

Discussing Colonial Policy Governors' Conference Meets

M. MacDonald Opens Summer School

COLONIAL POLICY was the first subject discussed at the Oxford Institute Summer School for Colonial Administrators, being held in Oxford from 1956-57. Representatives from the Colonial Empire are attending the school, which is now in its second year. Professor Coupland is chairman, with Miss Mrs. Grey Perle as vice-chairman. Addressing the school, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said he welcomed the fact that Oxford was being in the front of Colonial Policy and was delighted to have the opportunity of expressing his appreciation of the energy, enthusiasm and foresight of the University authorities in organizing the school.

Colonial policy, he continued, is not the sort of thing which is continued, without modification, from year to year. It is subject to change, and he pointed out that the policy of the next day when a new Government is elected, will be different. Colonial Policy must have a long-term plan, and he said he was glad to see some of the proposals which are being put forward for the purpose of the Empire.

The purpose of the Colonial Conference, he said, is to discuss the main purposes of the British Colonial Empire. I suggest that it is the gradual spread of freedom among all His Majesty's subjects. In whatever part of the Empire they live, they should have a passion for liberty, and as the result of many severe struggles on the part of our fathers. We cherish it today, and we want to give it to a maintenance.

The spread of freedom might through the British countries overseas, a slow but steady evolutionary process. The pace has to vary from place to place according to the conditions that obtain. There may be occasional setbacks, but over the generations, over long periods of time, the goal should be achieved, and the process is already completed. The Commonwealth is free, and they have been declared equal in status with Great Britain herself, and are to be practice equipped with all the usual national rights and powers of a full sovereign nation.

Let ever among the most backward peoples of the world our main effort should be to try and help these peoples to stand a little more firmly on their own feet. In spite of the great social conditions and circumstances we can see that process going on, and we can see confidently that the trend is towards the ultimate establishment of the various colonial territories as self-supporting and self-reliant members of a great Commonwealth of peoples and nations.

It is the most important thing that we should do to recognize the great design which is the aim of our attainment, and to see that it is as humanly possible as we can make it, to be effected.

It may be perhaps centuries in some cases, but we must not lose sight of the fact that the process is going on, and that the trend is towards the ultimate establishment of the various colonial territories as self-supporting and self-reliant members of a great Commonwealth of peoples and nations.

Matters Discussed in Entebbe

RECOMMENDATIONS of the Inter-Territorial Conference on Higher Education in East Africa, which met in Kampala, were reviewed and discussed at a meeting of the Governors' Conference held in Entebbe on the 6th and 7th of July, at which the Governors of Uganda, Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia and the British Resident in Zanzibar were present.

A communiqué issued last week stated that it is anticipated that the Council of African Studies will be appointed and summoned before the end of 1958, and that the Colonial Office is selecting a Principal for the College.

A programme for coffee research submitted by the Inter-Territorial Coffee Research Committee was accepted by the Conference with slight modifications, and it was agreed that each Government would make the necessary financial provision in its draft estimates for 1959. The Conference noted with interest that a scheme was under consideration for amalgamating the coffee mills dealing with Arabica coffee, and agreed that provided the scheme was acceptable to the mills concerned, and was approved by the appropriate authorities, it should receive government support.

Proposals submitted for a Commission to investigate the coffee situation, preparation of a maize mill, and other matters, were discussed and agreed to. A sub-committee of the East African Council is to be appointed to investigate the coffee situation.

Views were expressed on the allocation of salaries between Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. The news was conveyed by the International Coffee Council, and was found to be satisfactory at certain points. It was found that the situation of the coffee industry in East Africa for the year 1957-58 was not so good as it had been in previous years.

The conference also discussed the export of coffee from East Africa to East Africa for the year 1957-58. It was found that the situation of the coffee industry in East Africa for the year 1957-58 was not so good as it had been in previous years. The conference also discussed the export of coffee from East Africa to East Africa for the year 1957-58.

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Mr. Charles Lindsay Ross

Mr. Charles Ross, the well-known game hunter, who was killed by an elephant while he had wounded it carrying out his duty as an elephant control officer. The following tribute to him by an old Northern Rhodesian, who writes under the name of "Manassa," has just been received—

Charles Lindsay Ross was perhaps the greatest hunter that Northern Rhodesia has produced. Born at Pona Pona, South Africa, in 1877, he came to South Africa during the Boer War and was gold mining in Southern Rhodesia until the outbreak of the Great War. Then he left for England to join up, but on account of his damaged hands (the result of an accident when a chain he was reeled about a dozen times. So he went into munitions at Great Green and, being a first-class chemist, was put in charge of one of the departments, and after the War was made an Inspector of explosives for the Admiralty.

But Africa called, and soon he returned and came to Northern Rhodesia, where his first job was control officer, though three years ago he lost the sight of his right eye, and had to shoot from his left shoulder. Since that he had shot some 200 elephants, and one day he got a bull elephant and a lioness with a right and left.

Charlie always wished to die with his boots on, and if it had to be, then he wanted to be killed by a big bull elephant. He has had his wish. Only a few weeks ago he shot a bull with tusks weighing 100 and 50 lb. each, the latter being broken off, and the other who were with him at the end saw that the animal that killed him had still bigger tusks. About these animals were in the garden-aiders.

Empire of Empire

A few of his friends, stood by the open grave in Mpika. To the east towered the hills, the first of the mountains that form the Luangwa Valley. The forest was the impenetrable bush, over which he had hunted many a time. The cemetery is a veritable piece of Empire, for among those who lie here are: "Two of New Zealand, killed by a lion; Les Dross, a Canadian, who died of blackwater; Thornton, an Englishman, who died of dysentery; Parr, an Englishman, killed by an elephant; and now Ross, an Australian, killed by an elephant. They were hunters all. Ross's romance was a case of danger from year's end to year's end, very often of illness, and always handicapped by arm and leg. He may be of more than ordinary strength.

Ross's two Natives had rates, and he had to hire to the last. As the elephant charged, Ross had a rifle, and Rauben handed him his other rifle. Ross went down, Mamba fired only two cartridges that day. The rifle he had drawing the moment as Ross fell. Mamba fired, and Rauben returned at Ross and carried him to the tent, where he said "I am sorry, but I cannot do more." In a Nanyika, who had known Ross for many years about his death, I inquired of the Natives did not leave. Why did they never see Ross? How could they? Mamba never saw him.

Continued on Social page

Mr. B. V. Burtt

Cross friend of Mr. B. V. Burtt, the zoologist, who was killed with his camera in a tree-trunk accident in Tanganyika, writes from the Territory—

Burtt was a splendid fellow and a splendid friend. I have never so been so taken on a safari, and that is not to say that I have not been on safaris which were organized by the Quaker family, studied at Aberystwyth Agricultural College, and came to Tanganyika in 1922 to join Sumnerby. Besides being an entomologist of distinction, he knew and painted well, so well that his drawings of insects and plants were very valuable. So great was his competence that while sitting in a net he could not merely sketch the bug, with the general accuracy, but could even give its main trees and grass, and correct labels.

Burtt was his special subject, and he became one of the greatest authorities on the flora of East Africa. He had published a number of papers and a revised edition of his book "The Plants of East Africa" in collaboration with Dr. J. H. Burtt, of the Department of Botany, University of Cambridge. It will be published in a few days. He had just crossed Africa from Nigeria with a party of the Agricultural Department, and he had been in the Territory before the outbreak of the war, and he had seen a number of areas of the forest to those engaged in the forest.

Tanganyika Territory, in Africa, and he was a valuable and devoted servant, and his friends have lost a charming companion who will be long remembered.

Obituary

It is a sad news to learn of the death of Mr. J. H. Burtt, who many years ago was on the staff of the Rhodesia Railways. For the past few years he had been in partnership with Mr. A. Bobby, a prominent engine engineer.

The death of Mr. J. H. Burtt, who was last week at the age of 55, was a great loss to the Rhodesia R.N.E., who served for many years with the Kenya and Uganda Railway Lake services. He first went to Kenya before the War, served on several steamers on the Lake, and was later officer in charge of the R.N.E. Marine services in East Africa. He was transferred to Nigeria in 1918, but on his retirement about 1920 he decided to settle in Kenya, where he owned a large plantation. When gold was discovered in West Africa, he returned to the Territory, where he was engaged in the mining industry.

Higher Education and Financial Problems

To believe that at a time of economic stringency the allocation of any African territories of £500,000 from their meagre resources to endow something in the nature of an African university in Uganda is more justifiable than the rehabilitation of the economic prosperity of these countries, is a typical example of Colonial myopia, says the *Financial Standard*, which pleads with the British Government to tackle courageously the economic and financial problems of the African territories. This leaves the British Government a narrow path for development in Africa, and it is a pity that the Government has not yet found a way to maintain a certain level of living in the territories. The Government should adjust its policy to meet the needs of the African people, and it should write a new constitution for the territories.

Questions of the Empire

Trade with the Colonies

In Singapore, where the Empire trade negotiations are being handled by the United States, the President's Board of Trade was considering the possibility of drawing extensive tariff concessions on goods imported from the colonies in exchange for a reciprocal trade agreement. Mr. Stanley was an active member of the negotiations in Singapore, and he has been in London since his return from the United States and he has been in touch with the Board of Trade for the colonies on several occasions.

Mr. Sorenson said that the British Government has not realised that the tariff concessions which have been granted to the colonies are not a gift, but a concession which can be withdrawn at any time. He said that the British Government should be aware of the fact that the tariff concessions granted to the colonies are not a gift, but a concession which can be withdrawn at any time.

Mr. R. Duckworth, Secretary of the British Textile Industry, said that the Japanese textile industry was being heavily subsidised by the Japanese Government. He said that the Japanese Government was subsidising the Japanese textile industry to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of production. He said that the Japanese Government was subsidising the Japanese textile industry to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of production.

Mr. Stanley said that the problem of Japanese goods in the British Colonial markets had been dealt with by a system of quotas which had been applied generally except in those cases where international agreements precluded that course. He said that this method was more effective than that suggested by Mr. Duckworth.

Congo Basin Treaties

Referring to the fact that in 1938 the value of exports from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Basutoland amounted to £1,200,000, while those from the U.S.A. amounted to only £197,000, Mr. Duckworth asked when action would be taken to modify the Congo Basin treaties and to enable us to limit the imports of Japanese textiles into those countries.

Mr. Stanley said that the British Government was not in a position to make any further concessions to the colonies. He said that the British Government was not in a position to make any further concessions to the colonies. He said that the British Government was not in a position to make any further concessions to the colonies.

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Imports into British Colonies

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Ethiopian Conquest Reviewed

Replying to Sir Stanley, Mr. Sorenson said that the following States members of the League of Nations had, as from the dates indicated, taken action which might be regarded as equivalent to recognition in one form or another of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia: Hungary, 29th November, 1936; Switzerland, Chile, Great Britain, 19th December, 1936; Honduras, March, 1937; Canada, May, 1937; Yugoslavia, November, 1937; Bulgaria, December, 1937; Latvia, January, 1938; Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Belgium, March, 1938; Rumania, Greece, and the Czechoslovakia, Finland, April, 1938; Lithuania, Poland, May, 1938; Argentina, June, 1938; and Austria, July, 1938.

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that no pressure of any kind should be put on them to return and none of the returns should be sent back to their wives.

Higher Education in East Africa
 Mr. Barr put a number of questions concerning the development of a higher college for East Africa, and the historical conference called by the Government of Uganda, in a constructive proposal. Did the Kenya Government propose to do any of the things that the college by making a grant similar to those of the Government of Uganda and Tanganyika?

Mr. MacDonald replied that proposals for the establishment of a college had reached an advanced stage. The answer to the first question was in the affirmative. A substantial proportion of the money for the endowment had already been promised, and plans for the new college buildings were being studied by experts in this country. Kenya's participation in any of a grant would be decided by the Legislative Council next month.

Mr. Macdonald told Mr. Barr that it was estimated that the mineral land survey for Kasulu would be completed by 1946. The agricultural survey of the Northern Province was being carried out by aerial and ground surveys. The officers familiar with the terrain and it was hoped that it could be completed by the end of the year.

Was the Colonial Secretary satisfied that sufficient land was available for squatters who would be turned off the land as a result of the new Resident's Order? Mr. MacDonald asked Mr. Barr if the Kenya Government had given an assurance that every squatter in certain reserves would not be evicted.

Mr. MacDonald replied that the Kenya Government was making every effort to provide suitable land and to ensure that the individual was not being turned off the land. The question concerning the transfer of land from labour reserves to other reserves was under consideration in the existing reserves.

Female Employment
 Mr. Barr asked the members of the Colonial Secretariat what the minimum ages were of children employed in the mines in Kenya, the Northern Rhodesia, the Coast and Sierra Leone, the West Indies, Guyana, and Trinidad. Legislation was under consideration in Kenya which would set the minimum age for child labour at seven years. In every other territory child labour is never employed on the same scale as in the territories.

Sir B. Rankin asked if the Colonial Secretary could indicate the possibilities of setting up an export trade and industrial economic conference to be held in this country, to be attended not only by representatives from the territories in this country but also by those in the overseas, with a view to working out plans for the better development of the territories and the more extensive use of Colonial products in the territories in this country.

Mr. MacDonald agreed with Sir B. Rankin's attitude towards Colonial development and in his view the closest co-operation between the Colonial Government and the territories on the one hand and United Kingdom industry on the other is necessary effectively. He was something that aims at being a success, whether such a committee would serve a useful purpose at the moment.

Mr. Barr asked whether consideration could be given to the registration of births in Kenya on the same basis as in the other territories. Mr. MacDonald said that the provisions of the Births and Deaths Registration Act in the territories were similar. Neither the registration of births in these countries was compulsory, though in some instances the Government might make it compulsory in persons for whom it was a matter of public health. It was not possible to provide for any alternative laws in the territories of the territories.

Mr. MacDonald said that the Government had been considering the possibility of raising amounts for the territories in the territories of the territories. He said that the territories in the territories and Northern Rhodesia were not included in the territories. He said that the territories were not included in the territories. He said that the territories were not included in the territories.

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Haile Selassie Wins Appeal

Emperor Haile Selassie won his appeal last week against the Italian Government's decision that he was not permitted to have his claim for a throne against the Italian Government in the British court. The appeal was accepted by the British court. The Emperor had been awarded the throne by the Emperor's Government. The Emperor had been awarded the throne by the Emperor's Government. The Emperor had been awarded the throne by the Emperor's Government.

Year-Long Co-operation

We are very pleased to be able to correct the report that Mr. C. J. Valentine is visiting East Africa to stimulate interest in Kenya. It is true that this is his venture, but he is also the first time in Kenya in the history of the three territories. The experience of his journey has been shared by Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. It is a great pleasure to welcome Mr. Valentine to East Africa. He is a great man and a great man. He is a great man and a great man. He is a great man and a great man.



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Company Progress Reports

Reserve. During June 1,280 tons of ore were milled for a recovery of 1.27% oz. of gold.

Rhodesia Broken Hill.—Lunch shipping was as follows: June, 1,920 tons; fused vanadium, 2 tons. The foregoing are long tons @ 2,240 lb.

Equi Gold Areas.—A report from the general manager states that in the Dintobiri shaft a further 30 ft. was sampled to a depth of 80 ft. below 25.3 level. Assay average 2.4 dwz. gold per ton over a width of 50 inches.

Kosya Gold Mining Syndicate.—During May 1,280 tons were milled, yielding 500 oz. fine gold and 26 oz. silver, in addition 795 ozs. of sands, unaided yielded 18 oz. fine gold and 10 oz. silver. Total production: 518 oz. fine gold, 18 oz. silver.

Underground.—During June 1,000 tons were milled for a recovery of 4.2% oz. of gold, of a gross estimated value of £2,175. Profit on the month was £1,895. Working costs, including development expenditure, £1,200.

Rhodesia Corporation.—Output at the Fred Mine during June was milled 1,600; working profit, £1,120; cost of production, £1,850; during May the reduced profit due to cessation of work during installation of new shaft and wind-mill. The preparation for working over to electric power. This will give returns for another month of 1,700 tons.

Shangha Mines.—During June 1,400 tons were milled, yielding 1,260 fine gold, estimated value, £8,789. The gold at 140s. per ounce has realised an average price of £1,250. 57,533 mt. of concentrates realised 10s. 6d. per ton. The net profit, £18,572; andry, £1,000; diamond drilling, £552; capital expenditure, £200; diamond drilling, £552; expenditure on monthly development, £1; diamond drilling, £552.

Wankie Colliery.—During June 1,280 tons of coal were milled for a recovery of 1.27% oz. of gold.

Capri and Mote.—During June 1,280 tons of coal were milled for a recovery of 1.27% oz. of gold. The foregoing are long tons @ 2,240 lb.

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Rosend.—During June 1,280 tons of coal were milled for a recovery of 1.27% oz. of gold. The foregoing are long tons @ 2,240 lb.

East Drive.—During June 1,280 tons of coal were milled for a recovery of 1.27% oz. of gold. The foregoing are long tons @ 2,240 lb.

Internal Shaft.—During June 1,280 tons of coal were milled for a recovery of 1.27% oz. of gold. The foregoing are long tons @ 2,240 lb.

West Drive.—During June 1,280 tons of coal were milled for a recovery of 1.27% oz. of gold. The foregoing are long tons @ 2,240 lb.



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Mineral Discovery.—A mineral discovery in Kenya has struck a chord in the minds of investors. The discovery is said to be of a high grade and to have been made in a very short time.

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Comstock African Selection (5s.)	12s. 11d.	12s. 11d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	60d.	60d.
Explosion of (1s.)	11d.	11d.
East Consolidated (5s.)	11d.	11d.
Oban Gold Mines (5s.)	20s. 3d.	20s. 3d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	9s. 10d.	9s. 10d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	2s. 10d.	2s. 10d.
Wessels (10s.)	44d.	44d.
Wessels (Subsidiary) (2s.)	3s. 4d.	3s. 4d.
Rhodesia Gold Mines (10s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Katanga (10s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Ngama Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	7d.	7d.
Ngama Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Kimberley (10s.)	2s. 11d.	2s. 11d.
Leopold Corporation (10s.)	6d.	6d.
London Australian & Gen'l (2s. 6d.)	7s. 11d.	7s. 11d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	4s. 7d.	4s. 7d.
Luiri Gold Areas (5s.)	6d.	6d.
Masababi Asbestos (1s.)	6d.	6d.
Masababi Cons. (2s.)	3s. 4d.	3s. 4d.
Reverend (2s.)	4s. 2d.	4s. 2d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	2s. 10d.	2s. 10d.
Rhodesia Katanga (10s.)	2s. 10d.	2s. 10d.
Rhodesia Minerals Corporation (10s.)	2s. 10d.	2s. 10d.
Rhodesian Anglo American (10s.)	2s. 10d.	2s. 10d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	15s. 7d.	15s. 7d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	15s. 7d.	15s. 7d.
Rosmina (1)	17s. 0d.	17s. 0d.
Rosmina Antelope (5s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 9d.
Rosmina (5s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 9d.
Solihlo (10s.)	22s. 0d.	22s. 0d.
Starwood Star (5s.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Tanami Gold (10s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (10s. 6d.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Tanganyika Consolidated (10s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Thabane (5s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Thabane (10s.)	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Wankie (5s.)	3d.	3d.
Zambesi Exploring (10s.)	3d.	3d.

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British South Africa (10s.)	20s. 0d.	20s. 0d.
Centra Line Steel (10s.)	17 1/2d.	17 1/2d.
Consolidated Steel (10s.)	6d.	6d.
East African Steel	7 1/2d.	7 1/2d.
East African Steel (10s.)	10 1/2d.	10 1/2d.
E. Africa and Lighting (10s.)	20s. 0d.	20s. 0d.
Impresso (10s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Kenya Godwin (10s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Kenya (10s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Port of Beira (10s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Port of Beira (10s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia Railways (10s.)	2s. 10d.	2s. 10d.
Sisal Estates (10s.)	2s. 7 1/2d.	2s. 7 1/2d.
Sisal (10s.)	17s. 6d.	17s. 6d.
Sisal (10s.)	20s. 6d.	20s. 6d.

Copper Prospects

Mr. S. Taylor, managing director of Rhodesia Consolidated, has expressed his opinion on the copper prospects of Rhodesia recently in one of his reports. He says that he expressed his opinion that the bulk of copper would continue to rise, and that as long as it does not exceed the price on other copper-producing countries, could not hurt the world market. His remarks were concerned mainly as meaning that the price of copper in Rhodesia is not expected to rise above the price of copper in other countries. He also stated that the price of copper in Rhodesia is not expected to rise above the price of copper in other countries.

Exploratory Company Ltd. Shareholders of Exploration Ltd. have received notice of a meeting of the company on the 10th inst. for the purpose of receiving a report on the operations of the company during the year ended 31st Dec. 1957. The meeting will be held at 11.30 a.m. on the 10th inst. at the offices of the company, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. The company is a public company limited by shares, and its registered office is at 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. The company is a public company limited by shares, and its registered office is at 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

News-Items in Brief

group of £2,500,000 to be made available to meet half the cost of making extensions. Model rubber plantations are to be established in the Belgian Congo to carry out propaganda work. The Congo is to be a model of private plantations. The pilots of Rhodesia and Nyasaland always have a few thousand flowers, over 100,000 in all, which the company was planted five years ago. The Society of Kenya Progress is to hold a dinner at Nairobi on July 12. There are now 17 members of the Society who live in the Colony for at least 10 years. A commission complementary to that sent a few years ago to the Congo to study the Egyptian Government to erect a dam for the suggested dam at Lake Albert. The new 'crisis' in Rhodesia is to replace the 'generals' now in Zambia, as expected by the Commission of South Africa, and to leave England to join the East Indies Squadron on October 11. The most popular among natives is the Musungu in the north of Rhodesia, that long before the hour of opening they through the doors, and the police have had to be called in to control the crowd. The first yacht to sail on the Ngama River near Gwelo, southern Rhodesia, has been launched by Lady Stanley, wife of the Governor and named the Lady Stanley. She is the property of Mr. P. G. Gifford.

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The machine is transportable and highly efficient, and is self-contained with its own Diesel engine and oil firing equipment. Fuel and labour charges are exceptionally low.



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Millars, a wide application. MILLARS ENGINEERING CO. LTD. 100, SOUTH STREET, S.C.2, ENGLAND. Works: Bishopscote, York, England. MILLARS ENGINEERING CO. LTD. A TRIUMPH OF BRITISH ENGINEERING

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PERFECT SMILE

PERFECT TOOTH PASTE

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Nyasaland Railway

Improved Results for 1937

GROSS RECEIPTS of Nyasaland Railways for 1937 showed an increase from £138,000 in 1936 to £167,406, while working expenses only increased from £105,800 to £112,000. The surplus of £61,606, after deducting administrative and other charges, compared with £43,430 for 1936. After deducting £75,000 received in dividends from the Central African Railway Company, £2,500 in respect of interest on debentures of Central African Railway Company, and an interest on a loan of £1,000 from the Zambesia Railway Company, £22,106 in dividends on investments and £100 brought forward, there is available a total of £11,005. From this sum has to be deducted £30,653 interest on debenture stock, £14,604 redemption of 5% debenture stock, £20,000 interest on 5% debenture stock, £20,000 reserve for taxation, leaving a balance of £866, which the board proposes to carry forward.

After making the necessary reserve for taxation, the surplus on the working of the Northern Extension of £4,050, which was transferred to reserve for renewals.

The traffic carried during the year amounted to 7,151 tons in 1937, compared with 7,151 tons in 1936. The Lake service carried 2,300 tons, against 2,600 tons for the same months ended December 31, 1936. The passenger service for the Lake service numbered 14,092, as against 14,200 for the same months ending December 31, 1936. The passenger service for the Lake service carried 1,420, as against 1,450 passengers during the same months ended December 31, 1936.

In a report on the year ending 31st December 1937, the general manager of the Nyasaland Railways, Mr. H. G. Duncan, states that the traffic carried during the year was 7,151 tons, against 7,151 tons for the same months ended December 31, 1936. The passenger service for the Lake service numbered 14,092, as against 14,200 for the same months ending December 31, 1936. The passenger service for the Lake service carried 1,420, as against 1,450 passengers during the same months ended December 31, 1936.

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in the previous year, and therefore the improved results are somewhat unexpected. It is possible that the general conditions on the part of the country, together with the uncertainty of stock replenishment caused by the Sino-Japanese war, stocks of goods and goods in the year-end were higher than in the previous year. It is possible that revenue in the current year.

Referring to the Northern Extension of the railway, the general manager states that in 1937 the total passenger and goods traffic carried for an expenditure of £2,000 and goods traffic of 1,420 tons. The passenger figures for 1937 were 10,000 passengers and 1,450 tons of goods, an expenditure of £2,000. The gross revenue £31,000.

He does not expect that the results will be improved during the year. The carrying of a large proportion of tobacco and other goods is probably to be expected, but there is no sign of a revival of the tobacco trade. Other goods carried are...

Heavy floods occurred in the beginning of the year, causing a number of severe washaways and the scouring of the foundations of the bridge over the bridge, which led to the formation of a deep hole in the foundation. The general manager and his staff of the railway are to be congratulated on their handling of the situation which developed. The collapse of one pier of the bridge over the lake led to the formation of a deep hole in the foundation. The sudden collapse of the pier on the evening of December 28, 1937, led to the collapse of the pier supports the bridge. The pier supports were pushed out of alignment, one as much as 10 feet. The pier supports were pushed out of alignment, one as much as 10 feet. The pier supports were pushed out of alignment, one as much as 10 feet.

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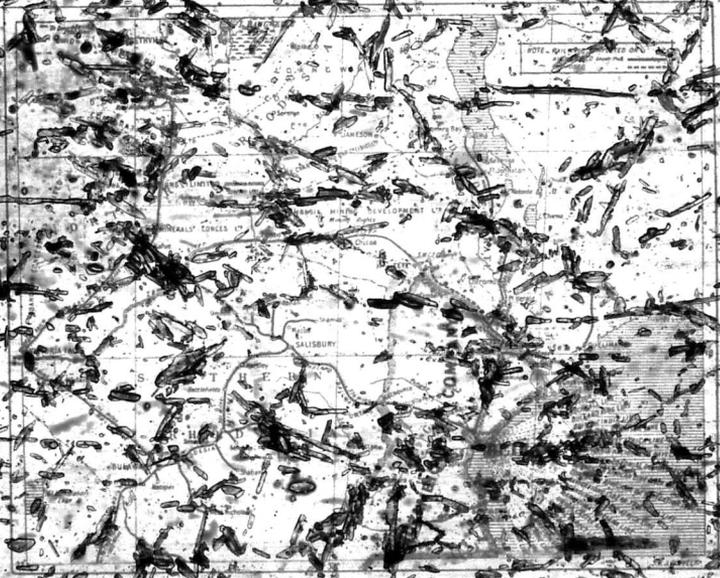
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Beira has become the recognised winter seaside resort of the Cape Province, Natal, and being easily reached by sea, rail and air, she commands a steady flow of tourists, and visitors to South Africa, and with visitors from

The Mozambique Company, not only the centre of the territory administered by the Mozambique Company, but also the chief port of the East African coast, and the chief port of the East African coast, and the chief port of the East African coast.

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ARUNDEL CASTLE	July 26	July 30	July 26
DUNNEGAN CASTLE	Aug 2	Aug 6	Aug 2
BALMORAL CASTLE	Aug 9	Aug 13	Aug 9
ELANDRY CASTLE	Aug 16	Aug 20	Aug 16
WINDSOR CASTLE	Aug 23	Aug 27	Aug 23



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EAST AFRICA & RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

KENYA COLONISTS and the anti-Jewish League in London are two of the factors which have so far characterized the African Conference, summoned by President Koenigsberger to consider the settlement in the aftermath of the refugees forced out of Germany and Austria by the Nazis; brutality and racial prejudice. The problem is admitted an exceedingly intricate and delicate one, as Earl Winterton, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who represents Great Britain, wisely admitted in his speech on the final day. Though, however, he made no reference to the possibilities of refugee settlement in East Africa following from the second day with the surprising announcement that Britain is being considered as offering a solution. What can hardly be regarded as a happy ending to the conference, therefore, is not clear how it will be for the national and non-Jewish.

The case of Kenya is a familiar one. In some months we have had confidential knowledge not only of the general nature of the proposals in regard to that Colony, which Lord Winterton laid in the hands of the exact details of a scheme in Kenya, which is one of the best-known mechanisms in Africa and leading financial interests in the City of London, have suggested a practical scheme which may be set out in detail in the whole of the book for the settlement in Kenya, the public reference is in the book, made for the subject, it is well to note that the original proposals have been a special programme for the

of the anti-Jewish League in London are two of the factors which have so far characterized the African Conference, summoned by President Koenigsberger to consider the settlement in the aftermath of the refugees forced out of Germany and Austria by the Nazis; brutality and racial prejudice. The problem is admitted an exceedingly intricate and delicate one, as Earl Winterton, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who represents Great Britain, wisely admitted in his speech on the final day. Though, however, he made no reference to the possibilities of refugee settlement in East Africa following from the second day with the surprising announcement that Britain is being considered as offering a solution. What can hardly be regarded as a happy ending to the conference, therefore, is not clear how it will be for the national and non-Jewish.

Kenya would undoubtedly offer the selective, organised and properly financed settlement of the British Jews, for a larger European population means greater spending power, a greater variety of commercial enterprises, greater exports and The Lessons of the greater revenue, greater immigration of Palestine, the greater scope for British manufactures and greater numbers of all kinds. The Colony has room for an influx of selected refugees, some of whom will have sufficient capital of their own even after the drastic measures of confiscation to which they have been subjected, while the rest will have the backing of companies of wealth and influence in the British Isles. That the country will be almost exhausted by Jews is not probable in the circumstances, and it is not to be feared that the Jews will be a burden on the country, as they have been in the past, in spite of political complications of which they have been the victims. The most original and the most original of all the world of the Holy Land under the auspices

...in other cases a point of principle... by the Controller of East African Governments...

The Department of Agriculture of Kenya... sorts of machines which might have been... not persuaded that they might be used for other...

It is recalled that the Department asked the Office... report upon samples of machinery requested... of apple-rings, wanted information with regard to the...

Interests in Settlement in Kenya

Colonel Kinnaird, the Kenya agent in London... rendered a series of much interest... table showing the number of settlers, pupils, dependent...

There is quite a number of people... and a serious... settlement of Kenya... for the future. The number of people who both...

...in themselves... to emigrate and... the man of small capital... prospect of a possible settlement... the most from the source of money...

The Commission... that Mr. ... the country...

...Railways and... Mr. ... Rhodesia...

Statement for S. Rhodesia Helped by the 1820 Association

WHEN MR. ... Minister of... Rhodesia, was in London last... consulted the Dominions Office about...

The Association, said Lord Leven and... Chairman of the Executive Committee... the annual meeting of the Association...

...the 1820 Association... the government of... the 1820 Association... the government of...

...the 1820 Association... the government of... the 1820 Association... the government of...

Nyasaland & Amalgamation - Rhodesian Amalgamation

Evidence to the Royal Commission

AN EXHIBITION of evidence to amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia was the general verdict of such Nyasaland Natives as gave evidence before the Royal Commission in Zomba and Blantyre. Summed up, their objections were: Southern Rhodesia was anti-Native; there were no Native Authorities there, as there were in Nyasaland where they worked well and gave their judgments were acceptable to Natives; what was considered native work in Nyasaland was restricted to Europeans in Southern Rhodesia, where also there was no Native service; they objected to the administration certificate system and to the danger from "highwaymen" in Southern Rhodesia; in short, they declared, Africans there were under a mild form of slavery. In reply to questions by the Commission, the delegates, through their spokesman, admitted that wages were better in Southern Rhodesia, but they were longer in Nyasaland and conditions were not likely to be extended to Southern Rhodesia, though amalgamation might give the Natives more land. Nyasaland Natives would not settle in Southern Rhodesia, and the colour bar might be extended to Nyasaland. They would prefer to join up with East Africa.

Indian opinion was against amalgamation, but favoured some form of closer co-operation and the abrogation of the Congo Basin Treaties. Indians feared the loss of Nyasaland's identity and the application under amalgamation of the immigration restrictions against Asiatic males that were in force in Southern Rhodesia, with its colour bar.

Europeans Favour Eventual Amalgamation

The Convention of Associations of Nyasaland, represented by Mr. J. M. Munn, the Chairman, the Hon. G. B. Wilson, M.L.C., the Hon. J. D. B. Bowie, M.L.C., and the Hon. P. W. Kerridge, M.L.C., were in favour of eventual amalgamation, but in steps—first a "grouping" of the territories, then federation with the High Commissioner (who might be the Governor of Southern Rhodesia because of his experience and wide outlook) and last amalgamation. When the High Commissioner meant the absolute absorption of Nyasaland into the independent, self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia. The difficulties were the Natives and Nyasalanders, the debt and commitment of Nyasaland and the Congo Basin Treaties.

The alteration of Nyasaland's Native policy might lead to trouble to the Natives and at present could not be tried until their "later conditions" might be better understood, and a time might come when the Imperial Government would find themselves able to take clear cognizance of the trusteeship of the Natives in the amalgamation arrangements of the three territories.

A large measure of relief in respect of Nyasaland debts would have to be made before amalgamation was possible. The Zomba and Railways would have to be absorbed into the greater Rhodesia railway system, which would probably necessitate the cancellation of Nyasaland debt, wholly or in part. In any case, some such relief was required, and before amalgamation of the Protectorate was to be declared.

The Congo Basin Treaties must be abrogated before amalgamation, and at least must be arranged before amalgamation of Northern Rhodesia is effected. Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia will first of all have to be established by the

Prime Minister's Assurance to Natives

Mr. J. M. Munn, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, addressing the Native Peoples' Council in Salisbury last week, expressed his real anxiety that Natives should be given the opportunity to express their views on the amalgamation of the Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland with Southern Rhodesia. He said that it was the Government's policy to move the Natives out of Southern Rhodesia and it was not the intention to do so. He said that the Government was not going to do anything to prevent the Natives from going to the north of the Zambezi.

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Royal Visit to Kenya

Duke and Duchess of Gloucester

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester will leave London early in August to re-visit Kenya. The following announcement was issued from York House on Tuesday evening:—
After a very busy year of many engagements, the Duchess of Gloucester has decided to take a complete rest, and the Duke and Duchess, instead of leaving for Scotland this autumn, will shortly be leaving for Kenya. Their Royal Highnesses are expected to return to England early in November. This will be the first holiday spent abroad by the Duke and Duchess since their marriage in 1935, and while the Royal Highnesses spent a good deal of time with her uncle, Lord Francis Scott, during his first visit to East Africa in 1928.

Essentially Indispensable

Mr. Brown's Back Blocks

The Chairman of the South African Native Congress, Mr. J. M. Munn, has said that the back blocks of Mr. J. M. Munn, the Chairman of the South African Native Congress, are essentially indispensable to the progress of the movement. He said that the back blocks of Mr. J. M. Munn, the Chairman of the South African Native Congress, are essentially indispensable to the progress of the movement.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Vultures Attack Live Beasts

An Early Swahili Record

In the history of East Africa and Rhodesia, the earliest Kenyan record of vultures attacking live beasts would seem to occur in the famous dungeo song of the Pitan prince, Jongi Fumo, who lived from 1450 to 1550.

Ille muu yagu ya mwali kuuwa mtepele to la shuma, no a g'waga wangu nitekahele to la shuma, Nungu kshungu niu-ke katika onga, kala nyama toto-llu simu wima nyama.

Were not both my father's liver and I ground to neck in an iron chain, would be this the eagle's strain, with an I would be both the vulture's and the lion's from the lion's nest of the small, and the small to escape the hood, down the small, but the lion's (his) lion's, the lion's) escaped his lion's, the lion's, addressed to his living political foes, the lion's, little doubt, his metaphor refers to vultures preying likewise upon live creatures.

Flores Yours faithfully, Wm. Hutchins

Uganda Native Footballers

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

I am directed to draw your attention to an inaccuracy appearing in your issue of 11th May. The reference is the last line at the top of the left hand column on page 1059. The official programme of the football match therein referred to is before me as I write and also the official photographs of the teams. The programme described the Uganda team as wearing white shirts, light blue cuffs and collars, with the Uganda flag on the breast, and blue shorts, while the Kenya team is being in green shirts, with the Kenya badge on the breast and white shorts. Both teams tied out most inconspicuously in shirts and shorts, as stated in the programme.

I cannot understand how the photograph received by you showed one team to be wearing shorts, unless it is that the reproduction appearing in the Nairobi newspaper was not very clear. The newspaper copy of the photograph in my possession might, at first glance, give the impression that the members of the Kenya XI (with their backs to the camera, and their badges thus invisible) were wearing their olive green shirts, whereas as a consequence the presented one set of mascot is to be admired by your para-graphist.

For this year's game I have seen Ugandan African supporters, mainly Baganda, made the trip to Nairobi and back, the majority travelling by rail and others by road. The return railway journey of 222 miles the special concession fare is 2/6s. 20 cents. Yours faithfully, A. HUNTER

Kampala, Uganda Football Association

... which obviously showed one team in white shirts and the other in blue shorts, that the

More German Propaganda

A New Attack Upon British Opinion

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR, I was very at some pains, in your issue of June 30, to examine at length the statements made by General Ritter von Epp, the Reich leader of the Colonial League in Germany, published in many papers, and to expose his inaccuracies, his perversions of history, and his ingenious, but disingenuous, suggestions of the innocence and innocuousness of German colonial aims.

You naturally devoted your attention to that chapter of the book alone, because it dealt with a subject in which you are especially interested, and concerned, and in which, in the opinion of East Africans and Rhodesians generally, of vital import to the safety of the British Empire. There is much else in the book which calls for similar criticism, comment and condemnation, and also which a word of warning needs to be uttered, for, as judged by the other reviews and criticisms, the volume is receiving a wide and it seems to me the object of its publication is being furthered, and that the average reader is being misled, herein as being swallowed up by the British public, the book line of speaker, in a tract which great attention may be given to.

It is a pity that the Germans do not speak in the monthly chapters of twenty-one leading members of the League and hate it to the ruling class in Germany that speaks, those who operate the German propaganda machine, are, as you have so judiciously considered, succeeded and appeared over the world, and bears the mark of a typical German mentality, which childishly accepts every German official statement as self-evident and absolute truth, and is most emotionally and enthusiastically obedient, as well as surprised, that other nations receive such declarations in a suspicious and critical spirit.

Thus Friedrich von Helldorf, dealing with the political situation in 1914, asks: "Is it conceivable that in such a situation and in a period of unparalleled economic prosperity Germany should deliberately prepare to attack and strive to obtain dominion over the world?" The answer is plainly, "No," as General Ritter von Epp declares that "all allegations of Germany wanting to turn her Colonies into a world of vultures are groundless," and the retort is obvious that it does not need to be set out in writing.

Further, the audacious statement of Germany speaking in this book is far too impudently for acceptance, and the fact of the present totalitarian regime is a mass of genuine German opinion participate indeed, but hidden in the need of a fowled and crooked politics that finds no voice in this dictatorial regime.

When Germany does speak, she leaves a gap in dealing with. One of our politically-minded papers, writing to the Press, shows that "while attempting to accuse 'Germany speaks' attacks the British, it finds itself inhibited by its inadequate treatment of the British question and of Hitler's attitude towards the world."

What a vision! (1) Germany does really say can be said in reports of the peculiarly British typical Nazis, as Strickland writes, "The Editor of the 'Nazi' speaks the Nazi speech comes to the fore, for the preference in the German Press for the failing line to be attenuated and inflated by the British, and a conviction tantamount to the truth, in the case of Germany speaks."

Yours faithfully, ...

Statements Worth Noting

By David

411 — Mr. S. G. ... Deck

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LATEST MEMORANDA

Zambesia Exploring Co.

Other prospects are described in the annual report for 1936 of the Zambesia Exploring Co. which reports a total of 13,470, compared with a loss of 1,000 tons of zinc concentrate in 1935. The company's operations in 1936 were a surprise, in view of the sick of 1935, in which the latter year's loss of 1,000 tons occurred. The investment in the past year has been a net gain of the sum carried forward, increased to £25,000.

The amount of £25,000 owing by the Central Gold Mining Company has since been repaid by an allotment of 100,000 shares of £1 each to the company. The recommendation of the company's mining engineers, the Nyamirima (Ridge) and the Moya Moya prospects, which the Zambesia Exploring Company owned a 50% interest, were sold to the Company in order that they should be under the control of the Zambesia, whose a result of the company's operations today is now to be expected to treat the ore from all three plants. Consideration for the sales was cashed by an allotment of £100,000, 80% of which was debenture, 20% of which the Zambesia company received in full. To provide the money required by the company to bring the mine into production, Zambesia Exploring Company and Tanganyika Cobalt Mines, Ltd., agreed to subscribe in equal proportions for the remaining balance of £300,000, debenture, of which the Zambesia Company shares of other companies were entered in the balance sheet of £200,000, the market value on December 31, 1936, approximately £201,000. The company is in Africa of Sir John Williams and Company has been appointed chief engineer to the Zambesia Exploring Company.

Zambesia-Batanga Company, Ltd.

The accounts of the Zambesia-Batanga Company for 1936 show a total of £4,170,000, compared with £3,780,000 in 1935, which was a cumulative debit balance. The company's operations in 1936 were a surprise, in view of the sick of 1935, in which the latter year's loss of 1,000 tons of zinc concentrate occurred. The investment in the past year has been a net gain of the sum carried forward, increased to £25,000.

Company Progress Reports

Tanzania Goldfields—The annual report for 1936 shows a total of 13,470 tons of accumulated tailings treated for a total of 1,000 tons of gold.

Gabais Gold—The annual report for 1936 shows a total of 13,470 tons of accumulated tailings treated for a total of 1,000 tons of gold.

Parangirika Central—The annual report for 1936 shows a total of 13,470 tons of accumulated tailings treated for a total of 1,000 tons of gold.

Rosetown—During June 2, 1936, the mine was milled and recovered 232 fine oz. gold. Development Total footings 15 ft. main shaft sunk 40 ft. to a depth of 72 ft.

Kilimanjaro—Results for June were 2,400 tons milled, 600 tons average, 694 fine oz. average, 96.8% extraction, 87.0% gold extraction, 740 tons of concentrate.

Plastic-Etana—The annual report for 1936 shows a total of 13,470 tons of accumulated tailings treated for a total of 1,000 tons of gold.

Lauri Gold—The annual report for 1936 shows a total of 13,470 tons of accumulated tailings treated for a total of 1,000 tons of gold.

Globe—The annual report for 1936 shows a total of 13,470 tons of accumulated tailings treated for a total of 1,000 tons of gold.

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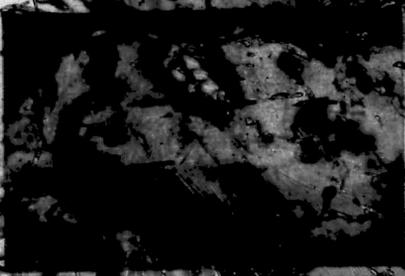
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The railway is now in a position to receive the traffic which will be attracted to it by the opening of the new road. It is only a question of time before the railway will be able to handle the traffic which will be attracted to it by the opening of the new road. It is only a question of time before the railway will be able to handle the traffic which will be attracted to it by the opening of the new road.

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Passengers for East Africa

The "Dunlop" which left for East Africa on July 7, carries the following passengers:

- Anderson, Mr. D.
- Atkins, Mr. J.
- Cavers, Mr. & Mrs. D. McE.
- Cox, Mr. & Mrs. V. R.
- Edwards, Mr. & Mrs. J. K.
- Emerson, Mr. W. G.
- Graser, Mr. L.
- Green, Mr. W. F.
- Grimstad, Mr. W. A.
- Hacrom, Mr. & Mrs. M.
- Hallam, Mr. & Mrs. E.
- Hartfeld, Mr. W.
- Herald, Mr. J.
- Hill, Mr. J. B.
- Hughes, Mr. D. E.
- Jackson, Mr. & Mrs. H. N.
- Kirkcaldy, Mr. J.
- Lewis, Mr. & Mrs. G.
- Lucas-Smith, Miss.
- Mar, Dr. Lucy.
- Maxon, Mr. L.
- Maxwell, Mr. D.
- Mayor, Mr. & Mrs. J. W.
- Miscellaneous, Mr. L.
- McClelland, Miss.
- Measor, Mr. & Mrs. R. D.
- Mendenhall, Mr. J.
- Muir, Miss L. E.
- Pearcy, Mrs. E. J.
- Porter, Lt. & Mrs. O.
- Roberts, Mr. & Mrs. O.
- Scopocelli, Mr. & Mrs. J. Father.
- Smart, Miss M. J.
- Spencer, Miss E. A.
- Sutherland, Mr. J. E.
- Swaine, Mr. & Mrs. J. C.
- Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. F. C.
- Tucker, Lt. Col. W. K.
- Waldegrave, Mr. J. F.
- Waldegrave, Miss.
- Wassell, Mr. J.
- Wells, Mr. C. V.
- White, Mr. & Mrs. C. H. J.
- Young, Mrs. E. J. O.
- Young, Miss G. M.

Passengers from East Africa

The "Dunlop" which arrived in London from East Africa on July 7, brought the following passengers:

- Baker, Mr. & Mrs. R.
- Chamberlain, Mr. & Mrs. B. G. S.
- Franchison, Mr. & Mrs. C. A.
- Harvey, Mr. & Mrs. W. F.
- Houston, Mr. & Mrs. S.
- Hudson, Mr. & Mrs. J. E.
- Lambert, Miss J. E.
- Metcalfe, Mr. & Mrs. A.
- Tucker, Lt. Col. W. K.
- Wright, Mr. R. H.
- McLennan, Mr. & Mrs. B.
- O'Connell, Mr. & Mrs. S. H.
- Leahy, Mrs. D.
- Stetmark, Mr. & Mrs. J.
- Stonley, Capt. C. H.
- England
- Madison, Mr. & Mrs. F.
- Wickis, Miss.
- Anderson, Mr. J.
- Bailey, Miss J.
- Balmer, Mr. J.
- Barrow, Mr. F.
- Benzie, Miss.
- Bere, Mr. & Mrs. J. M.
- Beverly, Mr. J. E.
- Blowers, Mr. & Mrs. B.
- Hanfield, Mr. & Mrs. A. T.
- Brookings, Mr. & Mrs. E. S.
- Bulman, Mr. & Mrs. C. D.
- Butt, Mrs. J.
- Coleman, Mr. J.
- Cook, Mr. L.
- Cunningham, Mr. J.
- Dartmouth, Mr. J.

- de Villiers, Mr. J. E.
- Johnson, Miss L.
- Johnson, Mr. W. G.
- Brummond, Mrs. J. S.
- Dunbar, Mr. & Mrs. J. S.
- Fagan, Miss J.
- Von, Mr. & Mrs. W. O.
- Frasing, Mr. B.
- Gillespie, Mr. J.
- Gladman, Mr. F.
- Goodall, Mr. & Mrs. C.
- Gordon, Mr. A.
- Haisford, Mrs. G.
- Harber, Mr. M. A.
- Hunter, Miss N.
- Hastor, Mrs. S. A.
- Hawkins, Mr. & Mrs. G.
- Hedden, Mr. & Mrs. C. B.
- Hill, Mr. W.
- Hew, Miss B.
- Hindrik, Mr. & Mrs. J.
- Horsley, Mr. A.
- Hoskin, Mr. & Mrs. H. J.
- Hoskin, Miss F.
- Hirey, Mrs. E. A.
- Johnston, Mr. & Mrs. W. H.
- Joy, Miss S. M.
- Kealy, Capt. & Mrs. E. V.
- King, Mr. & Mrs. G.
- Routson, Consul S.
- Routson, Miss E.
- Langley, Mr. F. L.
- Levell, Sergt. E. H.
- Lock, Miss L. Y. F.
- Lubbock, Mrs. H. L.
- Lubbock, Miss S. M.
- Medcalfe, Mr. W. E.
- Portimer, Mrs. C. E.
- Macdonald, Miss A.
- Nelson, Mrs. C. D.
- Nelson, Miss E.
- Nicholson, Mr. A. J.
- Nutter, Mr. W. M.

- O'Neill, Miss J. E.
- Qorr, Mrs. G.
- Parker, Mr. E.
- Peterson, Mrs. G.
- Peterson, Mrs. H.
- Peck, Mr. R.
- Peet, Mr. & Mrs. J.
- Penny, Mr. G.
- Penny, Mr. J.
- Plant, Mr. J.
- Holland, Mr. J.
- Porter, Mr. & Mrs. H.
- Ramos, Mr. & Mrs. T.
- Rice, Mrs. B. A.
- Richie, Mr. & Mrs. J.
- Ritchie, Miss J.
- Schmitt, Mr. C. P. O.
- Skelton, Mr. A. N.
- Skelton, Miss D.
- Smith, Miss M. S.
- Smith, Miss J.
- Sparrow, Mr. & Mrs. C.
- Sparrow, Miss A.
- Stanley, Mr. & Mrs. E. A.
- Stapsell, Miss.
- Stephens, Mr. F. D.
- Stevenson, Mr. J. D.
- Stewart, Mr. & Mrs. R.
- Stone, Mrs.
- Strickland, Mr. & Mrs. W.
- Stubbs, Mr. & Mrs. H. S.
- Sutherland, Mr. & Mrs. E. S.
- Symons, Mrs. E. A.
- Temple, Mr. B. N.
- Temple, Mrs. F. N.
- Tucker, Mr. D. E.
- Turner, Miss B.
- Vandele, Mrs. E. B.
- Walker, Mr. & Mrs. J. D.
- Wattam, Mr. G. W.
- Wells, Mr. L.
- Wilson, Mr. & Mrs. J.
- Wilson, Mrs. S.
- Wilson, Mr. M.

Mail Passengers

Home party passengers on July 5 included Mrs. Evans, Mr. Edt, and Mrs. Esker, from Beira; and Mr. Cornwall, from Beira.

The following passengers arrived in England by air on July 8: Mr. and Mrs. Burton, and Mrs. Samuel, from Beira; Mr. "Penny" from Nairobi; Dr. H. Richards, from Kharroon.

Outward passengers on July 15 included Mr. H. Betty, for Kharroon; Mr. S. Dobell, for Salisbury; and Mrs. P. A. Leon, for Lourenco Marques.

Passengers on the "Dunlop" arriving in London on July 7 included Mrs. F. Owen, Dr. B. F. Platt and Dr. J. D. Reynolds, for London.

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