration of the Allied Powers. It also contains a list of the territories which are under the administration of the Associated Powers. The committee has also issued a list of the territories which are under the administration of the Allied Powers. It also contains a list of the territories which are under the administration of the Associated Powers.

The committee has also issued a list of the territories which are under the administration of the Allied Powers. It also contains a list of the territories which are under the administration of the Associated Powers. The committee has also issued a list of the territories which are under the administration of the Allied Powers.

The committee has also issued a list of the territories which are under the administration of the Allied Powers. It also contains a list of the territories which are under the administration of the Associated Powers. The committee has also issued a list of the territories which are under the administration of the Allied Powers. It also contains a list of the territories which are under the administration of the Associated Powers.

The committee has also issued a list of the territories which are under the administration of the Allied Powers. It also contains a list of the territories which are under the administration of the Associated Powers. The committee has also issued a list of the territories which are under the administration of the Allied Powers. It also contains a list of the territories which are under the administration of the Associated Powers.

No Provision for Transfer of a Mandate

The committee has also issued a list of the territories which are under the administration of the Allied Powers. It also contains a list of the territories which are under the administration of the Associated Powers. The committee has also issued a list of the territories which are under the administration of the Allied Powers. It also contains a list of the territories which are under the administration of the Associated Powers.

at the present time.

Tanganyika Cannot Be Surrendered

Major Alan Dowse, M.P., discusses the East African Group

THEIR POLICY against the surrender of Tanganyika Territory to Germany and some excellent close-up game pictures, were features of last week's meeting of the East African Group of the League of Nations, when Major Alan Dowse, M.P., spoke of a recent visit to East Africa and showed some of the films taken during his safari.

Major Dowse, who passed through Germany and Austria on his way to East Africa and "I was privileged to listen to many of the Nazi leaders, including Herr Streicher in effect Goebbels, but however detestful the German race may be, and they are detestful individuals—collectively they are a menace to the peace of Europe. By treating even one of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, by marching over the Rhine, by her aggression in Austria, Germany has brought about a state of power politics which has vitiated this country seeing that its defences are in order at the earliest possible moment.

Propaganda in Germany is not helping matters. When I was in Munich at the time Lord Halifax was in Germany trying to get his friends with them—I saw a placard which was a picture of John Bull. He had a rifle slung over his shoulder, but was shot four times in the back. Across his chest were the words "Raw materials" and underneath "I'd rather die well than give up any of them." That kind of propaganda does not lead to headship.

When I went to East Africa my view was that it might be possible to give up a bit of our territory when I had been there. I came to my conclusion that we should not back on giving up territory; and that it would be a sign of weakness and would lead to a demand for still further territory.

Tanganyika's Strategic Importance

Demands for Colonial Expansion can be based only on three things. First, the necessity for our national expansion; secondly, the desire of a nation to expand for prestige; which is quite reasonable under certain circumstances; or, thirdly, the wish to have Colonies for strategic purposes, possibly to further their own ambitions.

It would be a grave mistake to contemplate giving Tanganyika from any of these angles. From the point of view of colonization, there were less than 5,000 Germans in Tanganyika before the war, and there are about 2,000 to-day, with a million in semi-civilized natives. Territory under

Continued from previous page

of this latter variety are members of the League of Nations. The United States of America is not a member, herself a Mandatory Power.

These nations would have to examine any proposal for the transfer of a Mandate in the light of the provisions of Article 22. As Mr. Baldwin emphasized in his statement received to above, in any question of transfer the obligation to promote the best interests of the people and national welfare and social progress of the inhabitants of the territories concerned must be a primary consideration.

It is not surprising that the Powers concerned would be anxious to ensure that the transfer of a Mandate would be such a transfer would be in the best interests of the people and national welfare of the territories concerned.

is being to our own and they are equally welcome. That seems to me the fair state of affairs.

From the strategic point of view, essentially that this country should retain Tanganyika. While I was there I visited many localities in the Kenya, from the Government to local heads, and when I came back I was convinced that it would be best for Tanganyika to remain in our hands. Because first of all if Germany had the country she would have a ground base to establish air bases in the countries which could be made to the southern countries and even in South Africa and so forth. The ideal submarine bases for the use of our sea traffic in the Indian Ocean would have to be secured. It is not only a matter of the East Coast, but of the main port of entry for our goods. Moreover, Kenya would have to add to her forces more squadrons of the R.A.F. tanks, aircraft, equipment and more. She is in no position to do so, and the money would have to come from the pockets of heavily taxed people in our country.

I hope this country and Tanganyika will be the greatest of friends, but the main body of Tanganyika Territory would certainly not lose a greater part of its population.

Major Dowse's film, which is a very good one, was of a strictly local nature. He had some capital and some of the Serengeti Plains and splendid close-up scenes of elephants. Many of the pictures were taken by Major Dowse himself.

Major Dowse's film, which is a very good one, was of a strictly local nature. He had some capital and some of the Serengeti Plains and splendid close-up scenes of elephants. Many of the pictures were taken by Major Dowse himself.

Major Dowse's film, which is a very good one, was of a strictly local nature. He had some capital and some of the Serengeti Plains and splendid close-up scenes of elephants. Many of the pictures were taken by Major Dowse himself.

Mr. Ray K. Dillane, of the Serengeti Plains, who has been in the country for four years and who had swept through that country and who has been deprived of their original food, which was gone, had turned to domestic life and her that to hunt in the place where human beings had been killed by lions. Six weeks ago the lions were in the Serengeti Plains. Government took a hand and dealt with the hunters to kill the lions. It was a big problem, may be for the first time in the world. We killed too many antelopes and gained a destroy the crown.

Major Dowse's film, which is a very good one, was of a strictly local nature. He had some capital and some of the Serengeti Plains and splendid close-up scenes of elephants. Many of the pictures were taken by Major Dowse himself.

Colonial Development Advisory Fund

Substantial Contributions to Campaigns Against Tsetse and Eradication of Malaria

THE FRANKLIN OF Mr. C. F. M. Symmerton's untiring efforts, supported by the publication in the Bank of East Africa (from April 1, 1937 to March 31, 1938) of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee of what he had fought for during years of unending effort and heart-breaking struggle, the recognition of tsetse flies as a matter of supreme importance to the Empire, and a problem as a scientific one, not insoluble, requiring for its solution a considerable period of steady investigation; the proposal on a permanent basis of the Tsetse Research Department in Tanganyika which he created and built up from nothing; the acknowledgment of the fact that the £25,000 per annum which the Department has been allocated as a minimum which secures circumstances of the research and reclamation work and reclamation of the villages and for adequate financial provision for investigation, on a larger scale.

He had this in view that before he died he should see that his Department had been put on a sound financial basis, so that the committee was about to announce a five-year grant of not less than £20,000 spread over seven years for research into the problem that was on his heart; that the Government of Tanganyika was prepared to make a direct allocation of £2,000 a year towards the post; and in addition to be responsible for indirect, or continuing, liabilities of an charges, pensions, and provident fund, and for the staff as more than £20,000 per annum.

The Great Problems Attacked

Further free grants of £2,500 per annum for three years are also recommended for the continuation of research by the staff of the Usumbura Valley of the £2,500 for which a free grant of £6,000 was made in 1932. It is pointed out that the fly work in Tanganyika falls into two parts: investigation into the biology of the fly, which is confined to certain areas, and control of the fly in certain areas. In the former the Co-ordination is provided through the Tsetse Research Committee of the Economic Advisory Committee, and in the latter through the Director of Imperial Health Services.

It is pointed out that the great difficulties of tsetse fly control in Africa are the lack of adequate resources; the absence of a disease and soil conservation; and the attack on a large scale of the Malaria Research Organisation.

A survey having been completed of the Mchakao district, a reclamation of 100,000 acres in the north-west corner which is fully accessible and available for a complete and complete reclamation is to be made in hand in hand with 1,200 acres of 70 to 80 feet with a road, and a drainage with a three-inch pipe at a cost of £5,000, guano slippings, extracting, tree-planting, and drainage of the district, stage reclamation, and drainage, and a provision for, and a further fund, and finally will be established on a permanent basis.

An allocation of £24,000 is made to celebrate the recommendations of the rest of the Mchakao (100,000 acres) by means of a single character, including the patroling of the district which have been closed in order to reclamation, the grass lands, but also, treating of the slippings, are planting, and so on.

that it will be a great boon to the practice of the ability of the Government to take measures the success of which should affect the object lesson stimulus to the inhabitants of other districts, the success is due to the importance of securing the cooperation of the Native authorities.

The Committee recognises that in Tanganyika there are large areas to be made up in forestry reserves for control and reclamation, and the soil erosion in some northern areas, serious, though the steps to be taken without delay to conserve the existing supplies of water, to put them to better use, and to secure increased afforestation and protection to the existing forests, and other anti-erosion measures. The other recommendations are a grant of £57,570 towards the combined water and forestry proposals, estimated at £20,000 in all, £37,570 payable in the yearly instalments of £10,000 pending sale.

Summary of the Work of the Committee

It is recommended that a free grant of £2,500 should be made for five years to meet the expenses, other than salaries, of the co-ordinating staff of the Tsetse Research Council, which is to investigate Native nutrition in the Protectorate, a free grant of £1,500 to cover the cost of the agricultural survey of the five northern districts, which is to lead to economic development in those districts, and by providing more work for Natives, to the emigration to neighbouring territories, the study of employment, and £1,000 towards the work of the Commission of Inquiry into Native development.

Two years ago the committee recommended in principle a free grant of £30,000 to the Government of Tanganyika to meet the cost of a five-year programme for the eradication of contagious diseases in the Protectorate, and the results so far have been most successful. Other free grants of £5,000 for one year has been made. In Zanzibar, research grants are being exceeding £3,000 for research into the sudden death disease of the cow.

A free grant not exceeding £27,000 in all is recommended to meet, during the next five years, the cost of the East African Agricultural Schools (£10,000) and the Colonial Veterinary Schools (£18,000) awarded, or to be awarded, the remaining £54,000 being found by Colonial Governments.

A free grant of £9,000 is made for the first year of an average number of six scholars over five years who are applying for the Colonial Post Service, candidates for which have shown serious deficiencies in numbers during the past few years. The total assistance approved up to the end of March, 1938, and the inception of the fund in 1920, amounting to £1,000,000, of which £100,000 is the amount of the grant issued. During the year the committee recommended assistance amounting to £8,81,068 towards schemes, estimated at £1,000,000. The amount of the grant issued is £1,000,000. The probable amount which will be required to be issued in 1938, on the basis of the approval is estimated at £700,000.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Cecil Rhodes and The Bible

The Meeting with General Booth

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR.—In your report of the gathering at the house of an Bishop of the garden which Cecil Rhodes was born in 1853, you recorded that the Bible lies open upon the table in his old bedroom. It is worth mentioning that it was in his boyhood, and that Lord Bantock, has a admirable review of Rhodes's life, and indicated his point of view, "The tremendous work of all his life is made next his life to his persistence that that which had been wanted to him—because he had "penetrated deeply into the springs of human government and action."

It is not permissible to pretend that the boy brought up in his father's vicarage and which the scriptures were as a rule read aloud to him every day—may, perhaps, be "ignorant" or "superstitious" have regarded the Bible as the "Book of the Ages" and a knowledge which was to be treasured up as a precious such good stead?

It is true, the religious views of the founder of the Rhodesia were not those of the "Bible Belt," and in the "Bible Belt" of the day, it is not to be expected that the "Bible" would be regarded as a "Book of the Ages" and a knowledge which was to be treasured up as a precious such good stead?

Once I read that he made a journey of the company of the late General Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, and that at the time it was reported that he would have given all he possessed in exchange for the simple faith of such a man.

Edinburgh

Co-operative Experiments

Corrections of a Misunderstanding

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR.—At the last meeting of my board a report was laid before me of the annual general meeting of the East African Land and Development Co., Ltd., which was held on the 25th of December, 1935, according to which the Earl of Devonport is alleged to have said "I have, no doubt, to be about partly" and "even more I think as a result of the admirable work done by the voluntary section of the Government Department of Agriculture, the highly intelligent organization of the Kenya Farmers' Association which manages the co-operative enterprise in Kenya."

My board appreciates that you cannot accept responsibility for statements made in speeches reported in your columns, but you feel that you would like to correct a wrong impression which may have been given by this statement.

The fact is that the Kenya Farmers' Association is no ordinary "company" but a co-operative organization, which is an independent organization controlled by its own members, who form its shareholders, though their elected board of directors could be appreciated that you would like to correct any false impression which your readers may have gathered from Lord Devonport's remarks.

Edinburgh

Yours faithfully

Kenya Co-operative Association

White Settlement in Kenya

Planning the Establishment of Refugees

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

YOUR leading article on the settlement in Kenya Colony of Jewish refugees from Germany and Austria is most interesting, and will have served to inform those who might have been disposed to doubt the wisdom of the project that it is being handled with due regard to the interests of existing enterprises, agricultural and commercial.

It is to be hoped that those who sponsor, and include the Government, will insist that the settlement should be predominantly of an agricultural nature, for that is what is a really serious, and why it the true interests of the country can be best promoted. There is much to be said for encouraging the emigration of sicked men, particularly of young men, with farming knowledge, or prepared to devote their future to farming, whereas there would be all sorts of objections to the entry of shopkeepers, who would merely compete with existing establishments, but bring new services to the community as agriculturists will.

It is to be hoped that the new settlement will be dispersed in different parts of Kenya, and not concentrated in one locality; in other words, that an attempt will be made, not to build up artificial, and incompatible set apart, but on the contrary to attract, as it were, new strength to existing settlement areas, and to ensure that the newcomers and their children shall become good Kenyans, inspired by the same spirit as their neighbours, joining with them in co-operative, social and sporting activities, and laying their part in the general life of the country.

You will agree that this desirable end will be more readily attained more surely, if even the houses are not all in one area, but are scattered in different places with full provision for the maximum contact with their neighbours.

Yours faithfully

Mr. Rickthorn's Speech

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR.—I am grateful to you for referring to me in your issue of June 23, and I am glad to find that you indicate what seems to me to be a fair view of the situation.

Your report was no doubt very well prepared and well edited, with the exception that it does not make me out to be a "company" man. With regard to the interior communities, you are partly right, but they will want more time, or in 5 years' time. Actually, a fair report, and any desire to suggest more urgent special cases, or any other priority to the inhabitants of potential territories, is well of us. Yours:—

However that may be, about 100,000, the Colonies must be some sense of what is to be done next year, in 20 years, in 50 years, and in the long run, the strategic and economic advantages of the way in which the settlement is planned, and the way in which it is planned, is much easier to plan for them. In the country all planning is vitiated very largely because one does not know in the time what the position will be in 10 months' time, but in 10 years' time, or in 20 years' time, or in 50 years' time, it is possible to make some sense of the situation.

Yours faithfully

Mr. Rickthorn

Statements Worth Noting

413—Mr. Roger Edward Norton

...the God of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of glory, may give unto you the spirit of wisdom and revelation in the knowledge of His mystery...

...should be educated into the life that humanity some of them must be leaders in their own community.

Alize, the consort of James, formerly of the London Zoo, a lady called Princess Alice and is 75 years old.

...High Commissioner in the town of the Cape of Southern Rhodesia...

Large fly-boys baited with milk and sugar, with a little bran added, are very effective and can be used on the farm.

...Northern Rhodesia still is so rich in game and spoils, and some of the best and most varied hunting to be had in Africa.

...Hygiene may without exaggeration be described as the study of everything visible and invisible.

Without the assistance so ungrudgingly given by the Honorary Game Wardens the prospect of wild life in Kenya would be a mere nothing.

...Native will be cared for at least as well by those living with them, and largely dependent on their co-operation, as by professional altruists with no experience, conditions and relationship.

...Words are being introduced into the English language which are really nonsense.

...I have always maintained the value of the statement so often heard that 'Native' are the greatest taxpayers so long as they have money.

...The African point of view, however correct in scientific sense, may try to do so, it is difficult for him to appreciate the fear of spirits.

...In the main, Muscatelli's report for 1937...

...In the main, Muscatelli's report for 1937...

...In the main, Muscatelli's report for 1937...

...In the main, Muscatelli's report for 1937...



Copyright

Mr. Roger Norton, who in 1935 was elected Vice-Chairman of the Coffee Board of Kenya, and has since acted as Chairman of the same body in the absence from the Colony of the Executive Director of that office, is regarded by the planters and growers of coffee as one of the foremost and most practical-minded of the industry in East Africa. He has the reputation as a well-headed, energetic and energetic leader of the growers' movement, and as a strong advocate of the institution of a system of production for the benefit of the planters and propaganda work which he has thrown his influence into the movement for the development of Nairobi as a coffee marketing centre and for closer co-operation with the planters of Tanganyika and Uganda. His services in this connection have been recognized by the Government on several occasions. He was a member of the British Red Cross in August of the year. He served throughout the War in Italy, and was awarded a number of dispatches, and made an officer of the Order of St. John. He also received the Order of the British Empire in 1946 for his services in the War. He is also a member of the Kenya Agricultural Board and the Kenya Agricultural and Horticultural Society. He has been collector of the Kenya Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

PERSONALIA

Major A. Harcourt has returned home on leave from Southern Rhodesia.

Sir Henry Page Croft, M.P., leaves England to-day to visit Canada.

Sir Ronald Storr has lost his voice and is suffering from slight gastritis.

Mrs. F. H. Brown, Comptroller of Customs in Southern Rhodesia, has arrived home on leave.

Mr. Richard Reinecke, lately British Resident in Zanzibar, has joined the board of the Rubber Plantations Investment Trust.

Mrs. C. Alderson, Director of Publicity to the Government of Southern Rhodesia, and Miss M. Walsgrave were recently married in Salisbury.

Mr. S. Napier Bay, who was second-in-command to Mr. Swynnerton, has been appointed Acting Director of Forest Research in Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. J. A. Maybin, Governor-designate of Northern Rhodesia, is to be entertained this afternoon at 5.30 p.m. by the Rhodesia Group of the Overseas League.

Wor. Bro. Schulman, Master of Lodge Neana, designed and superintended the building of the Masonic Lodge at Niamey, the first temple of which has now been consecrated.

Captain W. H. Zaiger, M.P., who has presided over the East African (S.I. 105A) Conference, is to attend an unofficial conference on economic problems of the British Commonwealth.

Mr. Francis Newton, former High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, and now Chairman of the Rhodesian Committee of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), has married in England.

Colonel J. M. S. Storr, the diamond business magnate, is shortly leaving Salisbury on a motor trip through the Kalahari, Zangbar, in the company of Mr. J. H. Curle, the well-known sporting officer and traveller.

Colonel João Cabral, for the past 14 years Governor-General of Portuguese East Africa, has been promoted Governor-General of Portuguese Guinea, and has left Lusitania to take up his new appointment.

Among Southern Rhodesians present at the Royal Garden Party at Buckingham Palace last week were the Hon. Mr. M. Hanigan, O.C. (C.I.F.), Mr. J. K. Keene, D.P., and Mrs. Katharine Housman, and Mr. M. J. de la Rivecourt.

Mr. Moro Salles, a member of the Rhodesian Government, is to return to Kenya. He addressed them on the East African situation for nearly an hour; his speech being voted one of the best he had ever made in his constituency.

...with a view to...
...has become...
...of the...
...to train...
...German...
...administration...

...and...
...in East...
...of...
...after...
...the...
...lowest...
...mandate...

Mr. R. C. ...
...of...
...of...
...to...
...his...
...as...
...22...
...ago...

...
...to...
...the...
...the...
...and...
...in...
...of...
...for...
...years...


Sir Murr...
...the...
...the...
...and...
...the...
...is...
...now...
...the...
...of...
...East...
...year...
...or...
...which...
...he...
...stayed...
...his...
...brother's...
...estate...

Thanks to the initiative of Major L. M. Hastings, M.P., the interest of Sir Percy Fynn, Minister of External Affairs, and the co-operation of the Portuguese Consul in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, the Governor of the Mozambique Territory has set aside 12 restaurants in Beira for the exclusive use of Rhodesian visitors.

At an investiture held in Buckingham Palace last week the King conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. H. Jewelyn Dalton, Chief Justice of Fanga Beira, while among those invested with the Regalia of the Order of the British Empire was Lieutenant-Commander E. Charleswood, R.N.R., formerly of Zanzibar.

The late Lord Harlech, who died at the age of 83, left unsettled estate valued at £74,931. The £40,000 upon trust for his wife for life; £2,000 and effects to the value of £2,000 to her; £2,000 to his son; the proceeds of Lord Harlech's funeral, recently Mr. W. G. A. Omsley, G.O.P., and the bulk of the residue to him.

SISAL & SUGAR TRUCKS MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES



BALL-BEARING WHEELS & AXLES STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

ROBERT HUDSON LIMITED

RAILWAY HOUSE BEEDS CHESLOW

Leeds, Yorkshire Works at Leeds, Curban and Clifton London Office: 21, Tottenham St., Westminster, S.W.

In the case of a low-class, a duchess, the Marquis of Water and Mrs. Lady Darnley, who, eleven days ago, took place in the city. The names of the winners were Miss Audrey, Miss Lady Delamere, Colonel H. C. Howard and Mrs. ...

... have now been cancelled for the ... of the Duke and Duchess of ... On August 12 they will fly from London ... to ... from Alexandria they will fly by Imperial ... to Kisumu. Their absence from London is expected to be rather more than three months.

The Rev. A. M. Pasthorpe, D.S.O., D.D., is disappointed Assistant Bishop to the Bishop of Egypt and the Sudan, in succession to the late Rt. Rev. A. G. Millen. Bishop Pasthorpe was ordained in 1910, went to West Africa in 1911, S. mission in 1912, was appointed principal of ... College, Awka, in 1913, and in 1914 consecrated Assistant Bishop to the Bishop of ...

Mr. N. E. Arching, Provincial Commissioner of the Southern Province of ... territory, who left London last week and ... to his headquarters in ... Africa in 1914 as an assistant Provincial Commissioner of ... and transferred in 1910 to Tanganyika ... where he was Acting Secretary for Native Affairs before becoming a Provincial Commissioner four years ago.

Lady Stanley, wife of the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, when opening the twelfth annual conference in Gwelo of the Federation of Women's Institutes, expressed a hope that a National Council of Women might be formed worthy of the great figure the women of Southern Rhodesia are doing for the Colony. The Chairman, Mrs. J. P. Nyman, pleaded for a spirit of tolerance and goodwill towards the people of all other races.

Two new settlers in Southern Rhodesia are Baron Felix Schimmelpenninck and Monheer Paul Resnik, who for the past 18 months have been bringing Africa in a motor caravan. During their travels they visited Kenya, Uganda and Nyasaland, as well as West Africa, and altogether covered 18,000 miles. ... P. Baden Powell has decided to settle permanently, and have taken a farm suitable for tobacco and cattle.

... which has done ... at Bisle ... stay ... of ... which are ... the ... Cup, the ... Cup, they ... Cup, ... was ... in the first ... the ... the Imperial Tobacco Company's Cup.

Warm wishes to the services of Mr. Hadley, who had acted for nine years as honorary secretary to the Nyasaland Tea Association and its predecessors, was paid by Mr. H. B. Barrow, the ... at the recent annual meeting, which are ... Mr. Hadley with a cheque and a silver settee inscribed with the names of the donors and the ... of Nyasaland. It was a well-deserved tribute to faithful service which has now been deemed to have ... that the Association has found it desirable to appoint a salaried successor and to open its own office in Blantyre. Mr. Hadley was also the first secretary of the African Tea Association.

Obituary

D. J. Gellinger, a French worker and mountaineer, has died in Nairobi at the age of 51.

We regret to announce the death of Miss E. S. ... wife of Mr. J. E. R. Stephens, formerly ... in Kenya.

Major J. J. Bosman, a well-known big game hunter in Southern Africa, has been killed by a buffalo in Portuguese East Africa.

Canon V. S. Kagwa, Superior of all the African clergy in Uganda (C.M.S.), who was ordained in 1916 and made Canon in 1936, has died in Namirembe hospital.

Captain W. M. Whitaker, 2nd Battalion The Royal Welch Fusiliers, has died in the Equatorial Province of the Sudan from malaria contracted while on local leave. He was only 35 years of age.

The death reported from Durban of Mrs. C. J. Chubb, once a popular member of a squadron of the old Southern Rhodesia volunteers, who reached Rhodesia in 1908 and lived in Bulawayo for many years.

We regret to announce the death in Scotland of Mr. F. W. Rhodes, the last surviving nephew of Mr. Cecil Rhodes. He was the son of the late Captain Ernest Rhodes, R.E., and will be mourned by a wide circle of friends.

Mrs. Dowager Guinness of Hawdick, who was only recently married to Mr. W. F. Guinness, District Officer in Dedza, Nyasaland, fell in her cabin while coming home to the Wimbor Castle last week and broke her neck. She was buried at ...

His many friends will regret the death of Mr. ... of Mr. ... the former ... District Officer ... with the ... Campaign and ... he became an Assistant ... and in 1910, and was ... four years later, being ... District Officer in ... He came home ... and later ...

Pan Yan

GOOD TEMPER
STAYS IN
THE STOMACH



... Pan Yan ... stimulates the digestive organs ...

The Royal Commission

Evidence Taken in Northern Rhodesia

At FORT JAMESON, North-Eastern Rhodesia, the Royal Commission received memoranda and oral evidence from European agricultural and commercial interests, the Indian community, the missionaries and the Natives.

Mr. E. Tavler, Chairman of the Local Agricultural and Commercial Association, feared that amalgamation would cost N.-E. Rhodesia its tobacco quota in the "open market" and the bulk of its trade with Southern Rhodesia. Large-scale emigration being the worst thing that could happen for Native village life; they wanted "no restriction on the Native but properly regulated migration." Most of the Europeans were against amalgamation with Nyasaland.

J. McIntock said the many representations to the Government about Native labour were unfruitful probably owing to the many changes in official personnel.

The Dutch reformed Church deputation favoured amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia, but hoped with Nyasaland for Southern Rhodesia had segregation, a very sound and wise and only honest and practical policy, under which the Natives would have the same possibilities of development as whites had.

Speaking as a missionary of 35 years' residence, one of the Rev. A. H. Webb, of the U.M.C.A., strongly opposed amalgamation, and urged that "Native re-education should be left under their normal officials. Education was 20 years behind that in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and there was a serious lack of trained African personnel. The combined area of 200,000 square miles, with inadequate means of communication, could not be worked economically by one administrative. Federation might be good. Trusteeship had

been thought out under the present system. But in view of the slowness of the Imperial Government to carry out its policy, a safe one in the interim, the only justification of North-Eastern Rhodesia and Nyasaland was in their separate status, presenting the Natives were not treated differently from Europeans, and that any differentiation was subject to the veto of the Imperial Government, even with adult suffrage, the Indians would oppose amalgamation.

Native liquor dealers, Native chiefs and other representatives of Native opinion rejected amalgamation on the grounds that Southern Rhodesia had an entire different administration from that of Northern Rhodesia, that the courts had closed openings for educated, natives, and because they objected to the laws. "A man wanted amalgamation to the way, but if some tribes were split by the law, he, being the minority, wished to remain under the Imperial Government."

Broken Hill and Amalgamation

In Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia, the Royal Commission heard the evidence from The Amalgamation Committee, headed by Lieutenant Colonel S. G. E. Blythe, M.C. It was the results of a referendum showing 550 votes for the complete amalgamation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and 451 in its majority of 77-2% for union with Nyasaland also. 350 had voted in favour and 221 against.

The delegates emphasised the criticisms of Northern Rhodesia in the Tait report. Lord Bickdole, Chairman of the Commission, pointing out that unless they were absolutely certain that combined administrative would materially improve the conditions of the country, it would be unwise to embark on this course, the delegates had put forward.

All delegates favoured, in varying degrees, Mr. Blythe's policy of Native segregation, provided the allotment was large enough.

The memorandum from local Africans, wanted closer co-operation with Nyasaland but not amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia since the reserves were considered inadequate and beneath the standard of the past year.

Correcting Over-Stocking

In reply to Parliamentary questions criticisms of the de-stocking sale of cattle in the Tumbia country, the Government of Kenya has pointed out that there are estimated to be 300,000 cattle in the Moenakos District, which can carry only 200,000 head. It is noted that the Natives will not co-operate with the authorities in measures which are effective for de-stocking, that the Government is unable to afford the expenditure to supply water to the farms, and that the Government is co-operating with the success which, as a long range project, could help to solve the soil erosion problem and the cattle and the presentation of permanent water supply in the area.

Flour Subsidy

Flour consumption supports increased cost and grants in 1937 totalled £8,800,000. The Government of Kenya has pointed out that there are estimated to be 300,000 cattle in the Moenakos District, which can carry only 200,000 head. It is noted that the Natives will not co-operate with the authorities in measures which are effective for de-stocking, that the Government is unable to afford the expenditure to supply water to the farms, and that the Government is co-operating with the success which, as a long range project, could help to solve the soil erosion problem and the cattle and the presentation of permanent water supply in the area.

THE WORLD'S MOST ECONOMICAL TEN



The VAUXHALL 10-four

With average Vauxhall performance within the reach of almost any motorist, the Vauxhall 10-four gives fine performance with luxurious comfort and the extreme petrol economy of 40 to p.p.g.

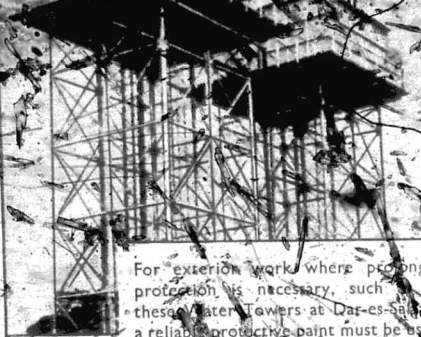
Independent Springing makes every ride a glide; powerful hydraulic brakes allow the wonderful performance to be used with safety; light, accurate steering; easily placed controls and air silent, Vauxhall controlled synchro-mesh gears are features which make for complete driving ease.

Ask for a demonstration drive

BRUCE LTD. NAIROBI

40-42, and serviced in the ST. GEORGE'S & EXCHANGE, Ltd. Nairobi, Eldoret, Dar es Salaam, Kampala, Morogoro and Kisumu.

RED HAND ALUMINIUM PAINT



For exterior work where prolonged protection is necessary, such as on these Water Towers at Dar-es-Salaam, a reliable protective paint must be used. "Red Hand" Aluminium Paint qualifies to protect steel structures to the maximum under all weather conditions. It is supplied in various grades, all giving the true metallic finish without being flaky.

THE RED HAND COMPOSITIONS CO.,
1, CARLTON GARDENS, LONDON, S.W.1, ENGLAND

In the Acres of
Lawns and Gardens



**Salisbury
Hotel..
Nairobi**

A Colonial Hotel only a few minutes from Town

TERMS: Room 14s. per day, 60s. per week, and £30 per month

KENYA

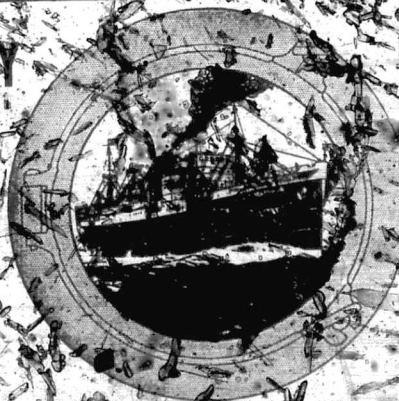
**BRITAIN'S
MOST
ATTRACTIVE
COLONY**

- Healthy climate.
- Reasonable living costs.
- Excellent social amenities, schools and sports of all kinds.

Enquiries will be welcome by
COLONIAL CORP. (KENYA),
Kenya Agents, Grand Buildings,
Trafford Park, Saltaire, London, W.6Z

MACHINERY

The Clair Line's regular express cargo services from the United Kingdom to Durban, Lourenço Marques and Beira, also via Suez to Mombasa, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam and Zanzibar. The vessels of these lines are fully equipped for dealing with all classes of Cargo and have derricks capable of dealing unaided with heavy lifts ranging up to 120 tons.



CAMBER, WYNE & CO., LTD.
London & Liverpool - Glasgow

African Mercantile, Ltd.
10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000

PRODUCE

Forward services of our cargo vessels include voyages from East and South Africa to the United Kingdom and Canada, whilst a regular service is maintained between East and South Africa and the Suez. There are refrigerated compartments for the carriage and delivery of all Rhodesian exports such as fruit, dairy produce and meats, while coffee and tobacco like other shipments are given every attention.

CLAIR LINE

Questions in Parliament

Exhibitionism in Moshi

Mr. Macdonald asked the Colonial Secretary whether the exhibition which had been held in Moshi on the occasion of the Emperor's birthday had been a success. In Moshi appeared many people, including a large number of the Emperor's troops, and a picnic bearing the words "National Exhibition of the Emperor's Birthday" surrounded a swastika flag which was held by the Germans present. He gave the Emperor's salute and the exhibition was played. Was the exhibition held in Moshi taken away with this being the law?

Mr. Macdonald replied that he had seen a statement in the Press regarding the exhibition, but had had no official report on it. He was asking the Colonial Secretary to inform him of the facts. The report appeared in *East Africa and Rhodesia* last week. He was asked what had been the principal activities of the Colonial Empire Marketing Board to date, and what steps could be taken by manufacturers in this country to investigate possibilities of increasing the export of material to the Empire, within the Empire, and also to the Empire's own supplies of raw materials.

The Colonial Secretary replied that the Board's principal object was to develop the possibilities of increasing the Empire's production. It had completed arrangements for assuming responsibility for co-ordinating the production of the Colonial Empire in this country and elsewhere. Investigations had also been made into possibilities of expanding the marketing of Colonial products in the country. As regards the last part of the question, the Board would certainly be most anxious to co-operate between manufacturers in the country and producers in the Colonial Empire.

Mr. Hamilton Kerr asked whether the Colonial Empire Marketing Board had in addition to the possibilities of increasing the export of Colonial goods in the country would consider means of increasing the export of cotton goods and other manufactures from the country to the Colonial Empire. The Colonial Secretary replied that the Board was set up to develop the better marketing of Colonial products, and he did not think the appropriate body to deal with the export trade of the country, which was the function of the Board of Trade and the Department of Overseas Trade.

De-Stinking the Kikuyu Country

Mr. Riley asked the Colonial Secretary whether he was aware of reports in the form of seizure of the Kikuyu country in the form of suffering from the effects of the influenza epidemic. Would he take steps to see that provisions were made for an adequate supply of milk for the children of the Kikuyu country? The Colonial Secretary replied that he was aware of the reports, and that the Government was taking steps to deal with the influenza epidemic. He was also aware of the reports of the seizure of the Kikuyu country, and that the Government was taking steps to deal with the situation.

Mr. Macdonald replied that he had been informed of the seizure of the Kikuyu country, and that the Government was taking steps to deal with the situation. He was also aware of the reports of the seizure of the Kikuyu country, and that the Government was taking steps to deal with the situation.

Mr. Macdonald asked the Colonial Secretary whether he was aware of reports in the form of seizure of the Kikuyu country in the form of suffering from the effects of the influenza epidemic. Would he take steps to see that provisions were made for an adequate supply of milk for the children of the Kikuyu country?

Mr. Macdonald asked the Colonial Secretary whether he was aware of reports in the form of seizure of the Kikuyu country in the form of suffering from the effects of the influenza epidemic. Would he take steps to see that provisions were made for an adequate supply of milk for the children of the Kikuyu country?

Mr. Macdonald asked the Colonial Secretary whether he was aware of reports in the form of seizure of the Kikuyu country in the form of suffering from the effects of the influenza epidemic. Would he take steps to see that provisions were made for an adequate supply of milk for the children of the Kikuyu country?

Mr. Macdonald asked the Colonial Secretary whether he was aware of reports in the form of seizure of the Kikuyu country in the form of suffering from the effects of the influenza epidemic. Would he take steps to see that provisions were made for an adequate supply of milk for the children of the Kikuyu country?

Mr. Macdonald asked the Colonial Secretary whether he was aware of reports in the form of seizure of the Kikuyu country in the form of suffering from the effects of the influenza epidemic. Would he take steps to see that provisions were made for an adequate supply of milk for the children of the Kikuyu country?

Mr. Macdonald asked the Colonial Secretary whether he was aware of reports in the form of seizure of the Kikuyu country in the form of suffering from the effects of the influenza epidemic. Would he take steps to see that provisions were made for an adequate supply of milk for the children of the Kikuyu country?

Southern Rhodesia's Educational Policy

Mr. F. A. Macquiston, C.C. M.P., seized the opportunity of referring to Southern Rhodesia's educational policy in a debate in the House of Commons last week.

In Southern Rhodesia, he said, "schools were started to teach the young for the sons of the farmers, but it was found that the pupils had to be taught to look after themselves instead of having to be taken after themselves by their parents. They had to be taught to be self-reliant, and that it was a good idea to have a school in a certain district, and that the boys should do their own cooking, and their own beds, and look after themselves and their own vegetables."

Mr. Macquiston said that there was an enormous improvement both in the character of the boys and in the character of the parents. The boys were doing their own work, and the parents were doing their own work. This was a moral training for young people, and it was a training that should be carried out in Africa. It would improve the character of the young people, and it would improve the character of the parents. This was the basis of the foundation of a new type of education.

Mr. Macquiston said that there was an enormous improvement both in the character of the boys and in the character of the parents. The boys were doing their own work, and the parents were doing their own work. This was a moral training for young people, and it was a training that should be carried out in Africa. It would improve the character of the young people, and it would improve the character of the parents. This was the basis of the foundation of a new type of education.

Good Luck and Bad Luck

Mr. Macquiston said that there was an enormous improvement both in the character of the boys and in the character of the parents. The boys were doing their own work, and the parents were doing their own work. This was a moral training for young people, and it was a training that should be carried out in Africa. It would improve the character of the young people, and it would improve the character of the parents. This was the basis of the foundation of a new type of education.

Mr. Macquiston said that there was an enormous improvement both in the character of the boys and in the character of the parents. The boys were doing their own work, and the parents were doing their own work. This was a moral training for young people, and it was a training that should be carried out in Africa. It would improve the character of the young people, and it would improve the character of the parents. This was the basis of the foundation of a new type of education.

Made by FORGAN LTD ANDREWS

COMPLIMENTARY SET OF GOLF CLUBS and had fitted with the hood.

MADE BY FORGAN LTD ANDREWS

Rhokana's Profit 21,950,000

The new Corporation has announced that the profit for the year ending 31st December 1954 was £21,950,000, after providing for depreciation, depletion and other reserves, and after deducting the cost of the year's operations. This profit does not include the £2,000,000 dividend received from the Government holding the Alkaline Copper Mines, Ltd. for the period ending 31st December 1954. The Corporation produced 42,225 long tons of copper in blast-furnace copper and 32,225 long tons of electrolytic copper in 1954, compared with 46,247 and 38,577 tons respectively in 1953.

The comparable profit figure for 1953, after a charge was then made for mine provision, was £10,000,000. As the Corporation had its main profit for the first half of the current year, £11,360,000, things have evidently been in a smaller scale during the second half of the year, although it may be borne in mind that this was a period before charging had commenced on the mine provision fund.

Copper prices have, in recent months, consistently downward since the level was reached about 15 months ago. Electrolytic copper, for instance, was £66 a per ton in the first quarter of 1957, but a year later had fallen to £45.

Mine Personalities

The old property in Ankole owned by the Abogo syndicate, the partners of which include Mr. MacLellan Wilson and Mr. Irvine, has been bought by Mr. G. S. Shumail, the Beanda adviser, and is being run by the Mines, Ltd.

Mining Progress

The discovery of the Kakamega tin deposits in Kenya has indicated a wholly promising field was made available for mining syndicates. Now we have news of properties which are held for a considerable period by strong financial interests, but which are currently for one reason or another, only dormant. It is this dormant disposition by the hands of these big parties which led to the purchase of the Machingo reefs, which were allowed to lapse and were immediately picked up by Mr. Evered, who installed a Harding's mill and an congruente mill, himself, by very satisfactory monthly output figures from the Kibiri, of which the Kenya Mining Syndicate had high hopes. It, of course, which was later abandoned, it being worked by Mr. Bliffot, who is now mining small quantities of cobalt was taken over from the P.M. by Mr. T. F. Erdos, the wood's syndicate is about to produce.

The Tintax Reef, which was drilled to, excellent results, some 200 ft. over widths of about 4 ft. has been secured by Kenya Reefs, Ltd., and is being treated to Mr. Dresser, of the Zulu River, who plans to install a milling plant at these reefs.

Labour Costs in Mining—A comparison might be made between the cost of working a mine in Rhodesia with all-white labour and under the present system of Native labour. A resolution forwarded at the Native Congress in Salisbury of the Rhodesia Mining Federation suggested that the Government should acquire, mine and operate it with all-white staff. The resolution drew a comparison between the mining costs in Australia and other countries.

SYMONS SCREENS

Operate in a horizontal position

Having the lowest headroom of any screen, they lower building height, shorten elevators and conveyors, and decrease building cost.



More even and accurate sizing
Light weight of Screens for easier handling
All vibrating parts evenly balanced
Automatic feed

NORDBERG

MANUFACTURING COMPANY
100-110 SOUTH DOVER STREET, LONDON, W.1
100-110 TEMPLE BARS, 79-81
NORDBERG NORDBERG

Torbay

PAINT

lasts longest

WRITE, PHONE OR CALL FOR PARTICULARS

THE TORBAY PAINT COMPANY LTD.

4, ARLTON GARDENS

LONDON, S.W.1

PHONE: WHEATON 888

UGANDA COMPANY LTD.

Sole Distributors in Uganda for

BOARD MOTOR CARS

TRUCKS AND TRACTORS

EXIDE BATTERIES

DUMLOP TYRES

STEEL OILS AND GREASES

S.S.A. CYCLES AND

MOTOR CYCLES ETC.

Service garages
Mbale in UGANDA

Keep the Kidneys active!

Every body puts up with clothing, clothing that is not fitted to the body which gives rise to various ailments such as backache, urinary troubles, disturbed sleep, rheumatism, rheumatic arthritis and frequent urination.

The system of kidney weakness varies at different seasons. The system of kidney weakness varies at different seasons. The system of kidney weakness varies at different seasons. The system of kidney weakness varies at different seasons.

The kidneys are flushed by taking Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. When the kidneys are flushed, the blood is purified and the body is healthy. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are the only pills that will purify the blood and give the kidneys a rest. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are the only pills that will purify the blood and give the kidneys a rest.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are the only pills that will purify the blood and give the kidneys a rest. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are the only pills that will purify the blood and give the kidneys a rest.

pumping condition

Rubber versus Steel

Two field reports are as follows:

The wear test was carried out over a period of 1000 hours of continuous use. As a comparison the pump that they used in the test was a steel pump. The pump was installed in a field and was used for 1000 hours. The pump was replaced after 1000 hours of use. The life of the pump was 8 to 10 days and the life of the pump was 8 to 10 days.

To sum up, we are very satisfied with the pump.

The life of the lining is quite equal to that of the steel.

(a) It is noted that linings in special chromium white cast iron.

The life of the lining is quite equal to that of the steel. The life of the lining is quite equal to that of the steel.

The almost complete elimination of stoppages necessitated by maintenance has made us, with a single access pump, to maintain an almost continual working condition. This is a very important economic advantage.

May we send you some literature on this subject.

INTERNATIONAL COMBUSTION Ltd

ALBANY HOUSE, 22DWCY, LONDON

News Items in Brief

Snow falls of snow on Mount Kenya have been snow lately.

The Tanganyika Mission Council has received the following news.

The Devanmahar works near Kunduchi have been completely destroyed by fire.

The Nyanika Book was left on a table last week. The damage was reported.

The Mount Mazambique Fund for its building broke all records for attendance at the trials.

A four-year-old elephant has been killed by his keeper in the bush, Zou, and finished off with its tusks.

Up to June 26 this year, the Beira wharves handled 49,586 tons of export goods and 18,044 tons of imports.

Portugal has formally recognised the reign of Italian Emperor of Ethiopia. Portuguese, Italian and Italian will shortly be appointed.

The monthly gross receipts of all stations on Rhodesia Railways for May were £41,404, compared with £45,108 during the corresponding period of 1934.

The Egyptian Government has approved the payment of £5,000,000 towards the cost of the Sudan Defence Force, on the understanding that it will be made in three years.

Company No. 26 of the Tanganyika Railway Company's 1934 guaranteed rates representing interest to the 31st month to August 1 will be paid on and after that date by the Government.

KAREN ESTATES

NGONG' KENYA

NEW RESIDENTIAL AREA
GREAT POPULARITY
ONLY EIGHT HOMES FROM NAIROBI

Freehold plots of ten, 25, 50 or 70 acres

with the following attractions:

- Electric Light
- Water
- Beautiful Scenery
- Building Stone
- Telephone
- Good Roads
- Excellent Soil
- No Rates or Taxes

Report of every kind available. Extended periods of payment.

Apply for details to
**KAREN ESTATES LTD., 20, Park Lane,
NAIROBI.**

WRIGHT, FRENCH, HENDERSON & CO., LTD.
25, STOREY HOUSE, BUNDOUCHI, LONDON.

A herd of 1200 head of crocodiles, which had been culled in the Nile, is being sold for skins by the Government. The skins are to be sold for the skins of the crocodiles were... Merchandise imported during the first five months of this year was valued at £1,550,974, against £732,035 during the same period in 1934. This increase was again £2,818,942 in the last quarter of 1935.

The Rhodesia Government has asked the Government for compensation when taken over by the Government. It has been awarded £286,030 by the umpire after the arbitrators had been unable to agree on the basis for cattle and trucks in 1934.

The Gold Stock Company, which has been awarded £200,000 in compensation when taken over by the Government, has been awarded £286,030 by the umpire after the arbitrators had been unable to agree on the basis for cattle and trucks in 1934.

The new Northern Rhodesia Government was elected on 15th June 1935. The Government was elected on 15th June 1935. The Government was elected on 15th June 1935. The Government was elected on 15th June 1935.

The Rhodesia Government has asked the Government for compensation when taken over by the Government. It has been awarded £286,030 by the umpire after the arbitrators had been unable to agree on the basis for cattle and trucks in 1934.

Two new motor vehicles are under construction in the Holland-Africa area. They will be named the 'African' and the 'Bushman'. The former is expected to make her maiden voyage next year, and the latter early in 1936. Each will have a speed of over 40 m.p.h. and a maximum load of 10 tons.

Imports into Tanganyika during the first four months of this year totalled £1,160,000, against £708,127 of the same period of 1934. This represents an increase of 64.5%. Exports during the first four months of this year totalled £1,100,000, against £732,035 of the same period of 1934.

The Founder's Day celebrations in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, combined with the African Day celebrations in Johannesburg, South Africa, which were held on the same day, were a great success. The day was a very sunny weather, brought about the influx of visitors to the city, and all houses and public houses were packed out, and some people had to keep their cars.

The 100th anniversary of the settlement of the Cape Colony in 1820 was celebrated in a very grand manner in the Cape. The day was a very sunny weather, brought about the influx of visitors to the city, and all houses and public houses were packed out, and some people had to keep their cars.

The 100th anniversary of the settlement of the Cape Colony in 1820 was celebrated in a very grand manner in the Cape. The day was a very sunny weather, brought about the influx of visitors to the city, and all houses and public houses were packed out, and some people had to keep their cars.

COMPANY MEETING

Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd.

Mr. Bertram Lubridges's Review

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd. was held last evening in the Grand Ballroom of the Grand Hotel, Johannesburg. Mr. Bertram Lubridges, Chairman of the Board, presided. The secretary, Mr. Harold Sles, presided over the proceedings during the absence of the Chairman and the Chairman, Mr. Lubridges, after expressing his pleasure at the attendance of the shareholders, read the Chairman's Report. The balance sheet for the year ended 31st December 1937 shows a very large increase in the amount deposited in the bank, a fall of approximately £2,500,000 in the amount of deposits, and a reduction of just over £2,500,000 in investments. Bills of exchange purchased declined by about £1,000,000, and the increase of £1,500,000 in bills of exchange discounted and advances to customers. The increase in profits and the increase in advances to customers were moderate, mainly taken as a result of the change in business conditions in the Union of South Africa.

Profit and Account
 The profit for the year was £1,000,000. The balance sheet for the year ended 31st December 1937 shows a very large increase in the amount deposited in the bank, a fall of approximately £2,500,000 in the amount of deposits, and a reduction of just over £2,500,000 in investments.

It is recommended that £100,000 be allocated to the officers' pension fund, that a dividend of 10% be paid on the shares, and that a bonus of 35% be made up of the profit for the year. The dividend of 10% will be paid on the shares of 2,000,000 shares, making a total of £200,000. The bonus of 35% will be carried forward. You will see that the shareholders received a total dividend of £200,000 for the year, which is a very good result. The dividend of 10% and the bonus of 35% will be paid on the shares of 2,000,000 shares, making a total of £200,000. The bonus of 35% will be carried forward. You will see that the shareholders received a total dividend of £200,000 for the year, which is a very good result.

It is recommended that £100,000 be allocated to the officers' pension fund, that a dividend of 10% be paid on the shares, and that a bonus of 35% be made up of the profit for the year. The dividend of 10% will be paid on the shares, and the bonus of 35% will be carried forward.

through a surplus. The overseas trade of the Colony is decreasing, and the value of the exports in 1937 were £1,300,000, more than in the previous year, while exports in 1937 were £1,300,000, more than in the previous year. The value of the exports in 1937 was nearly £1,300,000, more than in the previous year. The value of the exports in 1937 was nearly £1,300,000, more than in the previous year.

The most important industry in the Colony is the mining industry, and the value of the previous year's production was nearly £1,300,000, more than in the previous year. The value of the previous year's production was nearly £1,300,000, more than in the previous year.

The value of the previous year's production was nearly £1,300,000, more than in the previous year. The value of the previous year's production was nearly £1,300,000, more than in the previous year. The value of the previous year's production was nearly £1,300,000, more than in the previous year.

The value of the previous year's production was nearly £1,300,000, more than in the previous year. The value of the previous year's production was nearly £1,300,000, more than in the previous year. The value of the previous year's production was nearly £1,300,000, more than in the previous year.

The value of the previous year's production was nearly £1,300,000, more than in the previous year. The value of the previous year's production was nearly £1,300,000, more than in the previous year. The value of the previous year's production was nearly £1,300,000, more than in the previous year.

The value of the previous year's production was nearly £1,300,000, more than in the previous year. The value of the previous year's production was nearly £1,300,000, more than in the previous year. The value of the previous year's production was nearly £1,300,000, more than in the previous year.

The value of the previous year's production was nearly £1,300,000, more than in the previous year. The value of the previous year's production was nearly £1,300,000, more than in the previous year. The value of the previous year's production was nearly £1,300,000, more than in the previous year.

The value of the previous year's production was nearly £1,300,000, more than in the previous year. The value of the previous year's production was nearly £1,300,000, more than in the previous year. The value of the previous year's production was nearly £1,300,000, more than in the previous year.

The value of the previous year's production was nearly £1,300,000, more than in the previous year. The value of the previous year's production was nearly £1,300,000, more than in the previous year. The value of the previous year's production was nearly £1,300,000, more than in the previous year.

The value of the previous year's production was nearly £1,300,000, more than in the previous year. The value of the previous year's production was nearly £1,300,000, more than in the previous year. The value of the previous year's production was nearly £1,300,000, more than in the previous year.

The value of the previous year's production was nearly £1,300,000, more than in the previous year. The value of the previous year's production was nearly £1,300,000, more than in the previous year. The value of the previous year's production was nearly £1,300,000, more than in the previous year.

The value of the previous year's production was nearly £1,300,000, more than in the previous year. The value of the previous year's production was nearly £1,300,000, more than in the previous year. The value of the previous year's production was nearly £1,300,000, more than in the previous year.

The value of the previous year's production was nearly £1,300,000, more than in the previous year. The value of the previous year's production was nearly £1,300,000, more than in the previous year. The value of the previous year's production was nearly £1,300,000, more than in the previous year.

Victoria Falls & Transvaal Power Company Ltd.

Mr. A. E. Hadley's Address

At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the company held on July 1st, 1954, and presided over by Mr. A. E. Hadley, the Chairman, the following resolutions were passed:

1. That the accounts for the year ended 31st December 1953 be and are approved.

2. That the directors be and are authorised to pay a dividend of 10% on the ordinary shares of the company amounting to £300,000.

3. That the directors be and are authorised to pay a dividend of 10% on the preference shares of the company amounting to £100,000.

4. That the directors be and are authorised to pay a dividend of 10% on the debentures of the company amounting to £100,000.

5. That the directors be and are authorised to pay a dividend of 10% on the shares of the company amounting to £100,000.

6. That the directors be and are authorised to pay a dividend of 10% on the shares of the company amounting to £100,000.

7. That the directors be and are authorised to pay a dividend of 10% on the shares of the company amounting to £100,000.

8. That the directors be and are authorised to pay a dividend of 10% on the shares of the company amounting to £100,000.

9. That the directors be and are authorised to pay a dividend of 10% on the shares of the company amounting to £100,000.

10. That the directors be and are authorised to pay a dividend of 10% on the shares of the company amounting to £100,000.

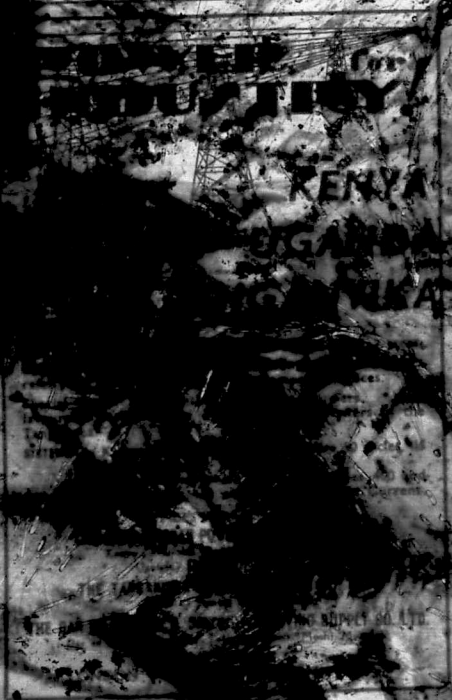
The company's business for the year ended 31st December 1953 was satisfactory and the directors are pleased to announce that the company has achieved a record year in terms of both revenue and profit. The revenue for the year was £1,200,000, an increase of 10% on the previous year, and the profit was £200,000, an increase of 15%.

The directors are pleased to announce that the company has achieved a record year in terms of both revenue and profit. The revenue for the year was £1,200,000, an increase of 10% on the previous year, and the profit was £200,000, an increase of 15%.

The directors are pleased to announce that the company has achieved a record year in terms of both revenue and profit. The revenue for the year was £1,200,000, an increase of 10% on the previous year, and the profit was £200,000, an increase of 15%.

The directors are pleased to announce that the company has achieved a record year in terms of both revenue and profit. The revenue for the year was £1,200,000, an increase of 10% on the previous year, and the profit was £200,000, an increase of 15%.

The directors are pleased to announce that the company has achieved a record year in terms of both revenue and profit. The revenue for the year was £1,200,000, an increase of 10% on the previous year, and the profit was £200,000, an increase of 15%.



THE VICTORIA FALLS DAM, ZAMBIA, RHODESIA

The Victoria Falls Dam, Zambia, Rhodesia, is a major engineering project. It is a concrete dam with a height of 100 feet. The dam is situated on the Victoria Falls River, which is a tributary of the Zambezi River. The dam is owned and operated by the Victoria Falls & Transvaal Power Company Ltd.

The dam is a concrete dam with a height of 100 feet. The dam is situated on the Victoria Falls River, which is a tributary of the Zambezi River. The dam is owned and operated by the Victoria Falls & Transvaal Power Company Ltd.

The dam is a concrete dam with a height of 100 feet. The dam is situated on the Victoria Falls River, which is a tributary of the Zambezi River. The dam is owned and operated by the Victoria Falls & Transvaal Power Company Ltd.

The dam is a concrete dam with a height of 100 feet. The dam is situated on the Victoria Falls River, which is a tributary of the Zambezi River. The dam is owned and operated by the Victoria Falls & Transvaal Power Company Ltd.

The dam is a concrete dam with a height of 100 feet. The dam is situated on the Victoria Falls River, which is a tributary of the Zambezi River. The dam is owned and operated by the Victoria Falls & Transvaal Power Company Ltd.

THE VICTORIA FALLS DAM, ZAMBIA, RHODESIA

Passengers from East Africa. Passengers for East Africa

Passengers from East Africa...
 Scott, Mr. J. W.
 Stoyler, Miss B.
 Thacker, Miss A. S.
 Turner, Mr. C. H.
 Wills, Mr. J. W.
 Wisson, Mr. J. W.
 Wright, Mr. J. W.
 Ziegler, Mr. J. W.

Passengers for East Africa...
 Spencer, Mr. J. W.
 Stoyler, Miss B.
 Thacker, Miss A. S.
 Turner, Mr. C. H.
 Wills, Mr. J. W.
 Wisson, Mr. J. W.
 Wright, Mr. J. W.
 Ziegler, Mr. J. W.


Air Mail Passengers

Air Mail Passengers...
 Mr. A. C. ...
 Mr. B. D. ...
 Mr. C. E. ...
 Mr. D. F. ...
 Mr. E. G. ...
 Mr. F. H. ...
 Mr. G. I. ...
 Mr. H. J. ...
 Mr. I. K. ...
 Mr. L. M. ...
 Mr. N. O. ...
 Mr. P. Q. ...
 Mr. R. S. ...
 Mr. T. U. ...
 Mr. V. W. ...
 Mr. X. Y. ...
 Mr. Z. A. ...

Air Mail Passengers...
 Mr. B. D. ...
 Mr. C. E. ...
 Mr. D. F. ...
 Mr. E. G. ...
 Mr. F. H. ...
 Mr. G. I. ...
 Mr. H. J. ...
 Mr. I. K. ...
 Mr. L. M. ...
 Mr. N. O. ...
 Mr. P. Q. ...
 Mr. R. S. ...
 Mr. T. U. ...
 Mr. V. W. ...
 Mr. X. Y. ...
 Mr. Z. A. ...

Passengers for East Africa...
 Mr. A. C. ...
 Mr. B. D. ...
 Mr. C. E. ...
 Mr. D. F. ...
 Mr. E. G. ...
 Mr. F. H. ...
 Mr. G. I. ...
 Mr. H. J. ...
 Mr. I. K. ...
 Mr. L. M. ...
 Mr. N. O. ...
 Mr. P. Q. ...
 Mr. R. S. ...
 Mr. T. U. ...
 Mr. V. W. ...
 Mr. X. Y. ...
 Mr. Z. A. ...

**When an
NAIROBI
stay at**



in the Gate

FAMOUS DEZVOUS
AS A... FROM ALL
OF THE...
... ..

UNION-CASTLE LINE ENCIRCLES AFRICA



Weekly Mail Services TO THE SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA

...with regular calls at Accra, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Mauritania

SAILINGS FROM LONDON TO EAST AFRICA

...between New York, South and East Africa

SAILINGS	Ship	Departure	Arrival
London to East Africa	Waverley	Aug. 10	Aug. 20
London to East Africa	Waverley	Aug. 20	Aug. 30
London to East Africa	Waverley	Aug. 30	Sept. 10

...with regular calls at Accra, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Mauritania

...with regular calls at Accra, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Mauritania

...with regular calls at Accra, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Mauritania



HEAD OFFICE:
3, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3

Branch offices: Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, and Glasgow, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Johannesburg, Harare, Bulawayo, and Johannesburg.

STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

With which is incorporated the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED

Bankers to the Imperial Government in South Africa, and to the Governments of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, and the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Head Office: 10, CLEMENTINE LANE, CORNHILL STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3

77, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 1, LONDON WALL, E.C. 3

WEST END BRANCH: 2, NORTHWOOD ROAD, WEST END, W.C. 2

WIMBORNE BRANCH: 1, CHAUSSÉE DE BRUXELLES, WIMBORNE, DORSET

The Bank has Branches in:

KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND

and throughout the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, SOUTH-WEST AFRICA, and PORTUGAL, EAST AFRICA.

TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc.

The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited is a member of the BANKERS' ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, and is in close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the IMPORTANT CENTRES.

THE STANDARD BANK MODERNLY EQUIPPED

is open on a wide scale. It gives the latest information on the Trade and Commercial Conditions of the Continent.

RAEHLI HOUSE, LONDON, W.C. 2