

# EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED  
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS  
OF THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING  
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN  
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.  
A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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THURSDAY JULY 23 1938

Sixpence

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY JOHN L. ...

EDITORIAL AND MANAGING OFFICES

91, Great Northfield Street, London W.1  
Tel: ...

Matters of Moment ...  
Rhodes ...  
East Africa ...  
London ...  
East Africa ...  
Will ...

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE KING, as he was riding back to Buckingham Palace on Thursday last after presenting new C.O.s to the British Guards, saw a ...  
The King's prompt intervention by a policeman ...  
the King rode on calmly not quivering ...  
turning his head or showing that he was aware of ...  
incident which all on the spot ...  
disseminated fully. In other European lands such ...  
marches as remain usually ride surrounded by a ...  
bodyguard. In England His Majesty rides free at ...  
the head of his troops, and if a pair of unbridled ...  
minds a misguided demonstrator, he would be ...  
draws a revolver at point-blank range ...  
King rides calmly on. East Africans will not be ...  
surprised to hear of such impertinence, for ...  
they had proof of it in the courage ...  
his two *sejaks* in their ...  
ring-cameo, faced the ...  
Buffalo with ...  
Th... with the ...  
... Save the King ...

adopted by the British Cabinet, we write, and there is no ...  
interpretation ...  
the House of Commons that the Imperial Government ...  
from Germany to ...  
he was ...  
of any practical value

PROMPTLY seen the corroboration of the ...  
exclusive announcement which East Africa ...  
made last week that ...  
Minister for Defence ...  
EXAGGERATION: The ...  
Great Britain ...  
in England ...  
the ...  
which has been ...  
he had too ...  
of the people whom ...  
opinion. If the ...  
quarta ...  
to be regarded as indicative of the policy ...

... so far as it goes, but for ...  
to his own followers ...  
refused to make ...  
announcement of ...  
which is so neces ...  
all stances, and the ...  
the prime cause of ...  
a nation-wide ...  
Having fiddled ...  
himself upon ...  
to Great Britain ...  
that the Cabinet would ...  
of later ...  
exclusive and equivocal ...  
more than ...  
himself to the point of ...  
that Colonies would ...

Little Belgium and practically defenceless Poland ...  
have declared themselves ...  
Great Britain's ...  
to the greatest Empire ...  
which might well ...  
February 23 last ...  
Minister of Van Zeeland ...  
Senate: "Any solution of the International Colonial

...involving a redistribution of the Colonies, in which the Congo would be directly or indirectly affected, has always been considered inadmissible by the Belgian Government. I can scarcely add that it will never be admitted. Belgium owes this Colony to her king, and has achieved in the Congo the fulfilment of her obligations. The territorial integrity of the Congo is a fundamental principle of Belgian policy. The Belgian Government places too much value on the spirit of equity and in the political sense of the arrangements concluded to believe that she could be questioned. Where the Government cannot best defend its interests by every means in its power, barriers must be put up. I am sure that the resolution which I am voting in the name of the Government is shared by every who nation. Why cannot Mr. Poincaré say equally clearly that the British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories are not open to discussion.

HODES was standing on through Africa for a long time to come. His spirit broods over the place. The ideas he planted are growing, they say, day by day," declared Mr. Malcolm HODES, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, while addressing the Southern Rhodesia House of Assembly in London last week. In his words, the Rhodesians are generally the best of a Rhodesian race. He even said that Rhodesia is the only British Eastern African Colony in which cannot be influenced by the "evil influences of the natives." If only events had been different, he carries his mantle to the end of the story. As Africa would have been in the last three decades, it can be taken for granted, we believe, that the restless, compelling, and unrelenting amalgamation and the men of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory would have been the same. The facts, with generalities of the Rhodesian views concerned and to bring a closer in general.

Whether or not he would have found means of greatly increasing the settlement of sound lines of Europeans in the country, and it appears WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN. His name, there can be little doubt that his interest and financial resources would have been engaged in the complementary task of strengthening the settlement mining and industry in the non-self governing dependencies of the Empire, and that, in particular, his own mind has recovered the numerous which have obtained as a result of British official penetration into the Territory. Kenya, also, would assuredly have felt his beneficial influence in the direction of stimulating European agriculture. Consider for a moment how the history of that Colony must have been altered if Mr. Poincaré, Lord Delamater, and Mr. Roper Goddard had been able to consult and agree with the main lines of the development. It is very difficult to see how a more widespread and intense need for ever closer contact between the northern and southern groups in British Eastern Africa

...of the outstanding problem of the marketing of coffee was concisely set out by Mr. H. C. H. Bull, London representative of the Coffee Board of Kenya, at last week's meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, when he discussed the coffee selling by planters of a bean, and the purchase by buyers of a taste. Until that gap is satisfactorily bridged, the Amari Institute has so far been unable to determine any scientific connection between the size or appearance of the bean and its cupping quality—planters will continue to labour under a disability so grave that Mr. Bull has had the experience of finding buyer's willingness to pay almost three times as much for a certain coffee as the grower in Kenya actually received. It is just the sort of problem which the Coffee Board faces with such variable results. The primary premise there has been a lack of agency for the investigation of production problems, except the fact that the Board has committed which, though it has dealt with the preparation and sale of coffee, has no functions.

Yet the call for a central body to advance the interests of African primary producers and consumers is not expressing than it needs for Empire was when the Empire Marketing Board was originally established. "as we reported in our last week, Mr. Chasbrough fully alive to the inadequacy of existing machinery for this purpose, turned upon primary producers the desirability of organising and assisting, and has since invited the Government readiness to help those who help themselves. The planters in the Empire have taken the initiative in these matters—the coffee planters of Kenya forming a Board in the same way. It would be nothing but a calculated to promote a more general and detailed move along the lines suggested by the Secretary of State that the most practical of all forms of aid that could be rendered in these circumstances, namely the resuscitation or creation of an organisation similar to the old Empire Marketing Board. The present Secretary of State travels through out the Colonial Empire, his intimate knowledge of its affairs, and his intimate appreciation of the services which he can render when allied to an organisation, rendering security fitted to stress for some lead, and we trust that his return to the Colonial Office may provide a really opportunity for the re-organisation of the Empire Marketing Board, on which non-official bodies may, perhaps, have proposals to make. If a sound scheme providing for collective endeavour and the proportionate assumption of responsibility by co-operating small producers could be prepared, it would certainly be a step of the importance of the Minister, while the great task to educate the public in its benefits, which is to be begun in the autumn by the Empire Marketing Campaign, will make the Government see reasons and follow a policy which will be a great benefit to all.

# What Would Rhodes Think of Rhodesia To-day?

AL FRANK, JOHN HANSON, DR. BO, and a few others last week at the second annual dinner in London of the Southern Rhodesia Club. The Rt. Hon. Sir David G. Sheppard, C. M. P., Secretary of the Board of Southern Affairs, was the chief guest. The speakers, who have all prospered, lieutenant-governors of a small Home in G.I. proposed "The Question of Our Founder". Those who have prospered and are looking in the Great Work House in the course of their reading.

Are the legacy which Rhodes left behind him traditions which the colony has followed? Or are they from a Rhodesia living its life on a different inspiring natural motto. It is a problem which has been a tradition and being worthy of a tradition.

A few weeks ago I had several of our friends of fortune and talking to a party of young Rhodesians who were making their first visit to the Home and I was naturally struck by the intelligence and breadth of vision which those Rhodesians all possessed. They had a deep and passionate pride in their birthright as Rhodesians and they realised that they have the two-fold privilege of belonging to homes dear to them out there and a joyous fighting here that they equally belong to this country and were equally at home.

In times like these it is very comforting to know that in that far-away country there is no sign of any weakening of the links that bind its citizens to the Empire as members of one family. In fact we owe mainly to the example and influence of Cecil Rhodes, whose Dominion thought was unity of Empire here and overseas.

When you think of him you will think also of those who worked and fought by his side. It is a long and honourable roll. Some have found their resting place beside their great chief in the granite of the Matopos. There, Mr. Chamberlain, are the remains of the whom he and I loved. There is also there is Alan Wilson and his numerous company. There is also there is Charles Coghlan, his numerous company. There is also there is Frederick Courtney Selous who was the head of his company in East Africa. There is Thorne Cuynder who died at his post in Kenya and many others of a brave little band of men and women who had no prisons in the present days. I mention them in the name of Mother Patrick, a name held sacred in Rhodesia. In the name of Mother Patrick, a name held sacred in Rhodesia. In the name of Mother Patrick, a name held sacred in Rhodesia.

### DR. J. M. JOHNSON LOOKS BACK AND FORWARDS

Proceeding the feast of Southern Rhodesia, the man said, *inter alia*—

You needn't be afraid that I shall wander on with ancient memories; for I realise that the Rhodesians of to-day, natural as they are, care twice as much for the events of the past as we in the Mother Country. Less than a year ago people in Rhodesia started to raise money for a monument to be erected on the spot on which 28 years ago I held the flag and proclaimed Southern Rhodesia in the name of the Empire. I had a check from the United States of America amounting to £500.000, subscribed by the British South Africa Company and other interested friends in England. The residue, provided by the European population of the Colony, did not amount to the proverbial twopenny, and barely to a penny. But that, I say, Rhodesians do not care to do. I thought so. I said so. I saw a picture of a painting of the founder of this great I have seen. As I gazed on it, I thought that Rhodes would look at Rhodesia if he were here now. He would be a lawyer. I would be a brief of Rhodesia.

I could have seen the bitter disappointment he would feel that 40 years had passed and he had not seen his first thought. He would be looking at the first time he saw it. He was a schoolboy and his only thought was to get on his feet. He was a schoolboy and his only thought was to get on his feet. He was a schoolboy and his only thought was to get on his feet. He was a schoolboy and his only thought was to get on his feet. He was a schoolboy and his only thought was to get on his feet.

There would be balls and other aerodrome and railway station. Its Parliament would have its daily papers and its theatres. I might be said that it would be satisfied. But on the whole I think he would be disappointed. His only thought would be to see some white man. "Is it the white man Rhodesia?" Certainly not. Rhodesia is unfortunately a part of South Africa, which is under a curse. It has too many races, of which the greatest was when, 300 years ago, the hard Dutchmen who were forced to land in East Africa, found a black race that would dig the ground and save them the trouble. So began South Africa's great curse, and the white man began to five years a boss over the Natives.

### A True White Man's Country

The only way to get rid of the curse of Southern Rhodesia is to get rid of the curse of the white man. It is not a white man's country, it is a white man's work. It is not a white man's country, it is a white man's work. It is not a white man's country, it is a white man's work. It is not a white man's country, it is a white man's work. It is not a white man's country, it is a white man's work.

The other main cause of the problem is that of markets. Rhodesias must sell what they produce, and they must be given markets by the Mother Country. If one of the Mother Country adopted the policy of doing away with the trade from Southern Rhodesia and its friends, then the question of Colonial populations and their employment in this country would be solved.

Before the War we came from the overseas Dominions and Colonies. With the War that stream stopped, but it is not gone on, it would have amounted to more than the two million unemployed in this country. It behoves Southern Rhodesia to struggle with the Mother Country to give a preference to Southern Rhodesia which will help to absorb her business, employed, will bring some British best customers. The Rhodesian's 15% is 50% of the income of the country in this country, and it is the best. No other country has so much as a 15% of the income of the country in this country.

Is it possible that this 15% of 50,000—15,000—100,000—can go on in the same way? We cannot go on along amalgamate with the North or North East or the South? The white the professors for Rhodesia to solve. In a large majority they desire to stay in their own feet, and it is anathema to them of joining with a community to which there is any chance of losing their connexion with the Mother Country. We must find a way in which to get rid of the piles of paper and in which the doctrine that man is right is an accepted principle, in the face of that doctrine, our friends down South see that unity of length and that there will be less and less talk of cutting adrift from the Mother Country. If there is a new spirit in the South, it does, become just a possibility that Rhodesia may think that the greatest unity in the world is to be seen in the British Dominion of Southern Rhodesia. It should be seen that in Rhodesia, the past in Southern Rhodesia, a year or five years ago, but this is a question which will have to be considered.

### Mrs. Lillian O'Keeffe's Fable

Mrs. Lillian O'Keeffe, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia said in reply:—

Colonel Frank Johnson was responsible for the taking of our country. To-night he has shown you again why an extraordinary man he is, he has proposed two conflicting crises and answered them both! The great majority of you are Rhodesians, and know his record. Right through his long life he has been almost the servant of Rhodesia.

Rhodesia has seen through the thick of its present and sorrows—such as are common with early birth and youth. Today she has a face at full manhood and womanhood, and very healthy one at that. It is the language of a woman who is not in the past, she has not yet arrived at a womanly status, but is half-way to it. I say so. I say so. I say so. I say so. I say so. I say so. I say so. I say so. I say so. I say so.

She has not yet reached the point where she looks on responsibility in the same way, and since then she has prospered. She has not yet reached the point where she looks on responsibility in the same way, and since then she has prospered. She has not yet reached the point where she looks on responsibility in the same way, and since then she has prospered. She has not yet reached the point where she looks on responsibility in the same way, and since then she has prospered.

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SECRETARY OF STATE'S REPLY.

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**Amani Institute Director**

**Discusses Problems of Planters**

MR. W. J. HOWELL, C.B.E., D.I.C., F.R.S., Director of the Amani Research Station and President of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, has said—

There was a great deal of work done here in the production of new varieties of plants, for which the seeds were planted in a wide and an enormous variety of soils here to ascertain their purposes, new plants. Some were normally propagated by sowing the seeds, which have, then, to be planted in the soil. The best seeds found at Amani seemed to have many points of superiority over the ordinary seed, and a commercial test would soon be possible. Mr. urged research into improvements in factory practices.

The coffee growers could improve their crops by raising the standard of production, but when the coffee was sold by auction in London, he often received a price of less money for less money than he expected, and for no apparent reason. This was due to the variation in the colouring quality of the product for which there was no standard capable of scientific reliance. Very little information had yet been obtained as to why the coffee was of this direction. It had been intended to produce the coffee of the highest quality, to produce the best growing results. It had been found that Kenya had often given better results than other of the best cultivations. The Amani Institute was doing its best to discover some means of correlation between these apparently irreconcilable facts.

Cinchona had been growing in the Usambara since 1902, and showed every promise of flourishing, so that there was no reason to doubt that the future development of the industry in East Africa would meet with every success.

Tung oil also showed considerable prospects of success in various parts of East Africa and he visualised the establishment of one or two central mills for the extraction of the oil in places like Mombasa, easy of access by rail to the coast. The product was always exported from the coast, and not as seed.

**Insecticides**

With regard to vegetable insecticides, tollance was placed in the past mainly on arsenic, but this was forbidden in several American States on any crop intended for food, and the tendency in this country was to displace the rather dangerous form by insecticide. Kenya had made a good start with the production of pyrethrum.

Another insecticide was derived from three cuttings of which were obtained some years ago from New and sent to Amani. They had continued to grow very well, and an analysis of the roots showed that the African grown plants were of very high quality. The difficulty had been to avoid adulteration, for the root looked very much like another plant that did not excite the Native growers, but in East Africa there was no such reputation for the plant, so it should be possible at the higher altitudes to produce on plantations a fine product which would find a ready market in this country and the U.S.A.

There were other vegetable poisons with which Amani was experimenting, and a grant of £5,000 from the Colonial Development Fund had permitted the planting in suitable areas of cinchona and deers. When they were established there would be no difficulty about the production of high class planting material for those who wished to try their luck in these possible new industries.

Mr. Howells said that the organisation which Mr. Howells had built up at Amani stood greatly to his credit. It was very difficult for the layman, and even for the biologist, to evaluate research work which had no finality. It never paid to employ third-rate men, for the results obtained were small. It had been a great deal of money spent, especially in employing men imperfectly trained, who did their best, but that had not been used enough.

**Problems of Coffee Growers**

Full co-operation was necessary between the coffee trade and the growers, and he suggested that the Coffee Section of the British Empire Producers' Organisation should be asked to take up the matter with the Coffee Producers' Association in London. In no country had there been a better budget, nor was there anything well known about the scientific side of the life of the coffee tree. He had urged for years the one or two graduate physiologists should be put to work, and in a term would be also of a chemist and a bacteriologist.

Mr. H. C. Hill, the African Representative on the Council of Kenya, and the handling of coffee was in the hands of two entirely separate groups of persons, and

the coffee trade. Mr. Howells proposed that the coffee growers were seeking a drink. The coffee was sold in the form of a coffee. There was much criticism of thought between the coffee growers and the coffee trade. The coffee growers had the coffee, and the coffee trade had the coffee. The coffee growers had the coffee, and the coffee trade had the coffee. The coffee growers had the coffee, and the coffee trade had the coffee.

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**Mr. Howells Replies**

There was Mr. Howells agreed next to investigate the physiology of the coffee tree, to which the physiologists at Amani had made quite an important contribution. At the new experimental station near Moshi there was a fully equipped laboratory, which was unoccupied except for such times as the biologist from Amani could spare to work there. There were two fully equipped physiological laboratories, and each would have only the part-time services of one man. There had been his impressions to employ a second physiologist for East Africa and to employ a physiologist in Kenya, but he suggested that it would be better to take advantage of existing facilities than to build a third physiological laboratory in Kenya.

There had been unable to correlate the liquoring quality of the coffee bean with anything. When they had heard of coffee bringing high prices for its liquoring quality, they had asked for samples, some of which would be classed in East Africa as "tabataka," it had been suggested that the soil might be a factor, but the fluctuations in price paid for the products of the same estate, which will remain the same, could not be explained.

If said Mr. Cuddeford had said regarding the acquisition of supplies of tung oil and pyrethrum was correct, he had been seriously misled during the Imperial Research Conference in London. The director of the East African Producers' Association expressed on Colonial agriculturists that there was a serious lack of supplies of tung oil, that the American market was buying up all the Chinese supplies, and that the British market was unable to get supplies. He had kept in close contact with that association, and there had never been any suggestion that the position had changed.

As to cinchona, was it satisfactory that the British Empire should annually spend hundreds of thousands of pounds abroad when the necessary supplies of the drug could be made available within the Empire? Mr. Howells was from the East African Producers' Association seeking support in an effort to improve conditions by restricting credit facilities to 30 days, and a minimum commission charge of 1% on those terms, and by creating a board at Kenya to arbitrate on matters arising from marketing terms. The board would be subject to the control of the Secretary of State, and he then pointed out that the coffee trade would be served by a committee of the coffee growers, though in England. The meeting ended at 11.30.

Some Statements Worth Noting

EAST AFRICA

WHO'S WHO

313.—Mr. William Jesse, M.A.



There have been 40 Kenya every year for the last 20 years. — Captain G. G. Guest, M.P. addressing the House of Commons.

The Government's expenditure on Kenya has been a heavy one, but it is not as heavy as it is often represented to be. — Mr. G. G. Guest, M.P.

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It is not that Government interest in Kenya has been waning, but that the Government has been concentrating its attention on the more important aspects of the Kenya problem. — Mr. G. G. Guest, M.P.

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One barrier to further constitutional development is the fact that there is but one political party in Kenya, with no serious attempt to exercise a restraining influence. — Mr. G. G. Guest, M.P.

The only way we can keep control in the House of Commons of a great dependent colonial territory is by an understanding of the human factor in the case. — Mr. G. G. Guest, M.P.

A simplification of our administrative machinery involving a reduction of the number of provinces in which the full machinery of the administration is maintained, would be to be undertaken in the interests of economy and efficiency. — Mr. G. G. Guest, M.P.

There has been a great deal of talk about the depression in Kenya, but unless something can be done to mitigate their own sufferings, those who still labour under the disadvantages of low prices for commodities and old debts will find little comfort in the anticipated prosperity. — Mr. G. G. Guest, M.P.

The theory still lingers that people who take to the gentlemanly professions—such as planters and M.P.s—cannot live without any remuneration, or certainty, etc. The planter is a hard worker in difficult climates, with no great security of tenure and little prospect of a pension. — Mr. G. G. Guest, M.P.

Mr. William Jesse, M.A., was born in 1871 in Kenya. He was educated at the following institutions: — King's College, London, and Bedford Modern School. He was a member of the Public Schools' Association, for the study of which he was elected a member of the House of Commons. He was a member of the House of Commons from 1911 to 1928. He was a member of the House of Commons from 1911 to 1928. He was a member of the House of Commons from 1911 to 1928.

His Majesty's Household

Officers with East African Interests

As a consequence of the recent changes in the Household, a number of gentlemen who have varied and have special interests in Eastern Africa. Among them are:

- Mr. A. K. Eden, C.M.G., M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Mr. J. H. Chamberlain, C.M.G., D.B., Secretary of the Privy Council.
Mr. G. G. Guest, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Mr. J. H. Chamberlain, C.M.G., D.B., Secretary of the Privy Council.
Mr. G. G. Guest, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Mr. J. H. Chamberlain, C.M.G., D.B., Secretary of the Privy Council.

PERSONALIA.

Mr. J. G. B. Mackenzie, left England last week for Natal.

Mr. W. J. C. Mackenzie has been appointed Port Officer of Durban.

Mr. J. G. B. Mackenzie has been appointed Port Officer of Durban.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Pickett, of Salisbury, are on their way to England on holiday.

Dr. G. M. C. Powell has been appointed medical officer for health in the Lusaka district.

Major S. Humphrey and Capt. Leggett will leave London at the end of the month for Scotland.

Mr. C. J. H. Boyd, Superintendent of Mines and Geology, Uganda, is in England on overseas leave.

Mr. J. G. B. Mackenzie, of Livingstone, is in Salisbury on leave from his duties in Salisbury.

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Mr. J. E. Mitchell, Governor of the Protectorate, addressed the Uganda Society last month on "Indirect Rule."

Captain J. S. Park has been elected President, and Mr. H. S. C. Gill Chairman of Committee, of the Diner Club.

Mr. F. J. Lake has been appointed District Officer, who has been stationed for some time in Harare, is on overseas leave.

Mr. J. G. B. Mackenzie has been appointed Chief Secretary of Tanganyika, who has been on a tour of the Western Province.

Commander G. H. S. Sullivan, the Tanganyika marine officer, has been transferred from Dar es Salaam to Harare.

Mr. C. E. Gee left England last week by air for East Africa and after a stay of about six weeks will fly back to this country.

Messrs. A. Gibb, W. G. Patten, F. A. Lodge and Dr. C. J. Wilson have been appointed to the Natal District Council.

Miss Maria Scott, daughter of Lord and Lady Francis Scott, has taken up secretarial training at Nairobi business college.

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Major General Sir John and Lady Davidson have left London for their Uganda shore residence, where they will remain until October.

Mrs. J. G. B. Mackenzie, wife of the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, left London last week for Salisbury after a short visit to England.

His many East African friends will congratulate Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Gough on his appointment as Colonel of the South Lancers.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman S. Searst, who were recently married in Nairobi, are proceeding to England on their honeymoon via the Nile route.

Mr. A. E. Metterkamp has been appointed Chairman, and Mr. J. Reid Rowland a member of the Southern Rhodesian Electricity Commission.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Wilson, who have been stationed for some time in Tabora, are expected to reach England shortly on leave from Tanganyika.

Master Peter Higginson, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Higginson of Nairobi, has arrived in England to enter Worcester Cathedral Choir School.

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Mr. F. J. A. Williams, Chief Mechanical Engineer of the East African Posts and Telegraph services, has been on an official visit to Uganda.

Mr. F. J. A. Anon, H.M. Inspector of Schools, has arrived in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, having been seconded for two years from the English service to act as Chief Inspector of Schools.

Kenya officials recently returned to England on overseas leave include Mr. R. Padgug, who was Acting Provincial Commissioner in Mombasa during Mrs. Boulton's absence from the Colony.

The engagement is announced of Mr. E. L. Frodson of Captain and Mrs. E. J. Frodson, of Dunstable, Surrey, and Olive Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Cosgrave, of Dar es Salaam.

East African regrets to report the death, which took place suddenly in Dar es Salaam, of Mr. J. G. Salim, for many years a member of the Tanganyika Railway staff, having latterly an acting Traffic Superintendent.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Cairns, who have recently been stationed in Senghor, also expired shortly in England on overseas leave. Mr. Cairns, a member of the Kenya Police Force, is one of the Colony's best all-round sportsmen.

Mr. Ormsby Gore, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was the guest of honour at last week's dinner of the East African Club, over which Sir Henry Wood, Governor of Sierra Leone, and Sir Harry Johnston, Colonial Secretary of Kenya, presided.

The Miss Patricia Macdonald, younger daughter of Lord and Lady Strathairn, was married at St. Margaret's, Westminster, last week to Mr. D. C. Lowson, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Flower, of Lowson, of Stow on the Wold, Gloucestershire.

To mark his first visit to Salisbury as a director of the British South Africa Company, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer has made a gift of £250 for charitable work among Europeans and Natives in the Colony, and of £25 for similar causes among the coloured community.

Recent visitors from India to Kenya were Colonel and Mrs. Butt, who are interested in the possibilities of settling in the Colony. Colonel Butt, who is a brother of Lord Denham, visited Kenya about ten years ago when Sir Edward (then Mr.) Denham was Acting Governor.

Congratulations to Miss Anicia McLeod, now A.R.C., B.Sc., on getting a Class Honours in the rich and varied Geography at the University of London, and the diploma of the Royal College of Science. Miss McLeod was born in Solwezi, Northern Rhodesia, and is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. McLeod, of Caterham.

Harold MacMhaid, Governor of Tanganyika, has set up a King George Memorial Executive Committee, composed of Mr. W. E. H. Stanham (Chairman), and Messrs. J. Stewart, G. E. Lane, W. K. Bagambona, H. M. Anjaria, Assum Sundeji Samji, and J. H. Hells.

Pike Major A. Macbean, of the 1st Battalion Rhodesia Regiment, has won the King's Medal for the champion shot in Southern Rhodesia in 1935, with a score of 102. Lieutenant F. H. Morgan, four times winner of the King's Medal, and a former King's Prize winner at Bisley, was runner-up.

Congratulations to Mrs. A. Wood—and to Nairobi—on the election of that stalwart of time as Mayor of Nairobi for the fourth time. Lady Delamere, who has been Acting Mayor for some months and who has discharged her duties admirably, did not seek election, so that she is shortly leaving the Colony for England.

Many East Africans will learn with regret of the death in Glenisford, Suffolk, of Mr. Hugh O. Dalbey, a former magistrate and District Judge at Kisumu. Though he left East Africa some 20 years ago, Mr. Dalbey will be remembered by the old hands for his work on behalf of cricketers in Mombasa, which owes a great deal to his activities. He was a barrister of the Middle Temple, and during the War a captain in the 4th K.S.L.I.

Kenya has lost two of her pioneer settlers by the death within a day of each other of Captain and Mrs. Ernest Fey on their farm on the Kiminkop. Captain Fey, formerly a master in the mercantile marine, first went to Kenya 20 years ago, and started stock and dairy farming in the district to which he remained attached. He had been ill for a considerable time with heart trouble, and Mrs. Fey was seriously ill at the time of his death. With their two daughters, Mrs. W. M. Nightingale and Mrs. Mervyn Kay, both of whom live in Kenya, there will be widespread sympathy.

### Major H. Blake Taylor

We regret to report the death, at the age of 74, of Major H. Blake Taylor, C.B.E., whose residence in East Africa as General Manager of the Uganda Railway, though it lasted only from 1912 to 1914, gave him a deep and abiding interest in the welfare of the Dependencies, in whose behalf he was an active member of almost every East African body in London.

Trained in railway engineering at Cooper's Hill College, Mr. Taylor went to India in 1883 as an assistant engineer in the Public Works (Railway) Department, and eight years later became Under-Secretary for Railways in the Bengal Government, eventually becoming chief engineer and Acting General Manager of the Eastern Bengal Railway.

During his long management of the Uganda Railway he was a member of the Legislative and Executive Councils of Kenya, but it was not until his return to England shortly after the outbreak of the Great War in 1914 that he was appointed Deputy Assistant Director of Munitions in the War Office, with the temporary rank of major in the Royal Engineers, and he has since in that capacity been actively engaged in the manufacture of munitions. He was a keen sportsman, and was a member of the Kenya Club, which he could hardly have done if he had not been so busy, and was always ready to help any sportsman which he could assist in any way.

**HARRINGTON GARDENS HOTEL**  
 HARRINGTON GARDENS  
 The Harrington Gardens Hotel is situated in the heart of the city, and is one of the most comfortable and well-known hotels in the country. It has a large and comfortable dining room, and a well-equipped bar. The hotel is also a popular place for business meetings and conferences. For more information, please contact the hotel directly.

# Mandates. No Return to Germany Possible

## Comments Questions for the Minister

MR. CHAMBERLAIN asked the Prime Minister whether the Imperial Government had any negotiations with the South African Government during his recent visit to the country, and, if so, what was the result of these negotiations. He also asked whether the Government had any proposals to be made to the South African Government regarding the return of the Mandates to Germany.

The Prime Minister replied that he thought the question was based on a misunderstanding. He understood that, in the interview with the Press on his return to South Africa, Mr. Pirow himself made it clear that the impressions he was then giving were the result of personal observations of talks with individuals and groups, and were not the outcome of specific discussions with members of the British Government. So far as the attitude of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom was concerned, he had nothing to add to the previous statements made in the House.

Mr. Chamberlain further asked whether the Government considered that there were any likely to be further complications and misunderstandings unless some explicit assurance can be given on behalf of the Government that it is not desirable in the view of the Government to return the Mandates to Germany.

### Government Not Sympathetic

Mr. Baldwin said that the statements of the Government were perfectly clear. He himself agreed, of course, with the interview on matters that are of some considerable delicacy, but he had little to add to them. He said that conversations with Dominion Ministers who come over here are naturally extremely confidential, and he could never say anything that would be remembered.

Mr. Chamberlain asked the Minister of Defence on some points which he was expressing his personal opinion. He had no authority that he had any responsibility in the opinion of the Government in South Africa, and whatever he had to say he expressed in the ordinary course of his work. He said that he was not at all prepared to get into the particulars of any of the points raised, and he said that his personal views and the views of the South African Government, whether they are in agreement with those of the Union Government or not, but a matter for that Government.

Mr. Chamberlain asked the Prime Minister whether he could not reply to the question put by Sir Henry Parnell, as to whether some occasion for making it is not clearly that there is no question at the present moment of any transfer of the Mandates to Germany.

The Prime Minister said that he was surprised by the question, as it is perfectly specific, and his answer to the latter part of the question, whether they gave him any reason to believe that the putting forward of such claims would be sympathetically entertained by His Majesty's Government, is in the negative.

Mr. Chamberlain asked the Prime Minister whether the statement to which he refers which was made by the Government, differs very materially from the previous statements made last year by the Government, particularly by the Home Secretary in Berlin, and will be not make it quite clear as to what is the Government's stand.

### African and German Comments

The London correspondent of the Times telegraphed that the general feeling in the Union is that the return of South-West Africa or Tanganyika to the Germans would be a political, economic and strategic mistake. He said that he was not at all doubtful as to whether there is any strong feeling among the South Africans in the opinion of Mr. Pirow's statement that the Germans are not that they were necessary to them since the League of Nations.

Colonel C. G. Stammers, leader of the Union Dominion Party, said he had had a long talk with Mr. Pirow, and he was the Union's concern to keep the war open in the north and that access to Africa was a matter of prime importance.

The Daily Express correspondent of the Times telegraphed that Mr. Pirow's statement has caused much concern in the Union, and that the Government's stand is being questioned.

Mr. Chamberlain said that he had a direct feeling on several occasions, and that he has expressed his views on the subject in many ways, and that he has nearly all the facts of the case at his disposal. He said that he had a direct feeling on several occasions, and that he has expressed his views on the subject in many ways, and that he has nearly all the facts of the case at his disposal.

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### Memorial to Rhodesian Members

Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, unveiled the Mazoe Valley last month the memorial to John and Elizabeth and Thomas George Routledge, who were killed by rebels in Rhodesia after they had sent a message of help to Salisbury when the people of the Valley were besieged at the beginning of the Mashonaland rebellion in 1864. It is well known that the Governor and his staff were present at the ceremony and were gratified by the splendid deeds which the boys did in the days before they were killed. Among those present at the ceremony were the Prime Minister, the Hon. Mr. Huggins, Mrs. Ethel Gates, a daughter of the late Sir John Gurney, and the survivors of the Mazoe Parol who rescued the people of the Valley as a result of the Blackiston Routledge message.

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**New Kenya Regiment**  
*in place of Delany's Force*

DISBANDED of the Kenya Defence Force and replaced by a Territorial Regiment and an Auxiliary Force, unanimously recommended by the Committee appointed by the Kenya Government in April to consider the reorganisation of the Colony's defence.

The Committee, which considers that the responsibility of the Colony's defence in the event of external aggression should be shared equally by N.C.O.s and instructors of the Territorial Force, has recommended that the K.A.R. be composed of officials, specialists, and personnel. Being Colonel J. A. Lamb, Chief of Staff, Brigade, K.A.R. (Chairman), Major G. H. Briston, (Squadron General), Mr. R. W. Hemmings, (Majorant Colonel), A. Dunstan Adams, and Captain G. R. A. G. G. G.

The main African element of the Committee states that the tropical conditions favour the employment of the troops offered by Europeans, and that this is the best way in which other Powers are developing their armies. The cost of the equipment required would be met by the Kenya Government, which a staff of regulars would draw from the Brigade of Guards is to be established by the regiment's prestige, commitment to the Emperor is granted by the King, as they are members of the Territorial Army in Great Britain.

The proposed Auxiliary Force, membership of which would be limited to very able-bodied Europeans, would be intended to meet the arrival of the Colony's forces in the event of internal disturbances in order to maintain law and order for six months, members of the former force, compelled to attend annual training camps.

The Committee suggests that a *Troop* be formed from Nairobi, which would be a corps should be established in the future, which would be a unit in order to encourage general progress of the Colony. The formation of an air unit is suggested. The Government will finance it. The Committee advocates the employment of Regular troops in the defence of Embasa. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at £1,000,000. An annual expenditure of £8,000, reckoning the proposed force as consisting of two companies. The proposed King's African Rifles would have complete responsibility for all the forces in the Colony.

**Warriors Active in Ethiopia**  
*Attacks on Addis Ababa Reported.*

THAT Marshal Graziani, Viceroy of Italian East Africa, had been killed in an attack by Ethiopian warriors on Addis Ababa, was reported from Djibuti and Addis last week. But Rome denies the rumors.

News has just been received to the Emperor that Ethiopian forces were last week as far as Addis Ababa. Italian troops, generals, and business men were flying to the aerodrome.

Djibuti reports that British troops have been sent from Dire Dawa to the railway, where thousands of Ethiopian warriors are gathered. No wireless messages have been received in London from Addis Ababa for over a week. Transmission by air, other than those under Italian flag, has been forbidden. Lord Cranborne told the House of Commons that Italian troops entered the grounds of the British Legation to search the wrecked installation, an indication of the severity of the Italian attack. The charge of Major J. Roberts, destroyed, and the troops were withdrawn later in the day. The matter had been reported by Major J. Roberts to the British Legation in Addis Ababa.

Warriors in Ethiopia are still under our command and is our own responsibility. Refused by the Emperor. The Ethiopian Minister in London has recently asked for a loan of £2,000,000 for the defence of the country. The British Government has not yet decided whether to supply it. The British Government has been subscribed by the Emperor. The Emperor is still in the southeast of Ethiopia. The Emperor is still in the southeast of Ethiopia. The Emperor is still in the southeast of Ethiopia.

The lakes connected with Lake Tana describe the country as one of great natural wealth. The Italian column under General Geloso has been making a survey of the southern areas of Ethiopia as far as the Kenya frontier, and a Moyle contact was made with the British outpost. Some messages from that General Geloso exactly fixed the territorial and traffic demarcation lines between Ethiopia and the British possession.

Friction between the Italian Authorities and the Jibuti-Addis Ababa railway is reported in the Italian Press, which says that the difficulties the French are putting in the way of Italians every day suggest the need for Italy to make herself independent of that part of the railway which runs through French territory. It is suggested that the Emperor of Ethiopia to America with a handsome uniform contract. He has decided to return to Ethiopia.

Father Adair, a Canadian, was killed when Ethiopian bandits pillaged the mission at Wassera. The Sudan Interior Mission, which has missionaries mostly Americans and Canadians, has received permission to work in their work in Ethiopia.

Dr. H. C. Bartlett speaking to the Bible Churchmen's missionary Society in Clifton last week expressed the belief that missionaries should not be withdrawn from Ethiopia. Many of their missionaries, he said, had lost everything during the war.

Representatives of the Holy See and the Fascist State have under examination proposals for collaboration in Ethiopia which may result in the establishment there of twelve apostolic vicariates and prefectures. All foreign priests may be excluded from participation in the work of these establishments.

**Portugal and Her Colonies**

A declaration in the name of the Portuguese Government that "Portugal will never abandon a foot of her Colonial Possessions" was made by Senhor Dantas, former Portuguese Minister and President of the Acadamy of Sciences in Lisbon, at a meeting in Geneva a few days ago of the International Committee for Intellectual Cooperation.

**Invalids and delicate children thrive on VIROL**

VIROL contains all the vitamins together with other important nutritive elements in a perfectly balanced form which can be easily absorbed by the most delicate digestions. Thus, for 30 years VIROL has been the means of saving the lives of countless infants, delicate children and invalids.

In cases of illness and debilitation due to heat, VIROL is especially valuable for its power to increase strength and vitality.

**For Nerves and Sleeplessness**

VIROL Milk, a combination of VIROL and the most rich cream Devonshire milk, is by far the most complete food for exhausted nerves. No addition is required—simply add hot water to the golden powder.

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STORES EVERYWHERE

# East Africa's Recovery

## Striking Figures, Trade Report

NO more striking proof has yet been given in the manner in which East Africa's recuperative power has responded to the energies of the men on the spot and to the more favourable external influences of the past few years than that revealed by the comparative figures of the total volume of Kenya and Uganda trade covering the past five years, as given in the latest Trade Report.

In 1931 the total volume of trade was £1,754,000. In the following year it dropped to £907,46,000 but thereafter began the recovery which brought it up to £1,222,000 in 1932, £1,312,714,000 in 1934, and to the gratifying figure of £1,533,338,000 last year. So greatly has the position improved in the past five years that following a adverse trade balance of £3,200,000 in 1931, the favourable balance of £200,000 in 1932 developed to £2,032,000 in 1935. The total imports for Kenya and Uganda last year were valued at £6,647,000, while the exports reached the figure of £4,907,000. On the import side, the 1935 returns showed an increase of 15.2% over those for the preceding year, the most important item being again the group of cotton textiles, the value of which was £877,270, or 13.21% of all goods imported. The total value of this trade in 1935 was £745,330. Japan was again the chief supplier with 70% of the total, the value of £676,470, the United Kingdom being a poor second with 16% valued at £140,777. Imports of cotton piece-goods from Japan continued to show an increase over that from all other sources of supply, though in this case German productions have been displaced from £7,486 in 1933 to £31,523 in 1935. Germany, Czechoslovakia and Holland provided the bulk of imports of cotton blankets, grey sheeting being almost exclusively supplied by Japan.

### British and American Motor Cars

The importance of motor cars has increased 100 per cent, representing a total value of over £160,000. The principal suppliers were the United Kingdom with 420, the United States with over 300, and Canada with 235. At £64,000, however, the British cars imported were valued at about 40% above the total value of cars from the other countries.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda, the United Kingdom led to the value of £1,045,000, British goods amounting to the value of £1,000,000, and foreign countries to the value of £45,000, showing the British share of the trade to be 50%.

Exports increased from £1,000,000 in 1934 to £1,312,714 in 1935. Uganda's exports during the period showed a decline from £1,700,000 to £1,030,000. On the other hand, in 1935 Uganda's exports were valued at £1,078,000, while those of Kenya were valued at £2,344,000. Coffee was the Kenya's exports at a value of £1,030,000 being 43% of the Colony's total exports. Next in order of importance came sisal valued at £1,230,000 and representing 12% of the country's export trade. Gold bullion contributed 6% to the total volume and was valued at £105,000. The United Kingdom was again Kenya's best customer, taking 41% of her products against United States to which she held the position of second best customer.

### Political Elections

Proceeding in the Union South by election, following the death of Mr. J. M. Malcolm, are of a straight fight between Mr. R. H. Venter representing the Labour Party, and Mr. J. Whitehead, the United Party nominee. At the recent general election Mr. Malcolm, representing Labour, polled 300 votes against Mr. Whitehead's 247.

### For the East African Pavilion.

The design by Mr. H. D. Archer, of Nairobi, which has been placed first in the competition for the official badge for the East African Pavilion at the forthcoming Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg, takes the form of a shield quartered with the symbols of the four territories, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, with a torch symbolic of enlightenment.

### Tests in Northern Rhodesia.

Agreed on the Northern Rhodesia Legislature by Colonel Gurne, were being taken to stop the spread of the fly in the north-east area, especially in the Abercorn and Fort Jameson districts. The Chief Secretary, to that measure and expenditure had been promptly approved, and the report was being made to prevent the fly spreading.

### Minimum Wage 70%

A minimum wage for unskilled Native labourers was urged in a resolution adopted by the Southern Rhodesian Native Advisory Conference held in Salisbury last month. The present wage rate was described as being "grossly insufficient" for the monetary needs of men with dependants and did not represent their share of the fruits of their labour.

### India Squadron

The Norfolk, flagship of the East Indies Squadron, left Aden last week to visit Mombasa from July 20 to 24, Dar es Salaam from July 25 to 29, and Zanzibar from July 30 to August 3. She is due at Colombo on August 10. The cruise "Eberald" is now visiting East African ports, and will leave Kilwa Kisiwani on July 27 for Lindi, where she will stay until August 1.

### Sudan Wins at Bialay

The Sudan won the Junior Mackinnon Trophy from Nyasaland by 31 points at Bialay last week. The teams and scores were: Sudan - Captain W. W. Wain, 80; G. W. Bolt, 86; B.S.M. R. R. Cole, 85; Lieutenant H. Milling, 85. Total, 345. Nyasaland - Major G. G. G. Gens, 80; H. Archer, 85; L. R. Harris, 85; Inspector G. G. Gens, 75; Total, 334. The B.M.C. scored 330. This was the Sudan's second successive win.

### Uganda Development Committee

At the last meeting of the Uganda Legislative Council, Mr. P. A. Mitchell, the Governor, announced the appointment of a Development Committee under the Chairmanship of the Treasurer.

Other members are Messrs. E. D. Reynolds, G. C. Ishmael, K. Jaffer, and H. B. Thomas, who, I feel confident, the Governor said, can be said to know as much about Uganda, its possibilities and needs, as any group of men it would be possible to get together. Since the Budget session of the Legislature, the Government has been engaged in collecting material for the Committee.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

East African Share Prices.

Rhodesian Market More Active.

Company Progress Reports.

Kavirondo Gold Mines.—The June progress report states:—

Developments in the Kamoga area can be followed: Koa Mulimu section.—The complete machinery is ready, and the engine which is to supply power to this section is being tested. Dudgeon's shaft section.—No. 6 incline sunk 50 ft. to a total of 105 ft., and holed to the 2nd level, where the station is being cut and timbered. 2nd level, south on Fitzinger's lode; No. 3 crosscut east, intersected at 74 ft. a branch vein, driven on 34 ft. averaging 4.5 dwts. gold per ton over a width of 30 in. ...

In No. 2 Area developments have been as follows: Chausu Vein.—Drive north at 38 ft. in 2 No. 2 drive advanced 9 ft. total 51 ft. suspended. ...

Chausu Cross Vein.—Development started from the 3rd level, at a point where a pit sunk 33 ft. on quartz averaged 17 dwts. and 35 in. ...

Rosterman.—The June progress report states:—

Main shaft.—Development headgear has been delayed owing to erection of the headgear. ...

Mill.—Owing to the new headgear being in course of erection, only development ore from surface dumps, considerably diluted by waste rock, was available for treatment. ...

Gold and Platinum.—Report of the program: One ton of ore yielded 210.66 ozs. containing 15.500 ozs. average value 2.1 dwts. ...

Shonora.—Output for June 20th the Flamingo Mine was 23 tons. Crushed 105 tons, for a recovery of 136 oz. from 1,700 lbs. and 60 oz. from waste value against £1,280 for May.

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate.—June returns: 62 tons crushed, yielding 27.7 oz. of bullion, 400 tons of waste crushed yielding 66 oz. of bullion. Total 343 oz.

East African Goldfields.—The general manager reports: ...

Karaga Mines.—In June 20 tons ...

Increase in Rosterman was checked during the week and over the only shares in the East African group to show an advance on last week's values. Kavirondo, Eldoret Mining Syndicate and Kenya Consolidated maintained their prices, but backwards were recorded in other East African shares. Vanganyika Central Gold going back to 8s. 3d. and Tanama to 5s. 3d. Rhodesian market was more active, advances being noted in Rhokana—from 14s. to 16s.—Rhodesia Minerals Concession, and Rhodesian Selection Trust. There was however, a drop in Gold Fields Rhodesian shares from 16s. to 14s. 3d.

Table of share prices with columns for 'Last week' and 'This week'. Includes entries for Kavirondo Mines (10s.), Eldoret Mining Syndicate, Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.), Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.), Rhokana (61), and various other mining and general shares.

Table titled 'GENERAL' listing prices for British South Africa (15s.), Central Lime Sisa (61), Consolidated Sisa (61), East African Sisa Plantations (10s.), E. A. Power and Lighting (41), Kassala Cotton (1), Mozambique Beans (10), North Chartered Exploration (10), and Sudan Plantations (New) (1).

Table titled 'Nairobi Quotations' listing prices for Eldoret Mining Syndicate, Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.), Kenya Goldmining, Kenya Reef (5s.), Karaga Mines, and Ngora Gold Mines.

Union Miniere du Haut Katanga.—At the annual general meeting of the Union Miniere du Haut Katanga held in Brussels last week, the directors reported that results for 1937 are likely to be less favourable than those for the calendar year 1936, when there was a profit of rather more than 90,000,000 francs. The company's output of copper has been fixed at 87,000 tons and sulphur under the international restrictive agreement, which is in force until 1941, at 10,000 tons. The staff at the end of 1937 was 60,000 European and 200,000 native.

# Rosterman Gold Mines

## First Annual General Meeting

### COUNSEL COOKE'S SPEECH TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE first annual meeting of Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd., was held in London on Wednesday, October 17, 1934, when H. C. Cooke, Esq., Chairman of the company, presiding, read the report of the Chairman, Mr. H. C. Cooke, having read the notice convening the meeting the Chairman said:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I am sorry to say that your loss, much to my regret, has lost the services of Mr. E. C. Lewis, who has reluctantly had to retire owing to the claims on his time by the increasing pressure of his other business interests. In his stead, we have been fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. E. J. Ballie, who will be with me here today, and whose counsel and help your board will much appreciate.

"Before proceeding with my review of the year's operations, may I have your permission to read your accounts as read, I am commenting on them at this point to which I should like to draw your attention. Under our Articles we are required to lay before you a general meeting a profit and loss account and the balance sheet, made up to a date not more than six months before the meeting, but owing to delay which arises from the fact that we were unable to complete the accounts relating to the year ended before June 30, 1934, we are bringing them before you later than we intended to do at a holding of the general meeting.

### The Balance Sheet.

"On the date of the balance sheet, £1,000,000 of authorized capital was £1,000,000, but as you will remember, the capital was increased to £2,500,000 in 1931, and £2,000,000 shares were issued to members on attractive terms in the proportion of one new share for each five shares then held. I need not say that almost immediately after the issue of the new shares, the old shares were cancelled. The statement of the balance sheet shows the following figures:—

"On the other side of the balance sheet, we have to take into consideration for the property, £152,000, representing the value of plant and machinery and equipment, and the mine development account, which includes £5,226,748, 10s. 10d., transferred from profit and loss account. The remainder of the net assets for the little moment that I should like to say a word on the provision made for depreciation of temporary buildings, plant and machinery. To some of you, this may appear heavy, but it is not so in view of the fact that most of the buildings put up, prior to the erection of the mine, were of a temporary nature, and some of them were actually demolished during the year, whilst others will come down during the present year. It was thought prudent also to provide a depreciation allowance on plant and machinery, a portion of which is of a temporary nature or of a second-hand and consequently subject to heavy depreciation.

"The total profit has been £1,000,000, which has been distributed in the form of a dividend of 10% on the shares of £2,000,000, and £500,000 on the shares of £1,000,000.

### Dr. W. R. Jones on the 27th August

"In reviewing the work of the mine, I should like to first of all refer to the work done in the past year in connection with exploratory operations. As you are aware, you have on your property large areas with possibilities of the extension of the main reef, and the existing workings and of the discovery of other reefs by extension of exploratory workings. In the early days of the enterprise we were fortunate in securing the services of Dr. W. R. Jones, who you will recall made a geological survey of the mine and the very limited amount of development then carried out for the purpose of the mine. It was then that the reefs were first discovered. I am glad to say that the reefs have since been extended and developed to a very large extent. To-day, as a large amount of development has been done, we are arranging for Dr. Jones to pay another visit to the property, this time fairly well equipped with a view to the further development of the three known reefs, and to the extension of the main reef. I am glad to say that Dr. Jones has been most helpful in his views and recommendations, and I am sure that you will be glad to have with you a man who is so well qualified to give you advice as to the development of the mine. I am sure that you will believe systematic and proper development of the mine will be with due reward. Dr. Jones will be with you on the 27th August.

... he is in the air ...

### Development Work to Date

Turning to development work, I should like to make the following remarks:—The development work has been carried out in accordance with the plan of the mine, and the result has been the discovery of gold values and an increase in the thickness of the No. 1 reef of 800 ft. The level of the reef has been extended to a level of 800 ft., and we have every reason for believing that the reef will live to a much greater depth. On the No. 2 reef, development is proceeding and as you have been advised, good values are now being opened up on the No. 2 level. On the No. 1 reef, the work is not yet far advanced, but our general managers are on this matter well in hand.

"You will be pleased to know that sufficient development work has been done to indicate that we already have over a year's supply of ore from the mill, mainly on the No. 1 reef, and that the development advances on this and on the other reefs further additions to the ore reserves will be provided. In former occasions, you were advised that we anticipated a milling grade of at least 100 lbs. per ton, and the developments to date indicate that this is a reasonable prediction. I personally have a feeling that this estimate will be found to be correct.

"In the year which will be ending on the 31st December, work done was as follows:—

Shaft sinking	627 ft.
Crosscutting	77 ft.
Drifts	103 ft.
Winning and Winding	103 ft.
Total	3450 ft.

"The main three-compartment hauling shaft is sunk to a total depth of 700 ft., and at depths of 180, 360 and 540 ft. respectively, the No. 1 levels were opened up. Main crosscuts at these levels were driven south to cut the No. 1 reef, a total of 1,037 ft. of main crosscutting being accomplished. During the time that this work was being carried out, the No. 1 reef was being developed by means of winzes sunk from the No. 1 level from the prospecting shaft, and that having sunk, No. 2 level had been well advanced and had been sunk to the bottom of the No. 1 level, and the No. 2 level, the shafts from the main had been completed. On the 27th August, the No. 2 level has been sunk to a total depth of 700 ft. and the No. 2 level has been opened up on the No. 2 level, and the No. 3 level on the No. 5 level at a depth of 540 ft. At this depth the No. 5 level has been opened up to a total of 700 ft. Arrangements have been commenced to sink an auxiliary winze from the No. 2 level, near the main shaft, so that the shaft can be deepened without the drainage of regular haulage. At the No. 1 level, a main crosscut was sunk out to its intersection with the No. 1 reef, at 360 ft. depth was cut and has now been driven down to 540 ft. A winze has been started and is being sunk on the reef towards the No. 3 level. On the No. 4 level, a main crosscut has also been started to cut the No. 4 reef at a greater depth and has already been advanced to a depth of 540 ft. As an opportunity develops on the No. 4 reef, it will be sunk some more, further work will be required in the sinking of our inclined shaft.

### Accelerating Progress

"As an indication of the potentialities of the deep ground, I should like to refer to the progress made in the past week. The progress made in the past week has been very good, and it is our intention to continue to work on the No. 1 reef, and to extend the No. 2 reef, and to extend the No. 3 reef, and to extend the No. 4 reef, and to extend the No. 5 reef, and to extend the No. 6 reef, and to extend the No. 7 reef, and to extend the No. 8 reef, and to extend the No. 9 reef, and to extend the No. 10 reef, and to extend the No. 11 reef, and to extend the No. 12 reef, and to extend the No. 13 reef, and to extend the No. 14 reef, and to extend the No. 15 reef, and to extend the No. 16 reef, and to extend the No. 17 reef, and to extend the No. 18 reef, and to extend the No. 19 reef, and to extend the No. 20 reef, and to extend the No. 21 reef, and to extend the No. 22 reef, and to extend the No. 23 reef, and to extend the No. 24 reef, and to extend the No. 25 reef, and to extend the No. 26 reef, and to extend the No. 27 reef, and to extend the No. 28 reef, and to extend the No. 29 reef, and to extend the No. 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**Safe News in Beira**

A bronze bust of General Smuts is to be placed in the National Museum in Tel-Aviv.

Major Brown, commanding officer of the Air Services, Ltd., is on his way to England.

Police Commissioner of Beira, B. Bader, has investigated into the case of a man, £1,600.

The Bishop of Wau has appealing for funds to re-roof the dome of Nazareth Cathedral, Kampala.

The Supreme Court of the Kenya-Creosoting Co., Ltd., from £18,900 to £14,000.

Mrs. Waller's bust of Cecil Rhodes and Starbuckson have been placed in the entrance hall of the Legislative Assembly, Salisbury.

An emergency landing ground has been established at Nyoko in the Sesheke District of the Northern Province of Northern Rhodesia.

Membership of the Automobile Association of Rhodesia increased from 3,470 to 4,222 during 1935. There have been 1,200 cars in the present year.

Salisbury Council has adopted the recommendations of a sub-committee for a sewerage system for the town, the work to be carried out in 1936.

The Government of Beira has been supplied to the Government of Rhodesia has been shipped by the Union Castle Line carried.

Exports of cotton to Kampala during the first nine months of the year amounted to 93,335 tons, compared with 122,410 tons during the corresponding period of 1935.

Through the efforts of the Rhodesia Children's Seaside Homes Society, 100 Rhodesia children, 50 of whom from Northern Rhodesia, are spending two weeks holiday this month in Beira.

The North-eastern Rhodesia Agricultural and Commercial Association has offered to subscribe £100 towards the cost of London representation for the advertising of Rhodesian tobacco.

Earnings on the Tanganyika Railways and Lake Somer services for the first four months of this year amounted to £193,610, or an excess of £6,110 over the approximate estimated revenue of £187,500.

The "Peace of Southern Africa," to be staged for a fortnight ending December at the Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg, Southern Rhodesia will be a three-episode, in which the Rhodesia story will be the main theme.

On account of the recrudescence of trypanosomiasis in Blantyre and Lambé districts, the Chief Veterinary Officer of Nyasaland has been reluctantly compelled to disallow the transport of livestock to Lambé for the Agricultural Show next month.

Mr. C. Buttock, Chief Native Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia, has announced that the Government will continue the cultivation of cotton as a Native crop, following experiments establishing its efficacy as means of raising the economic level of the Natives.

**Report on Uganda Revenue**

The Secretary of State for the Colonies will shortly receive the report of the Treasurer of Uganda on his investigations into the sources of the Protectorate's revenue. The Governor of Uganda has referred the report, which he describes as an extremely able and valuable document, to the Executive Council.

**S. Rhodesia Transport Taxes**

Amendments to the Southern Rhodesia Roads Bill approved by the Legislative Assembly last month include the reduction of the tax on private trailers from 6s. to 5s., the reduction of the tax on trailers with solid tires from 7s. to 5s., and on trailers with pneumatic tires from 7s. to 5s. The tax on vehicles using fuel other than petrol will be doubled.

**A New Chair of Missions**

The Rev. Geoffrey E. Phillips, one of the secretaries of the London Missionary Society, has been appointed to a new Chair of Missions at Celly Oak College, Birmingham, which has been made possible by a generous gift from the Central Council of the Colleges by its Chairman, Mr. Edward Cadbury. This appointment, together with the creation of a Chair of Church History and the History of Missions, constitutes a new Chair of Missions in Celly Oak College.

**Sisal Bags for Coffee**

The Department of Overseas Trade reports on economic conditions in El Salvador states that the whole of that country's sisal production, about 7,200 tons, is used in making bags for the coffee producing areas, for coffee and 25,000 bags for sugar. Following the application of protective tariffs, the importations of coffee bags have fallen to a sixth of their former quantity, but there has been a slight decrease in the number of sugar bags. Locally-made bags have not proved suitable.

**Pensions for Pilgrims**

Addressing the Incorporated Society of Pilgrims in London last week, Mr. C. H. Atter, M.P., leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party, suggested that before long there should be an international organization of the resources of the primary products of the world, together with a organization of their consumption. The time had come when those working to produce the raw materials of the world, the people who did the vital business of production, should be adequately remunerated and given the possibilities of retirement on an adequate pension.

**African Aviation Developments**

Plans for the development of civil aviation in Africa, discussed during his recent visit to London by Mr. B. B. South African Minister for Defence, include a daily service between Cairo and Nairobi, a twice-weekly service between Khartoum and Nigeria, a three-weekly service between Windhoek and Nigeria, a twice-weekly service between the Rand and Windhoek and Bechuanaland, a daily service between Nairobi and Bechuanaland, and a bi-weekly service between Salisbury and Beira, working in with the Imperial Airways East Coast flying services. These proposed services, Mr. E. Row stated in Pretoria last week, will be discussed at the Pan-African Transportation Conference to be held in Johannesburg in September. Defence plans outlined by Mr. B. B. South African Minister for Defence include the establishment of air force squadrons at all principal South African ports.

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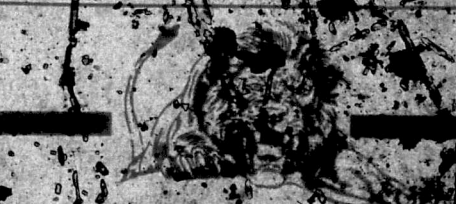
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1928	4,000,000	1933	8,810,000
1929	5,000,000	1934	9,200,000
1930	5,500,000	1935	10,000,000

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ROGER WILSON BERS (Director of Bird & Co. (Africa) Limited)

JOHN VINCENT GRAY (Director of Bird & Co. (Africa) Limited), *Managing Director*

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1931/32	5,067	1939/40	5,826
Year 1935/36	6,221 tons		

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1929	5,067,000	1934	5,300,000
1930	5,322,000	1935	10,000,000

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

A GAIN and again at late the House of Commons has been told explicitly that His Majesty's Government has not considered and was not considering the possibility of the transfer of any Mandate Territory. On Monday night the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs made what he described as a carefully considered statement by the Government. Far from being the categorical assurance requested by 150 of the Government's own followers in the House the next morning, it is not a discussable question, it was nothing more than a pious expression of hope that "there will in no quarter" Germany was manifestly intended to be the desire at this time to avoid further cause of serious differences between the nations, by raising an issue which presents grave difficulties, moral, political, and legal, of which His Majesty's Government, most frankly say that they have been unable to find any solution.

Empire has a right to know why the Government which not long ago said unequivocally through the mouth of a Minister visiting Berlin that the former German territory was a discussable question, now juggles with phraseology obviously intended neither to reveal nor to disguise its true mind.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, then, whom nobody commands more respect and influence in the House, dealt very effectively with the UNBARIABLE POLICY of Mr. Chamberlain's clear STATEMENT of the British position. FOREIGN SECRETARY. Africa has been for years the main contributory cause of the growth of Colonial agitation in Germany. It is a tragedy that the British Government should still imagine that its people need to be asked awkward questions which place a Germany which furnishes us with the facilities for others and which will certainly see none of our "recompense" in a statement which craftily introduces the words "at this time" We trust that the matter will not be allowed to rest there, but that it will be raised on Friday or the motion for the adjournment of the House. The

then the slightest value in the head of a Day's work, inviting his senior subordinates to comment upon proposals made to Government for the regulation of a certain industry if his letter of WANTED invitation says in so many words that "my official view is that the proposals cannot be YES-MEN accepted," followed by four arguments against their adoption? Astonishing as it may seem, that course was adopted by the Chief Native Commissioner of Kenya when instructing four Provincial Commissioners and the officer in charge of the Masai District to submit their comments upon the report of the Important Dairy Industry Inquiry Committee. Not content with so blatant a hint at its beginning, the circular letter proceeded with the remark that "it should be your opinion and those of your officers coincide with mine, my position will be stronger." If there was ever a veiled official intimation to responsible Civil servants that independent opinions were not wanted and that professed agreement with their chief would be tactful, this is surely it.

Yet to add insult to injury, the Chief Native Commissioner, when charged in the Legislative Council by Mr. A. C. Hoare with MORE OFFICIALS being left his subordinates, PRACTICALLY no alternative but to support him, expressed resentment at the intimation that his superior would lead these officers

to make themselves other than what they are in many respects. The original blunder was more than made good. What is almost worse is the official Native Commissioner's failure to admit his fault and express regret, and the Government's silence under the thoroughly justified criticisms of the unofficial members. Had it been wise, it would have given a prompt assurance that the evidence of the papers in question would be disregarded, or at least treated with the utmost reserve, and that it deprecated Departmental correspondence so phrased as to lead to enter the free judgment of the official recipient in expressing his considered opinion. Such an *ultima* would have closed an unhappy incident. By failing to make it, the Government has but invited suspension.

It is seldom possible to estimate in a desirable way an attempt at an estimate of crop yields so far as to gauge the publicly expressed expectation of the Director of Agriculture of a 25% increase in Uganda cotton crop in 1925 will be regarded as a well-timed and timely indication by those who have reorganised the various services for the handling of the next year's output, indeed it was as such that the Director offered it for the guidance of the industry. The Kenya and Uganda Railways have always been more dependent upon Uganda cotton than upon any other single commodity, and it may be taken for granted that they are planning well ahead for the much heavier demands likely to be made upon them, it also that local importers will be glad to cater for the increased spending power on the part of the Native powers. The prospect of a boom here is sufficiently bright to encourage British manufacturers to pay particular attention to the Uganda market, in which the range of Native requirements is amazingly varied far more so than anywhere else in East Africa and, embracing the cheapest of agricultural implements and expensive motor-cars, motor organs and radio apparatus, electric torches and storm lanterns, wireless receivers and cigarette cases, baby foods and patent medicines, modern novels and cosmetics, tennis rackets and silk dresses, corrugated iron and crockery. Here, then, is an excellent field for entering into partnership, which if wisely directed, can and should stimulate in the Native the ambition to earn sufficient to possess whatever may attract him. Given better cooperation between Home manufacturers and the men on the spot, Uganda could easily be made one of the most valuable markets in Africa for the products of British industry.

THE scheme for the provision of transport facilities for Northern Nyasaland, which has now been completed at a cost of approximately three million pounds, is probably the greatest piece of colonial development attempted by this country since the War, said Mr. Codrington, Chairman of Nyasaland Railway and Uganda General Meeting. This comprising, and not to add, the magnitude of the task of providing Nyasaland with the broken communications with the Indian Ocean at Beira, which means alone the production of a route to export their crops to world markets, and the need for a local Government to increase Native production for export to meet the

the species as a result of the annual report of general manager. A railway in prospect only has been offered to the natives and it has been clear that Nyasaland's sales of primary products are far below the level necessary for the welfare of the natives. The internal commerce of the transport system, and even of the Administration, which requires greater native revenues in order to permit the initiation and expansion of many desirable works. The recently published Report on Emigrant Labour is a remarkably frank and dispassionate document of unquestioned authority, which shows that the cultivation and sale of increased crops was the soundest corrective of the present distortion of Native life, the outstanding fact of which has been that one-quarter of the adult Native male population has left the country to seek work beyond its borders simply because it cannot earn its subsistence at home. When economics and the social science recommend the same remedy it may be regarded as the right one, and any influence which can be brought to bear upon the encouragement of such and agriculture in Nyasaland is to be welcomed.

WHEN the Government has mentioned recently that the milk-bred in the areas did not seem to be used even for feeding Bonnie Babes, it is a fact that in the annual experiment of two officials, an administrative officer and a veterinary officer, a plan of thought which has been developed into a scheme so simple and so promising in its results as to occasion surprise that no one should have thought of it before. It has been adopted by the Nyasaland Government as an experiment in child and animal welfare, with the equal object of bringing up a better stock in the Native population and improving Native cattle. That there is much need of the former is sufficiently illustrated by the number of Nyasaland children otherwise apparently healthy who have been turned down for work on the Railways because they do not pass the very moderate health test of 120 lbs. to the second part of the experiment, much time and money have been devoted to the past methods of improving Native animals, but the method has the merit of commending itself immediately to the person concerned, the African stock owner, by guaranteeing a high return for the better selection and handling of his cattle.

Dr. Dreyer is to secure for cattle owners who are not necessarily equipped with certain standards of cleanliness and contracts for the purpose of regular inspection of their herds, contracts to supply milk to mission schools for the purposes of the other part of the experiments. Control are to be held in cattle areas and in the schools to measure the progress of the scheme, and it is tentatively suggested that a combined agricultural and child show should after a reasonable period be organised in order that the lessons of the campaign may become more widely understood. The experiment is to be continued for two years by the Central Native Society, which, after its adoption, will encourage the officers of the administrative, technical and scientific departments to submit their views to the step-by-step consideration of the Government. Little Nyasaland's creditable lead in this matter will, it is to be hoped, stimulate emulation elsewhere.



SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN'S FORCEFUL CRITICISM.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, however, made a strong attack on Germany's rearmament and her "studied contempt for friendly overtures" made by the British Government, said:—

"The further we advance the further Germany recedes. The more we show our willingness to grant, the higher her demands rise. The right hon. gentleman criticised me for not mentioning a motion about Mandated Territories which appears on the Paper of the House. The Colonel's movement in Germany was confined to a small section and was not favoured by the present Government until quite recent times. Herr Hitler's book which still circulates unpurgated in Germany, although English readers have had provided for them a carefully selected edition treated the Colonial ambitions of Imperial Germany as one of the follies in which they had engaged. Why has this demand now become official?"

The question was raised at Locarno itself. The German delegates were frankly informed that, though as a member of the League they would stand on the same footing as, for instance, Italy, which also had no Mandates, and be eligible for any new Mandates, the territories already mandated were not at the disposal of the League to be given away. I noticed a doubtful phrase in one of the Chancellor's speeches in Germany between the signing of the Treaty of Locarno and the signature in London and I repeated my warning so that there should be no misrepresentation.

"Now, because we have not maintained the position set up by the right hon. gentleman the Foreign Secretary became very much in a league which tends to hold the door open to a demand for the return of Mandated Territories or compensation elsewhere."

"A great many of the Mandated Territories are not ours to return, and we cannot return Tanganyika in face of the protest of the American Government? The right hon. gentleman said that the Government found difficulty in the political and legal—the idea of returning them is kind."

"I do not say at all, when you are dealing with a Government which is the German Government, to say 'I do not say at all'—I venture to put it to the Government and the Government that to encourage vague, optimistic, expansive hopes is not the way to make any negotiations a success. The best thing is to know what you have to deal with, and within those limits you will not do all you can, but that beyond those limits you will not go."

Still Time to speak.

"I venture to say that even now the Government would prefer to say that they are not prepared to consider the return of our Mandated Territories, although we will give the fullest and most sympathetic consideration to any economic difficulties which Germany believes to arise as a result of the fact that she has no Colonial possessions."

"I have had a little experience of negotiations. I have watched foreign policy with a certain amount of inside knowledge ever since I first joined the Cabinet 22 years ago. I have never known negotiations helped by encouraging the hope that cannot be realised—and for my part, not only do I think that we have not the right to part with our Mandated Territories, to anyone, except the people to whom they become fit to give, and demand them back, but I think we cannot take upon ourselves the duty of giving them back to other hands, under a Government which is not their own country, to the wrong people, the right people, or at all."

"With the exception of the last lesson which I gave the German Colonies, of and myself I am completely in the dark. Because I have seen the same thing done in the House. That we have a contemptible handling of the people who treat these very fellow subjects as they do. I do not see any reason for whomsoever have any trusteeship. The right way is to give free access to our Mandated Territories by bringing all the Colonies in Africa under a single system, and by introducing some form of international administration into the existing Mandated Territories, so that Germany and others may feel that they are playing their legitimate part in the great work of international administration. The right hon. gentleman asked a question regarding the Compossibility of a treaty and the right of the Covenant. I should have thought the possibility of change was really implicit in Article 10, otherwise it would make no sense. If there is any doubt about it, the change should be made, but I believe that what is necessary is there already."

Mr. Morgan Jones suggested that the Government policy in regard to Mandated Territories had not been made clear.

MR. LOYD GEORGE SUPPORTS GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Lloyd George described Sir Austen Chamberlain's speech as pernicious and provocative, and, on the subject of Mandates, said:—

"I was delighted with the declaration made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. I said to a friend of mine: 'That is a very courageous speech.' I am not one of the constant admirers of the Chancellor, but on this occasion I thought it a great utterance on his part. I listened with great care to every word that the Foreign Secretary said. I thought not merely that it was courageous, but that it was very wise—I could see it was very carefully framed, that every word was weighed. I am not criticising the word of it. At the present moment I do not think he would have gone further, but I am very glad he made no concession to the clamour in favour of slamming the door."

"He was right if it is appeal to those whom it concerns not to raise that issue at the present moment, and I thoroughly endorse the appeal. It would be a great mistake to do it. There are many things you can do short of transfer. I have not thought it enough to say: 'You can come in and buy anything you like, or you can come in and sell anything you like.' One of the difficulties of currency. If the right hon. gentleman goes into the question I hope that a reasonable argument, he will consider the possibility of giving an open door which is not one to business men. I should say that for the moment that will probably satisfy them."

Did Great Britain Want Ex-German Territories?

"When you come to the Mandates, my right hon. friend knows very well that we did not want them. We discussed it among my friends, and our first suggestion was what we were hoping America would take them."

Sir A. Chamberlain: "I suggest and pressed on the right hon. friend that Palestine should be offered to America. I thought Palestine was the one most likely to attract America. My right hon. friend did not agree to that."

Mr. Lloyd George: "Oh, yes, I did."

Sir A. Chamberlain: "I beg the right hon. gentleman's pardon. He offered Armenia instead."

Mr. Lloyd George: "I am not nearly as curious as the right hon. gentleman. I am certain there is a discussion about America taking them."

Mr. Chamberlain indicated dissent.

Mr. Lloyd George: "I am more worried about it than my right hon. friend. I was in charge of this business."

Sir A. Chamberlain: "I never heard such a suggestion."

Mr. Lloyd George: "I am sure we were not anxious to have them, and we were not prepared to hand them over to other Powers started with Colonies. I am glad that the Government have refused absolutely to close the door altogether. If they did that it would be provocative. It would not help the conference, and I think they have gone as far as it is desirable for them to go at this stage."

FOREIGN SECRETARY'S REPLY.

The Foreign Secretary, in his reply to the debate, made only a brief reference to Mandates. His words were:—

"I would like to say a word on the subject of Mandates. The statement which I made to the Committee to-night was a carefully considered statement by the Government. It is impossible for me to amplify it in any way. I would only ask hon. members to read it carefully, and the things that they will appreciate that a statement is definite as the Government could possibly make in existing circumstances."

Dr. Schacht, Germany's Minister of Economics and President of the Reichsbank, referred to Germany's Colonial aspirations at the launching last week of a new vessel, the "Protoria," for the German African service.

"Between Germany and South Africa," declared there are many ties of blood. For what my happenings we may and must have a blooded peace which deprives the opponent of his territory. We will clear our moral conscience by Colonial economic and an efficient and sound after which cannot this ship named will understand what I have said. We desire lively commercial relations with the British Empire, and I think that the German Empire will be the advantage."





# East Africa in the House

## S. Rhodesia in the Spotlight

Mr. Paling asked if the Secretary of State for the Dominion of South Africa would confirm the fact that the Royal Assent to the Southern Rhodesian Native Registration Act is a view of the fact that the Government of that township without a pass, will be able to obtain a township without an offence under the Act, and that the Government employed a number of men to give service in such a township had to submit to a medical examination, compulsory vaccination, and have their fingerprints taken?

Mr. MacDonald: "No, sir. The provision of these points is not in substance new, but a re-enactment of the provisions of the Act of 1926, and the fact that the Government of the township may be able to obtain a township without an offence under the Act, and that the Government employed a number of men to give service in such a township had to submit to a medical examination, compulsory vaccination, and have their fingerprints taken?"

Mr. MacDonald told Mr. Paling that section 10 (1) of the Native Registration Act of Southern Rhodesia exempts natives of Native Locations situated within the boundaries of a township from the requirements of the possession of a pass or passes if they were in possession of a certificate or pass issued by the Superintendent of the Native Location, permitting them to stay there. He (Mr. MacDonald) understood from a statement made by the Minister for Native Affairs in Johannesburg on the Bill that while it was intended that the provision was inserted to deal with an existing situation, which certain women also did not belong to the class had been accustomed to live with natives in the area there had been a case of a native girl who had been in communication with the Southern Rhodesian Government concerning the administration of that section of the Act.

Asked by Mr. Paling whether the registration in the Act requiring of Natives of State, multiple passes had been in any previous measure, Mr. MacDonald said that he had not seen the Southern Rhodesian Native Registration Act of 1935 of 1935. Natives existing there required to have multiple passes.

### Ten Thousand White Children

Replying to a question by Mr. Paling as to the number of white children of school age in Southern Rhodesia, Mr. MacDonald said he understood the number as 10,774, all of whom attended school or received tuition through correspondence classes. The amount spent in 1935-36 for the education of white children was £1,300,000 for the capital expenditure on buildings. The number of Native children of school age was unknown, the number attending schools was 10,500, a figure which included a large unknown number above school age. The amount expended for Native education in the current year was exclusive of capital expenditure on buildings, £1,300,000, exclusive of expenditure on Native education was £1,300,000, exclusive of missionary schools.

Mr. MacDonald asked the Secretary of State if there was any Compensation Act applicable to Native workers. The answer was in the affirmative.

Mr. Laker: "Does the right hon. member remember the text of the resolutions at the time of the move at Labour Party conferences?"

Mr. Paling asked what instructions had been given by the British Government to its officials in the South African Protectorates as to leading the minds of the Natives to joining the Union, and as to how far it was the duty to get the Natives to join the Union, and whether the Secretary of State would consult the fact that it was not the policy of the British Government to encourage or permit these Protectorates to join the Union?

Mr. MacDonald: "I said he had already said that the text of the statement in which the Resident Commissioners explained and commended the Native authorities the recent offer of the Union Government. This offer was in substance for the present. The policy of the H.M. Government was clearly stated in the *White Paper* published last year."

Mr. Paling: "May we take it that the instructions to officials to prepare the minds of the Natives are withdrawn, and that they have to do nothing of the kind?"

Mr. Laker: "Has the right hon. gentleman's attention been drawn to the new matter made in a very responsible quarter to impose a penalty on the most these Protectorates who do not come speedily to join?"

Mr. MacDonald: "If the hon. member will let me know what he has in mind I will have a look at it."

Answering several questions by Mr. Castro from the name of the department from Alexandria in favour of the stand by destroyer and in the name of the flying boat, Mr. Ormsby-Gore said he was unaware of any misunderstanding or mis-carriage of signals, and the destroyer got to sea at the earliest possible moment. Mr. Ormsby-Gore informed Mr. Day that the censorship of films in the Colonies was necessarily a matter for the local authorities. The system appeared to be working satisfactorily, and he had received no suggestions that any change was required. If Mr. Day had any case of grievance of the British film industry because of the banning of a film in any particular Colony, he would make an inquiry, but a general roving inquiry would lead nowhere.

Miss Rathbone asked the Secretary of State if he would consider promoting legislation in Tanganyika, and in other Dependencies in regard to requiring notice of intending marriage to be given to the local authority, who would register such marriages, and if the girl refused, or if he would consider the power to prevent the forced marriage of African girls.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore said he understood that in all British African Dependencies there were the same cases of attempted coercion to marry, and the authorities in which an event appropriate would be taken. He was asking the Government of the Dependencies concerned whether the present practice was, in their view, sufficient to prevent such cases, and if not, what further steps they considered might be taken.

Mr. Gallacher asked what grounds the Kenya Administration could have for Socialist economic theory and history, and whether books were openly published in this country in favour of Socialism.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore said he had information as to the publications which were published in Kenya, but it was customary to leave the matter to the discretion of Colonial Governments.

Mr. Gallacher asked the Secretary of State was aware that it was an advertisement in Kenya which had written for the literature in the study.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore: "I am sorry that it may have been an English writer who made the trade through that, dear sir of the book, *Das Kapital*."

Mr. Gallacher: "There is no more interesting book on the subject."

# AUCTION OF FARMS IN KENYA COLONY

Two farms in the North Nyeri and one in the Laikipia district of Kenya Colony will be offered for sale by auction in the District Commissioner's Office, Nairobi, on September 25, 1936.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Acting Commissioner for Local Government and Settlement, Nairobi, or from:

**THE KENYA AGENT**  
H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES OFFICE,  
Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

OBITUARY

**Sir Henry Wellcome.**

SIR HENRY WELLCOME, who died in London last week, was one of the first civilians to enter the Sudan after it had been recaptured by General Gordon, and for some time studied the unhealthy climatic conditions of the country. His early interest in and his work for the improvement of health conditions may have been of lasting benefit to the country, for in 1900 he founded the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories in connexion with the Gordon Memorial College in Khartoum, and in many other directions continued to render service of high value to the advance of tropical medicine generally.

With the late Mr. S. M. Burroughs he established in 1883 the firm of Burroughs Wellcome and Co. for the manufacture of fine chemicals, alkaloids, and pharmaceutical products, and rapidly built up a reputation for the supply of drugs in a solid and compressed form. Sir Henry founded research laboratories in various parts of the country, and in 1930 built the Wellcome Research Institute in London.

He was throughout his life a keen student of archaeology, and carried out extensive explorations in the Upper Nile regions. During his first expedition to Sudan he found some most interesting discoveries of neolithic remains, while his interest in the almost untouched field of Ethiopian history in primitive times inspired him to undertake systematic scientific researches. He discovered several important ancient Ethiopian sites, and spent each subsequent winter up to the outbreak of the War with a highly qualified staff in excavating ourds of them. Many objects were unearthed illustrating the primitive habits, customs, tools, industries, etc., of Ethiopian man in the Stone Age.

His keen interest in archaeology was especially stimulated by his intimate friendship with the late Sir H. M. Stanley, one of our greatest African explorers.

Henry, who was 82 years of age, was born in the town of Boston, U.S.A., and was as a youth in the midst of the disastrous Indian War. He studied medicine in the U.S.A. and travelled extensively in North and South America before he decided to establish himself in London. He married the daughter of Dr. Barnardo, founder of Barnardo's Homes, and had one son.

**Dr J. A. Chisholm.**

By the death of the Rev. Dr. J. A. Chisholm, Mwenzo, Northern Rhodesia, on July 11, the Livingstone Mission has lost one of its most devoted workers, one under whose inspired leadership a great mission station, with church, hospital, schools, and a force of Native medical assistants, teachers, ministers and evangelists, was built up. Having gone to Northern Rhodesia in 1900, Dr. Chisholm was the senior Livingstone missionary on active service at the time of his death. A service of lasting value was his translation of the whole of the New Testament into the Namwanga language. In his earlier days he was called upon to render medical skill to a widely scattered European community, and his genial confidence thus became felt, and his name held in affectionate respect over a large area.

Born in Bucknure, Aberdeenshire, and educated in Inverness and Edinburgh, he served in the East African Campaign as a Major in the Northern Rhodesian Medical Corps, and was four times mentioned in dispatches.

A tribute from the old friend will appear in our next issue.

East Africa regrets to report the death of Mr. H. J. Douglas of Kitale, one of the older residents of the East African Colony.

**Lady Birchenough.**

East Africa deeply regrets to report the death last week of Lady Birchenough, wife of Sir Henry Birchenough, President of the British South Africa Company, in whose work for Rhodesia she has shared fully, by paying several visits to the Colony, by her great and gracious hospitality to Rhodesians on leave, and, in particular, by having put herself and her possessions freely at the service of Rhodesians in England during the War.

She made the wounded and the sick her especial care, winning the love of many a war-broken man and the respect of those who knew her devoted and untiring services. It is therefore not surprising to hear that telegrams of sympathy and regret at her passing have been sent by the Governor and the Ministry of Southern Rhodesia, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, the Mayor of Kimberley, Northern Rhodesia, town, and the committee of a large number of public institutions, and many private individuals.

Lady Birchenough, a daughter of Dean Bradley of Westminster, had a considerable reputation as a literary critic and was also a gifted novelist; her publications including "Distances, Elements," "Potsherds," and "Private Bait."

**Sir Charles Chale.**

We regret to report the death last week of Sir Charles Chale, a distinguished part in South African affairs, was a firm advocate of British settlement in Africa, and commanded a column in East Africa during the War. He sat for many years in the Cape Parliament, being Colonial Secretary from 1907 to 1910, and later in the Union Parliament. He was the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the 1830 Settlers' Association, and took the lead in that organisation he subscribed to the formation of the

During the South African War he commanded the Border Force recruiting forces in 1899, and in 1900, and in the outbreak of the Great War he was in command of the Brigadier General's command in the Cape Province, sent from Swaziland to the border in 1914. He was, though not a barrister, a keen and successful lawyer, and fully slaw, Sir Chale's death is a great loss to the criticism and, soon after his death, the subject of the

He is survived by a wife and one son.

**DR. ARNOLD FIELLER.**

Sir Arnold Feller, for many years a leading scientific in the service of the South African Government, and a pioneer in the study of the prevention of animal disease, in London last week at the age of 60. His researches were the practical results of his researches in the Union, riddled with many mysterious diseases of horses, sheep and cattle when he first arrived here, could be pronounced "clean" when he returned in 1927. He twice visited East Africa, and his great knowledge at the disposal of the Government and stock-farmers.

**THE COUNTESS OF VERULAM.**

The death took place last week of the Countess of Verulam, who, with the Duke of Verulam frequently visited Southern Africa. Two of her four sons, the Hon. John Grimston and the Hon. Brian Grimston, are at present in Southern Rhodesia. Lord Verulam was in the Union when his wife was taken seriously ill with blood poisoning, and left immediately by air for England, but Lady Verulam died before he could reach her. She had many good causes at heart, and delighted to help "home dogs."

# Diocese of Mombasa

## Bishop Heywood in London

BISHOP Heywood, who has recently returned from Kenya, presided at the 25th annual meeting in London of the Kenya Church Aid Association. He presided at the meeting to pray that the right man may be selected for the diocese, and he also received proposals.

Canon A. W. Whitfield, Digby, who went from St. Augustine's Abbey, to the Mombasa chaplaincies, spoke interestingly of his experiences in Kenya, stressing that work among Europeans and work amongst Africans were not in any sense but part of a great whole, and that co-ordination and co-operation were increasingly and more necessary. Mr. A. W. Bull, Principal of the Buxton School, Mombasa, for which the Buxton family has contributed over £1,000—told of the growth and value of the school, which contains boys and girls, and aims to exercise Catholic influence. He presented Lady Buxton, widow of the late Sir Victor Buxton, a warm friend of East Africa, with a framed set of pictures of the school in commemoration of the fact that she opened the new buildings when in Kenya.

Bishop Heywood (at St. S. Salisbury, Square, E.C.4) would be glad to hear from any friends of Kenya willing to help this association, which seeks to assist the Church in Kenya.

## R.E.A.A.'s New Road Map

A new East African road map, published as is by the R.E.A.A., is printed in colour on the scale of one inch to 3750 miles, and is a great improvement on previous issues. Compiled with the assistance of the Public Works and Survey Departments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, it clearly indicates the game reserves, aerodromes, seaplane stops, hotels, etc. In addition to toll and other conditions, the most useful feature to travellers in the Dependencies is the marking of tourist roads, from which the traveller is assured of supplies and accommodation. The only criticism is that the map's usefulness is restricted by the inclusion of only a portion of the main adjacent roads in the Belgian Congo, the Sudan, British Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, etc. shown, but the southern high passes for transport on a line running east and west a few miles south of Dar es Salaam.

## Zanzibar's Educational Services

Expenditure by the Zanzibar Education Department last year amounted to £20,000, the receipt of the Director of Medical Services. A suggestion has been made for a special class with a view to the development of Native medical service. To stimulate interest in rural education, small committees of parents were formed by head teachers of all schools, and in a number of cases, the results soon proved beneficial. As to the general policy of the Department, the report states that an academic type of education seems to be most suitable for Indian boys at all stages, but the interests of the Arab and African elements must best be served by the provision of a more practical curriculum with a strong agricultural bias, and also attention to the practical needs of rural communities, because of the inability of the local market to absorb more than a very small number of mechanics. Further expenditure of industrial training, the report states, cannot be justified.

## Native Welfare Societies Federated

A Federation of Native Welfare Societies in Southern Rhodesia is to be formed as a result of a conference held this month in Bulawayo, when the Governor, Sir Herbert Stanley, said the Carnegie Trust would help to establish Native libraries if they were satisfied that a strong censorship would ensure that they were properly conducted. The conference discussed the legislation of laws affecting Natives, the control of cinema and the provision of suitable cinematographic entertainments for Africans, and the ownership and occupancy of land by Natives, all of which questions were referred to the Council of the newly-formed Federation.

## Episcopal Women in Victoria

Lady Stanley, who is visiting Victoria this month, the annual congress of the Association of Women's Institutes of the Commonwealth. It is expected to influence the Government on the welfare of the Colony by their intelligent attitude towards health, education and social services.

# East African Campaign

## An Appeal for Information

RECENTLY we published an appeal from the Director of the Historical Section (Military Branch) for information from any one who, having served in the East African Campaign, could contribute information of value for inclusion in the Official History of the Campaign.

We are now informed that the Director is anxious to get in touch with any survivor of a column which left Taboca southwards in April, 1917, against Wintgens's column. The British party was composed of men from the 4/3rd (later the 7/6th) King's African Rifles, and was commanded by Major H. G. Montgomerie, M.C. The Director of the Historical Section, whose address is Audit House, Victoria-Embankment, E.C.4, would like to hear from Major Montgomerie, or from any other officer who served with that column, in order that the story of operations might be included in the Official History.

## Tanganyika Tribal Treasuries

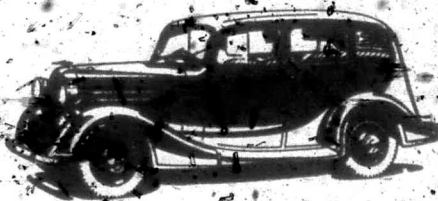
As an indication of the manner in which Native administrations are providing social services for their people, the following passage in the report of the Provincial Commissioner of the Western Province has been included in the annual report on the administration of Tanganyika, recently submitted to the Council of the League of Nations:

The tribal finances of the Province are sound. At the beginning of 1935 the Native administration possessed £22,010, and during the year their combined revenues amounted to £22,283. Expenditure included £4,419 for tribal administration and salaries of the chiefs, and their staffs; £1,500 for medical services, £1,601 for education, £1,500 for agricultural purposes, and £1,000 for roads, leaving a balance of £22,200 at the end of the year. The benefit of the people, the Provincial Commissioner comments, "is not neglected."

# And now

## A Successful Light Car for East Africa

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Some Statements Worth Noting

EAST AFRICA

WHO'S WHO

114 Mr. Robert Edward Hartwell Baily, C.B.E.

The Protectorate has completely emerged from the depression.—The Treasurer of Uganda speaking in the Legislature.

It is not in the interests of the country to put into the money market too often for small loans.—Mr. J. H. Smit, Northern Rhodesian Minister of Finance.

There is no Colony more attractive than Kenya.—Mr. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressing the House of Commons.

My husband has no fanciful ideas about Africa for the Negroes. He and I believe that Negro ways are better for Negroes than white ways.—Paul Robeson, wife of the Negro singer.

In 1844, more Germans were earning their livelihood in the single city of Paris than all the German colonies of the whole world put together.—Norman Angell, writing in The Times and Leader.

Government will endeavour to ensure the settlement of the land of a greater number of Belgian citizens. It will aim by a better transport policy at the lowering of the production cost of colonial products.—Mr. van Zeeland, Prime Minister of Belgium.

Leisure with the Colonial Secretary, and possibly one or two other M.P.s, the advantage of having visited several African Colonies—British, French and German.—Earl Buxton, M.P., speaking in the House of Commons.

Major influences in the return of confidence and prosperity in this area, in which the mining industry plays its part, are the extraordinary development which has taken place during the past few years in the Native Reserves and in the tea areas.—Joseph Burke, speaking in Kisumu.

At the time when there is a real and scarcity for white settlement, then an undeveloped land may be justified, but it certainly could not have been justified during the last few years when very often the biggest acreage developed meant the biggest loss.—Kenya Weekly News.

It is not only the work of those who should be hampered by misrepresentation and a partisan representation of the facts in England, and no service is rendered to the Native cause by those who are responsible for such misrepresentation and partisanship.—The Bulawayo Chronicle.

If the newly-constituted Native Welfare Committee can so coordinate the work of the departments as to effect any considerable improvement in the economic conditions and health of the mass of the people, education will advance by leaps and bounds.—Nyasaland Education Department annual report.

The most bitter opponent of the Minister of Mines (the Hon. W. S. Senior) must concede that he has fearlessly, and with the sincerest of motives, striven for the welfare and progress of mining in Southern Rhodesia.—Mr. D. V. Burnett, President, at the annual meeting of the Salisbury Chamber of Mines.

During the period of what Charles Maurras has been pleased to call the Anglo-Italian word war the letters S and N, which abroad commonly denote the Society of Nations, have been alleged to signify for England and English foreign policy only les Sources du Nil.—Mr. I. E. T. Phillips, addressing the East African Group in London.



Mr. R. E. H. Baily, Secretary of the Royal Society since 1923, accepted that post on his appointment after twenty-three years in the Sudan Political Service because of his conviction of the need of an organisation for promoting a sense of partnership among the peoples of the Empire. He took over the responsibilities of an important and encouraging stage in the career of that great patriotic body which proves its vitality by the erection of its great new headquarters in Northumberland Avenue.

Mr. Baily was in the Fleet Street at both Harrow and Cambridge then in 1900, en route to the Sudan. He was Acting Governor of Hartoum during the troublous period of 1924-25, and it fell to him to take charge of the investigations and prosecutions arising out of a serious outbreak engineered from Egypt by the Wahabi Party from 1926 to 1932. He was Governor of the Kassala Province on the borders of Egypt. His name is remembered in the Sudan chiefly in connection with the rise of Native administration, for he was a firm believer in the theory of Indirect Rule, and under his régime the British personnel of his Province decreased in number as responsibilities were entrusted to Native hands.

## PERSONALIA

Captain F. O'B. Wilson has arrived from Kenya.

Sir Robert and Lady Williams may revisit Africa at an early date.

Mr. A. T. Penman is outward bound for the Cape by the Athlone Castle.

Mr. E. N. Beles, of the Native Education Department, has arrived home on leave.

Mr. E. I. A. ... has been appointed District Officer of the Turkana District.

Major and Mrs. E. ... of Tanganyika, are staying at Grosvenor House, Park Lane.

Dr. A. Waddison has taken up duty at Kenya as senior surgeon to the Matadi Company.

Two prominent recent arrivals from Rhodesia are Sir John G. McNeill and Sir Richard Gottle.

Mr. and Mrs. C. ... are outward bound for Dar es Salaam and South Africa by the Athlone Castle.

On his return to Kenya, Mr. G. Gurney, District Officer, has been attached to the Secretariat.

Dr. Weddige, the Munich Lecturer, has been visiting Uganda to advise on certain matters relating to tea growing.

Baroness Ellen Finecke is to accompany Mr. Kurt Bjornvall on a non-stop flight from New York to Stockholm.

Sir Joseph ... Governor of Kenya, will visit Nairobi and Mombasa, where he will reside until about August.

Sir Malcolm ... will take the title of Lord Hailes of Shahpore in Punjab and Newport Pagnell in Buckinghamshire.

Mr. C. ... of Dar es Salaam, has resigned from the Tanganyika Local Board, and has been succeeded by Mr. ... of Kamp.

Mr. F. B. ... has been elected to fill the vacancy on the ... Municipal Board caused by the death of Mr. H. D. Thackeray.

Sir Allan Horne, who has large East African interests, has succeeded Mr. E. ... Thorne-Smith as Chairman of Seager, Eves and Co.

Sir Charles Smith, a well-known South African miner of, and former trader in, East Africa, has arrived from Durban with Lady Smith.

Mr. F. J. Tremlett, of the Marine and Inland Transport of Uganda, has arrived in Lewes last week to visit the family of the Duke of Devon.

Mr. J. Tindale Biscoe, of Dar es Salaam, is spending a holiday in England before going to Northern Rhodesia as Director of Native Education.

Colonel Stanton Home, of Scotland, one of the pioneer prospectors in the Kakamega goldfield, and an original director of the ... has arrived in England.

Mr. G. Beresford Craddock, general manager of the Uganda Coy., who arrived a few days ago, has benefited immensely by the voyage. He has only left for Scotland.

Sir Hubert Young, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and Lady Young, arrived in Livingstone recently at the end of an 11 days' trip down the Zambezi from Harare.

Mr. F. J. Woodcock, who has been postmaster in Dar es Salaam since 1933, and has served over 20 years in East Africa, has left for Tanganyika on leave pending retirement.

Mr. R. E. ... the well-known Kenya boxer and rugby player, who was in ... has a daughter, ... of Mr. ...

Mr. ... son of the late Mr. ... has married shortly to ... daughter of the late Mr. ... Oldham, and of ... of ...

The marriage has taken place of Mr. G. P. Broke, of the Hon. ... daughter of the late ... and ... who had considerable East African business interests, and of ... Lady ...

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ARMAGANES HOUSE, BURY STREET, LONDON



## Late News in Brief

His Majesty the King has graciously consented to become Colonel-in-Chief of the King's African Rifles.

Dar es Salaam. Dar es Salaam has been declared free port to the Tanganyika General Agricultural Fund.

Work has been started on the building of the north and south towers of the Cathedral of St. Paul, Nairobi.

An effort will be made in Uganda to raise funds for a memorial to Sir Apolo Kagwa Karikisa, who died in England last year.

Showers in the Gwelo district early this month for the first time in the experience of residents of over 30 years' standing.

Large swarms of immature red locusts, originally reported in the Songea district, are reported to be approaching Dar es Salaam.

The new Government offices in Umtali, costing about £20,000, were opened this month by Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of southern Rhodesia.

A team of three Indian tennis players is touring Kenya and giving a series of exhibition matches arranged by the Colony's Lawn Tennis Association.

The Automobile Association of Rhodesia has decided to purchase the old Salisbury City Hall buildings for the permanent headquarters of the Association.

A fund for over-seas scholarships for girls, on the lines of the Rhodes scholarships for men, was suggested at the annual congress of the Federation of Women's Institutes of Rhodesia.

At a meeting of the Rhodesia Council of Ministers, held on the 27th and 28th inst., the following resolutions were passed:— Rhodesia will continue to be a self-governing territory, and the function shall be maintained in the future. The rates of the Rhodesia Revenue will be £1,000,000 in 1936.

From the grasshopper plagues which have hitherto been known to be caused by the performance of the motor-bus class will be a platoon of the Army, which will be quite 30 miles in length.

The Government has decided to buy 30 new motor-bus chassis under the terms of the Rhodesia Motor-bus scheme, which will be a platoon of the Army, which will be quite 30 miles in length.

A party of 12 young South Africans has started a new fashion in African travel, from the Victoria National Park, visiting the Victoria Falls and Zimbabwe by motor-bus in a 10-day trip from the north.

The remarkable decrease in the number of new cases submitted for consideration in connection with the Kenya branch of the British Legion benevolent fund is described by the secretary as an index of the general improvements in conditions in the Colony.

The negotiations in connection with the proposed Anglo-Egyptian Treaty started the negotiation of the Sudan question on Monday, but has been the most serious problem in the way of the successful conclusion of previous negotiations.

The Customs import revenue of Tanganyika for the first five months of 1936, showed an increase of about £14,000 over the figure for the corresponding period of last year, and a surplus of about £1,000 over the proportionate estimate of

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# Kenya Golfers at Home

THE first of the season's playing at a club on the East African continent, the Kenya Golfing Society, the first of its kind in the East African region, is holding its annual meeting at the Kenya Golf Club, Nairobi, on the 21st of the month. The meeting will be held at the Kenya Golf Club, Nairobi, on the 21st of the month. The meeting will be held at the Kenya Golf Club, Nairobi, on the 21st of the month.

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Mr. Rumsay of the Northern Rhodesia...

East African group...

...25,000 a year...

...most married couples...

...one of the first...

...illustrating the effects...

...the house in the village...

...the young supervisor...

...the birds who had attended...

...the birds who had attended...

...the birds who had attended...

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COMPANY MATTERS

Nyasaland Railways, Ltd.

The Works and Engineering Address

Mr. W. H. D. ... President of the ... annual general meeting of the company in London ...

... over 64,000 tons of ... 40,847 tons ... numerous reductions ...

Freight Rate Policy

... explained last year, the Central Africa Railway ... rates on every ...

Exports

The principal crop of Nyasaland tobacco ... 1936 ...

... of the ... 1,732 ...

Marine Service on Lake Nyasa

The operation of the marine service on Lake ... Nyasaland Government ...

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

... question which ... with the ...

Need of Unshaded Production for Exports

... throughout the length of the Northern Province ...

... it was therefore ...





# The Uganda Company, Ltd.

## Colonel C. E. Ponsonby's Address

THE thirty-third ordinary general meeting of the Uganda Company, Ltd., was held on Friday, July 24, 1936, at the London Club, 22, Colonnade, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, T.D., M.P., the chairman of the company, presided, and after referring to various items in the accounts, said:—

"Turning to the profit and loss account, the only item which calls for remark is the loss for the year which on the face of it is £1,750 worse than last year. It had not been for depreciation and for the numerous errors in account-keeping referred to in the directors' report, as well as increased reserves for bad and doubtful debts, the result would have actually been to show a small net profit. I am sure that it is more satisfactory to the directors than it is to the shareholders.

### Position of the Cotton Industry

"With, however, I read your attention to the three important complications which have beset the cotton industry in the last few years of our business, I am sure that you will have been struck and troubled by the various changes which it has had to undergo in the last few years. It is hoped that the cotton industry can be stabilized in the future, and that each year, since 1934, the company should be able to show a profit. I am sure that you will be glad to hear that the company has been able to do so, and that the directors have been able to keep the company's overhead charges as low as possible.

"I can tell you in advance that this year has not been a particularly good one for the company. I am sure that you will be glad to hear that the company has been able to do so, and that the directors have been able to keep the company's overhead charges as low as possible.

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### The Motor Department

"With regard to the motor department, this year we have a much brighter picture, and I should like to congratulate you on the fact that the department, who have not only repaired the cars but very considerably, but made a nice profit. Here again we have a very good thing, which will help the year's figures to some extent. It is clear that our garage premises are now too small for the efficient conduct of all the sale and repair work. This department for the month seems to be on the up-grade.

"The plantation, in which I have already referred, also made a nice profit, and I am sure that you will be glad to hear that the company has been able to do so, and that the directors have been able to keep the company's overhead charges as low as possible.

"Before going on to other matters, I want to leave you with the assurance that the company's position is now very satisfactory, and that the directors have been able to keep the company's overhead charges as low as possible.

happens to necessitate a change of policy, which is towards a gradual liquidation. As I have said, where Africa is concerned, I do not like to prophesy, but there is a sign which is a significant indication of the improvement in the company's position since last year. I refer to the loan from the company's bankers. Without any abnormal receipts, the loan position at the moment is over £2,000 better than it was at the time of the closing of the accounts.

"I am now come to the recommendations of the committee to the shareholders. The committee set on several occasions, beginning at the end of September last year. They received all the information they required from the Board, and were especially assisted by Mr. Novell, who had recently returned from East Africa. I should like to express the Board's appreciation of his work. The views expressed by the committee and in support of the drastic reorganization scheme now before you were extremely helpful.

"The committee decided the London management of the company and made certain recommendations. I am sure that your recommendation that the Board should so far as possible resign its office as trustees of policy, and that a managing director should be appointed.

"I am sure you will be glad to hear that the valuable experience and unique business knowledge in the details of the company's business, it was in the interests of the company to look to Mr. Cameron for help, rather than to try to find a new managing director from outside the company. Such a man would have had to learn the intricacies of the company's business, and could not possibly have dealt with several important matters which required immediate attention and decision in Uganda, such as those concerning the appointment of a new managing director, the appointment of a new managing director, and the appointment of a new managing director.

"I am sure that you will be glad to hear that the company has been able to do so, and that the directors have been able to keep the company's overhead charges as low as possible.

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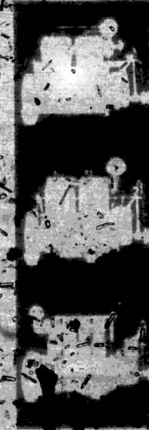
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