

...notable success with... which two of them gave in a recent... Court... resulted in... The... identification... triumph... coffee with the... Coffee Taster... produce... definite... evidence... such identification... consented... to prove their ability... The test made under... conditions, the... claimed the... no... particular... surprise, for they were merely... they... their success has established in a court of justice... of the... coffee... the danger... coffee... reached... prop...

...has a wide... called... as a factor... extremely delicate... observation... every... Coffee Research... means to eliminate the personal... equation... to-day... African... this... value of... presents a... and so far... The... coffee... Mr. C. R... and Mr. W. H... same... experiment... coffee... research.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The Magic Parrots Eggs

THE GREY PARROT, *Cathartus*, is a bird of the... and... both its lower and upper... give it a... it... instead of... and... Thirdly it has an extraordinary... of... human... it is by no means... the... the... among the human... it is impossible to... for... of the... in certain... gold.

Witch Doctors and Parrots

The last... Parrots... so... after... against... and... That parrots... most... of magic... certainly is... witch doctors... and... who is... of the... anxious to...

Some First Problems

...the... of the... and... of a... the fact that... are quick to... But... when... and... It is... Some of the travellers got out of the... and were promptly attacked by... which apparently thought... responsible for so unseemly... The humans... from the... under the... and fire... that she... in... fashion... extended... in the presence of... stay in the... for the... to give... of repairing the... money for pilots.

Money for Pilots

...W... FIVE... years... nice... and... of... government... to continue their... having completed their... pilots... recognised... a minimum of ten hours... which is reckoned at... they... will...

The Need for Planning in the Colonies

by Sir Charles Pensonby, *Colonial Commissioner*

THE SECRETARY OF STATE does not refer directly to East Africa when introducing the Colonial Estimates in the House of Commons last week.

Mr. Morgan Jones said that industrialisation was proceeding fairly rapidly in Africa, but that substantial labour problems were being created by their homes to distant parts, created and sustained by contract labour was one of the gravest business problems in Africa, which led to some children being sent to be employed. He would like to see a programme of recruitment of workers from tropical areas, for the Rand, where the rate of mortality among Nyasaland Natives was about 18 per thousand. He advocated an inquiry into labour conditions in Africa.

African labour tenants in Kenya might now be called upon to work, not for 180 days but for 270 days in a year. Some people resented criticism in the House of Commons that criticism must be made. "We cannot allow people in Kenya to create for the Parliament a problem with which we shall find it hard to deal in later years. We should not have had the West Indian problem if we had dealt with the people there in a spirit of trustfulness. We have no right to expect other people to read our words that all is well in these parts of the Empire unless we can show that we are raising the standard of happiness and contentment and guiding the people towards ultimate self-government."

Colonel Pensonby's Speech

Colonel Charles Pensonby—who thanked the Speaker for putting him in, and promised not to stay in as long as Bradman—said everyone in the House was anxious to carry out the spirit of trustfulness. They were shareholders in a great company and as shareholders, who did not want to depress the share price, do anything which might make it difficult for those who managed the affairs of the company. Criticism by M.P.s should be for the benefit of the company.

Some questions made difficulties for the Hon. Member for the Cape and the Colonial Office. Hon. Member could raise the questions of a Provincial Commission for Africa. He was doing his best to get the Government to act on his initiative in a happy land, but what he did was to be questioned in the House. Officials should feel that they were trusted in their behalf and that questions of minor importance should, if possible, be avoided.

As regards policy and planning we have been regrettably backward," continued Colonel Pensonby. "In some places there is a policy of stagnation, the country dabbles along. In another case there is a policy of inaction, where the budget is not balanced and where, because of Treasury control, no money is spent. The third form of policy of lack and spasms is a policy sudden, the result of a crisis and the necessary emergency measures. What is its last result? It is to show that there is no real planning. A definite scheme of development is not drawn up. Frequently these are changes in policy, which are needed for local administration. These changes are needed to show that Governors and senior officials are picking up in various parts of the Empire and dumping down ideas. A rain of ideas is being sent down to Nyasaland and to the Congo and ends up in the West Indies. The massive machinery of the West Indies Commission has had a very good effect in forcing the Government to consider the affairs of the colonies in which it has an interest and may then have a more direct effect."

It is a question in which the officials circulate in that particular portion of the Empire, or you could have an African Colonial Office, which all been done. It is not a matter of time, at least 10 years. The Colonial Office suffer by not getting the real service they should receive, and the result is sporadic commissions and visits from Empire people in this country.

Empire Should be Divided into Groups

The time has come to divide the Empire into groups. It is already done for administrative purposes. Some parts of Africa could be administered as a separate unit, the officials circulate in that particular portion of the Empire, or you could have an African Colonial Office, which all been done. It is not a matter of time, at least 10 years. The Colonial Office suffer by not getting the real service they should receive, and the result is sporadic commissions and visits from Empire people in this country.

Are we really happy about the position of the Colonial Empire? I could easily produce excellent figures showing rising imports and exports, increasing populations, and except those or two bad spots, contented people. But in view of the results in Trinidad and Jamaica, and in Northern Rhodesia, not long ago, all may not be well. It may be that our form of administration wants to be brought up to date.

Planning is required, and wonder whether the old machine is able to cope with a vast number of new problems. The late Colonial Secretary did not get the reforms he had in mind through with the assistance of his advisers. We have a lot of reports—agricultural, labour, a general Empire Marketing Board and a whole lot of statistical bureaus—everything is being done to improve the foundation for a further advance in the Colonies; however, conditions are such that we have often to sound commissions of inquiry to settle specific points.

If Colonies were grouped, there could be a greater chance of avoiding these innumerable commissions. Since the Commission of 1926 there have been at least three commissions dealing with East Africa, and four or five have dealt with finances, land, transport and so on in individual Colonies.

Royal Commission on Colonial Administration Required

"I feel the Colonial Office is to some extent groping; it is not quite certain in which direction it is moving, and whether it is moving in the right direction. All these problems are making us live worse than we need. The Colonial Service is becoming outgrown his suit; at first it can be mended, or a bit can be let out. After a time, however, it is necessary to get a new suit altogether. Colonel Pensonby, therefore, suggests that a Royal Commission should be appointed to investigate the whole question of Colonial Administration. Mr. Rothchild referred to the Zanzibar do not, very recently that Mr. Rothchild had referred to as essential that the whole crop should come under the control of the Ceylon Growers' Association. The conditions of the Ceylon Growers' Association, the Ceylon Growers' Association, who handled the sugar, and the Government in the island, approved and declared a support of a similar kind. These facts were mentioned in the Colonial Secretary's speech."

report, but it did not include a study of the vegetable settlement.

This settlement, I submit, was practically dictated by the Indian Government. It was aside altogether the findings of the Commission under the Growers' Association are bound to deal only with half the crop, and cannot be carried out, but must sell through middlemen. But the Indian Congress Party was not satisfied with this, and would not be satisfied further negotiations with the Government of the board of management of the Growers' Association, insisted upon a certain number of members to be nominated by the Indian National Association, and what grounds does the Colonial Secretary have for these concessions?

Mention is made of Sir Osborne Smith's report on road construction in East Africa. Little or no progress has been made in road construction in the territories in the last 10 years, though Uganda may be an exception and it has recently made slight improvements. In Tanganyika, 40 times the size of Britain, has only 1,000 miles of paved roads, and 17,500 miles of gravel roads suitable for light motor traffic in dry weather only; Kenya has only 81 miles of hard-surface roads and 1,200 miles of gravel roads. The contrast in Uganda is remarkable. There we have 2,500 miles of Government-built and operated roads capable of carrying loads up to 12 tons, and nearly 1,200 miles of Class A roads; in addition there are 6,000 miles of roads built and maintained by Native administrations capable of taking loads up to 2 1/2 tons.

One Road System for East Africa Necessary

The road system should be planned for the whole of East Africa. Now it seems that it is nobody's business to improve road construction. I would urge the construction of a coast road from the Kenya border to the extreme south of Tanganyika, which would go partly inland through Bangweulu.

Reduced cattle sales in Kenya demand attention. Reduction of herds throughout Africa is very necessary, but I understand that officials asked cattle owners to sell some of their herds, and they would not be willing to do so at the then price of 50s. per head. There was a glut on the market and prices have fallen to between 12s. and 20s., with the result that owners are reluctant to sell. In consequence of this police search the cattle in the fields.

I should like to assure that these arbitrary methods will be discontinued. Reasonable compensation should be paid and more sympathetic care shown for Native interests. I realise that if a very high price were given it would raise the number of cattle even beyond what it is, but means might be found with the approval of the Government and the people of a factory has been built with a view to the reduction of these Native herds. I am not surprised that there is a feeling of desire among Natives that their own interests should be better and benefit by their losses.

Child Labour in Kenya

What is child labour in Kenya, how far are the restrictions in the contract labour system. With the Colonial Secretary investigate the manner in which those restrictions are interpreted, and to what extent parental consent is obtained and what effect the parents have. Tea planters would employ children rather than adults because they are cheaper, and when they must therefore work to earn money for their parents.

In Kenya the position is the same, adults earn 10/- per month and children 2/- per month. Therefore children are employed in large numbers. I said that children in Uganda cannot be employed under 12 years, and whether child labour can be used, or even can be produced, is a question which is not only permitted by these facts, which will be found in the West African Administration, labour conditions in the Colonies will give him ample opportunity for the Government to create problems which have often resulted in disturbance and wickedness, such as dissatisfaction with conditions would be one common cause of the absence of effective machinery for collective bargaining, and I see that the situation in the form of labour disputes may be frustrated in the Colonies.

Colonial Secretary with the Reserve Habitats of Africa did not know how unemployment can be solved by over employment. Different methods were devised to get labour from the Colonies, but the situation in the Colonies is not the same as in the West Indies and they have

restriction on the number of Natives who can work in the country to work elsewhere in the Colonies. It must work cheaply instead for employers in the Colonies. Every part of the device is used, but chiefly the device of taking away the labour from the Native so that he cannot employ himself.

The Colonial Office will cast their eyes around the most important Colonies, and will find that the same kind of taxation is levied upon land values, except in the most fertile buildings upon the land, with the exception of the fertile land in the West Indies, it would produce the same result that is needed, are without coming to the country for labour to lay out the landowners in the Colonies.

Mr. Jackson recalls that during the slump, the result for the Colonial Service was cut down. The opposite result should have been followed when young men found it difficult to get floored in life, a Corporation like the Colonial Office which went on indefinitely, has been having young men.

There was a temptation for the Colonial Office to over-estimate the importance of technical matters, such as telephones and aeroplanes, and it is easier to know how administration was being carried on in the Colonies, with the result that there was a temptation for the Colonial Office to busy itself too much with tactics and not to think much about strategy.

The Colonies must in some sense be planned, not only geographically, economically and in other ways, but also in that it is much easier to plan for them. In this country all planning is vitiated because one does not know what the population may want 18 months hence, but with remote and inferior communities, even in a partly developed country they will want in 18 months or in 18 years.

Colonial Office should Control

The Colonial Office must insist on co-operation between Governors in both time and space; it must be that when the present Governor of Kenya is done, he bears a reasonable relation to what the next Governor did and what it means the next Governor to do. By co-ordinating in space it must see that what is at present being done by the Governor of Kenya bears reasonable relation to what is being done by the Governor of the Gold Coast.

Mr. Cresswell Jones said that general principles in regard to Colonial administration were not always applied with consistency; different policies were not worked out, even in territories near to each other. He hopes the Colonial Empire Report would go to the League of Nations, British administration should be accountable to world opinion.

As a nation we had a complex, such as the way of colonisation that was of great value to the world, and the report was eloquent in pointing out the good work done, with a respect of research in the field of agriculture, improvements to such attempts to broaden the basis of elementary education, but attacks on the economic problem in respect of marketing and stability of production.

But deteriorations as protection. In Tanganyika there were certain aspects of labour which had set in; in Northern Rhodesia, the effects of migration on the social life of the Natives. He paid tribute to the magnificent work of Sir Alan and his colleagues in his reports on Northern Rhodesia.

No less than 2,290,000,000 of capital is invested in British Africa in private enterprise, government and Government stock. That investment has created a proletariat working in the mines and on plantations at very low wages, and tolerating an almost impossible standard of living. I suggest that a system which subordinates the life of the Colonies to the interests of Britain for remote industries instead of building up the local economic life of the Colonies is fundamentally wrong.

The second consideration is the success of the Natives in the Colonies. How much of the responsibility rests in London and how much in the Colonial Governments? Too often the policy of Colonial Secretaries has been dictated by the principles of Imperialism, the interests have not been satisfied and Ministers have been paid to offend.

The Colonial Office has much to be said for itself in circumstances of such magnitude, the conduct has been issued, but there has been little energy in seeing the recommendations put into operation. Why are the good intentions of the Colonial Office so frequently abandoned? The model for the East and West Africa on workmen's compensation

has been going backward and forward for two years, while men lose their lives or are maimed and no compensation is paid. There is a great show of labour legislation in the Colonies, but most of it is just window dressing and is completely inoperative. What is the good of passing up what is called the "ordinance" which is a prohibition of life and limb when few Colonies have a labour department with a trained inspector?

Mr. Macdonald has written to the Secretary of the International Labour Office on recruitment of Native labour. Why do we not ratify? One important reason is that gold magnates want certain of our territories as reservoirs of cheap labour, and are not prepared to pay the travelling cost to get the Natives to work for them—or the Rand?

Should we abolish penal sanctions? The Secretary of State is waiting for his signature to a Bill which re-enacts all the old penal sanctions in Kenya Colony. The ordinance covering labour tenancy repeats all those sanctions which all decent people shudder with abhorrence; in addition it re-imposes penal sanctions that ordinance increases the number of days of labour the Natives from 180 to 270, not only for the worker himself but for his family as well.

With the consent of a court it can be contrasted into a trade of nine years in Uganda or 10 in Kenya; children of nine and 10 can be forced away from their homes and subjected to penal sanctions. Has this mighty Empire really sunk so low that it has to defend for its wellbeing the employment of black boys and girls of 10 and 12?

In regard to the recruitment of Natives for service on the Rand, we have not yet solved the health problem of the Natives from the mines. We ought to take a firm stand and say that until the I.L.O. convention is accepted by the Union of South Africa not a single Natives and boy can be recruited from their mines.

Governors Too Old at 55

Captain P. Macdonald who mentioned that he had read the whole of the Colonial Year Book. What must you do with young men with vigorous minds to see that remedies are forced through. There has to be a Colonial Secretary at the age of 37, early if it is not necessary to have a young Governor. Governors over 55 or 60? Not at all. I want to say anything about the governors who are going their way, because most of them deserve well in their country, but most people who live in tropical countries know what effect the climate has upon a human body, and mental capacity. There are too many of us today waiting for the opinion and putting off our day, which they are not to be attacked, rather than run the risk of unpopularity with the Colonial Office or in the Colony itself.

Mr. Macdonald also complained in the Empire Parliamentary Debates on Tanganyika that the Government were criticising Natives who were not as well as they should be. In Tanganyika worked on for 60 a day, what would Members say if the wages were to be raised in East Africa? There 2s. 6d. a day represented a death.

East African Natives are being more and more compelled to seek work to pay their taxes. An annual report on Tanganyika for 1936, referring to mines opened up in the Getuli district, said that the company is doing all they can to make conditions as attractive and comfortable as possible. The Native wages there are for underground work 12s. a month of 30 working days. Is the Colonial Government satisfied with that? It is described in the report as the best paid mines in the Territory. If the Government are satisfied with that, he has the respect of those by stages of 2s. each to 12s. per month, the worst paid in the Territory.

Northern Rhodesia pays 2s. 6d. per month for underground work on farms and in rural areas, and 10s. 10s. in industrial areas; wages in the copper mines are only 1s. per month on the surface and 3s. 6d. underground. These mines paid £5,000,000 in dividends in 1935. Rations cost about 10s. a day, and are included in the 10s. Rations cost 10s. a day, and are included in the 10s. Rations cost 10s. a day, and are included in the 10s.

The 10s. a day Natives in the copper mines get between 10s. and 1s. per month in the copper season. These hours are 11 per day. When a mine is closed one in Tanganyika the dust was so bad that it was necessary to wear that people have to work 11 hours in such conditions. Labour recruitment went down after 1931, but since

gold mines and iron mines have been opened up, the number of Natives has increased. It is not clear how long it will take to get the given number of Natives.

Why are the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland referring to the Natives in their report, and pointing them with Sir James's reference to the "doctors" medical staff in Northern Rhodesia, and asked why do not the Natives get any of the benefits of these territories? Some indication that the Natives are not always left to a specialist to report these things and to shock the conscience of the people of this country. The administrative officers must know the facts.

Replying to the debate, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, according to *Hart's*, announced the name of the Governor of Jamaica as Sir Arthur Roberts, instead of Sir Arthur Richards, and that in the question of child labour in East Africa he had asked for a report from the Governors. A committee of inquiry was being set up to review the situation in Kenya.

The motion to reduce the Colonial Office by 100 was defeated by 200 votes to 100.

Questions in the House

Questions concerning the Ethiopian refugees were asked by Capt. P. Macdonald. He asked how long the cost of maintaining them, how long they were likely to continue, and what the Government proposed to do with the Natives.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald replied that the total cost of the refugees in 1932 was £1,000,000. In Kenya the cost of 1932 was about £200,000. Estimated expenditure for the current year was £62,500, which was not a forecast, but a long-term expenditure would continue, but the question of the disposal of these unfortunate people was receiving active consideration.

Mr. Macdonald wondered whether the Government would start in some British Colonies an extreme pressure being put upon refugees to return, and if the Colonial Secretary realised that to send them back to the countries of their origin would be the last betrayal of the unfortunates.

Mr. Macdonald replied that he was not aware that such pressure was being put on refugees in any British Colonies, and could certainly assure him that none of those who would be sent back to Ethiopia against their own wishes.

In a written answer to Mr. Macdonald, the Colonial Secretary said that the government in Kenya had recently been asked the general health of the Ethiopians, and he continued to appreciate that, as a result of a very far-reaching programme of donations to the Ethiopian Relief Fund, the progress made by the Natives had been particularly marked. There was a marked epidemic of malaria in the early part of this year, mainly attributable to a prevalence of previous epidemics and a complete anti-malarial scheme had been initiated, and the incidence of the disease had been reduced.

Education of Native Children

Mr. Macdonald asked what Government estimates were made for the education of British African Colonies, and how much was paid for each pupil. He asked the Government what steps were being taken to know where the Government could do a place of education, expansion and to provide universal education for all the children within the Empire.

Mr. Macdonald asked how the Government would estimate the cost of the education of the children of the second part, it was not possible to lay down a definite figure, as it was a question of development of the Colonies which depended on the extent of their revenue and the state of the private economy.

Replying to a supplementary question, the Minister said a great deal of money was spent in Africa on education besides that spent by Government. It was possible to develop education in Africa in a number of existing circumstances.

Mr. Macdonald asked the Minister whether he was aware that an expert on African education had declared that at the present rate of progress it will take 3,000 years for all African children to get into school.

Background

Antipathetic Views of Imperial and International Affairs

Confucianism is the backbone of the yellow race, and in the eyes of the Chinese, it is the only religion on the continent. It is a religion of peace, and it is a religion of order. It is a religion that has made the Chinese people a great and powerful nation. It is a religion that has made the Chinese people a people of peace and order. It is a religion that has made the Chinese people a people of peace and order.

But the Japanese are not so much interested in the peace and order of the Chinese people as they are in the expansion of their empire. They are interested in the expansion of their empire, and they are interested in the expansion of their empire. They are interested in the expansion of their empire, and they are interested in the expansion of their empire.

At the front Japan will go on claiming that China is losing almost indefinitely. But it is still open to doubt whether Japan's digestive powers are equal to assimilating the fruits of victory without endangering the national well-being. *The Tokyo correspondent of The Times.*

Japan's Viewpoint.—The Japanese are fully aware of the results of their hardships. They are particularly sensitive to them after their experiences in the earthquake, which was followed by a great fire which in turn almost destroyed their civilisation. The Japanese people are closely related to the Chinese and have a great respect for Chinese civilisation; they do not hate China or the Chinese people. But last year it was necessary for them to destroy the anti-Japanese movement in China. They hoped and believed at the beginning of the war that it could be localised in the north. This was not the case. They went on reluctantly to Shanghai, then to Nanjing and to Suchow, and now to Canton. At every point in the campaign they had expected that peace talks might come. The Japanese Government did not want to bomb as far as Suchow, but they had to go to Canton to demoralise the Chinese people and prevent reinforcements from that area. The new Japanese Cabinet wants to finish the war as quickly as possible. Unfortunately, peace talks have not yet started, and even German efforts at mediation have failed. *The Japanese Ambassador's statement in a public statement.*

...the method is not more exact than any other usual method. It is a method of the Finnish...
...whether it is in gold or not. This is the method of using gold...
...Czechoslovakia—one minute peace...
...the next terrifying threat...
...brought in the...
...Herr Henlein's personal relations are not very good, either with Hitler or with his immediate entourage and he loses that good...
...Othmar Spann, spiritual father of the *Kemnerschaftsbund* of Herr Henlein and his friends has been arrested by the Nazis in Vienna. *Herr Otto Strasser, former politician with Hitler, now living in London, interviewed by The Times.*

Press Privileges Denied.—For taking photographs of Berlin shops which had been despoiled, Mr. Panton, *Daily Express* correspondent, was detained for 24 hours. His wife came to inquire for him, was also detained, his motor car and camera seized, but later returned. The photographs, however, have not been released. Other German correspondents in London, Paris, or elsewhere, British correspondents in Berlin have no police passes, and without the licences and privileges granted to the press in practically every other capital in the world. *The Daily Telegraph, 10 August 1938.*

Neutrality.—America has been neutral for two years under the Neutrality Act, but the American people are not neutral; they are overwhelmingly in favour of China and the League of Nations. The determination of Czechoslovakia to fight for her independence was not of Congress and is not the underlying loyalty of the American people. Britain and France would be in a stronger position to resist aggression and counsel peace in Europe if their hands were strengthened by the ability to punish the country in the rear. *The New York Times.*

Germany's True Position.—It would not be surprising if Germany has accumulated during the last two years great quantities of gold of which statistics. By importing and selling all foreign securities belonging to German citizens, and through the capture and control of the cash and securities of Austrian banks, she has certainly accumulated not less than £125,000,000 in gold. Neither would it surprise me if her stores of petrol, copper, and the other essentials for the conduct of war were at least equal to a year's requirements. I have also been informed that Germany has 37,000 first-line aeroplanes, and that she is lavishly provided with weapons of warfare that render those of 1918 obsolete. Practically nothing is known in official circles in London of Germany's true position. Under her strong patriotic propaganda has been imposed the seal of secrecy on the whole population. *Lord Rothermere.*

Enduring Nations.—In Communist Russia, Nazi Germany, and Fascist Italy, whole populations are being educated a kind of Spartan pattern of discipline, with war as a part of the normal national philosophy. From cradle to grave citizens are ordered in their thoughts, actions, and lives. This is the competition facing British individualists. If complete order in our state is met by disorder and anarchy in democratic states, the latter will find it most difficult to compete. That is why the preservation of our system demands a voluntary loyalty as great as a dictator can demand and a national conscience as great as the *Hitler Page Craft.*

International Law.—Dell'era's criticism on merchant men break every canon of international law. A ship may be searched by a belligerent, she may be held for inquiry, and is in no circumstances to be sunk until her crew have been sent in a place of safety. Clearly international law, as well as every humanitarian principle, has not been broken by the German sinking of General Franke. *The Times.*

This author has been especially kind to serve as a writer's ghost. May he rest in peace.

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...Miss Margaret ...

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DAILY YOUR HEALTH NEEDS BOVRI

Amalgamation or Federation?

THE RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT has been asked to provide a written report on the subject of the possible amalgamation of the two Rhodesias. The report is due in the next few days and will be presented to the House of Assembly. It is expected that the report will be a landmark in the history of the Rhodesian Government.

The report will be a landmark in the history of the Rhodesian Government. It will be a landmark in the history of the Rhodesian Government. It will be a landmark in the history of the Rhodesian Government.

The report will be a landmark in the history of the Rhodesian Government. It will be a landmark in the history of the Rhodesian Government. It will be a landmark in the history of the Rhodesian Government.

At the same time it is worth noting that the natural tendency of most Southern Rhodesians is towards amalgamation with the two Northern Provinces, even though enough has been said by now to convince the most superficial observers that amalgamation will certainly impose added responsibilities upon this Colony.

Barriers of Decadent Development

Common sense and common prudence cannot fail to make close association desirable and it is difficult to see how close association not amounting to complete amalgamation can be made to work. The actions of the Government responsible to White Rhodesians to co-operate in a difficult to attain common matters such as Native policy, European agriculture and education, are limited to only three: (1) matters present sufficient difficulties even when dealt with by only one Parliament. If they are to be considered at all, they must be considered at a stage by a Southern Parliament, thereafter by two strong-minded colonial Offices, and finally by the British Secretary of State, and perhaps also by the British House of Parliament as well. (2) The agreement may be made to do the temporary development, but all events bound to be gradually developed.

The only way to union with the Northern Provinces that for an amalgamation with the Northern Provinces of those who wish it to be such upon the basis of the economic facts. The main barrier of the economic facts. The main barrier of the economic facts. The main barrier of the economic facts.

If the two possible alliances were put to the test of freedom of casting the vote on the basis of the importance is naturally growing from year to year. The Rhodesian-born know only one way to make Rhodesia a more advanced and rapidly developing State.

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Young Men as Governors

The importance of filling Governorships and other posts by comparatively young men who are in full vigour has been continually stressed. It is a well-known fact that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been a young man since 1931. The book published to accompany the Colonial Secretary's report for the year 1963, with a view to reducing the average age of the Governorships from six to five years, is a long and interesting study of the subject.

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COPPER NEWS

Copper Outputs Restricted

Discussed on the London market on Monday was the report on Friday evening that the producers' companies on the continent of Europe had agreed to reduce their output from 1953 of fine basic tonnage to 95% of the 1952 tonnage, which meant a curtailment of 300,000 short tons of copper monthly as a consequence of the disappointing copper statistics for May, which were issued on Wednesday of last week.

The producers in question (Rhokana, Belgian Congo and Chile) have agreed to a special reservation in respect of Rhokana Corporation in that, in addition to its basic quota of 6,338 short tons per month, the Corporation shall produce as from July 1 next a further 952 short tons of copper per month at 100% production of basic quota. Under this arrangement, as Rhokana's standard output is decreased from 6,338 short tons to 7,290 short tons per month, the company's production under the new 95% quota will be 9,925 short tons monthly instead of 6,655 short tons monthly under the existing 105% quota.

During the greater part of last year the copper restriction scheme was suspended, but in December it was re-imposed at the rate of 105% on the standard output. Prices of the metal have declined progressively since then to just over £24 towards the end of last week compared with a peak level this year of £28 15s a ton. When the market opened on Monday the price was raised to a level hence below £24, representing an increase of 17s 6d, values for forward supplies also rose 17s. 6d, but those for electrolytic were only 12s 6d higher. Turnover during Monday was higher at 1,850 tons.

Shares of copper producing concerns rose in sympathy with the higher value of the metal, those of Rhokana Corporation being the highest, Roan Antelope and Rhodesian also American Gold Selection Trust Ltd. and a Rhodesian Selection Trust.

The Billet Pool

When the International Tin Committee met in London on Monday, it was agreed that the quota under the tin control agreement for the quarter beginning July 1 could be 80% of the standard tonnages, whereas the tonnages have been augmented in the case of Malaya and the Congo by 7%. A revised draft of the latter stock scheme was discussed and settled, and will be published as soon as possible. It is understood that the Committee fixed the contribution to the latter stock for the quarter from July 1 at a quota of 10% of the standard tonnages. In market circles it is expected that the billet pool will comprise nearly 10,000 tons, and that the price ranged at £220 and £225 per ton.

Langanyika Diamond & Gold

A circular to shareholders of Langanyika Diamond and Gold Company, Johannesburg, states that the prospecting company's geologists report that the prospecting area at Lake Diamond in the Thibanyika warrens has an extensive deposit of diamonds. He estimates the deposit to be in place at an average depth of 14 ft at about £7,500 per ton and to reach 25,000 tons of diamonds. The programme recommended to be carried out by the chairman of the company seems to provide the financial resources.

The prospecting area is situated in the property of the Langanyika Diamond and Gold Company, which is situated 3 1/2 miles from Harare, and that the prospecting work shows a 1/2 acre area, 100 ft long by 400 ft wide, and mining area of approximately 200,000 square feet held under lease licence, from a deep trench running the complete length of the pipe 3,500 loads of Kimberlite have been treated in 1953 to yield 244 diamonds weighing 276 carats. Most of the diamonds were small, but two large stones weighed 10 and 33 carats respectively. The 19 carat stone was of indifferent quality, but realised £4 per carat, a 35 carat stone was flawless and is valued at a minimum of £100 per carat. The average value of all diamonds found to date is £5 per carat.

Progress of Rezende Mines

The progress of developments on the properties of Rezende Mines was given at the recent annual meeting of the company in Salisbury, when Mr. Bailey Southwell presided in the presence of Sir Alec Bailey.

Reviewing progress since March 31, he said that the Old West mine, the 6th level drive values were quite good, while the four processes put in on the level exposed big yields of rock (over 20 ft) with satisfactory values, indicating the likelihood of being able to open up quickly a large tonnage of payable ore. Two further crosscuts to the West Drive have maintained the indications, and the question of erecting a reduction plant is under consideration. Though ore reserves have not yet been calculated, in view of the large tonnage (probably nearly 400,000 tons) already indicated the Old West plant may have an initial capacity of 40,000 to 12,000 tons monthly. The company would then have two entirely separate mines at work.

At Rezende on the 17th level they had an exposed 600 ft stretch of payable ore, one of 25 ft giving an average of 2 dwt and 200 dwt over, over a width of 15 1/2 inches, and another 75 ft averaging 1 1/2 dwt gold and 136 dwt silver over 4 1/2 inches. At the Liverpool, 5th level, 190 ft had been opened up with an average value of 27 dwt over 27 inches, but on Rezende, in view of the long seam and good value on the 16th level (one stretch of approximately 1,000 ft averaging over 10 dwt over 35 inches) and of the good values (1 1/2 dwt over 59 in. and 7.8 dwt over 64 inches) in the two winzes from this level, the values on the 17th level had been somewhat disappointing until recently, when they had improved as the drives approached the above-mentioned winzes.

During May, the mineral production of Rezende was as follows: Gold, production weight, 102 lbs. 12 oz.; in one long haul, 10 1/2 oz.; 1 long ton.

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Company Progress Reports

Mining Personnel

Nugra Mines. Output for May 260 tons of tin and concentrates, 528 oz. surface gold.

Tananyika Central Gold. Mined in May, 2,700 tons of gold, 89 oz. fine gold, value, £3,885; loss, £7,280.

Rhominia. Flowing Bore Mine, Domes, May 8. The ore crushed for a return of 243 oz. from the mill and value, £1,630. Output, £1,901 for April.

New Mining Company. The May progress report states that the mill has been in operation during the month, crushing 100 tons of ore for a recovery by amalgamation of 207 oz. of gold, of which approximately 75% was fine gold.

Cash and Motor. A statement states that in the Motor mine, No. 29 level, a new vein was struck which has the appearance of being a hard zone, one of the Ebor will "B" reefs. The vein has not been found above the No. 20 level, 65 ft. of a 40 ft. driven, creases 21 ft. over 40 in. The vein enters an adit crossing at the surface on the No. 17 level.

Kimiginji. A progress report received from the company's engineer states that from July 1, 1937, to April 30, 1938, the mill crushed 26,345 tons of ore, yielding 7,983 oz. fine gold and 57,572 oz. silver, the gross revenue totalling £55,932. Owing to the approaching exhaustion of the ore reserves and the difficulty of keeping the mill supplied with ore, the milling time was reduced to two shifts per day from January onwards. There has been no addition to the ore reserves on the Kimiginji mine during the year, and the diamond drilling went to a depth of about 1,000 ft. below the outcrop, but gives no indications of economic significance below the 640 ft. level, the lower level operation. On the Mingsra mine the development work on the 110 ft. level has not opened up any new ore, and the amount added to the previously published reserves is negligible. The reserves given for the two mines on July 1, 1938, amounted to 432,000 tons, of which 26,745 tons had been milled from that date to the end of April, leaving a balance of a little over 405,255 tons, or about six months' supply at the present consumption rate, or 547 months, if the extraction of the final portions of the reserve will, however, be slow.

Kavirondo. The May progress report states: "Koa Mulimu: New vertical shaft sunk 39 ft. to total of 183 ft.; main development winze sunk 8 ft. for pump and temporarily suspended 40 ft. depth. 3rd level pump chamber cut, and south heading drive 33 ft. passing through quartz 2 ft. wide. Air flow value with a branch vein 6 in. wide av. 42.4 dw. gold 1.2 ton. Pending 102 ft. out of 107 reached point where it is to cut the reef, stoping commenced at this intersection, is continuing in the section and has begun in surface section. Wind prospecting carried out in Wachecho section, and 100 ft. drive sunk 61.7 oz. fine gold, 16 oz. base metal from 100 ft. depth. Wachecho section: In No. 1 of Chausa, and No. 1 W. adv. 19 ft. to total of 50 ft. No. level W. N. drive from the top of No. 1 to 12 ft. level, total 75 ft. ton folded quartz which av. 20.3 dw. over 30 ft. for first 20 ft., thereafter becomes poorer. No. 1 W. adv. from No. 5 winze to No. 14 ft. to total 50 ft. and 100 ft. indicated. No. 100 ft. to No. 11 ft. drive from No. 5 winze to No. 11 ft. level, 30 ft. level. No. 11 ft. drive adv. 17 ft. to total 100 ft. or more. No. 11 ft. drive over 30 in.; suspended. 700 lbs. Kalamia, 200 lbs. produce 355 oz. fine gold; Chausa mine crushed 22 tons producing 54 oz. fine gold, and concentrates being as yet untreated. Total gold produced for May 1938, 1,000 oz. fine gold."

Transvaal. The Motor Gold Mining Company announces a dividend of 2% commencing with 1938 class.

Personnel

Mr. J. H. M. J. van der Merwe has been appointed as general manager of the Transvaal Mines, Ltd., compared with an interim manager for the last year.

Eastern Rhodesia

Mr. J. H. M. J. van der Merwe and **Mr. J. H. M. J. van der Merwe** have been appointed as general manager of the Rhodesia Mines, Ltd., compared with an interim manager for the last year.

Mr. J. H. M. J. van der Merwe has returned to Scotland from Eastern Rhodesia. **Mr. J. H. M. J. van der Merwe** is on his way home from Rhodesia.

Mr. J. H. M. J. van der Merwe has been appointed as general manager of the Rhodesia Mines, Ltd., compared with an interim manager for the last year.

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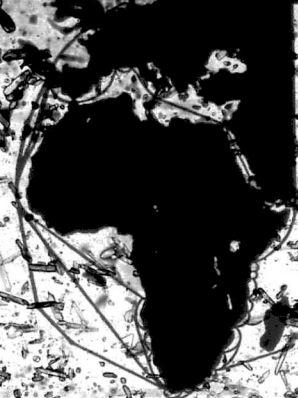
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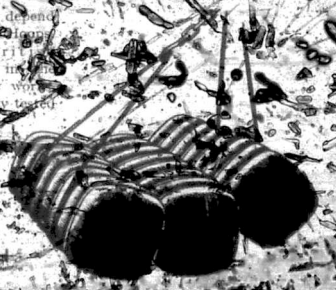


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The Royal African Society - Lucifer Golf Competition

Annual Dinner at Elsted Park

THE PRESIDENT presiding last year's annual meeting of the African Society, said that the value of the society's work is not only in the field of sports but also in the field of education. He pointed out that the society had been instrumental in the establishment of the Department of African Studies at the University of London. He also mentioned the society's efforts in the field of research and publication. Reprints of the society's journal, "Africa Today", and a paper on the subject of "The African in the World" had been distributed to members. He also mentioned the society's efforts in the field of education and research.

Allocation of Secretarial Services

THE SECRETARY of the African Society, Mr. Nicholson, was reported to have said at the annual meeting that the society's membership had increased by 10% and that the journal had been extended to cover a larger number of members. He also mentioned the society's efforts in the field of research and publication. He also mentioned the society's efforts in the field of education and research.

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East African and Rhodesian Golfers

THE EAST AFRICAN and Rhodesian Golfers' Association were invited to the annual meeting of the African Society. The association's members were invited to participate in the annual golf competition. The competition was held at Elsted Park and was a great success.

The competition was held at Elsted Park and was a great success. The winners of the competition were Mr. [Name] and Mr. [Name]. The competition was held at Elsted Park and was a great success.

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And to the News

Financial Bearings of the Week Market Movements and Trends

In a statement of war issued at least as much as settles

Sound judgments abroad in the financial affairs of the disunion

Hitler has no firm opinion, but floats like a cork on the biggest waves of the Atlantic swasser.

Nationalist Britain is more anxious to security than a fruitful source

insurgency. *— M. Cordell, N.Y.*

Sir John Reith, the first British Roman Catholic will be in charge of the B.B.C. *— The New York Times.*

A British ship under the British flag ought to be assured on the soil of Kenya or Tanganyika. *— Sir Archibald Sinclair, M.P.*

We are told that Cleopatra had the wealth of Egypt, but with all her wealth she never knew the convenience of a zipp fastener. *— The London Standard.*

There are more than one million men of all countries in the mercantile marine, and probably more than one half are Catholics. *— Catholic Encyclopedia.*

Some of the customary courtship are in the nature of sending letters to Jews and Jewish firms. *— Instructions for the Small Trades Institute in Vienna.*

Since the Italian agreement has been the Spanish Government has ordered all incidents of the 31st of Italian 13 German and all two sides. *— Mr. Baker, M.P.*

Football pools are a hope for the depressed, a miracle for the million, and a certainty only for uneducated and nervous exhibitors of a well-adjusted human weakness. *— The Winkerton.*

Who could have thought of a general strike? Any more of the kind will be the ruin of your stamps on the spot. If you are liked to resist, that would not with you, but I cannot believe it. *— The Winkerton.*

Europe will never be united. *— Winston Churchill, M.P.*

We do not need priests and pastors, but we need a holy James (the Sumner) and you may depend on me to maintain with clearest sword, behead godlike and natural if it will. *— Streicher, at the Summer Solstice, on Hasselberg Mountain.*

Market Prospects. A market change has come over our market. Business has increased since prices have risen, buyers are more active, and dealers have been busy with insufficient supplies of stocks and shares to meet the demand. After months of dejection and depression, activity has revived a feeling of optimism. Well, it is not. The market is not feisty. No doubt, conditions on both sides of the Atlantic are favorable to general improvement after many months of poor prices. The stock and commodity markets have fallen to an abnormally low level. Investors have steadily held aloof, and manufacturers have lived from hand to mouth in purchasing commodities. The time was bound to come when conditions would be reversed. Confidence in the future is the essence of the problem. It is a healthy, better feeling exists regarding the situation on the Continent. One sign is clear: for the next few months the market is bullish. The bear have retired, possibly to await a better innings. *— The Financial Review, The Observer.*

Recovery in Sight. The non-U.S. copper position is still thoroughly sound. The production cut-out program last week was a built point for the future. The non-U.S. copper position is still thoroughly sound. The production cut-out program last week was a built point for the future. The non-U.S. copper position is still thoroughly sound. The production cut-out program last week was a built point for the future.

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Exchange. Latest mean price of representative stocks and bonds on the London Stock Exchange. *— The London Stock Exchange.*

Consols 2 1/2%	114 5 0
Kenya 5%	114 12 6
Kenya 3 1/2%	108 0 0
Rhodesia 3 1/2%	101 17 6
Nyasaland 3%	94 0 0
Kenya 5% A Debts	94 0 0
Kenya 5% B Debts	101 17 6
S. Rhodesia 3 1/2%	102 3 0
Nyasaland 3%	102 3 0
Kenya 5%	102 3 0
Tanganyika 4 1/2%	116 3 0

Industrial	
Est. Amer. Tob.	119 3 0
Gen. Electric (10)	113 3 0
Imperial Chem. Ind.	162 3 0
Imperial Tobacco	162 3 0
Int. Nickel Corp.	113 3 0
Prod. Chemicals (10)	113 3 0
Turner and Newall (10)	113 3 0
U.S. Steel	113 3 0
U.S. Steel (10)	113 3 0
United Alkali (10)	113 3 0
Vickers (10)	113 3 0
Woolworth (5s)	113 3 0

Mining and Oil	
Anglo-Am. (500)	113 3 0
Anglo-Am. (100)	113 3 0
Anglo-Am. (50)	113 3 0
Anglo-Am. (25)	113 3 0
Anglo-Am. (10)	113 3 0
Anglo-Am. (5)	113 3 0
Anglo-Am. (2 1/2)	113 3 0
Anglo-Am. (1 1/4)	113 3 0
Anglo-Am. (3/8)	113 3 0
Anglo-Am. (1/4)	113 3 0
Anglo-Am. (1/8)	113 3 0
Anglo-Am. (1/16)	113 3 0
Anglo-Am. (1/32)	113 3 0
Anglo-Am. (1/64)	113 3 0
Anglo-Am. (1/128)	113 3 0
Anglo-Am. (1/256)	113 3 0
Anglo-Am. (1/512)	113 3 0
Anglo-Am. (1/1024)	113 3 0
Anglo-Am. (1/2048)	113 3 0
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AND RHODESIAS

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Question in Parliament to Help the Emperor Haile Selassie

His Majesty's Government have been asked to consider the Emperor of Ethiopia's request for the return of the Italian Empire. The Emperor of Ethiopia has written to the British Government asking that the Italian Government should be asked to return to the Emperor of Ethiopia the Italian Empire. The British Government has responded to the Emperor's request by stating that it has no jurisdiction to do so, but that it will do its utmost to recover the Emperor's property. The Emperor has also written to the British Government asking that it should be asked to return to the Emperor of Ethiopia the Italian Empire. The British Government has responded to the Emperor's request by stating that it has no jurisdiction to do so, but that it will do its utmost to recover the Emperor's property.

The provisions of the Bill would prevent the Italian Government retaining the money, and would require the Emperor to continue to be regarded as a de jure ruler of Ethiopia for the purpose of all proceedings in respect of property now within the jurisdiction of the British courts.

The only offence of the Emperor was that he was a de jure ruler of Ethiopia, which was a crime under the League and entailed no protection. Not only did the League never fail to give Ethiopia protection, but they have now come to terms with the other in recognising the Emperor as the de jure ruler of Ethiopia, which they were pledged to protect.

I have had no contact with the Emperor of Ethiopia. In the course of the allegations, the Emperor has stated that he has no income. Throughout the proceedings, the Emperor has maintained all his dignity.

This Bill is put forward by members of all parties in the House, but we believe it will be a short-lived Bill.



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AFRICA AND RHODES

The Government have been asked to consider the Emperor of Ethiopia's request for the return of the Italian Empire. The Emperor of Ethiopia has written to the British Government asking that the Italian Government should be asked to return to the Emperor of Ethiopia the Italian Empire. The British Government has responded to the Emperor's request by stating that it has no jurisdiction to do so, but that it will do its utmost to recover the Emperor's property.

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Tanganyika Concessions

Profit of 1993 for 1953

Central bank approval in 1953 set disclosed by the annual report of the Tanganyika Concessions Ltd. The 1953 financial year was compared with a loss of £1,150,000 in 1952. The profit was made before providing for depreciation on plant, buildings and Debentures. The subsidiary Tanganyika Concessions (Finance) Ltd. has been bought forward, and is to be re-organised as a subsidiary of the Tanganyika Concessions Ltd. The balance sheet at the end of 1953 shows a profit of £733,000, amounting to 100% and free reserves of £1,733,000. The debit balance carried forward of £733,000 is the result of the re-organisation scheme, and will be eliminated by the Board. The balance sheet at the end of 1953 shows the position of the company as at the end of 1952, with a profit of £733,000, and a debit balance of £733,000. The profit is the result of the re-organisation scheme, and will be eliminated by the Board.

The balance sheet at the end of 1953 shows the position of the company as at the end of 1952, with a profit of £733,000, and a debit balance of £733,000. The profit is the result of the re-organisation scheme, and will be eliminated by the Board.

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Caused by weak kidney action
Doan's Backache Kidney Pills
The special kidney tonic has achieved a great success against
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Backache Kidney Pills



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PUMP

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AND IN ADDITION -
all wearing parts - including
top - are completely rubber
covered to resist abrasion.
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combined in the

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INTERNATIONAL COMBUSTION LTD

ALDWYCH,
KENT
LONDON, E.C.2

Cotton Production

The cotton industry in East Africa has expanded rapidly in the past few years. The production of cotton in the East African territories in 1934 was 1,200 tons, and in 1935 it is estimated to be 1,500 tons. The Government of East Africa has encouraged the industry by providing subsidies and by establishing a large price for the cotton. The Government has also encouraged the industry by providing subsidies and by establishing a large price for the cotton. The Government has also encouraged the industry by providing subsidies and by establishing a large price for the cotton.

The past few years have seen a rapid increase in the production of cotton in the East African territories. The production of cotton in the East African territories in 1934 was 1,200 tons, and in 1935 it is estimated to be 1,500 tons. The Government of East Africa has encouraged the industry by providing subsidies and by establishing a large price for the cotton. The Government has also encouraged the industry by providing subsidies and by establishing a large price for the cotton.

Near Items of Brief

A white-tailed gnu has been seen in the wild in the East African territories. The gnu was seen in the East African territories in the East African territories. The gnu was seen in the East African territories in the East African territories.

**TANGANYIKA RAILWAYS
AND PORTS SERVICE**

TENDERS FOR COAL AND COKE

Tenders invited for a quantity of 10,000 tons of steam coal for locomotive purposes, properly selected and free from steam and sticks, first class best quality, 20/25.

Tenders to be submitted per ton to the Docks, delivered as follows:

1. 7,000 tons of coal and 100 tons of coke to the Docks, Dar es Salaam Wharf, 900 tons of coal stacked at Dockyard, Dar es Salaam.

During the month of December 1935, 7,000 tons of coal loaded at Dar es Salaam Wharf.

Deliveries to be made according to ships but written approval of the Railway Authorities must first be obtained.

Tenders should state fully the description of the coal offered and quote the number of cubic feet to be loaded per ton.

Payment will be made on the quantities actually delivered, into trucks, and/or stacked at Dockyard.

It is notified for the information of tenders that the landing charges for coal landed at the Dockyard is 1/6 per ton less than that for coal landed by sea, whilst a separate rate should be quoted for coal landed by sea.

Sealed tenders to be submitted to the F.C.R. COAL AND COKE, must reach the President, Railway and Ports Board, Store Department, Dar es Salaam, not later than 4 p.m. 10th December 1935. After that time no tender will be considered.

The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Some specimens of the mistletoe *Mistletoe* found in the East African territories. The mistletoe was found in the East African territories in the East African territories.

Imports from these three countries amount to 2,500 tons.

25,000 have been subscribed to the R.A.F. by the departments of the R.A.F. in the East African territories.

The East African Mail Steamship Company has announced that payments will be made in the East African territories.

The Government of East Africa has announced that the new province will be known as the Northern Province.

The Bond & Company, who are interested in tea growing in Kenya, announce a net profit of 57% for the year ended 1934. A dividend of 25% is to be made.

Commissioner of the Royal Commission has announced that the political aspect of the main question is asked if he is a political.

Kenya's total population is estimated to be 2,104,000. The population of Kenya is estimated to be 2,104,000.

The Government of East Africa has announced that the new province will be known as the Northern Province.

The Government of East Africa has announced that the new province will be known as the Northern Province.

COMPANY MEETING

Port of Beira Development, Limited

Mr. J. H. O'Quinn's Address

THE GENERAL MEETING of Port of Beira Development, Limited, held at 2, Coleridge Street, Johannesburg, on the 21st of June, 1934, was presided over by Mr. J. H. O'Quinn, Chairman of the Board.

The Chairman reported that the company had received a dividend of 10% on the 30th of June, 1934, amounting to £121,647, which was an increase of 47% on the dividend of the previous year.

Results of Beira Works, Ltd.

The profit and loss account of Beira Works, Limited, for the year ended 31st December, 1933, was as follows:—

Revenue for the year, £1,155,433; expenses, £1,033,800; profit, £121,633.

The Chairman stated that the company had received a dividend of 10% on the 30th of June, 1934, amounting to £121,647, which was an increase of 47% on the dividend of the previous year.

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