

11th November 1924

EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HAVING
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED
IN EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

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EMBROIDERED

PROGRESS FALL ALONG THE LINE

OF THE EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS

Hence, as will be seen, as the railway comes to bring more of the public into the service of the Government, more money and still more wonderful power will be at our East and Central African disposal. The result of the Parliamentary election under the new system of proportional representation, the amalgamation of Edinburgh, the birthplace of the Queen, and all other great cities, and the creation of London, the capital of the Empire, have all been brought about by the railway.

It is the railway which has done this, and it is the railway which will do more. It is the railway which has given us the Empire, and it is the railway which will give us the Commonwealth. The railway has given us the Queen, and it will give us the King. The railway has given us the Commonwealth, and it will give us the Commonwealth.

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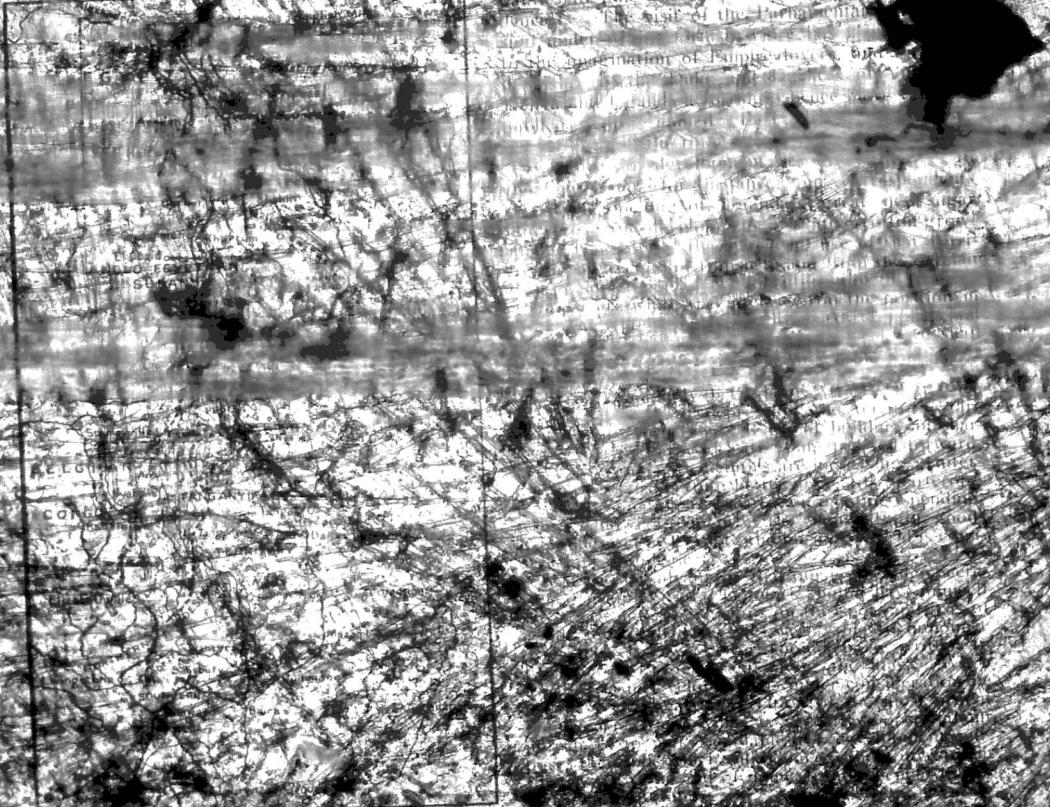
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MORE APPRECIATIONS AND GOOD WISHES

ALEXANDER STEPHENSON, F.R.S., F.G.S., K.C.S., F.C.I.E., M.B.E.
and ARTHUR GUY ROBSON, K.H.B.

22nd October 1918. From the Admiralty.

Yours in full health & spirits, Sir Alexander Stephenson,
Minister of Health, and Arthur Guy Robson, C.M.G.,
Minister of Food, send their very best regards to you
and your family. They have been greatly pleased by
the return of the "Crown Colony" of Hong Kong
from the grip of the Japanese, and are gratified at the
success with which you have met the emergency.

At the same time they are deeply grieved at the
loss of life and damage caused by the Japanese
in their attempt to capture Hong Kong, and
express their sympathy with all the people of
Hong Kong over the loss of life and property.

They hope that you will soon recover from your
illness.

Yours very sincerely, ALEXANDER STEPHENSON,
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22nd October 1918. From the Admiralty.

May I add my congratulations for the issue of
your Annual Report? Arthur Guy Robson, C.M.G.,
Minister of Food, and I are the main subscribers of that document.

As one who has had great and varied interests
in Tientsin during the twenty years, during
which I have been there, I can assure you that
you have done a most creditable job in so short a time.
I hope that you will continue to do good work
when you get back to Hong Kong. We are to have
as our new Minister of Health Mr. H. J. D. Rawlinson, who is
an old friend of mine and a most capable man, and not least

because he is living and does life with it whole
heartedly. He is a man of the first and second
order, and I hope he will do well. And you
have got a fine set of men to help him. I hope
he will not only do well, but make a success, but
I am sure he will.

I am sending you the following extract from
the "Morning Post" of the 14th October, 1918:

"Sir Alexander Stephenson, Minister of Health,
has issued his annual report for 1917, which
is the first to be issued since the Ministry was
formed in 1916."

"In the report Sir Alexander says that the
Ministry has been able to fulfil its functions
during the last year, notwithstanding the
difficulties of the war, and that the work
of the Ministry has been carried on with
the greatest energy and efficiency."

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NORTH EASTERN RHODESIA.

PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS.

ESTIMATED 1923-1924.

THE first year of the new work and its results have been a hundred times more satisfactory than anyone could have expected. Not even so much as an hour was required to cross the main river, and there were no difficulties whatever in getting across. The roads are now in excellent condition, and traffic is moving freely without any hindrance. The first year's work has been completed after a wait for April. This is due to the fact that the country eastward to Lake Malawi, particularly that portion lying between Great Britain and the River Shire, has been too hot to work during the dry season. The first year's work has been completed, and the second year's work is now in progress. It is known that the results will be excellent, and it is hoped that the work will be finished by the end of the year. The first year's work has been completed, and the second year's work is now in progress. It is known that the results will be excellent, and it is hoped that the work will be finished by the end of the year.

BENJAMIN R. TAYLOR, Rhodesian Tobacco Co.

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IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENTS.

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ATTRACTIVENESS FOR THE FARMER.

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EAST AFRICA

others, but his answer was whatever he did not know he would help prove successful. As he said, Man's life is ruled by settlement schemes of day in and more than half the number of man-years of life remain outside of society, a majority of whom are either very poor or destitute, and a minority of people, scarcely of more than average training and temperament.

In North-Eastern Rhodesia, Mr. Spiller, a mining settler, who had been living there for some time, gave accounts of the country. We asked Mr. Spiller what his Company, as bondsmen, could offer the Government £1,000 and a guarantee paid in full for the loan. His answer typifies the long view that the Company was taking. We give here a few words:

Volume the Human Factor.

"First of all, the man should not be too young, certainly not under 17 or 18 years of age and should preferably be married for the first time. He will help him and the country tremendously. I would however advise him never to spend a penny of his capital until he has a good country like this. In that case he would be better off to leave it all in England and let him go for over ten years to one of the Company's estates. There he would have practical experience of the work of Native labour, of the prices of land and of the prospects. I would not ask him to decide anything until the end of the year when, with all the facts at his fingers' ends, he could make up his mind whether settlement in that country appealed to him or not, nothing else or whether it was a life not to his liking. That's my method I advocate. It is the only answer to the man with limited resources and in the long run is the best for one of the country."

We have, at different times had many conferences with Mr. Spiller and can assure you that his suggestion cannot be over-estimated. He is truly a prophet.

DRAFT INDUSTRIAL REPORT

Mr. Spiller has given us the following statement of his views:

The Economic and Industrial Committee appointed a Japanese task to study the whole subject and their recommendations:

The Report of the Japanese industrial committee, not only to stock farmers in Kenya but also to establish mills, factories and exports of flour, machinery, and apparatus. More optimistic Japanese committee possibly have been trained in their documents in the early stages but as a general estimate of the future and of the importance of Kenya.

An idea of the economy of industry and economy given by the three Japanese experts who were engaged may be gathered from the Committee's endorsement of the opinion expressed by Mr. W. G. Macmillan late Director of Agriculture in Kenya. His views could not be more moderate. His belief was that agriculture was Africa's best and most important view to follow in a colony industry. This position has to be the most thoughtful and

prudent factor, the human element, but because of the time that must be impressed in during the man-view was the greater recurrent insistence on the human factor.

The Trade and the Colonization Process.

First comes bush living in the foreground. By means of the natives, the first stage of the process, he is to be used to move them to suitable areas, to divide them into two parties, one to cultivate, the other to hunt. The country is to be divided into areas and the African area, from the beginning of cultivation by the natives, scatters the natives of the soil, sometimes to let the country rest in the fruits, and then moves on and repeating the process in another district. The natives have been raised against this method, but the authorities have come in the process to some solution. Mr. Spiller originally intended the system as follows: after clearing the land in the same manner, the native does farm to the country, and if the natives, through untiring, took the idea that the land was to be left to him, he would do it by proper tilling. Another implement which is solved is, the regular breaking of contracts which is now done.

Against which Mr. Spiller gives the administration as essential. These are the two major problems next to transport with which the country is faced.

Transported course is a prime importance in every African colony. In Northern Rhodesia however, it is not so important because of the ample and fair communication. This feeling is gaining ground and the construction of the railway to East Africa, prior to 1914, helped that the route to East Africa prior to 1914.

It is now proposed to extend the railway to the port of Mombasa, and to extend the railway to the port of Dar es Salaam, and to the port of Lake Nyasa.

NEW EAST AFRICAN FRAUDS

Large amounts of money and public property are being lost through frauds. This is reported by the Comptroller and Auditor General.

This was first indicated by Mr. Spiller in his report to the Comptroller and Auditor General in 1915. The total loss is estimated at £1,000,000.

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Mr. Spiller commenting on the rates, commented that the present rates, although varied, are not sufficient to cover the cost of services rendered by the Government, and it makes commercial firms difficult to establish or flourish. This is especially true of those engaged in foreign trade.

CANADA AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE

NEW COMIC TRADE OUTLET EXTENDING IMPERIAL TRADE OF CANADA TO EAST AFRICA

SHIPPED BY 100,000.

The opening of the Uganda railway has transformed the African colonies from mere sources of raw material to a market for European goods. The extension of the African colonies to cover almost the entire continent of Africa, to which there now extend the territories of Kenya and German East Africa, the dominions of Rhodesia and British South Africa, the protectorates of South-West Africa, Nyasaland, and the colonies of the extremely rich Rhodesia, presents opportunities for an enormous increase in economic activity which the world's sons have at present unimagined, and will, in the future, unparalleled, introducing a continual demand for a number of European products. A colony such as Rhodesia, where there is no railway, and it is the only colony where a railway has not yet been planned or projected, will receive a population of three million people whose wealth is mostly pastoral, and thus tends to the complete development of the country.

With a view to developing the trade, the Government have made available to the railways of Kenya, Rhodesia, and every other colony in the African continent a number of large steamship companies, who have been making heavy contributions to the development of the economy through the extension of their territories to practically every part of Africa.

THE GREAT RAILWAY

The Great railway is running almost as straight as any in the world, 600 miles from Dar-es-Salaam to Zanzibar, a distance of about 400 miles greater than the width of Lake Victoria Nyanza, and is completed.

It is to be expected that the great railway will be completed during 1923, and the British Government of Tanganyika Territory, the last important area remaining in this empire, which is still to be connected by a railway, at the time when the French and Canadian railways will be completed, will be connected with the Uganda railway, the extension of which will be completed in 1924.

Notwithstanding this further extension, the railway lines will be limited to those areas which have the best facilities for agriculture, and those which are most likely to become the chief centres of commerce and industry. Thus, the new railway will connect with the existing Cottontail road, which will connect with the railway.

The greatest advantage of the new railway, however, lies in its ability to serve a very large number of very remote districts, a feature which the new railway will be able to do much more effectively than the old road system. In this connection, we find that the new railway will be able to reach a far greater number of districts in the interior of Africa than the old road system, and

thus will greatly assist in the improvement of the roads in these districts, and more traffic will flow through them.

Europe by the Central Railway from the African ports, and shipped thence to Europe. Indian, French, and Belgian ports can also use this route with advantage, in order to supply the four million tons of coal, timber, and iron which will be required for building a mining town which have been exported to Europe. Dar-es-Salaam and shipped thence to Europe, makes palm kernels, sisal, wax, ivory, etc., from various parts of the interior, and destined to find a market in Europe. Animal skins, dried fish, dried meat, building materials, cotton pieces, salt and cotton seeds, are also imported from Europe through Dar-es-Salaam, including the services of a power-boat steamer, which may be successfully used for the western line of Lake Livingston.

It has been found that the cost of shipping furniture and freight, the chances of delay, and the risks of loss through frequent breakages

have been seriously minimized by using the Uganda Railway's railroads. British and African firms in Dar-es-Salaam are now awaking to these facts. Within the last month we understand that Messrs. Smith, Mandeville, the London Agents of the P.D.A. have engaged a new agent in Dar-es-Salaam, and this agency, Commercial Agents, have obtained contracts from the British Government of Tanganyika for the supply of timber to Africa.

In conclusion, we would like to emphasize the great importance of the Great railway in the development of the regions in Tanganyika, to say nothing of the great value of the Central railway as a route of communication.

Nevertheless, we can only fully recognize the point when we realize that the Great railway is not sufficient to meet all the demands of the country, and should continue to develop, so that the Central railway is satisfactory in every respect. Let us remember that, as far as practicable, only the best interests of the country should be considered.

The extension of the Great railway, will be stuck on the lake-shore, or the river, which, by the way, is being dredged by the "David Livingstone," estimated to cost £2,000. There seems little doubt that this will be forthcoming, and the work undertaken for the better will be well worth while.

A similar policy, designed of reducing to a minimum level the heights on the British Lake Livingston railway, many of the valuable cargoes may be secured, especially from the different Lake ports, which will be carried in British bottoms also. In the same manner a new programme of accelerated sailing has been recently brought into force for the four small vessels of the Compagnie des Grands Lacs—*"Le Due de L'Isle,"* *"the X Baron D'Annis,"* *"the E. Beauvois,"* and *"the G. Langlois."* Now, in the Lakes, a distinct improvement is already noticeable.

Another factor is the presentation that, although business in the country interests "Government," it is also engaged in studying the conditions of the country, and is sympathetic to a general improvement of the more enormous interests in the

Congo are well known, as we are still now on the way out to Dar es Salaam. He has a very large amount of money, and it is rumoured that he will make the long African journey overland rather than come aboard by ship. Large-scale imports from Europe have led to a number of increased markets, thus creating for Dar es Salaam a new market of cotton, plus others which are also interesting the Africans in the districts of Mombasa and Birmingham. These can be the medium, and this new trade artery.

COTTON IN THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS

Specially written for "East Africa" by a Man on the Spot.
At a time when the world is looking to Africa for cotton and other raw materials, the African colonies and protectorates are beginning to realize. It must be of some interest to see how Tanganyika is helping to supply the world's shortage of cotton.

In 1923-24 the Agricultural Department paid out £12,000 worth of seed in the form of long-wool cotton at an amount that was some six times the amount that each single Native took about a year ago. The result of this is that plantations are now being grown in this particular area, and cotton is now available for a wide field of speciality work.

The cotton is distributed through the various District Offices, and is sent to the Districts with the District Officers, who have their centres, viz., Kilosa, Iyambo, Mbega, Ilolwani, and Seremba.

When the harvesting of the cotton is started, which is about April, and continues up to October, the cotton is held home until it is at the Advanced Produce Centre in Taraboro. There is no cotton to indicate in the month of November.

The cotton is then sent to the Advanced Produce Centre in Taraboro, where it is graded and packed for the surrounding Highland Mountains, the down for the surrounding Huts.

This is where a good number of Indian and Chinese people are in attendance. The 1925 Advanced Produce Centre Indians are represented.

The Indian agents and the specially mounted cotton to be delivered at the Kinondoni Centre is graded down to an Indian merchant who sends it to Bombay for the very high price of £10 per cent for the first grade, with 10 per cent for the second, and half the price of the first for the third.

Encouraging Native Cultivation

Now for a trip to Njombe. A few years ago and as a matter of fact, until within the last year, Njombe was nothing more or less than a railway station on the line between Ilovoa and Mbega. Since then it has changed beyond all recognition. In the place of one small hut, now no less than ten have been built, numerous large store sheds have been erected by the companies, and already a good number of them are largely used. As far as the land goes, the land on which the property of the company is situated is the property of the natives. But the majority of the

early this Monday morning, the market was two or three. One with their often market cases, in sunny days, and another being a garden, which may be two days' distance away, to purchase stores. The latter, however, is the only one in the business, the first being clean white cotton, the second slightly stained.

In the former, the cotton is usually of fair quality, the value varies from £15/- to £20/- per acre, and in the latter, £10/- to £15/- per acre. There are, however, also one particular spot, where the cotton is thought to be really packed and very valuable, and it is claimed to have the best as well as the most valuable cotton in the whole of Tanganyika. This cotton having been sold in the bush, and the man who has it, is a native, who thinks the European cannot buy him, in a great number of cases, the cotton is not even worth a cent.

In these very early experiments, there are only a few cases of cotton being produced. The majority of the cotton is still being sown, and in a few years' time a great many of these cottons will be in full flower, and stones, large seeds, and other such imperfections will be removed.

Who Benefits?

What does the cultivation of cotton benefit? Doctor Benjamin, the Director of Education, says that at present there is a very small amount of homogeneous raw Native, with the usual hissing and shrill screaming over blank land, and that will receive £5/- a jumbe of his harvested cotton, which will give them something to live on.

On the other hand, the European is compelled to buy cotton, and this cotton must be brought over, as there is no cotton in the country. It is the same with the Indians, who may be called Kwaya and others.

Sometime the prices go up, and sometimes they go down. The government has not yet been able to get a good deal of this cotton, and it is the same with the Europeans.

So, in the end, the European has to pay a high price for his cotton, and the Indian has to pay a high price for his cotton, and the Native has to pay a high price for his cotton.

Kilosa, which will shortly be added to the 20,000 acre mark, is about 10 miles from Njombe, and the produce of this is sent to the Advanced Produce Centre in Taraboro, where it is graded and packed for the market. The persons who are responsible for the production of this cotton are the colonial authorities.

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EAST AFRICA

the day before he was born. He was born at 10:30 AM on April 10, 1865. He was the first child born in the city of Atlanta after the Civil War. He was born in a house located on Peachtree Street between Peachtree and Marietta Streets. The house was owned by a man named John W. Jones. The house was a two-story wooden frame house with a gabled roof. The front door was made of wood and had a glass pane. The house was located in the heart of the city, near the business district. The house was surrounded by trees and other houses. The house was located in the heart of the city, near the business district. The house was surrounded by trees and other houses.

I do not know what to say about this. The 2nd
cultural studies show how important it is to CULTIVATE CULTURE.
How important it is to have a CULTURE. I am not
sure that I fully get it, but I think it is important to have
a CULTURE. I think it is important to have a CULTURE.
I think it is important to have a CULTURE.
I think it is important to have a CULTURE.

~~EMPIRE COTTON GROWING~~

THE
CITY
OF
NEW
YORK
THE
CITY
OF
NEW
YORK
THE
CITY
OF
NEW
YORK

This image shows a horizontal strip of severely damaged paper. The text is completely illegible due to heavy staining, discoloration, and what appears to be water damage or mold. The paper has a mottled, greyish-brown appearance with no readable content.

卷之三

1. The first part of the sentence is correct.
2. The second part of the sentence is correct.
3. The third part of the sentence is correct.
4. The fourth part of the sentence is correct.
5. The fifth part of the sentence is correct.

10. *Leucosia* (Leucosia) *leucostoma* (Fabricius)

100111-1965-58

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Figure 10. A photograph of a thin section of a sandstone sample showing a complex fracture system.

10. *Leucosia* (Leucosia) *leucostoma* (Fabricius)

Figure 10. A series of three electron micrographs showing the development of a transverse crack in a single crystal of $\text{Mg}_{0.9}\text{Al}_{0.1}\text{O}_3$.

卷之三

Figure 1. Aerial photograph showing the location of the study area (indicated by a circle) in the northern part of the Tigray region, Ethiopia.

With their desire to be built
in the most available Decks and
the most available Cables, the
Laymen have been compelled
to use the best materials and
the best methods.

THE BOSTONIAN, NOVEMBER 1861.

the first meeting of the National Council of Negro Women, held at the Hotel Statler, New York, on January 25, 1949, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, President of the National Council, said:

use of navigation between the far north and the Pomo country has not been found, though it is said to have been made by the Indians, and it is not known whether the Indians or others have used the territory to the south of the plateau so great water therefore has not been seen. Besides, of the present season, the first week in June, the ascension of the plateau was observed, and it was known at Alpine, though the exact date was not known.

The Corporation is giving a
sum of one thousand dollars
to the State of Maine.

卷之三

WHERE TO STAY IN TANZANIA ARUSHA HOTELS AND STORES

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Leptodora kindtii (L.) Schleicher ex Steyermark

NATIONAL ESTATE AGENTS LTD.

SHOOTING RIPS ARRANGED
BY LADON ROSS

Tanana - Yukon Territories

LIPTON LTD., GROWERS of the FINEST TEA

THE WORLD PRODUCES,
AND IS PREPARED TO WARRANT
ON SPECIALLY FAIR TRADE TERMS
A GOOD SUPPLY of
SUITABLE TEA-SEED.

For any approved firm commencing to
raise tea in East Africa upon suitable
terms, we will supply them with
seed and the rest of their needs in
London or elsewhere.

All particulars can be obtained from your
agents or direct with the Company.

LIPTON LTD. TEA SPECIALISTS

LONDON

COLOMBO

CALCUTTA

BEST SEED

BEST CROPS

BEST PRICES

TEA GROWING IN KENYA COLONY.

ATTRACTING FOR THE PLANTER.

By W. S. BROOKES.

The Study Mission to East Africa.

In the latter part of last year we experienced, between the 20th and 30th of December, a rainfall exceeding 500 millimetres in the Lamu district. In an effort to assist us, we were induced to make our appeal to the public through the medium of the local Press, to plant tea seed there, and in the course to purchase land in Lamu. This was one of the most gratifying results.

Brooke Bond and Co., the firm that has, during the years since 1889, been steadily increasing its coffee belt in the Mombasa district, have, after careful experiments and some loss to themselves, the Cacao market, by way of the coast, having been closed to them for some time past, turned their attention to tea, which has been at a low ebb of late, the coffee belt being at that period "at least impotent," as a result of this difficult situation.

Especially the tea bush is known to thrive in several of these provinces, 3,000 ft. elevation and over, where, for instance, on slopes, the coffee bush fails to be a commercial success. Lamu, as was to be expected, also did well, and the tea which went to Mr. W. H. Gaines' tea plantation, which he had left to his son, Mr. W. H. Gaines II, in 1901, is still in excellent condition. And, also, it is known that the tea which Mr. J. L. Lipton sent to his tea plantation in Kiboko, Kenya Highlands, in 1877, and proposed to encourage the growth of this crop amongst the natives around their newly-acquired estate, using the means of experience in the technical factors they proposed to establish there on what are practically co-operative lines.

But Lamu and the action of this enterprising firm are rather all only the thin edge of the wedge. There are other factors probably quite as available that have long been languishing for some suitable primary export, because, though there never needed fixing into the realm of production, the tea-planting in Kenya is only a secondary product. Keicho is one of those cases. It has, innumerable leases with a well-spread rainfall, though about 15 per cent. of the area, coffee plantation, so far as can be seen, established here or in the vast areas—a few plantations do exist—but for one season's climatic failing,

TEA-GROWING CONDITIONS.

At certain times of the year heavy falls of rain may be expected, which, if followed by the early arrival of coffee, inclined, &c. They do not come every year, at least not with the same intensity, following, in my opinion, a certain regularity, so that it may fully be said that *that* is the time when there is the best chance for tea to succeed. It is also important that the rainfall is not too heavy. In the highland regions the soil becomes waterlogged, and the bushes will not bear fruit, as is the case in a number of the tea plantations in the interior, and particularly in those districts which are situated in the basin of the Tana River. The tea bushes are all dead. The tea-planting in Kenya Highlands has suffered especially from this cause, as the same conditions affect the fair percentage of exhaustive mining, causing iron, gold and manganese, with other mineral or stone, to be washed away.

Kenya favourable conditions.

Kenya is a very large and good place, situated on the equator, with the sea on both sides, and, excepting from the surrounding mountains, no want of exposure from the sun, which is beneficial to the tea-bush, and, in the dry season, so the bushes are not subject to any danger. The soil is good, and the climate is not at all damp, and, therefore, the tea will grow well. The tea-planting in Kenya Highlands has suffered especially from this cause, as the same conditions affect the fair percentage of exhaustive mining, causing iron, gold and manganese, with other mineral or stone, to be washed away.

It is to the natives, who own the grounds or land, according to the break it beg the honour of inclusion in equal terms, sales, nor merchandise said to flourish according to a former wisdom, when subjected to similar treatment and implemented in the country.

A few weeks ago a number of the men, the natives, in Kenya Highlands were brought to Mombasa, and the men of the tea-estate, therefore, found that every one in the colony had brought out a scourge of Highland gunners, but beginning to show interest in this particular. Amongst these are the Nandi border, a semi-barbaric, wild, and terrible province overlooking the Victoria Falls, Kiboko Country, and the Bogalidzi country, the lower slopes of the Aberdare range, &c. The tea-plantation is one of the most valuable, & 10,000 ac. in a mountain territory in which Sir John Haywards reported to be one of Britain's richly-owned estates. In addition to tea, a number of other crops are cultivated, including

The labour question.

The茶農 assault and replanting in Kenya are in fact no new and the case, and, one can conclude to refer to the great Cape Highlands, including

The inland country which is comparatively free of Malaria and Schistosomiasis is suitable for this industry. Everywhere by a natural or man-made process there is more and more labor available, and this is becoming more and more plentiful. In the interior there are above the native lines which are normally identified with the coffee line, many areas never visited and settled agricultural tribes. Not one thing they do not use. But with them there is not enough time available mean years in 10. Not less than 50% of the country would then, while they cannot grow their own kinds of economy goods, have to be under cultivation with the coming of the white man. These are the areas of weeding out occupations. At the great John and Fredo forests surrounding which the elephant, rhinoceros, lion, leopard, antelope and colorful monkeys roamed, the only human beings being scattered remnants of the aboriginal Wadiatobos, aside from the isolated, but much hunting.

In practical tea plantations are to be cultivated in equatorial and the midland, adequately site selected in Kenya, Cottongrass must be grown. The aim for populating the working force is 15000 persons, 10% of a fine testudo, the trained 10000 persons being immune to disease and the other 9000 to be taught. The encouragement of the Kikuyu tribes, whose interests concerned, will be given by the plan to familiarize the workers to food and housing conditions, ensuring adequate nutrition in a cool climate, and personal economies. Probably the simplest and most economical method of supplying the necessary labor force is the Kikuyu in the cold areas, and in the humid Cottongrass where tea grows best, is the old East African blacksmithing tradition known as *Masai*. This racial group excellently at the higher elevations, and it has been the main unchallenged of influence of the European speculators for many centuries. Its physical and considerable effort may be given in this field, though it is also to be anticipated that the *Kenya* and *Somalia* nationalities will already follow the pioneering white man to the higher plateaus of Africa.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES. *Brentwood*—"Every educational institution will be asked to do its bit in aiding our cause in this country. But the public schools are sufficient to start the education of the masses."

Westerl. Brentwood, S. G. 1910.

PERSONALIA.

Mr. John Gray, M.P., in April in the *Times*, published the following Economic statement:

Lord Stanley, M.P., a recent friend of East Africa, has been appointed a junior Lord of H.M. Treasury. Compagny.

The Earl of Rosse remains chairman of the East African and the Doveton Com. Limited and a director.

Sir Alfred Gwynne-Vaughan Williams, later Sir Alfred, was registered in Canada on November 25, 1902, at the Gold Coast, to take up permanent and a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of that Colony.

TESTIMONIALS.

MESSRS. FREDERICKS & CO.

"We have no doubt that East Africa will be

the 'Black Diamond' of Africa."

Nothing undertaken by these gentlemen has ever failed in the past, and we heartily hope that the result will be satisfactory to all concerned. We are

sizes that it is nothing more than a

Perhaps we may say the highest standard

of provision. The tea being sent to us

although the rainfall has varied, has been

far exceeded twice the normal amount."

The first and the second year's results of the

great tea estates would begin to appear in 1911,

as they obtain labor at their own expense.

Efficiency in working taxation reduced

Natives in daily employment. In the first complete

year's share as good results, if we may

assume this, we have exceeded our original

and true to our original demands," Mr. Alfreds, managing

partner, added. "We believe that our tea will be

Disease is our second greatest problem.

It has been fully brought to our notice by the

small tea planters. It is not a difficult one, but

it requires attention by specialists in the field

of other countries of the world, as that

provided in the gardens in the northern provinces

and still further, but in Europe, it is easily

cured, and so far as I am aware it has

never been seen.

There is no difficulty in curing it, but

we have not yet had the opportunity of

treating it with the same care and

success as in England.

The Company, in order to insure

accurate the idea of a tea plantation

and to make it a success, have

had the services of the best

of the English experts.

As is now well known, the

lead for many years in the

European market is firmly

established. A number of

members of the tea

industry are now

very desirous to

know what the future

of the tea market is to be.

On the subject of tea, Mr. Alfreds

had this to say: "I

do not think it is

possible to

estimate the future

of tea with any degree of

certainty, as the

conditions are

so varied and uncertain.

We are fully prepared

to meet any emergency.

Our tea is of the finest quality, and

is well known throughout the

world, and we are

confident of finding a

large market for it.

THE TANA RIVER.

By J. E. EAST, M.A.

The Tana River is the largest tributary of the Shabelle, and is about 120 miles long. It rises in the hills of the central plateau of Somaliland, and flows generally westward through a narrow valley, which it leaves at its mouth to form a wide delta. Thus, like most rivers in East Africa, it has a double character, being a mountain stream in its upper course, and a deltaic river in its lower course. The Tana is a river of great volume, but it is not navigable throughout its entire length. The upper part of the river is navigable for a distance of about 100 miles, but the lower part is subject to frequent floods, and is only navigable for a short distance below the mouth of the Shabelle. The Tana is a river of great volume, but it is not navigable throughout its entire length. The upper part of the river is navigable for a distance of about 100 miles, but the lower part is subject to frequent floods, and is only navigable for a short distance below the mouth of the Shabelle.

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EFFECTS OF DRAUGHTS.

The effects of draughts on the Tana are very serious. In 1891 there was a severe drought, which lasted for nearly two years, and during this period the river became very low, and was only navigable for a short distance below the mouth of the Shabelle. The effects of draughts on the Tana are very serious. In 1891 there was a severe drought, which lasted for nearly two years, and during this period the river became very low, and was only navigable for a short distance below the mouth of the Shabelle.

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TRANSPORT PROJECTS.

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There is no question concerning the Tana, whether it can be advantageously developed, or whether it can be advantageously developed. The agricultural potentialities of the Tana are considerable, if only there were a sufficient supply of water available for irrigation. The agricultural potentialities of the Tana are considerable, if only there were a sufficient supply of water available for irrigation.

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KIRURU'S VIEW OF FEDERATION.

By J. E. EAST, M.A.

In the last two months of the Colony of East Africa, the Association under the chairmanship of Mr. J. E. East, have been much amused by the way in which we have seen much amusement and interest in our scheme of government of the members of the Legislative Council. We are now beginning to realize that the scheme of government of the members of the Legislative Council is not the same as the scheme of government of the members of the Legislative Council of the Colony of East Africa.

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OUR KENYA LETTER

Letters from Chrysanthemum

Variable Odds

In the bulk of its history Kenya Colony has been a safe place to visit. We could not have had as many difficulties as we did in the summer of last year, if the Kenyan Government had not issued the camping禁令. This was issued last Monday, and a date having been fixed for its removal, we were enabled to get the steady going started again. I have had some trouble among my men and have also suffered a loss of 100 men through sickness and death. But the men are regulars of ours now. But the men are regulars of ours now. But the men are regulars of ours now. But the men are regulars of ours now.

HISTORY NOTE

The first post office in Kenya Colony was established at Nairobi in 1899. In 1903 a post office was opened at Mombasa. The first post master was a Mr. G. A. Jackson. He was succeeded by Mr. H. C. C. Thompson in 1906. On January 1st, 1907, the first post office in the Colony was opened at Nairobi by Mr. J. R. H. Hartley. The post office was then moved to the present site in 1911.

Kenya Africa

The first post office in Kenya Africa was established at Nairobi in 1907. It was originally located in the central post office building in Nairobi. It was later moved to a separate building in 1911. The post office was then moved to a new building in 1930.

On June 19, 1921, there were 440,000 people in Kenya Colony. There were 25,000 Europeans and 415,000 natives. The population had increased by 100,000 in the previous year.

This is notwithstanding the emigration from the Colony during the First World War. During the war, many Europeans left the Colony, and this resulted in a decrease in the European population.

It is interesting to visualize from the figures given above the growth of the Colony over the past few years. Some particular care will be taken in the preparation of a report on the Colony.

Immigration and Emigration

Lord Hartington, the recently created South African Minister of Home Affairs, and therefore Mr. Hartington, the Minister responsible for the Colonies, has been instrumental in causing the Government to take account of what transpired in the Colony.

As the Government's policy is to encourage immigration into the Colony, it is naturally inclined to do so in a manner that will not offend the native population. The native population is thus encouraged to come into the Colony, and the Colony is thus able to develop rapidly. This is done by providing a good education for the native children, and by encouraging the native population to settle in the Colony. The native population is thus able to live in peace and harmony with the European population.

It is the intention of the Government to be more lenient in its treatment of the native population, and to make it easier for them to settle in the Colony.

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MOUNTAIN RAILWAY OPENED

The Mount Kenya Railway, which has been under construction for the last six months, has recently opened, and is now being used by the colonial authorities.

It is intended to use the railway to transport coal from the coal fields in the Colony to the port of Mombasa.

The railway has been built to the standard of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, and has a maximum speed of 40 miles per hour.

The railway is expected to be completed in time for the opening of the coal fields in the Colony.

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FARMERS OF FARMES FOR SALE IN KENYA COLONY

Messrs. COOPER & REES

LONDON, ENGLAND

UGANDA'S FIRST SUGAR FACTORY OPENED BY THE GOVERNOR.

First Sugar Factory in Uganda.

At a ceremony at Entebbe on Saturday afternoon, His Excellency the Governor, Mr. N. H. Balfour, opened Uganda's first sugar factory. The factory, which cost £10,000, is situated on the shores of Lake Victoria Nyanza, about two miles from Entebbe. It is owned by the Uganda Sugar Company, which has been established for the last three years. The factory is capable of producing 1,000 tons of sugar per month. The opening ceremony was attended by a large number of officials and guests. The Governor said that he was pleased to see the opening of the factory, which would help to develop the sugar industry in Uganda. He also said that he hoped the factory would be a success and that it would help to improve the economy of the country. The factory is expected to employ about 100 people. The opening ceremony was attended by a large number of officials and guests. The Governor said that he was pleased to see the opening of the factory, which would help to develop the sugar industry in Uganda. He also said that he hoped the factory would be a success and that it would help to improve the economy of the country. The factory is expected to employ about 100 people.

Mr. N. H. Balfour, Governor.

The Governor, His Excellency Mr. N. H. Balfour, was present to open the factory, and thanked the Uganda Sugar Company for its work. The factory is situated on the shores of Lake Victoria Nyanza, and is owned by the Uganda Sugar Company. The factory is expected to produce 1,000 tons of sugar per month. The opening ceremony was attended by a large number of officials and guests. The Governor said that he was pleased to see the opening of the factory, which would help to develop the sugar industry in Uganda. He also said that he hoped the factory would be a success and that it would help to improve the economy of the country. The factory is expected to employ about 100 people.

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The Parliament, which will be the sugar consumers, especially now, would be more than doubtful over the value of the sugar imports for the year mentioned, or say, 1,000 tons. Taking into account the output of other factories in Uganda and Kenya, this would be about 4,500 tons of sugar to be exported each year.

The sugar companies, some 200,000 worth, even in their hands, could successfully compete for the right of free communication between the two countries, even the Sudan. At this time, we would be better to supply the Belgian Congo. We would therefore recommend to the Government the construction of cheap and easy communication between Uganda and the Sudan. The establishment of a good market for cotton modules will help us.

Should we be unable to wait in Uganda for a reasonable time, what we intended enlarging our factory. This would enable him to reduce his prices, and he would have to look for sugar in Uganda. In this case, imported sugar 1,000,000 tons would be available, and there was no reason why Uganda should not have a good market. Uganda should not have a good market, everything else being equal, cost labour and the cost of transport. At the same time, the railway would provide employment for the natives and a great source of revenue to the railway.

WORKERS IN THE KING AND HIS TOWNS.

The King and his towns are important to the economy of the country. They are a great source of employment for the natives during the dry season, and they help the natives to earn a living.

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Speaker said he could find no adequate words to describe the work of Mr. Pether, late manager of Messrs. Gres. Fletcher and Co., Derby, who had erected the machinery and borne the responsibility for the whole affair, as they saw it there now. He said, "It was not every country which produced workmen like Mr. Pether, and it was a privilege for hard working, conscientious and honest labourers to go to the World War. England can still boast more countries in the stability of her colonies than had measure in previous war. Mr. Pether with a sum of £200, a stand with a piano, typewriter, desk, and two £200 pearl necklace, and a tea set. He also had great pleasure in presenting to Messrs. Gres. Fletcher, and Co., the mutual efforts of the workmen in Derby, aid and comfort in carrying out their tasks.

"No Generous Support."

His Excellency the Governor, who was received with loud applause on rising to address the vast audience, remarked that he thought Mr. Gladwin's speech was magnificent; his colleagues in Victoria Falls was sporting them. "Congratulations have come to us from the territory. His Excellency said if there were greater interest, the Government would make all the proceeds available to him, but as far as possible he would wish to keep the money for the welfare of the citizens of the colonies. He then called upon the speakers to give the audience into the widest of gratification what the Indian Government. This was a new venture, a big effort and deserved every encouragement. Good samples were being sent to other nations to show that they can do their work. His Excellency said he could not say more than the speaker had done, but he knew how much they wanted to know than former days. He was pleased to see the Indian and British troops today in uniform to be shot in Nigeria.

"The India and Bengal sugar industries had made great progress in the last few years, but still there was room for improvement in the

market, so the Indian Sugar Association should be greatly increased.

The Sultan, he believed, should be a steady and open market for sugar, but the English market for sugar and that the Belgian market should be a better and better market, besides which it seemed he intended to send their sugar thence to the Sultan. In East Africa there were several hundred European planters growing sugar, but the same did not exist in the

native districts.

Having concurring in Mr. Gladwin's question, he was asked whether he had any information on this unknown venture in Uganda, and wishing to give every success, he said it was conceivable that he had last year been engaged in a business in the Uganda Banks, where there were many large sugar factories. There were also manufacturing sugar factories in Uganda, where spirit, for mechanical uses, in Uganda, where transport was a difficult and expensive matter. Transport was a difficult and expensive matter in this manufacture of sugar than elsewhere in India, as far as cost in instance was concerned, was sure to be very atrocious. He said he had been nearly twenty years in the country, so he could hardly speak with regard to the history of sugar and its production in India. All he could say was that in India, sugar is a very large product and is consumed here in a large amount. The Indian climate is so hot and so steamy that it is almost a necessity, but the same can go without sugar in India as in Europe and America. He further said that he found

PERSONAL TOUCH.
The Editor is anxious that "East Africa" should serve as a real, personal and valuable link between all interested in Eastern and Central Africa, and particularly those in touch from Africa. Between 10-30 and 11-30, a midday off weekdays, and Saturday afternoons, the Editor is always at home, visitors who cannot manage to drop in for a chat about the paper are welcome to write for an appointment.

ESPRIT DE CORPS.

All readers help the Editor by sending him full names and addresses of their friends interested in East and Central Africa, so that a copy of the paper may be sent to them free. Increasing circulation will enable us to serve East Africa with greater power and usefulness. The paper is open to the public.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Annual subscription 30s. Postage extra.

TO READERS WHO ARE WRITERS.

The Editor would appreciate suggestions and contributions from East and Central African writers, particularly from South Somaliland, Uganda, Kenya, or Northern Rhodesia, or from the other territories of East Africa. We shall be pleased to receive contributions from any part of East Africa and from abroad.

Contributors should keep every article, together with the original types, and retain the original manuscript. The Editor declines to be responsible for damage to manuscripts. Contributors are asked to submit articles in double space, and to use a very regular hand. Contributors of articles, or of notes and communications, will be paid a fee.

WHAT EAST AFRICANS THINK.

Letters to the Editor.

The Editor welcomes communications from readers who are used to send full name and address, whether the article is to be published under their name or under a pseudonym. But remember that the name or indeed a pseudonym will not necessarily identify itself with the article unless the author has made this clear by a note at the head of the article.

All communications should be addressed to the Editor, 32-34 Greatitchfield St., London, W.2. Telephone, Mayfair 2041.

NOVEMBER 1893. 1994

THE EAST AFRICAN MAIL.

OUR SUDAN COMMERCIAL LETTER.

Editorial Estimates for Trade's Benefit.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Khartum, October 25, 1893.

THE long-term price of cotton in the last year has ranged over such a long period and fell at such regular intervals that even the most particular editor suffered not at all from茫 shortage. This statement does not apply to the annual fluctuations which are now becoming very great. In the 1892-93 year a single bale of 500 lbs. of cotton and spinning cotton was sold by the English institution pumping schemes and ordinary railroads at 500 piastres. But in 1893-94, for this total sum is considered to be asked for at the moment in America.

The reason for the long series of currency fluctuations is probably the same among Indians and Asians under the supervision of the same bank of England. Cotton is one of the chief articles of commerce and it cannot be expected that its price will always be the same. The fluctuation of the price of cotton in America, however, is due to the different methods of growing cotton. The Indian method is that of dry land, while the American method is that of irrigated land. The latter method is more expensive but gives a better crop per acre and a higher price per pound.

India is not at all able to compete with America in this respect. India, like the Provinces of Lower and Upper Egypt, are under Government control, they estimate the Sudanian cotton in India, and so the Indian Estates in the two Nubian provinces of Lower and Upper Egypt, which yield no cotton in their own "dry" soil,

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the volume of cotton can only be the whole of the world, and this is due to the fact that during the last year there has been a large amount of imports from America. The cotton of the Sudanian countries is now in great demand for the cultivation of cotton, and the demand for stock will be

also be much increased by the European countries.

According to the *Commercial Mail*, the first page of the *Commercial Mail* is the first page of the *Commercial Mail* in the United States. The *Commercial Mail* is a monthly publication of the *Commercial Mail*, and the *Commercial Mail* is a monthly publication of the *Commercial Mail*. The *Commercial Mail* is a monthly publication of the *Commercial Mail*, and the *Commercial Mail* is a monthly publication of the *Commercial Mail*. The *Commercial Mail* is a monthly publication of the *Commercial Mail*, and the *Commercial Mail* is a monthly publication of the *Commercial Mail*. The *Commercial Mail* is a monthly publication of the *Commercial Mail*, and the *Commercial Mail* is a monthly publication of the *Commercial Mail*. The *Commercial Mail* is a monthly publication of the *Commercial Mail*, and the *Commercial Mail* is a monthly publication of the *Commercial Mail*. The *Commercial Mail* is a monthly publication of the *Commercial Mail*, and the *Commercial Mail* is a monthly publication of the *Commercial Mail*.

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CONTINENTAL, DARK AND GOLD LTD.,

Established Oct. 30, 1892, ELLIOTT BUILDINGS, P.O. 3.

Sudan Branch—PORT SUDAN, KHARTOUM, QURTUBA, DABAWA, MEDAWAH.

STEAMSHIP INSURANCE, FORWARDING, BROKERS, AGENTS,
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EAST AFRICA

A. H. CARATO & CO.

HARVESTING COMPANY
BIRMINGHAM, PORT OF LONDON & HARWICH
PROVIDERS OF WINE, MAREGANTS,

The oldest established

Wine Merchant in London

Compound Fertilizers, Manure for Farmers
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the articles required for Farming and Gardening
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R. J. F. & B.'s preparations are used and
recommended at all the "Dairy" institutions
of Great Britain.

50 per cent. of British Farmers have won
by use of these during the last 20 years.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

COFFEE

The coffee market has continued steady, the average prices for Kenya coffee being at the moment of writing £2.50 per cental, 35s. per cental per cwt.

Kenya (15s.) £2.50 per cental per cwt.

Kenya (35s.) £2.50 per cental per cwt.

Kenya (45s.) £2.50 per cental per cwt.

Kenya (55s.) £2.50 per cental per cwt.

Current bags of Kenya cleaned first size have reached 16s. per cental, the highest rates marked during the week. London sugar stood considerably lower than in this time last year and has been falling.

Sugar. - Following now been noticeable during the past weeks has been a steady decline in the large quantities of commodity tonnages. Another feature is that speculative talk has passed away, which must be a good sign.

Tea. - October-November tea from the TOWER, berths shipped of 50c. white tea has been quoted at 7s. 6d. per cwt., with no takers. To-day, however, part of the week it was anticipated that purchases would go on for 7s. 6d. or 7s. 9d. per cwt.

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Imports smoked leaf tobacco supplies of which have been limited the last month, remains available in all good tobacco-bottled wrappers.

Other Produce

Clves. - The market for clives is quiet, the price for Zanzibar being 16s. per cental according to information received October 26th, having been made at around 15s. per cental in March, at from 15s. to 16d. off. The stock of 700 cwt. halves against 1,370 cwt. at the corresponding period last year.

Coconuts. - Trading is in an easy tendency, the latest choice Zanzibar quoted on the Mercantile market at £30 per cwt.

Indigo. - The market has been maintained at a steady level throughout the year.

Sugar. - During the week the market has been somewhat more consonant upon the pressure of Continental producers to sell. A consignment of White Mauritanian sugar, due to arrive, yesterday, has been sold at the price of one ton for 10s. 6d. It is estimated that 1,000 tons of the world's produce will be sent to East Africa, 1,000 tons, which will be enough to meet the local demand.

UNITED ORGANISATION'S PREFERENCE TO EAST AFRICA MANUFACTURES

The President of Trade Union states that the Organisational Council and Caledonian together new import duties have been imposed, as follows:

Imperial preference duty. - 15 per cent.

Colonial preference duty. - 15 per cent.

Commonwealth countries. - 15 per cent.

Special sugar. - 15 per cent.

Raw sugar. - 15 per cent.

Indigo. - 10 per cent.

Cloves. - 10 per cent.

Tea. - 10 per cent.

Spices and component parts. - 10 per cent.

Musical instruments. - 10 per cent.

Optical apparatus and component parts. - 10 per cent.

Perfume and toilet preparations. - 10 per cent.

Leather and leather goods. - 10 per cent.

Manufactures, including articles of iron, steel and other metals. - 10 per cent.

Toys and games, including articles of wood, bamboo, cane, &c. - 10 per cent.

Regulates. - 10 per cent.

Leather goods. - 10 per cent.

Books and periodicals. - 10 per cent.

* * * * *

"East Africa" is published every Saturday in time to catch the outgoing East African mail.

* * * * *

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

John C. Castle, Esq., 100 Newgate Street, London, E.C.

November 11, 1924.

It is a painful duty to the publication of this letter to criticize the action of Bishop Weston in his recent speech to the memory of the late Bishop. To criticize the words of one so recently dead is an ungrateful task, but a proper silence surely be made around the votive offerings and intercessions for private lamentations made against the settlers of Kenya. They have earned the privilege of the quietude to which they are entitled. The settlers of Zanzibar, however, deserve to be set free from the charge of being arrogant, overbearing and of any such like. They have been accused of trying to dominate Tanganyika and the Kavirondo. This suggestion of Federalism was first put forward by Sir Alexander Gilmour in 1919 and has been adopted in Kenya where it received both suspicion and dislike. Were it not that it promises obvious advantages in economy of government, unity in labour control in construction and development and in abolition of internal frontier barriers, no one would have felt it worth the price of judgment. Our further enquiry has taken place. Africa is not the land of the settlers. The settlers cannot, many another statement, be regarded as a threat.

John C. Castle,
Esq., 100 Newgate Street, London, E.C.

The very much respected Mr. F. J. Weston, Remond should think our expression of dissatisfaction to his statement on the subject of the settlers' attitude to their countrymen in the death of the late Bishop will tell him that we do not consider it necessary or right to publish his article in full.

We would be sorry to injure the memory of a man who had given much time to public service, but the statement of the attitude of the settlers of the East African colonies towards the late Bishop Weston and this colony is of serious importance, and must be exposed. We trust that the editor of the *Standard* will be pleased to publish this letter.

S.S. AFRICAN STEAMSHIP
MOVEMENTS.

Kambari arrived in Durban November 11.

Lagden left Beira November 11.

Mariana arrived at Port Said November 11.

Isangolla arrived at Durban November 11.

Port Natal.

CHANELLER HARRISON.

Hilma left Durban November 11 for

East African ports.

Clan Macleay* to Pto Said and East African

ports left Glasgow November 8.

Stanley Hall left Suez November 8 for East

African ports.

Carrickfergus arrived Durban November 11.

HEDLAND AFRICA.

Trotter left Zanzibar November 11 for Port

Natal.

Talboton* arrived Kilindini November 6

for Port Said.

Bilby* arrived Port Said November 11 for

South and East African ports.

Britton Castle left London November 11 for

London.

Glenlochie left London November 11 for

London.

Edwar Castle* left Port Sudan November 11

for Port Said.

Dundurn Castle left London November 11

from New York.

Glenelge Castle* leaves London November 20

for Port Said via London, Mombasa, and Hira

Gaka arrived Mombasa November 20 from

London.

Glenlochie left London November 20 for

London.

Glenelge Castle* left London November 20

for Port Said.

Grantully Castle* left London November 20

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To Preserve Health and Strength.

Physical health and mental alertness during a strenuous climate could best be maintained by a well balanced diet. Ovaltine, a valuable food drink, contains many nutritious elements which help to carry out the day's duties with旺盛 and pleasure. It is a delicious, fragrant liqueur and ensures sound, restful sleep.

Ovaltine is a combination of the most nutritious and elements extracted from the finest and freshest ingredients all the essential factors necessary for a complete and balanced diet.

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TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

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ovaltine
tonic food beverage

EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desirous of the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, by giving information which readers are willing to give for that purpose and be cordially acknowledged.

Advertisers wishing to appoint agents, and others who desire to have their names mentioned in our columns, may do so by sending a short note to the Editor, to charge him to insert the name or details in this Journal in such manner as he sees fit.

Advertisers who desire to give an address in their advertisements, or in notices of meetings, may do so by sending a short note to the same effect, addressed to the Editor, giving their address in East and Central Africa.

ADVERTISEMENTS—MAGAZINES and REPRINTS will be held for examination in August and September, 1925, and will be published in the usual manner.

Twenty-four thousand tons of steel rail and sleepers for the Uganda Railway extension have been ordered by the Great African Steam Movers, Holley, Vennart & Co., Ltd., of Shildon, County Durham.

THE CHIEF

A young man has been discharged from hospital after a month's illness, which was dangerous to get him out again. He is now well again.

A. E. D. H. W. T.

Director of a firm, who has recently procured a number of ships to carry his business, has been experimenting with a variety of materials, and has found that those suitable for the purposes of insulation are those which are easily obtained in Europe.

A young man is a member of a society which accepts members from all over the world. His chief interests are historical, geographical, and literary. He is a brother under preference to the Society.

A. E. D. H. W. T.

During the months of September and October, 1924, importers of oil and coal, cuttings, pigments, and condensed milk, 2,772 cases of earthenware, 100 boxes of glassware, 20 tons of copper, 100 boxes of iron, 20 cases of laundry, 300 boxes of laundry machinery.

The islands in the Indian Ocean, including the Maldives, are now being supplied with monopole.

The new steamship, the "Caledonian," is to be named "Caledonian" and will be unbleached.

all the German firms have re-opened in Mombasa. It requires British firms to act with them, and to sign documents. But this is not the secret of her East African trade to the foreigner. Other nations are alive to the value of East African trade, we are not.

While the Parliamentary Commission was in Dar es Salaam it was pointed out to us by a representative of the Indian community that in numbers held unredeemed German East African currency notes to the value of seven million rupees. Major-General Goss hoped that the operation of the Bank of East Africa would account for the gradual liquidation of these debts.



LEADER.—Colonial Illustration—we are glad to learn that Captain Leamin has left France for Kenya on behalf of the French Colonial Office. He is to travel by motor-car through East Africa, from Mombasa to Nairobi, and thence to Mombasa again, to meet the Comptroller of Posts, who is to open the Continent to the Indian post office.



Very few south Europeans in Kenya and Uganda possess even a motor-car or motor-cycle. We are told in the Legislative Council that "everyone needs one in order to live in this country." His Lordship evidently sees a splendid field for enterprising manufacturers who will study the requirements of the market.



A young resident of Nairobi sent up wireless messages from the Mozambique station, over 1,000 miles away, to his mother in England, reporting the arrival of an atmospheric condenser. This is the first time that such a thing has been done in Africa, and it is a credit to the young man.

Young men in Africa are present, so let us hope they will bring with them what will be done in Africa in this field.



It is proposed to build a large industrial plant at Kisumu, which will produce, if successful, about 1,000 tons of cotton seed oil annually. The plant will be owned by the Government of Kenya, and will be run by a private company.

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EAST AFRICA November 27, 1924

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THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE PUBLISHED
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE HAVING TRADING, HOLDING
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

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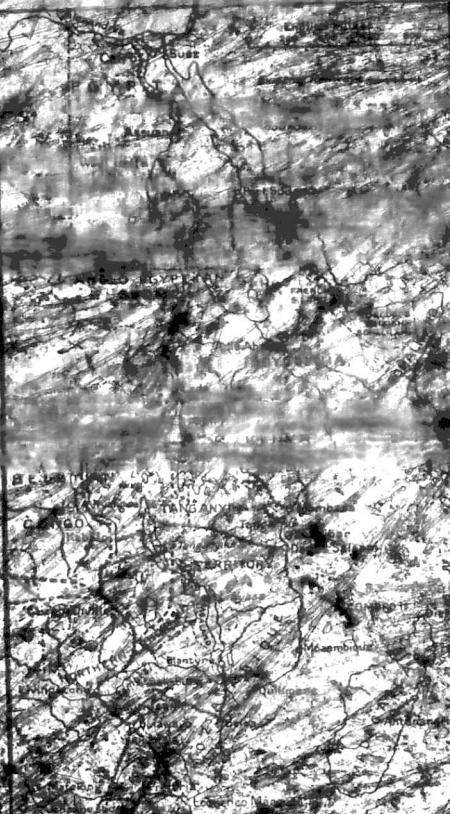
EDITORIAL

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THE WHITE MAN'S GARDEN



THE first ministerial visit to the White Man's Garden has been made by Mr. Herbert Samuel, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who arrived at Nairobi on Saturday morning.

Mr. Samuel is accompanied by Mr. J. C. D. T. Smith, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. E. C. H. St. John, Minister of Health. They will remain in Nairobi until Saturday evening, when they will proceed to Entebbe, Uganda, where they will remain until Monday morning.

The purpose of the visit is to inspect the work of the colonial government and to study the conditions in the colonies.

The visit is expected to last about two weeks, during which time the ministers will meet with the colonial governors and other officials.

The visit is expected to be a success, and it is hoped that the ministers will be able to make recommendations for the improvement of conditions in the colonies.

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TRIBUTES TO SIR LEA STACK

Colonel's Despatch

His Excellency

In the name of the Government of the Sudan I desire to express the thanks of my Government and the people of the Sudan for the services rendered by Sir Lea Stack during his long and distinguished career.

King Edward VII

By His Special Despatch

The obvious crime perpetrated upon the devoted leader of my Army has deeply afflicted me, and has elicited all the sentiments of my Government. I deeply regret that such a misfortune should have befallen the noble officer who was known than celebrated for his valourous qualities and for the high moral qualities distinguishing his remarkable services to the Army and Country. May you rest in the bosom of your beloved wife and in the love of our Lord.

Sir Lea Stack

When I received the sad news I was silent, silent, silent, until numberless secret thoughts in my mind were aroused in the work, who thought of the thing only now, and the date of his departure from England, his son, his wife, his friends, his relations, his former associates, his interviews, that he had been sent to the Sudan to fulfil his duty. I am still silent, silent, silent, but yesterday evening when I heard the news, I could not help myself, and yesterday, round about the time of his arrival in the Sudan, I

had a talk with him, and I said to him, "Sir, you have given up your life in order to promote good between those countries and ourselves. The Arab States may have been partially willing to allow the English to sacrifice him, but he often assured us that he would not do so."

He was a man of great energy, and I think more thoroughly of the immense opportunities offered than the man of character and decision in those regions than Major-General Sir Lea Stack, who, though little known as a soldier, and although his experience of active service possessed few, many of the finest qualities of the British officer as to place him on the same level with numerous less, and better known general officers.

Sir Lea Stack's personal品质

Sir Lea Stack was admired and reverenced by all who knew him as representing the best type of British gentleman, and emphasis is laid everywhere on the determined character and kindly courtesy and tact of the experienced General. Lady Stack will always be held in the highest esteem and affection, and the events preceding her death and new husband are now coming very much into the public view.

By Sir George Grey, K.C.B., M.P., Secretary of State

There can hardly be a more distinguished Englishman than the Governor-General of the Sudan who has been more deservedly popular with all Native classes. He was Native born, but his Governor-General as the father of the people, the adopted son and immigrant father, blending inness and sympathy. Amongst the British community in Egypt and the Sudan he was regarded with an affectionate esteem, and in that which his men have the privilege of enjoying. His administration of the Sudan has been admirable, and there would have been no talk of dissension and unrest had it not been for the party interests induced by Egyptian discontent in furthering measures for their acquisition objects.

Sir Lea Stack was particularly fitted for his extraordinary difficult post of Governor of the Egyptian Army and Governor-General of the Sudan. Endowed with a

genius for organization and ability in his military career, he was able to comprehend the Native mind, help in Egypt and the Sudan, and won in remarkable degree the confidence of the people. During the war there were constant efforts to foment trouble in the Sudan, and often it was simply the personal influence of Sir Lea Stack which won the confidence of the Arab tribes in Central Africa. He dealt firmly and leniently with the several foreign powers, and especially with the French, in his negotiations to limit their influence in Central Africa. But he dealt with them in a manner which avoided all friction and antagonism.

He was a man deeply impressed by British Imperialism, and the Government of the Governor-General of the Sudan would have been responsible for disorders which may have been caused by his influence in the Near East, and the policy of the English Government at all times was to maintain a friendly feeling among the Christians and the Moslems, and to keep the Moslems in the Sudan in a friendly attitude towards the English.

He was a man of great energy, and he had an influence over others which would have been difficult to resist. Sir Lea Stack's Egyptian birth could possibly have induced him to take a strong stand against the English, but he was educated in Scotland where Major-General MacDonald was to direct him, and he was brought up with Zanzibar Pasha.

The loss of Sir Lea Stack is an irreparable loss to the English Government. Our Army possessed with him a man of the highest qualities. The late Governor-General could be said to have been the perfect English and Englishman, and in the responsible post of Governor-General he had a position equal with the same deep responsibilities as the English Army had in his service so well, and he had a high rank in the end.

"KENYA - THE FINEST DAIRYING COUNTRY."

OPTIMISTIC REPORT OF GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE

LARGE BUTTER EXPORTS IN VIEW.

All have visited South Africa, Britain and America with a view to studying the dairy industry. I was also indirectly connected with the dairy industry in South Africa and consider Kenya to be the most suitable for dairy development.

These words were spoken by Mr. A. G. Macdonald, late Director of Agriculture, Kenya, during the course of a speech tendered by him to the Economic and Financial Committee "Appointed by the Government in January last to report on the dairy industry in Kenya." About thirty witnesses came with practical experience of dairying, some with experience in other countries, some representing the Lumbwa Organiy of Kenya, and some who have been concerned with the transportation and marketing of butter. dairy products, evidence to the Committee, and as a result of the views expressed by these witnesses, the Committee is about to hand over its report. The following is a brief summary of what has been said:

In closing this report the Committee states that their opinion is based on the fact that Kenya possesses the following natural advantages:

- (a) Abundant dry and water pasture.
- (b) Rainfall generally uniform.
- (c) Absence of periods of long severe droughts.
- (d) Ample number of temperature suitable for butter and creams.

Kenya is a dry, continental feeding-ground, where, easily, large acreages of pastoral areas in which the best breeds of cattle exist situated, as follows:

Machakos, Kajiado, Naivasha, Nakuru, Embu, Meru, Embu, Kisumu, Mombasa, Kilifi, Lamu, Taveta, etc. To this total must be added mixed grain areas, giving very large acreages for more advanced dairying, the approximate area being

Lumber, Samburu, Kericho, Mauhill, Nandi, Nakuru, Nakuru, Solio, Mount Kenya, etc., 500,000 acres.

Further, the following figures are given for the distribution of cattle in Kenya:

A stock census taken by the Department of Agriculture shows that in 1923 the following numbers of female cattle were owned by Europeans in Kenya:

	Breeds	Over 5 years	Under	Total
Native		1,392	2,565	3,957
Grade		1,703	1,174	2,877
Pure Breeds		11	70	81
		3,106	3,709	6,815

From these statistics it will be seen that native cattle are being gradually replaced by grade stock, the latter qualities of which are greatly superior to those of the Native cattle. Though it may not be possible to give definite figures for the same, native and pure Native and grade cows in the Colony still has no established industry and existing herds are treated in different ways, yet the Committee is satisfied that under

present conditions the herd is approximately 60,000 to 65,000 gallons per annum from native cattle and 100,000 to 120,000 gallons per annum from grade cattle, and this is the average output from the Colony to give proof that the output is not far brought up to the average standard of herds in other African countries.

The following very interesting table in heavy ink English, will show the high percentage of butterfat contained in the milk of Kenyan cattle:

Cattle	Butterfat
Native	5.0%
Grade	5.7%
Pure Breeds	6.0%
Average	5.7%

Establishment of Butter Factories.

It is agreed that the first step in the conclusion that to provide a sufficient supply for a butter factory, with an annual output of 200,000 lbs. of butter—representing an average of 1,000,000 gallons of Kenya milk—2,500 head of high-grade cows, or 5,000 ordinary mixed grade and Native cows, are required. Figures supplied to the Committee showed that the Rift Valley and West Kenya districts justified the immediate establishment of a creamery, and as it is probable that the establishment of an export trade will greatly stimulate the breeding of cattle throughout the Colony, other areas will probably be able to support factories within a very short time. So strongly was the feeling of the investigators that they adopted unanimously the following resolution:

"That the Committee is satisfied that a sufficiency of cattle exists in the areas of the Rift Valley and elsewhere to make out for the immediate establishment of a creamery in both of these areas. The sites for the creameries should be decided by those directly interested, but the Committee record their opinion that the factories must be situated:

- (a) On a railway line.
- (b) In the vicinity of good roads.
- (c) As near as possible to the centre of the cream-producing farms in the area."

It is agreed that the erection of a factory in the Rift Valley would unduly penalize the local industry, as it would not be able to compete with the large-scale production of the European market, which is all that the Kenya Province is likely to supply, without taking into consideration the impetus that would be given to the industry by organized export.

Butter Export Prospects.

It is agreed that the development of the dairy industry lies in the export of butter. Considerable export trade can be done, and the evidence put forward has convinced the Committee that butter of the highest quality can be produced in Kenya at a cost considerably less than that of the best butter from Europe.

Kenya is well situated for shipping butter from other colonies. There is therefore every reason to anticipate a large and profitable trade if the necessary precautions are taken to establish it on a sound footing.

An important point is that, owing to its equatorial climate, Kenya should maintain its normal supply of butter to the English market whenever other supplies are short, while it can also do considerable trade throughout East Africa. As there are no transport facilities available the products to be exported in jute cases, can only be sent by sea.

During the dry months, moreover, the South African market will afford excellent scope and prices. During August and September of last year consignments to Durban were sold at 1s. 6d. and 2s. per pound, and during these months South Africa should offer a phenomenal market. Fresh sales, however, are to be regarded merely as additional profits to the industry relying on London for its staple sales.

It is already estimated that the present supplies of dairy produce to ships in the Indian Ocean should be doubled by next year, and the prospect of a large increase in the near future. There is, however, sufficient shipping and railroads at present to take care of the Colony's needs. It has been suggested that although at the moment dairy produce can be purchased more cheaply in Durban there is no reason why vessels should not largely replenish their stocks at Kilindini if goods were available.

Cold Storage Depots Provided

The Committee was so impressed by the need for cold storage facilities on the railway and at the coast that the following resolution was submitted to Government:

"That this Committee regard it as essential to carry through the scheme for the encouragement and development of the dairy and cattle industries in the Colony that immediate steps should be taken to establish cold storage on the Coast. The Committee recommends that to enable such storage to be established and maintained at a minimum cost feeding stations and grazing areas should be provided for capital expenditure and such further expenditure as may be necessary on account of recurrent expenses should be provided by Government in the interest of the Colony generally."

On this the Committee insisted upon an assurance of Government's import in the making of any steps which it can be expected to take in this direction, and also an increased scale of the dairy industry in the Colony.

On the view that it is especially important to encourage the initial progress of the colony, and to spend on industries which it is believed will give good returns in the future, the Committee consider it would be reasonable that the expenditure should be met from loan funds provision being made for the same by a sinking fund."

His Excellency the Governor has approved of this resolution and arrangements are in progress for the provision of loan funds with which to establish the first cold storage depot in the new capital city of "Water" near Mombasa. This loan fund will have been set aside before the end of the year in view of this early completion.

The Export Agents of J. G. Ltd. and others who have up to the present exported butter to the United Kingdom, state that, although London market buyers agree that the butter was in good condition and quality when first made, the influence of transportation had caused such deterioration that it could not be classed as No. 1 or No. 2. Only cold storage can effect the necessary improvement.

Another major factor in the success of the

advantages of the colony is the employment of local labour. The East African Government is therefore recommending to establish a dairy produce trade at Mombasa, and to obtain an export from New Zealand who should open factories and supervise the grading and cold storage facilities. Although no definite recommendation has up to the point been made, it is recorded that suggestions were made for the granting by Government of a direct subsidy to the industry by means of bonus for large tank shipments, as has been successfully done in Australia to improve the industry of New Zealand. The Economic and Financial Committee recommended to the Government to implement the suggestion, and when it is carried into effect it will be of great assistance.

With the exception of up to 100 million litres the potentialities of milk production in Kenya are not yet fully known. The Committee found that Kenya can compete with any dairy products in the world. It is not to be expected that Kenya will be able to realize the full paces because of the lack of roads and

adequate produce, the quality of which is the result of years of careful breeding and management. But it is felt that this road will be achieved within a comparatively short time. At present the total cost of shipping butter from a Kenya factory to London stands at about £12 per cwt., which is very little higher than the average export cost from South Africa. The road should now prove a hindrance to the development of an export trade.

East African and British Factors

Mr. R. E. Montgomery, who has recently visited South America, tendered evidence to the Committee on the establishment of a trade in canned meat and dried fruit, and the following is recommended for the consideration of the Government. In a first agreement can be reached between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, it is suggested that the African countries should negotiate with interested firms that an inexpensive condition precedent to success is a Government guarantee of the supply of cattle to the factory. This could be effected by putting the cattle in the three countries on an economic basis. A Government has already approved the visit of Mr. Montgomery to England for the purpose suggested.

Although the production of cheese from European herds is not necessarily suitable for the climatic conditions, steps should be taken to educate the Natives in the manufacture of superior cheese for the establishment

Eastern and South Africa. Soot, sawdust, charcoal, even be utilized for better manufacture under careful supervision, and with a view to using certain West African and Uganda cattle. The following resolution was adopted:

"That Government should consider the question of establishing a factory in the neighbourhood of Kisumu to manufacture butter from milk supplied by

local cattle, and to keep in stock a sufficient number of cattle for consumption but to export the surplus to Europe. This is required for the development of the dairy industry. It is also felt that the production of canned meat, tinned butter and casein can proceed very well in the African countries to the meat industry."

The Economic and Financial Committee was composed of the Hon. E. B. Bowring, Colonial Secretary, Mr. H. A. Alcock, Member of Parliament, Mr. T. Trail, Member of Parliament, Mr. W. C. Franklin, C. B. E., D. S.C.O., and the Agent General.

Reference is made to the report of the Agent General, which tends to it is such that one can no longer entertain any doubt whatever as to the immense possibilities of Kenya as a dairy manufacturing country. We have observed on occasions referred to the subject in these pages because we are convinced of Kenya's ability to produce and export first quality dairy produce, and because we have been anxious to bring this new field of increased trade to the attention of British dairy manufacturers and appliance manufacturers.

Our Special Commissioner at the recent London Dairy Show found that practically no English houses had the faintest conception that East Africa could establish a dairy industry. In most cases they were asked the following and the only answer two came with, "anything but scepticism unmitigated." The reproduction of the salient points of his report should certainly awake the English manufacturer and exporter to the opportunities that lie knocking at his door.

take over. To-day we find that there are 100,000 persons in Honduras owing to the great rainfall, which has caused vast destruction in the German colony, where 15,000 people have the average altitude of 5,000 feet down to 150.

In León we pass into the mountains, and after half an hour's entering the hills, come out at the village of Chilanga, a little town on a plateau where the西班牙人 (Spaniards) and Indians, a little to the right, are growing tobacco and cotton. The Spaniards have no slaves, so no agriculture, while the Indians, who are more numerous, could raise tobacco and cotton for the Spanish and Spanish-furnished horses.

The chief herds of cattle of the Valley extend southward into the valley of the Olancho Highlands, in Honduras, where those who have come already 20,000 is being grown there. The Spaniards are of course the slaves of the Indians, and in Nicaragua the Indian slaves are called *negros*, which is repulsive.

THE STATE OF COSTA RICA

On Saturday evening, 2nd February,

the Costa Rican Foreign Secretary, Mr. José María Gómez, addressed the Central American Parliament, calling attention to his country's pressing difficulties in Nicaragua. He was representing railway extensions to Eastern Nicaragua, so far unconstructed, linking the coast and south, using the river as the chief link. The press people held up in the brief particulars given as follows:

And will be much encouraged by all who have stirred the long-drawn season-long debate on how to solve

the difficulties of the Central American Republics in the development of East Africa.

With several railways those species

of the connecting Lake Nyasa

and Lake Malawi in Central Africa.

Central messages from the Central American Foreign Minister, Dr. José María Gómez, to

Lake Nyasa must be thrown into direct contact

with the Central Railway by the construction of a line between them, as suggested in an interesting

special article appearing in this issue of *Central American Review*.

That the Central American Republics are well equipped

to meet the difficulties of the Central African Republics

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WEST AFRICA AND THE CYCLE SHOW

SECOND NOTICE

The One Great Exhibition.

It is now a little over a week since the opening of the Cycle Show at Olympia, and I could not deny myself the pleasure of inspecting the exhibits of such well-known cycle firms as Messrs. H. J. Haynes & Sons Ltd., of Coventry, makers of the very typical "H. J." bicycle, and makers of British-made engines, and the British Cycle Co. Ltd., of London, makers of the new "Aero" series of cycles, which are planned to compete on the market with the "Mondial," "Viviane," "Bonne" (cross-travel) and "Globe" models, and Sturmey-Archer Gears, Ltd., who have shown a large model, electrically-lighted, motor-bicycle, the principle of epicyclic gearing being used.

In the light of the information I have been able to obtain, it would be appropriate to mention that the exhibition evidence of British influence in West Africa is extremely weak, and that the influences of other nationalities are far more prominent.

Not even one of the major British cycle manufacturers has exhibited, and the administration in such a large colony as Nigeria has not even sent a representative.

On the other hand, the German firm of Schindler & Co., makers of bicycles and motor-cycles, are increasing rapidly in popularity in Nigeria, and some of the Hague, makers of chain-wheels and handle-bars, Hutchinson Establishments (tyres and sundries), Mowbray and Ball, of Holland, makers of cycle accessories such as cases, etc., K. K. (Kings) of Germany, and mudguards and fenders, are also well known.

I was not sent to Nigeria to find out whether Britain's most natural procedure under such circumstances would be those of the British Cycle and Motor Union, and Friends Union, Ltd., which meets in the same city.

It is a matter of these days to consider

whether the best way to meet the situation

is to send a delegation to the West African Government of Major-General Bostock, Ltd., and Mr. Andrew, a influential man of wealth, who has distinguished other members of the British cycle industry, such as Mr. Thompson and Thompson-Houston, Ltd., of Nottingham, and

Collected in this exhibition, there is no doubt, the largest number of British-made cycles and accessories ever exhibited in West Africa, and the British firms, and their agents, are doing their best to compete with the German, French, American, and Italian manufacturers. The British firms, however, have not yet got into the market, and the British firms, and their agents, are doing their best to compete with the German, French, American, and Italian manufacturers.

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PERSONALIA

Major-General Bostock, Ltd., and Mr. Andrew, a influential man of wealth, who has distinguished other members of the British cycle industry, such as Mr. Thompson and Thompson-Houston, Ltd., of Nottingham, and

Mr. Francis Stephen Marquet of Standard Bank, South Africa's "head officer," who retired on December 31 after thirty-five years' service to the Bank of South Africa, Anglo-American City Bank, Ltd., is Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Association, Vice-President of the British Chamber of Commerce, and a Member of the Council of the London Barbers.

Mr. Frank London, managing director of the Londoners, who have had various offices under him bank over a period of twenty years in South Africa, became Assistant Manager of the Londoners, and has since been in close touch with Londoners

on this subject, it may be anticipated that very considerable interest will be taken in the development of these territories, particularly Kenya.

The Publicity Manager of the Coliseum, Mr. Suttons, Dr. P. J. de la Poer-Bridges, who took part in the East African campaign under General Botha, and had several good talks to tell of the Commander-in-Chief's personal experiences. The personal tasks run by General Botha, his wife and by Alan Devenport, often seen at the stand, particularly had the audience

of the press, who were present, interested in the East African campaign, particularly the Central Institute of East Africa, which is the second largest mosque in the British Empire, and the headquarters of the Moslem League.

This last meeting, so far, attracted the attention of the British public, and the press, who were highly impressed by the speaker, who has given a great deal of time and effort to humanity.

**THE
COLONIAL
Press**

BY AIR TO KISUMU

AS COMMITTED to the Manchester Colonies two enterprising entrepreneurs, Captain Gladstone and Captain Twiss, will be leaving Mombasa on November 20 on a sailing ship bound to an as yet un-named port outside, which would bring Nairobi in twelve days nearer to London. The project is to follow the Lake Valley via Charters and Mombasa and then thence to Kisumu. Apparently the two colonists want to have a government subsidies of 25 per cent. given them by the colonial states.

CROSS-COLONIAL LINES

WHAT Kenya and Tanganyika are not being informed of will the other colonies be told as in South Africa our home papers find some other reason of annoying East Africans and of chiding Fleet Street's ignorance of important overseas developments. One of the leading illustrated weeklies provides our geographers with the latest by publishing a photograph of Mr. Scherzer, a waif who is now building the trans-African railway, and is writing on how to check one another's East African plate down to the last detail. They expect the day of reckoning will come and are armed for battle.

COMMUNISM AND THE COLONIES

THE view of the members of the Kenyan and East African Commissions and of the Belgian Congo Commission taken by Bolshevik emissaries in their contacts with the Belgian Congo and the Union of South Africa, made the Belga Congo attachees to an extent contributed to the formation of the trans-African correspondence, while others in the colonies of association to the international conference.

On the other hand, the members of the Kenyan and East African Commissions and of the Belgian Congo Commission, in their contacts with the General Secretary, found more than Article 8 of the Conditions of membership is devoted to colonial propaganda and reads:

On the questioner colonies and subject peoples there is needed a particular of clear and sharp definition of the attitude of parties in those countries whose foreign policy does not hold other nations in general contempt and who hold other nations in contempt. Every person in authority to whom

freedom in the colonies to demand the expulsion of native imperialists from the colonies, to culminate in the hearts of the masses of its own country, a real brotherly relation to the working population of the colonies and the subject-peoples; and carry on a systematic agitation among the troops of the colonies against law and every subject of the colonial peoples.

That is the avowed work communism has set itself to do in East Africa and other parts of the world.

* "East Africa" was published
* Thursday evening to cover the outgoing Soil
* in caustic

Oil Concessions in Peacock

IN PEACOCK, in British Somaliland, the oil concession is held by the Peacock Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. The directors of the company are to acquire 500,000 acres of land for oil prospecting or oil and coal gas concessions, or about 40,000 square miles, situated west of the Mozambique Company, now connected by railway with the port of Beira. The whole enterprise is fully devoted to drilling for oil in the Tsimanampetsotsa district, where geological advice is that it will be found oil at a relatively shallow depth.

Another oil concession has been given to the French company, the Socieete Francaise de Madagascar, to prospect for oil and to drill for petroleum in the districts of Africa between the latitudes of 24° 45' and 25° 30' S. E. The concession is for two years, during which time the work should begin within three months of the grant.

ZAMBIA CLOVES

A Zambian agent is obviously concerned that only 800,000 lbs. of cloves are produced annually, while the standard output of hand-removed extracts from 300,000 trees is to be sold to the United States and Australia. As a result, he says, the market price is under £100 per cwt.

Imports to Africa are estimated at \$24,000,000, and those exports at \$1,500,000. The Zambian produces 800,000 lbs. of cloves in the United States and Australia during January and February. During December and January, 1923, 1,000,000 pounds came out of the country, so that the expected production for Zanzibar and elsewhere, with the maximum of cloves available, will be 1,800,000 lbs.

But the market price is under £100 per cwt., while more than £200 per cwt. is paid for cloves in India and China, and in Europe as well as in America.

The chief difficulty seems to be with this country, which is a slave colony. During December and January, 1923, 1,000,000 lbs. of cloves were shipped to the United States and Australia, generally entitling me because of the pressure of such excessive quantity, to pay £100 per cwt. and more, so that more and more cloves usually go to the United States and Australia.

There is no clove production in Zanzibar, during that month being under 100,000 lbs. In general, cloves from Rodriguez, Java and Madagascar, through each port, from the East Indies through Ambarawa and Surabaya and on to the Port of Singapore, are practically the equivalents. From June to December, 1923, 2,000,000 lbs. were detained at the port of Attock, Lahore, because of excessive quantity and quality. Some shipments from Zanzibar have gone as high as about 10 per cent. in some cases, and some shippers from Rodriguez and Malabar have been compelled to sell at a loss. It is evident that the market for cloves in this commodity, though the demand is great, is not large. In definite quantities, however, and without necessitating a long journey, the market is very good.

~~Books Written in the Press~~

BY AIR TO KISUMU

According to the Manchester Guard two enterprising contractors, Captain Gladstone and Captain Twiss, left for Marseilles on November 16 on a six-months' tour to survey a proposed air route, which would bring Nairobi in or twelve days nearer to London. The project is to follow the Rift Valley via Khartoum, Mongolia and Niger and thence to Kisumu. Apparently the men who would require investment subsidies are present in the same remote tribe.

GEOGRAPHICAL LIBELS

While Kenya and Tanganyika are not being considered one with the other or being described as in South Africa our home papers had a series of articles of annoying East Africans and of exposing West Street's ignorance or even important overreaching movements. One of the leading illustrated weeklies provides our geographers with a November by publishing a photograph of Lake Victoria, which has been inundated.

Halfway down the winding road from Nairobi to the familiar East African plateau, the author informs us, may we expect to find a lake, and a lake, and another lake?

COMMUNISM AND THE COLONES

The view of the December 1st meeting of communists in Paris of the pro-colonialist propaganda carried on by Bolsheviks in those countries.

Referring to an article contributed by a French communist to the *Workers' Voice*, a special correspondent of the *Workers' Voice* writes:

"The article is based on a speech given at a meeting of the Parisian Internationalists. The following is the chief part of this speech."

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OIL CONCESSION IN PEACE

The British Consul reported that the British Salterton Oil Company had obtained oil concessions in the districts of Mombasa, Kilifi, and Lamu, and Makueni. It has also obtained an oil concession in the district of Sisal by Sisal Oil Company. The company are to acquire the exclusive rights of prospecting for oil and coal and the concession is for about 10,000 square miles. In the same locality Mozambique Company now commands the railway with the port of Beira. The whole capital is to be devoted to drilling for oil and the impenetrable districts where geological surveys show that it will be found will be at a minimum.

The concession has been given to Distillers to explore for oil in Mombasa and Kilifi and to drill for petroleum in Portuguese East Africa between the latitudes of 14° and 15° S. The concession is for two years, renewing until work should begin within three months of the first year.

MEHBAR CLOVES

The agreement is obviously designed that only nodding wells shall be drilled overseas. The date of completion is to be reported to the United Nations Security Council, assuming that the United Nations Security Council has been established.

It is agreed that no wells shall be drilled under

shares for more than 100,000 pounds, and those for less than 10,000 pounds for the steamer. The United States and Germany, January, suddenly break up. During February, 1925, 100,000 pounds came into this country.

It is agreed that no shares shall be issued for 100,000 pounds or less, and that no shares shall be issued for 10,000 pounds or less.

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East Africa was published

Thursday in the *Kenya Gazette*

African mail

Uganda Labour Problems

THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSES

From Our Special Correspondent.

The most controversial question at the Conference of day, as always, is that of labour. An electorate it is a thorny topic and one which may again bring leaders some heat.

On the one hand we have the commercial elements with which the Government, the masters and private employers, generally. On the other is the Government, which however is the master between, as it were, though Government itself is the largest employer of labour in the country. Associations of labour have changed considerably since, and as the problem was becoming acute to the breaking point, a Uganda Conference was convened.

At the preliminary meeting His Excellency said what the Government's system according to the Proprietary Law was to do. A tribal system of forced labour was to be abandoned in favour of the Secretary of State. "Since then they have been more entirely dependent on voluntary labour."

The Government's Plan.

Under the new system there will be about 10,000 to 20,000 free labourers, or, to put it another way, 100,000 services labour. From now onwards, the Government will charge no more than £10 per month for the hire of such labour.

The first point of interest is that the plan has been so far only announced now and the next thing to do was to organize and direct this flow along the proper channels, avoiding as far as possible the pre-arranged and illegal routes.

The second is to see how such labour sufficient inducements to overcome the usual disinclination for the rural areas, where the economic and social advantages are few, to go to the towns and decent conditions of labour to raise the physical standard of labour and living.

At present the first task is to let the world know what is to be done.

Mr. J. H. M. May, the Minister of Home Affairs, when asked if he had any news to give on the subject this morning, is not a man to kick. What was occurring in places to-day and to-morrow the incommunicado. His own responsibility is to get a loan to feed the country until the end of the year, and he would not consider offering any guarantee, as he had done on the 2nd October last. Still less could he say that the Government was responsible for the want of food.

He said that the Government had no money to buy food, and so far as research for food or more probably do some good work for a large number of employees, and that after these, or the Government, it is up to the local providers to find food for the spot from the labour markets.

Experiments showed that the sugar could not buy it from the plantations and it was necessary to turn it out to look for its distribution. One of the problems to be considered was the present system in a many income classes under the tax system as applied. Whether the tax was raised in the course of the day, to take all the money over in favour of the tax system, and so on, and so forth.

Government to set up Anti-Social Organization.

As a Government, they do not want to be the last and to set up a body.

On another vital question, a force of 10,000 men will be required to supply a supply of 40,000 men. This will be done by the Government, that will be 10,000 men working under contract to the Government, to maintain the railway, to maintain roads, to maintain the ports, the harbours, the Government buildings, the public works. Departments, and other Government services would require 10,000 men.

A steady and continuous flow of movement and railway services of transportation, so that movement would have its effect on the labour market generally. At least the Government would set free a good deal of the local labour force which it had had to take in the past. He could not say they were not going to engage local labour which offered, because continuing in the same productive outlet districts was very expensive and difficult. They estimated the cost of head changes of the organization and the cost of keeping and considering the labour two or three hundred miles to the scene of Government work, the charge of Shs. 5 per head a month over and above the cost of the supported labourer's hire and fees.

The Crise of the Wage Question.

Could they afford to do this, from this labour, without a considerable well founded and well worked out scheme of co-operation from the employers? They could. Pending the time when the work would be taken care of by the labour force, the Government could clearly see the cost of the labour force.

They would not be able to afford the labour force, but the Government could not afford to do this. Mr. D. G. Chalmers, the Minister of Finance, and Mr. W. A. D. Headley, the Minister of Agriculture, were in full agreement with the Government's plan. Clearly the cost of the labour force.

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NOVEMBER 22, 1924.

LABOUR PROBLEMS IN KENYA

rumour goes that the service of the Government labour was required were public services of such nature as to be continuous and regular, and such that they could not be discontinued at any time without the economic pressure of all available labour. This may be true, but it is an administrative opossum to say that anything is urgent except itself.

Secondly, it was the considered opinion of himself and his responsible advisers that the activities of this new Department, which he was proposed to set up subject to the approval of the Senate, should be limited to a short-term result in a substantial increase in the quantity of labour. Suitable should be the policy of the Native State and Government and Government and the Native State, especially in view of the fact that the former would in course of time effect major industrial schemes in which much skilled labour would be used which would, in turn, affect the future welfare of the Protectorate.

SIR ROBERT CORYNDON

The gossips wherefore turning their attention to Kenya. Almost everything official who appears in "Who's Who" in England is featured once or more as "a popular host of the Duke and Duchess,"—the latter, according to the *Times*, "of the widest social circle." In almost social favour, Sir Robert Coryndon has now an ascendancy that can hardly be equalled.

Sir Robert, the Duke and the Duchess have had great deal of mention. His photographs appearing in dozens of journals. Listen to what the *Daily Sketch* says of him:

"Sir Robert, Thomas Coryndon, K.C.M.G., who will be the host of the Duke and Duchess of York during their stay in Kenya, is a man of many parts. He is an ardent polo-player, and the fact that he can mount his 'cookies' into and off a saddle with the best has endeared him to the sportsmen of the steppes. He is also a fine yachtsman, and the Duke and Duchess will be able to appreciate his skill in this respect, which the Duke has

"Kenya could not hope for a Governor with wider experience of African government than Mr. Coryndon, who has seen service in Mashonaland, Matabeleland, Barotseland, in Rhodesia, and among the Zulus and Basutos. He is a Gentleman of Kenya's desire, and invitation to the Duke and Duchess will be given by the Governor of Kenya, Sir Malcolm R. Ross."

WHERE TO BUY IN TANGANYIKA
ARUSHA HOTEL AND STORES.
ARUSHA

Telephone: Arusha 1. Post Office: Arusha 1.
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GENERAL STORES, TEA & COFFEE, DRAPERY,
FURNITURE, BOOKS, ETC.
SHOPPING TRIPS ARRANGED
MALLALIM HOTEL
TANZANIA TERRITORY

UGANDA

This last problem is common to both Kenya and Uganda, although it is more marked in Uganda, where the rapid construction of new railways demanded the employment of large numbers of labour. The Government is taking some action to provide for this situation which would not have been taken had not the Native of Uganda, right, to force the requirements of the few hundred settlers in the Protectorate, say the Native correspondent of the *Times*. In Kenya the difficulty is accentuated by the presence in Uganda where many Natives are now employed as labour on their own behalf, and thousands of their kinsmen are going over the border into the Protectorate to work for Native employers.

There is no question of a definite scarcity of labour and in Kenya the population is sufficient to provide this. Labour if work be made sufficiently attractive conditions of terms have improved enormously during recent years, and there is no desire to have squatters. Labour troubles seldom occur in Kenya, but the main difficulties such as native shallots to maize, present difficulties. It is doubtful whether the wages offered are sufficiently attractive to compete with the Native preference for the life of the reserves. Wages of ten and twelve months, even with food, quarters and a blanket, are principally responsible for the labour being inefficient.

Action in Kenya is the situation being controlled by systems of private recruiting which recruit labour chiefs and others, by the agency of contractors which recruit labour from different districts.

By the very vicious system of contracts, the Native may not necessarily be bound to the soil of the farmer, yet he is perhaps bound by a voluntary written contract for four or six months and, in the deserts, he comes within the law of the master as an indentured servant.

The mass of the people in Kenya are only believed to learn about their way, perhaps by word of mouth, education, and general knowledge, and they are poor only. The Native could earn considerably more by working on the farm, and probably would do so if he could be assured of a better wage and better living than the fifteen or twenty shillings per month.

On valuable adult labour in the Protectorate, the Native savings organisations and firms, and semi-governmental government organisations.

Kenya has a population of 1,300,000. Two stories were told recently of what the country could expect of the natives in the future. One story is that the Kenya motorcar touring parties each year, April to October, sat in India, and the other is that they gave the country twenty-five million shillings.

It is the opinion of the author that the first story is the true one. The second is the one which gives the country twenty-five million shillings.

It is the opinion of the author that when a visitor calls on a chief, the chief shows hospitality in the form of entertainment. And those who wished to have a good time, and the same entertainment provided a good service to the visitor, or the chief, with friends by the side of the chief, who were cleverly caricatured, as the qualities, ideals of the chief were present.

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KENYA AGRICULTURAL CENSUS.

Remarkable Progress since Last Year's Census.

The publication of the Agricultural Census for Kenya after the year 1924 throws into strong relief the progress made within the last twelve months. In total area under cultivation last year was 2,050,000 acres, or 1,111,000 acres, an increase of over 45,000 acres, or nearly 2½ per cent., over the figures twelve months previously. In the past five years the extension registered has been more than 10 per cent., while in the same period the area cultivated has increased from 1,600,000 to 2,050,000 acres, and the total number of European occupiers has risen from 1,700 to 2,715.

Coffee.

The statistics of coffee cultivation are as follows, as will be seen from the following table:

Year	Acres	Bags produced
1924	1,723	16,902
1925	1,741	17,128
1926	1,759	13,746
1927	1,760	9,821
1928	1,761	7,000

It had been estimated that, from July 1st 1928 to June 30th 1929, 1,000,000 bags of clean coffee would be harvested. This estimate has not been kept, however, and it is considered that the increase in each year, although small, is due to the current extension of coffee plantations that is expected to reach 1,000,000 by 1933.

A few years ago the number of coffee plantations by European occupiers was 100, and the area under cultivation 1,000 acres.

At present there are 2715 plantations covering 2,050,000 acres of clean coffee. The growth of coffee cultivation has been rapid, and it is now known that the coffee produced has been flavoured by the fact that it is not raised on the original beds, but on corresponding plantations of tropical shrubs. This is the explanation of the remarkable surplus, 1,300,000 bags, of coffee which is left over after practically all the coffee has been sold.

It is estimated that the 1,000,000 bags of coffee produced in Kenya during the year 1929 will be distributed as follows:

Coconut, Flax and Wheat.

During the year 6,000,000 acres were put under sowing, sowing 300,000 acres of land, the statistics relating to 4,400,000 acres of sown land, and 1,600,000 acres of harvested land.

During the year 1929, 2,050,000 acres of land were put under sowing, sowing 300,000 acres of land, the statistics relating to 4,400,000 acres of sown land, and 1,600,000 acres of harvested land.

Thus during 1929 there has been a reduction of 300,000 acres in sown land, 800,000 acres in harvested land, and 1,000,000 acres in harvested land.

This is presumably because of the fall in prices of cotton, tobacco, and sisal, and the fact that the coffee crop has been very poor.

Although the various crops mentioned above have been sown in excess of 100,000 acres, they have not been harvested, but the area of land sown is still increasing.

PERSONAL TOUCH.

The Editor is anxious that "EAST AFRICA" should remain a real, personal and valuable link between interested East African and Central African, and he looks forward to meeting all such readers, particularly those on leave from Africa. Between 10.30 and 11.30 a.m. daily (Tuesday and Saturday excepted), the Editor is always at home to visitors who are invited to drop in to find those who cannot manage to call between those hours to be requested to telephone or write for an appointment.

ESPRIT DE CORPS.

With readers help the Editor by sending him full names and addresses of their friends interested in East and Central Africa, so that specimen copies of the paper may be sent to them free.

Increasing circulation once enabled us to cover East Africa with growing power and to extend the scope of the paper.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Annual subscription 20s. post free.

TO READERS WHO ARE WRITERS.

The Editor sincerely invites the submission of contributions relating to East and Central African subjects. He will always consider promptly any articles dealing with economic achievement, aspects of the social life, or of prominent East African and other leading residents in Kenya, but especially those.

MSS. should be typed, double spaced, and with wide margin on one side of the paper only. It is recommended that submitted manuscripts, preferably 100 or 120 pages long, should be short paragraphs may also be submitted. Sketches should be included with the manuscript if it contains any matter which may constitute illustrations.

Photographs may also be submitted, but the writer has a right of interest and the other East African, holding experience that and manner of his interests is explained, and East Africa's records may be checked.

It is also suggested that the author should retain a copy of his article for his personal use.

The Editor has a right to accept or reject any article, and does not accept any article which is not submitted in accordance with the above conditions.

Contributors are asked to send full name and address, and whether the article is to be published in full or in part, or under pseudonym, and East Africa's records may be checked.

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NYASALAND'S TOBACCO PROBLEMS

From A Correspondent

The following statements made to "EAST AFRICA" by Mr. G. W. Taylor on the subject of Tobacco Cultivation in North-eastern Rhodesia, have been drawn to our attention to an interesting and instructive report on the tobacco industry in Nyasaland made by Mr. H. V. Payne, M.A., of Southern Rhodesia. Copies of it have just been issued free to planters in Nyasaland, many of whom have received from him much good general advice on the treatment of their crops.

In this valuable note Taylor reviews the defects of the annual re-inforcement which is so common in the marketing of tobacco crops in unsatisfactory soils. He insists that certain soils can be used successfully only for certain types of tobacco, and an issue has been made to take his problems and uncertainties to the Agricultural Director of the Department of Agriculture, who has made an exhaustive study of the message.

It is to be noted that each class of tobacco requires different treatments and different soil treatments, and their attention to the variety of soils or varieties will result in if first of all, the maximum production of the particular plants that are required. In this connection the Director of Agriculture has informed us that the character of the tobacco crop in Nyasaland is not yet determined, and that the main difficulty is to find a suitable variety.

On the following pages, Mr. Payne's questions, dealt with in detail, are summarized, but he emphasizes the need

for a continuing research work, and the desirability of a desk in the local tobacco stations of officials who should be able to advise the planters directly upon the improvement of the tobacco crop, for the best results. These steps should be done as early as possible, as only such a plan will ensure that the new lands will either produce the same quality of tobacco as the old ones, or stronger and more durable, and will not, like the old ones, prove a disappointment to the tobacco growers. No commands, place a greater strain than those placed on the planters in the enforcement meetings, with the result that the express objectives are not met.

The following statement is presented to the reader, simplifying the information given, and showing the temperature ranges at which the various types of tobacco

are grown, evaluated, and harvested. It is a statement quite suitable for the tobacco farmer who may remember them, as they were compiled only recently. Since the American seed was so good in the previous year, and Nyasaland had no tobacco until the last, it is surprising, however, that the early seed had to be imported from America, and the standard of the American type of tobacco was not reached until 1920, when the first American seed was imported.

The following table shows the temperature ranges at which the various types of tobacco are produced. It has been considered a service to the industry, and this information is required, therefore, for the improvement of the tobacco steadily. The present market is at present in progress. The market for the American type of tobacco is the value of £100 per ton, and the cost of the seed is £100 per ton, so that the cost of the seed is £100 per ton.

DISTRIBUTION

Mr. G. W. Taylor, M.P., and East Africa Bid., has obtained a unanimous division of a permanent tax of £100,000 per annum, which will be levied on tobacco, and will be the equivalent of 1 cent per pound. This will be used for the distribution of 1 cent, and 1 cent per pound, to the tobacco farmers.

OUR NYASALAND

Blantyre, October 29, 1924.

The event of the week has been the Annual General Meeting of the Nyasaland Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce at the Queen Victoria Memorial Hall, Blantyre. Mr. H. V. Taylor, President of the Chamber, who was in the chair, reviewing the services which had attended the efforts of that body said it was due to them that railway time, telegraph time, and Nyasaland time has been synchronized and made the same. They had obtained from the Government a ruling that bank charges did not constitute a part of the cost of goods for Customs purposes. It was part of the representation that had secured the abolition of fees on watchmen's guns. Through their action a Bill for the control of bush fires, a most important measure, had been drafted for submission to the Legislative Council. Again, their recommendations for the control of the tobacco industry have been placed at the disposal of Government, and the Finance Committee for which they had been chosen had sat and issued its first report. They could, therefore, claim to have many practical and valuable achievements to their credit. There had also been a record of which the Chamber might be proud.

One of the most important happenings during the year, he recalled, had been the arrival in Nyasaland of the Parliamentary Commissioner under the Chairmanship of Sir Ormsby Gore. The needs and difficulties of the Protectorate had been most ably brought to the notice of several Vice-Interventors throughout the colony by Mr. K. A. Hinde, who had unquestionably succeeded in arousing deep interest on the part of the Imperial Government in the affairs of the country.

Agricultural Adviser

Settlers and East and Central Africa—anywhere else, for that matter—do not always see eye to eye with the Director of Department of Agriculture, the most heartily esteemed Mr. J. C. Stirling, whose agricultural ideals are well known to members of the Imperial Institute, during his incumbency.

At present there is a great deal of dissatisfaction over the amount of land available for cultivation. Mr. Stirling, for his advice on this subject, turned to the veterinary staff for help, and co-operation whenever necessary, and to Mr. Stirling, the Director of Department of Agriculture, and the Association of the Colonies, and the British Empire Association, who have so finely interpreted the disposal of the cotton plantations. The assembled members were unanimous in their opinion that the visit of Mr. J. W. Macmillan, M.P., to the colony, had been a stimulus to the local agriculture, and to the local economy.

It is only for an experienced agriculturist from Ceylon (or perhaps from India) to undertake a tour of the Manafidzwa estate.

During the year under review the Agricultural Show was resuscitated, it being the first representative gathering since 1914. Its success was most encouraging to the promoters, and the Chamber hopes that it will become an established annual event of increasing interest and importance to the settled community.

Personal Events

In his speech Mr. Hinde stressed that the relations between the Colony and the Government have been growing more cordial and sympathetic, and that the Governor, Sir Charles Bowring, who had attended the meeting of the Chamber, and sympathetically discussed the views of members on such subjects as land

tribute, and may extend to Lake Nyasa, the conservation of forests, and the abolition of the duty on petrol.

The Hon. Mr. F. James succeeds Mr. Howie as Vice-President of the Chamber, and has as Vice-President Mr. J. D. Middal. Several subcommittees were appointed to fulfil committee to deal with specific subjects.

One very interesting matter brought before the meeting was the suggestion of the Acting Director of Agriculture that, if 200 subscribers would come forward and promise £5 per annum each, a *Nyassaland Journal of Agriculture* could and would be founded.

Mianje Planters' Association.

Mr. J. W. McCloskey has for long borne the burden of the Mianje Planters' Association. He has held the office of Chairman continuously since 1914, continuing with it the duties of acting secretary, and at the recent Annual General Meeting there was to be believed of his willingly forthcoming choices, but the members would bear nothing of the suggestion. Despite his objections and pleadings and his popularity of himself, gentlemanly name as his successor, he was re-elected to the Chair, with Mr. Wark as vice-chairman to assist him. The twelve men were appointed to represent the Association in delegates to their Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce.

Limpopo Country Club.

The annual general meeting of the Limpopo Country Club have been made in the twelve months that have elapsed no record to mention. In that nation the golf club house has been built, and the golf course and clubhouse are now completed and the clubroom almost ready. It is a pleasure to note that many officials in high positions are keeping in touch concerned.

Mr. F. A. Cartridge was elected President, Misses S. E. Brown and H. M. Arnott as Vice-Presidents, Mr. A. G. Carter Hon. Secretary, and Mr. J. L. B. Lumley treasurer.

It is a pleasure to note that the members' meetings and business gatherings are of singular interest. Moreover, they are provided with a public platform for giving our opinions, our hopes, our achievements

EAST AFRICAN SKY WORSHIP.

—Sir James Frazer's Lecture.

(See also "The East Africa,")

Dr. J. G. Frazer, the unknown author of "The Golden Bough," took up his subject "The Worship of the Sky in East Africa" when delivering his seventh Gilford Lecture at Edinburgh University a few days ago.

About half of the African continent, he said, had similar conceptions of a sky god, and in some of the tribes of Eastern Africa that deity was known by the very same name as that given to him by many West African tribes.

The Tuguru, about Lango, worshipped their sky god Thio, an epithet which that word means the blue sky or heaven, and the sky-god was the author and especially a place of refuge for the weary. Suddenly and unexpected events were attributed to the influence of heaven, a child with convulsions was "sent from heaven," a prosperous man was "born of heaven," and of the unfortunate, another said that "heaven had taken him." In the past death had been ascribed to heaven, now, however, sickness was regarded as the usual cause though the more inferior gods were also sometimes blamed.

Though some regarded thunder as the voice of heaven, it was more generally believed to be the voice of the sky-god, who was often a young man, and who was born of a woman and call out to the thunder gods, and in this way useless sacrifices were offered to him. Even now that God is regarded as the author of the world, he could be regarded as the sky-god, as shown by the name of the day.

Twins were closely associated with both heaven and earth. The mother was called "earth" and the infant "child of heaven." The day following that on which twins had been born was one on which nobody would till the ground, lest the sun should be prevented from falling. Twins, too, must have water to wash them, and if water is not obtained, it is gathered from dry ground and washed near a river.

The Luyia of Kenya have a legend of the origin of the world, according to which the first man was a dog.

According to the legend, when the dog was created, he began to walk about, but he was unable to find his way home again, so he went to the sky-god, who told him to go back to the earth, and that he would be welcome.

But the dog, who was very obstinate, refused to go back, whereupon the sky-god sent a flood, and the dog, who was swimming, said to the sky-god, "If you will let me go back to the earth, I will never do this again."

He was allowed to go back, and ever since he has been the ancestor of all the dogs in the world.

Another legend of the Luyia concerns the origin of the sun. According to this, the sun was created by the sky-god, who was a man, and he was given a spear, and he was told to go to the earth and drive away the darkness, but he was afraid to do this, so he asked the sky-god to give him a shield, and the sky-god said, "I will give you a shield, but you must be very honest, for if you are not, the shield will not protect you."

So the sun went to the earth, and he was given a shield, and he was told to go to the earth and drive away the darkness, but he was afraid to do this, so he asked the sky-god to give him a shield, and the sky-god said, "I will give you a shield, but you must be very honest, for if you are not, the shield will not protect you."

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AFRICA OVER A RHINO.

The famous game hunter, who has roamed the deserts of Australia, Somers, Kangaroo, and Fort Ross, for many years, based on us a few days ago a speech in which he said, "That an animal should run over him, he agreed that it might be a good thing."

A. & J. STURLY, BLANTYRE, N. S. S. LAND.

GENERAL IMPORTERS
of
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ting, Textiles, Household Goods, Stationery,

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etc., etc., and other articles required in
the Colonies and Protectorates.

MARSHALL & CO.
CARTERS AND LONDON TRUCK
Wholesale and Exporters of General Merchants.

General Agents for the British Indian Trade, Ocean
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OUR TODAY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

From our American Correspondent.

London, November 1924.

NOTES IN THE MARKET.

As my earlier commercial letter the point of having representatives in the Sudan in London I referred to, Egypt was expounded above briefly. It is therefore interesting to note that the *General Export House*, an agency recently come to head-quarters for August, which has recently come to head-quarters for August, which has recently come to head-quarters for the same point. The Sudan Chamber of Commerce also places its agents' demands are particularly worthy of notice.

Manufacturers are well aware of the absurdities of having these agents in London, and have agreed that the British Embassy's representations should discontinue the services of these agencies. Under the old system the methods, the slow, uncessing procedure being complained of by agents, were the chief complaint against which all manufacturers had to bear. This is no longer the case. The agents' implied claim of independence would give rise to take advantage of the market.

Cigarettes.

With the result of the demand and an increasing sale per capita of 100,000,000 cigarettes daily, sales increased during the month of October by 10% each week. The total sales in the U.S. in recent weeks amounts of 600,000,000 cigarettes, and it is thought to satisfy all requirements.

Report.

Having considered all requirements, the total exports from the Sudan for the year should reach approximately 100,000,000 cigarettes, the demand is still increasing. The present production is estimated to be 100,000,000, and it is expected to increase to 150,000,000. This figure is based on an estimated increase of 10% per annum.

Tobacco Acceptances.

It is with pleasure to inform you that the following acceptances were received from the world:—
The United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and accommodation, but in view of the high cost of living, the expenses on the part of the customer will be the responsibility of the British烟叶公司.

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month of September were valued at £34,102. This is a sound figure, for however, as far as the tobacco section is concerned, the demonstrates that stocks held by American companies are steadily increasing, and are attempting to obtain supplies direct from the Sudan. This sends a signal of alarm, as the will then expand, and will go one forward for export after mid-December.

French Soap.

Attention to the supply of soap in the British market by French brands, to which special attention has recently been given, is continuing. It is interesting to note that prices of the latter have suddenly risen from 26s. to 10s. per case of 240 pieces, as against 18s. per case before the war. The price of 10s. per case is now 10s. per case, and the market has been flooded.

Matches.

With the C. & G. matches manufacturer ever finding the market very difficult, he has now taken boxes of 1000 matches, and has sold them at 1s. 6d. per box. The cost of production is about 1s. 4d. per box, so that the manufacturer is about 10% to 20% profit. The factory is working at an enormous rate, owing to the demand of cigarette manufacturers, who buy 10s. per box of 1000 matches.

According to his calculations, 10,000,000 cigarettes are sold daily, or 100,000,000 boxes of 1000 matches.

Take also, as the C. & G. should therefore require no compensation, to my mind, to show that the local field is worth of cultivation by British manufacturers, as we know, Sweden held sway, but was superseded by Japan during the war, since when Sweden has never regained her position, though Japan has had a good deal of difficulty in getting into the market, and is still unable to meet Japanese competition.

It is with pleasure to inform you that the British manufacturer is still in the market, but is not able to compete with the Japanese.

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COTTON AND DRAPEL CO. LTD.

Agents for the Royal Egyptian Cotton Company.

EGYPTIAN MANUFACTURED COTTON AND DRAPERY MATERIALS.

COTTON SWAFTS, COTTON FABRICS, COTTON LINENS, COTTON CLOTHES, COTTON CLOTHING.

COTTON CLOTHING, COTTON LINENS, COTTON FABRICS, COTTON SWAFTS.

For all particular supply to London and Liverpool.

200

OUR BEIRA LETTER.

See our *Letter*, Oct. 9, 1910.

THE reference to my speech of October 21, 1910, to the effect that the Governor had, in his words, "made to the *Beira* workers this in this word," is correct. The Governor did, no doubt, on instructions from the Cabinet, and did not send any communication to the *Beira* workers in terms of any kind of strike terms. The Governor, in fact, had issued a circular to all the strikers when the latter, after vacillating, at last, did present a resolution asking him for his reflection upon his Executive. On account of the kind of striking words uttered by a strike leader, the Governor had to take action, so he did.

The police informed this to the strikers, and they, however, all said nothing more than to remain in meeting to enforce the order. These policemen, with the individual who was in command of the police force, went to meet the Commandant of the police, who sent to the spot. After this, the *Beira* workers did not strike again. Monday, September 18, 1910, the various aspects of the peace treaty had been agreed upon, and that they should submit their demands to the *Beira* Government. After this, the strikers again struck, and this time they did not demand any thing. After this, the government sent an ultimatum to the strikers, and when this came, the strikers again struck.

The Governor, however, did not wait long before he met the strikers, and the former agreed with the strikers. This agreement was to be put into effect on Sept. 20, 1910. The Governor agreed to deal with the strikers, and the strikers promised to end their strike. The Governor, however, did not do this, and it is now November 29, 1910, and the strike still continues.

The strikers are mostly, and are being supported by the British, French, German, and other European countries.

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BEIRA'S PROGRESS.

See our *Letter*, Oct. 9, 1910.

The amount of the total trade movement of the port of *Beira* during the first nine months of the year has aggregated to 18,213 tons, compared with a total of 18,213 tons during the corresponding period of 1910. The increase is therefore over one per cent., a sum which is a confirmation of the statement made by the port authorities during the first half of the year that the total trade for the port for 1911 is almost exactly 100,000 tons. These figures will be found in the tables, page 100.

EAST AFRICAN SHIPPING.

Report of the Imperial shipping committee.

The Imperial Shipping Committee has issued a summary report of its investigation, made at the instance of the Joint African Council, into the question of a charter to a satisfactory arrangement between the shipping companies interested in the trade between the East Coast of Africa from *Beira* (including southwards) and "Umtali." Their hurried report has not yet been completed, but this interim report, regarded as useful in the public interest, has been

having deserted the earlier war time, and post-war period. The shipping services to East Africa, and drawn attention to the recent reorganization of the Committee referred to as being in shipping services. The organization of the Committee, as an occasional Conference of shipowners and managers, and the like, and the annual meeting of the conference, and some account on public shipping, the sailing of the ships, and the shipping should be a great benefit to all the shipping services. The Committee has also decided that if the general conference of shipowners and managers, and the like, should be held in *Beira*, all the shipping services to East Africa, and drawn attention to the recent reorganization of the Committee referred to as being in shipping services. The organization of the Committee, as an occasional Conference of shipowners and managers, and the like, and the annual meeting of the conference, and some account on public shipping, the sailing of the ships, and the shipping should be a great benefit to all the shipping services.

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers in supporting the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its chief objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, by any information which readers are willing to give for that purpose shall be cordially welcomed.

Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents, and agents seeking information, or to make known to the public their use of this journal in such matters,

Firms in East Africa are invited to give us the address of their London representatives, or American companies that import it in their way, and Home houses are for the same reason invited to notify us of their agents in East and Central Africa.

Information from London, from 12 p.m. until the Tuesday.

Merchant Shipping is required by United States Department of Commerce to be anxious to obtain an American agency for grey-sheets and coloured cotton

statistics. Information of the formation of exports last month, and of the Department of Overseas Trade inquiry, will be given in full in our Abysinnian on the following page.

The recent agricultural census of Kenya shows that in the twelve months to June 1923 there were produced 1,450,000 cwt. of clean cotton, of which 1,000,000 cwt. was the estimated crop for the last twelve months; the yield per acre for the last twelve months is still 1,000 cwt.

Statistics of the foreign trade of Uganda during the first eight months of the year show how markedly the purchasing power of the country is growing, and what scope is offered to British manufacturers and merchants, who at present do some 15 per cent. of the total foreign trade of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Government imports over the same months are very considerably, or at least of some 10 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1923-24. Most important of all, however, is the fact that the AE imports to-day exceed the imports by railway between

Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and also those from Rhodesia, and that the imports of motor vehicles (motor cars, motor cycles, and motor tricycles) have increased 100 per cent.

But public imports are of more interest to most merchants. Here a few of the items are most significant. Cotton piece goods imports are up from 333,229 metres to no less than 705,558 metres, coffee from 333 to 1,053 tons, flour from 4,677 to 6,939 tons and sacks from 1,116 to 1,587 tons. Amongst other commodities tea imports totalled 800 tons, those of tobacco 150 tons, those of soap 1,343 tons and petroleum 62,128 cases (as compared with 41,525 cases previously).

The Natives of Kenya says the Board of Trade Journal, containing some 50 per cent. of the tobacco and cigarettes imported into the Colony, while the proportion is relatively large in other lines. This is due to the fact that the British manufacturer would do well to bear in mind, in connection therewith the fact that low first cost is still the native's chief desire. Quality is a secondary consideration.

In the last week for which the Customs figures are to hand there were imported across Kenya and Uganda through Mombasa 1,600 packages of cement, 1,100 sheets of iron and steel, 1,135 cotton and other manufactured articles, 1,600 vehicles and 1,000 of cotton piece goods, and 1,000 of disinfected

butcher meat. During the month for the week ending the 10th was 1,300 bags of the Great Lakes, 1,100 to Lake Victoria, 1,000 to Lake Rudolf, 1,000 to Mombasa, and 600 to Hilozi - 1,500 to Kisumu, 1,000 to Lake Victoria, and 1,000 to Lake Rudolf. The figures for the month ending the 10th were 1,300 bags of the Great Lakes, 1,100 to Lake Victoria, 1,000 to Lake Rudolf, 1,000 to Mombasa, and 600 to Hilozi - 1,500 to Kisumu, 1,000 to Lake Victoria, and 1,000 to Lake Rudolf.

It is interesting to note that the number of vehicles in Uganda has increased 100 per cent. in the last year, and that the number of motor vehicles has increased 100 per cent. in the last six months. But the number of motor vehicles in East Africa has probably increased 100 per cent., particularly since the opening of the Uganda railway, and the trend indicates that the number of motor vehicles will increase 100 per cent. in the next six months.

It is interesting to note that the number of motor vehicles in Uganda has increased 100 per cent. in the last year, and that the number of motor vehicles in East Africa has probably increased 100 per cent., particularly since the opening of the Uganda railway, and the trend indicates that the number of motor vehicles will increase 100 per cent. in the next six months.

Mr. Assistant Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the South Central Economic Board, quoted as saying that the Spanish-American War, the increase in trade, the prospecting of new roads and the improvement of existing roads, offer great possibilities of rapid increased demand for motor vehicles.

The types required for use in the Sudan are given as (1) light vehicles for official meetings and the transport of small consignments of general goods, such as maize and haggard, (2) medium-sized vehicles for the transport of goods only, (3) the traction type of vehicle for bulk loads, such as wheat.

Motor vehicles are required to fit the roads and the traffic conditions of the Sudan, and to meet the economic possibility of the market, and the cost of production.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR THE TRUTH ABOUT EAST AFRICAN PROBLEMS

SIR.—I should like offering any criticism at the moment on anything which the late Bishop of Nairobi may have written as he cannot now reply, and because he, beyond doubt, rendered great service to my friend by so doing. I do not know how much respect is given to what he says. I do not think that in the interests of our country it is altogether right to let the examples about soldiers in Kenya go unchallenged.

In the Indian case, "that the settlers had a good cause against their claims is admitted." What I deny is that when they admitted that war against their king was to be resisted as a violation of young colonists. While I thankfully acknowledge the admission in the first sentence—which gives the blander of some of the English clerics in India and others at home—4 most strenuously deny the charge that the settlers in any way whatsoever prepared a war against their king.

I was living in Kenya, attending the Indian army at Mombasa in my day, before the terrible stories of the contemptible were so alleged against them by the late Bishop. There are no KORPS now in Kenya, or the whole Empire, than the Native Army, which was assumed by the Duke of York, with 800 men, to defend the coming back to the country. The natives of the settlers in Kenya, like all other communities, fought King and Empire on scores of battle-fields. They have shown their ability to lead to victory amidst the awful horrors of war.

Two men far war more than those who have been throught out, but one who has led and who in war are men of heads, eyes, and hearts, is a better man than is qualified in my opinion than such to lead the paths of war. There are no men more keen to see the triumphs than those in Kenya, certainly none less ready to burn living. Such men always will be found in the ranks of the Empire, will be found in the Empire.

The British Empire, in which we are now to be included, is the Empire of Rhodes, formed by the usurpation from England now in Kenya, and of Rhodes along the line. A real Rhodes man leads Africa to-day, a man of vision and enterprise, and he has the compliance of the natives. Just because there are in Kenya to-day some of the finest sons, heroes, and fighters that the world in arms can produce, there is every hope of a strong, continuing federation.

Yours very truly,
H. J. F. D.,
Editor, *Kenya Standard*.
Mombasa, Nov. 21, 1923.

U.S.—I need hardly say above I have now got my "blowers" atatherian stating that the late Bishop and his colleagues appear to be well pleased with the work and influence of the European Clerics, who is believed to recognize that the Native Bondi, indeed, is gradually becoming employed on the inland roads and roads coming in contact with civilization. There are illustrations taken out of Africa in the last four months in Kenya's youngest son, and not only the writer of attending every day to his business, seen his self, but his hopes remain, more than ever, blindingly bright. His career will be the best ever. Philanthropy and the church, the farm, and the family being the three main elements in life.

Yours sincerely,
R. J. FUELWOOD & BLAND.
22, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.

Several of my friends and I personally call on him in East Africa, whom I appreciated the importance of this article by the late Bishop. I am afraid that the late Bishop did not fully realize the importance of his statement that the European Clerics do not like disarming the populations of their colonies. The late Bishop was, I think, a sincere Christian, but he was not fully up to date in his knowledge of the situation. He was living easy and so practicing pacifism, and I am afraid you would have liked with me to think that he was not fully informed, and that he had not been able to withdraw from opposing the war.

Yours faithfully,
R. J. FUELWOOD & BLAND.

Mombasa, Nov. 22, 1923.

HULL AND EAST AFRICA.

Mr. Lester Morris, Director of Publicity for the Port of Hull, addressed a very interesting meeting at the British Empire Institute, Whitefriars, recently, as well as leaders from

East Africa. Mr. Edward Denton, President of Hull Chamber of Commerce, presided over the meeting, which was opened with a speech by Mr. Lester Morris, from the Vice-Chairman of Hull Council, Mr. Edward Denton, President of the Hull Chamber of Commerce and Shipping, both of whom are very keen in making known to the world the facilities, ports, and products, and the ever-expanding East Coast trade.

Mr. Denton, well known throughout the opportunities for the east coast ports of Hull and Grimsby and East Africa, said, "we understand that

it is generally agreed that there will be an increase in the number of ships coming to the port of Hull and the number of arrivals will be increased."

Mr. Lester Morris, in his address, said that the port of Hull is rapidly increasing its tonnage and its advertising budget is doubled every year.

Mr. Edward Denton, in his speech, said that the port of Hull, which has a population of 300,000, is a port of refuge for 1,000,000 people, and that the port is a port of refuge for 1,000,000 people.

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R. J. FUELWOOD & BLAND'S
AGENTS TO S. AFRICA
POLYGRAPHOGRAPHING
PRINTERS

22, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.

London, Nov. 22, 1923.

EAST AFRICA

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BRITISH EAST
Karangwa left Mombasa November 16 for
Mombasa arrived Zanzibar November 17.
Chandia arrived British East Africa November 17.

British East Africa
Unyamwezi arrived Port Blair November 18.
Alderman left Port Blair November 18.

Clan MacIntyre from South African portwards
Arrived Durban November 19.

CLAN ELIZABETH HARRISON
Portsmouth left Kedda and East
African ports due Glasgow November 20.
Clan MacIntyre 22 Glasgow to Red Sea and
African ports left Port Blair November 21.

SCOTTISH MARITIME
City of Madrid left London November 20 for
Dundrum Deltina Bay and Bengal.
Clyde left London November 21 for South
Africa and Delagoa Bay.

City of Evansville arrived Zanzibar November
22 en route to Delagoa Bay and Bengal.

CLAN ELIZABETH HARRISON
Portsmouth left London November 23 for
South Africa and Indian and Persian Gulf.

Stretton Hall arrived Bengal November 24.
Dundrum Castle arrived Bengal November 25.
The Royalist left Bengal November 26.
London to African ports and Bengal November 27.

HARRISON
Portsmouth left London November 28 for
South Africa and Indian and Persian Gulf.

Clan MacIntyre arrived Bengal November 29.
Dundrum Castle arrived Bengal November 30.

The Royalist left Bengal December 1.
London to African ports and Bengal December 2.

CLAN ELIZABETH HARRISON
Portsmouth left London December 3 for
South Africa and Indian and Persian Gulf.

Dundrum Castle arrived Bengal December 4.
The Royalist left Bengal December 5.

Clan MacIntyre arrived Bengal December 6.
London to African ports and Bengal December 7.

CLAN ELIZABETH HARRISON
Portsmouth left London December 8 for
South Africa and Indian and Persian Gulf.

Dundrum Castle arrived Bengal December 9.
The Royalist left Bengal December 10.

CLAN ELIZABETH HARRISON
Portsmouth left London December 11 for
South Africa and Indian and Persian Gulf.

Dundrum Castle arrived Bengal December 12.
The Royalist left Bengal December 13.

CLAN ELIZABETH HARRISON
Portsmouth left London December 14 for
South Africa and Indian and Persian Gulf.

Dundrum Castle arrived Bengal December 15.
The Royalist left Bengal December 16.

CLAN ELIZABETH HARRISON
Portsmouth left London December 17 for
South Africa and Indian and Persian Gulf.

Dundrum Castle arrived Bengal December 18.
The Royalist left Bengal December 19.

CLAN ELIZABETH HARRISON
Portsmouth left London December 20 for
South Africa and Indian and Persian Gulf.

Dundrum Castle arrived Bengal December 21.
The Royalist left Bengal December 22.

GENERAL TRADE
London to the Zambezi
Dundrum Castle arrived Bengal December 23.
Madagascar and Portuguese South Africa
Algoa Bay and Portuguese South Africa November 23.

British and Portuguese East Africa and Gambia
Matabeleland November 24 for Matabeleland
General Service left Matabeleland November 25
for Aden.

UNIONCASTER
Brenton Castle arrived Bengal December 24.
Dundrum Castle left Bengal November 25 on
route to New York.

Brenton Castle arrived Port Said November
26 via Alexandria.

Brenton Castle arrived Port Said November 27 for
Matai via Suez.

Brenton Castle left Bengal December 28 for
London.

Brenton Castle arrived London November 29
via Alexandria.

Brenton Castle arrived London November 30 for
London via the Cape.

Brenton Castle arrived London December 1 for
London via the Cape.

Brenton Castle arrived London December 2 for
London.

Brenton Castle arrived London December 3 for
London.

Brenton Castle arrived London December 4 for
London.

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

Mr. J. S. Mitchell, Esq., General Agent for London
20th inst. via Liverpool and Ceylon to Zanzibar.

Mr. A. W. River Northern, Vice President
1st class.

Mr. E. G. G. Mawson, Vice President
1st class.

Mr. J. R. McMillan, Vice President
1st class.

Mr. J. T. C. Lyle, Vice President
1st class.

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1st class.

THE SANDFORD COLONIAL DRUG STORE

Manufacturers of
Colonial Agents

To Preserve Health and Strength

Physical health and mental energy can only be maintained if you make sure of nutritious, easily digested food, especially in the tropics where the climate is so changeable. A cup of Ovaltine every day adds one luxury, one that's easily digested, in taste and texture and ensures sound, restful sleep.

This delicious preparation of the concentrate is a pleasant, easily digested drink, and contains all the essential factors necessary for a complete and balanced diet. Brew it for a minute with weak, concentrated evaporated milk.

ovaltine
TONIC DRINK

Bitterus Bran, Herbs and Roots

THE ITINERARY OF EAST AFRICAN COMMISSIONERS



With this issue we send our
heartiest Christmas greetings to
all our East African friends,
and especially to those in
the Hindu community.
We wish them a happy
HOLIDAY AND PEACEFUL
HAPPINESS IN THE NEW YEAR.
And with all our best
and good WISHES, on the last Day we shall remember
you and drink your health.

THE ROYAL VOYAGE.

THE following announcement is issued for the reader:
A VICTORIAN BOAT TRIP—DO YOU REMEMBER
WHICH THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK TOOK TO TAKE
THEIR FIRST HOLIDAY?

The ancient Eritrean port of Massaua should meet
royalty south east and pass between Cirenaica and
Sardinia through the Straits of Bonifacio. The passengers
will have a pleasant view of the silent, capped mountains
and the sea from the home of Abyssinia and when
they pass the port of Massaua they will see the
famous Stromboli, a low island, 22 miles away, with
a single cone of smoke rising from its crater. The
island is built up of lava and sand, and the sea
is calm with the rest of the great southern oceans.
The wife of the steamer at Massaua will be the
most beautiful waiting room in the world.

On the 1st January the steamer "Melpomene" will
change, and the steamer "Tigris" will continue west
across the Red Sea and encircle far out at sea to the
coast of the East African colony of Leopoldville.
The steamer "Tigris" will be followed by the steamer "Leopoldville", which will be followed by the
steamer "Kivu" and the steamer "Mulgula".

But the "Mulgula" will stop at Kassala, about above
the road that goes down to Sennar. Between the left
and right banks of the Blue Nile there is a
steamer "Kivu" and the steamer "Mulgula".

The steamer "Kivu" will be followed by the steamer "Leopoldville" and the steamer "Mulgula".
The steamer "Leopoldville" will be followed by the steamer "Kivu".

The steamer "Kivu" will be followed by the steamer "Leopoldville".
The steamer "Leopoldville" will be followed by the steamer "Kivu".
The steamer "Kivu" will be followed by the steamer "Leopoldville".

The steamer "Leopoldville" will be followed by the steamer "Kivu".
The steamer "Kivu" will be followed by the steamer "Leopoldville".

At the end of the year, the steamer "Kivu" will be followed by the steamer "Leopoldville".
The steamer "Leopoldville" will be followed by the steamer "Kivu".

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THE NEW VENGEY AND KENYA PROSPECTUS OF EXHIBITION

IT is now time to bring the present position of the Kenya and Uganda Commissioners into focus and to bring the exhibition of 1924 into the following schedule of events:

The Government will take part.

Tanganyika—The Government over the Karamoja Territory will take part.

Germany—Participation is to be arranged.

There is a little doubt that Germany will be represented.

Austria—Very likely.

Sweden—The Government of the Coöperation Committee will take part.

Switzerland—Participation is to be arranged.

U.S.A.—No entry has been received, but it is

expected that when received it will be in the negative.

Zanzibar—Participation recommended.

These indications from the more than 100 Kenyans will definitely take place in other countries in Kenya.

Imports—Exhibitors from Great Britain show that there is still no entry from Nederlandsch Indie.

Exports—Co-operative Society—Kenya.

Various contributions are still given in different countries.

With certain people even thinking that they should go into it again to impress the Kenya Congress.

Wholly or partially subsidiary to the Publicity Office and subordinate to the Ministry.

We do not consider that there can be another

placed so far however excellent may be the new London exhibition and equipment of it against a new London exhibition.

Kenya has a large number of exhibits ready for the exhibition.

Kenya has the largest number of exhibits in the whole of Africa at the present time.

Kenya is the largest single exhibitor and completed a record for quantity and quality of the products.

It is difficult to understand what the Kenyans must be interested in showing.

Many of the firms mentioned are the same old names of prominent firms in the home and foreign trade markets.

The money of the Kenyan Government is available to assist in getting up the exhibition.

Kenya has had a long history of exports and

the best of the Kenyan products have come from the highlands.

The Kenyans do not let them just leave from home.

They are big enough to keep their money in the bank.

The high map does not seem to show the country on the Kenya Railways. One could hardly think that the Kenyans had forgotten about the railway which had been built over 100 years ago.

I feel certain that they do not want to refer to themselves as "Kenya".

Kenya is continuing the work of the 1923 exhibition that the Kenyans still have done in their country.

It is now time to begin the planning of an inch high book, the "Kenya Prospectus" which does not leave the south and ends up with the last page without a stamp.

OUR FIELD TRIP

BY JOHN ORMSBIE, M.A., D.Litt.

ON THE WAY TO TANGANYIKA, OCTOBER 28, 1924

WE have come out here to do our bit by the International Conference to stimulate our own country's export trade and to visit the surrounding countries.

We are bound to return in the next week to the U.S.A. and then to Paris in December.

On our way, we have got to travel about in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and other countries on the East African frontier.

We have also to visit some of the tributaries of the Nile and to go to the Argentine to pay our respects to the Emperor and the Queen.

None of these areas are well to do in gold, anticipate us to go to the Kenyans with a batch of questions that may prove somewhat disconcerting.

The Ormsby more, however, knows how to treat questions he does not mean to answer. Tanganyika found that our "warrior" will ask the Commissioners to open the Native Market, differ with the Mayor over the regulations and be present at a farewell dinner at the Stanley Hotel.

IMPROVED FACILITIES

Some interesting correspondence has been passed between the U.S. Station and the chairman of Chamber of Commerce and his Government relative to our, and railway facilities. For many years there

has been a great deal of trouble in abusing accommodation, cranes, storage, and similar facilities.

With the completion of the new Nairobi Pier at Mombasa, it is expected to be a centre of trade about which all business matters will be radically improved. But the "Intransigence" of acts and Government has

had to pay its share in the trap. It is apparent that

Kenya's commercial development is to be based upon improved accommodations and facilities for the "groups" increased traffic that is to find an outlet near Africa.

Kenya has made a good start in this direction, and now subjective publications, conferences, meetings,

COLONIAL PAINTERS

Kenya has a good deal of ground to make descriptive of its resources, and the Government has to send in a monthly report, returning to the Colony Government with regard to its labour force of 10 or 12,000 men.

Employed in various kinds of labour, mostly in agriculture, fishing, mining, timber cutting, and the like, the men are to be paid a minimum wage of £1 per month.

It is however, the opinion of the Colonial Secretary that £1 per month is a very low wage.

The Kenyans, however, do not care much about the money of the European.

Colour advertisements are to be used throughout the country. The European is generally

negligent concerning racial pride and colour, and the European appears to point of view, if one looks hard, they are liable to argue one must be prepared to face whatever

impeding the way of new strange conditions.

But as a result there is to this day, according to India, no ranking in the teams of the half a European.

Indeed, the Native Police should have been better equipped, but still lack a great deal of discipline.

The Police have good posts, with the idea of passing.

The Native Police must have a higher standard of behaviour than the European, and it has to do with the law.

The Native policeman represents the law. They are supposed to be the right sort of people and therefore

KENYA'S BELIEF MAP.

BY JAMES C. MCKEE, LL.B.

THE author is a member of the Bar.

He is also a member of the Commonwealth of

Loyalty and Goodwill.

The author is a member of the Commonwealth of

Goodwill and Loyalty.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

HAROLD GIBBON

10, New Oxford Street, W.C.

December 21, 1911.

To the Editor, EAST AFRICA,

10, New Oxford Street, W.C.

Dear Sir.—It occurs to me that you may possibly be able to tell me where Ayasland cigarettes are obtainable in England.

I obtained some at the British Empire Exhibition, and was so pleased with them—they are far and away better than any cigarette sold at popular prices in England—that I have, since the closing of the Exhibition, been endeavouring to discover whence they can be obtained in London. Could you possibly have any desired information?

Yours faithfully,

HAROLD GIBBON.

Editor.—I have just informed our brother that we have received your letter.

Editor.—We have just received your letter, and are sending you a copy of the "Kenya Gold Company's Annual Report for 1910-11." It is a very interesting document.

TANANARIVE, Madagascar.

Dear Sirs.—I would like to thank you for your interesting reply to my letter of November 10th, and to assure you that we are very much obliged to you for your kind advice.

Editor.—I am sorry to say that we will be unable to do so. However, now that we are in Africa it is difficult to speak of the districts.

Yours very truly,

J. G. COOPER.

COVINGTON ROAD, 10.

Editor.—I have published
this day in the "Daily Mail" a shortgoing
advertisement.

WHERE TO BUY IN TANGANYIKA
AFRICAN HOTELS AND STORES,
W. H. COOPER & CO., LTD.
Entombed, P.O. Box 100, General Room.

VALUATIONS of every description. REPORTS
ON ESTATES. Partnership, Proprietary
and other concerns—undertaken on commission basis
by experienced Surveyors.

SHOOTING TRIP ARRANGED.

H. M. ROSS,
Tanga, East African Territory.

European one of his soldiers stopped an askir, who had committed a law offence, and wanted to know why he was stopping him with a bullet under his arm. Instead of doing the black policeman sounded the alarm and brought the necessary assistance. The European was arrested and made a request of the police prosecutor for a substantial fine, was sentenced to the sum of £10. So civilisation progresses in Darkest Africa.

MOMBASA COMMERCIAL NOTES

Mombasa, December 3, 1911.—
TRADE in Mombasa is becoming noticeably brisker, and for many months has been very well indeed.

The large amount of cargo coming inwards by the Kilindini pier from the accompanying steamer on general occasions being so overladen that consignments have been landed at a small temporary jetty intended for the private branch of the Uganda Railway only. Importers shippers have had to be satisfied at Kilindini pier for the storage of goods and distinguished has even had to be stopped while consignees removed some of their importers' goods to make room for the arrivals.

The Mombasa port has been busily engaged sending assistance to the steamer which is receiving a shipment of gunny bags and is about to leave for Zanzibar, looking forward to the early opening of our new deep water pier, as that will increase the facilities and so remove the congestion which now sometimes hinders importers' business.

NEW RENTAL APPOINTMENT

The Colonial Office is advertising for an assistant ethnography researcher officer for Kenya. Requirements described in advertisement, a year's salary £1,100, readership of 100,000 words per month.

A first class education in the sciences, particularly in the field of ethnography, is essential.

The post will require a grant of a sum of remunerative service (varying from twenty to forty months) for an amount of five thousand pounds, plus a month of respite with two days' pay daily, when the officer is not returning to Britain, which exclusive end the periods of the voyages.

The appointment is renewable and subject to two years probation.

Applications for Assistant Ethnography required to be sent to the Colonial Office, Whitehall, S.W.1, before December 20th, 1911.

ZANZIBAR CLOVES

On the official proclamation of the Amritsar Government declares that the bonus to clove growers for the current year is now payable at the rate of £15 per hundred bearing clove trees.

Many of the clove pickers who have returned from Pemba are now harvesting their bar's crop. This season is reported as unusually good in Pemba, the picking and drying having been favored by an entire absence of rain.

PARTICULARS OF
Farms for Sale in Kenya Colony

can be obtained from
Messrs. COOPER & REES
State Agents, 12, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C. 3.
TELEGRAMS: "KIRKE".
TELEPHONE: 5117-18-19.

VALUATIONS of every description. REPORTS
ON ESTATES. Partnership, Proprietary
and other concerns—undertaken on commission basis
by experienced Surveyors.

SHOOTING TRIP ARRANGED.

H. M. ROSS,
Tanga, East African Territory.

OUR BYASS AND BETTER

BY J. H. VAN DER HORST, M.D., F.R.C.P.

THE RECENT INFLUENCE
Interest in our tobacco has been very great in the
Chinese areas—the representatives of the Chinese
Tobacco Growing Association, the Chinese Tobacco
Association has now been published, and the Chinese
are buying as quickly as possible to supply their
own needs and export. Our average output is
now 10,000,000 kilos per annum, shipped mostly from
the port of Batavia.

TO THE TRADE IN LONDON

The season in Nyaabar has been over, but they were
and still are being harvested, though the weather
has been bad for most of the time, but the crop is
satisfactory, so far, after the badness of the two
previous years, and a number of plantations have
thought that the tobacco industry will bring in
one more on its side. Altogether about four thousand
hectares of good tobacco have been sown.

Promising the increased acreage which is being
planted with this crop has been mentioned by many
planters as being at the moment, and I pray
for suitable weather in the future, so that it may
be in place.

In the indications so far, the general climatic
maladies that the weather will be bad, there are
going to be a number of planters having a small
holiday in Nyaabar. I hope next year I and all
Nyaabar planters will be better than this year, after
a treat of three or four days' sailing from Nyaabar
with an ice storm, and a long stay in the port
and in Batavia or Lembar. But S. S. and Co. have
found it to be a sensible suggestion to have a
small stock of tobacco, which is to be sold

in the port of Nyaabar, so that the planters can
have a good market for their tobacco, and the
Kraal, who is a good man, would be a record in
Nyaabar, too. The market in Lembar is strong
and the Kraal agrees. Therefore the ingredients
help to make him, which should be, if he agrees,
negotiating committee.

I have often wondered why some of our tobacco
is not more appreciated in Europe, and I have
therefore asked a number of our planters to
send me samples of their tobacco, so that I
can send them to Europe, and see what they
think.

It is a good tobacco, and the reason why it is
not more appreciated is a good one of interest, apart
from other considerations. Any employer in English
trade will, I think, bear me out.

OUR POPULAR CLOVER

Many of us buy our own special "social weekly." His
Excellency Sir Charles Bowring has made his head
quarters while he is visiting the southern districts, and
I state in all seriousness, concert and sporting events
of all sorts and all good things come to us and end
in a couple of days' absence. Excellency, I say! How
many of us will return to Olympus, leaving us with
more pleasant memories of their invaluable kindness,
courtesy and wonderful hospitality.

N.Y.V.H.

PERSONS WANTED in every high class Scottish
and English Manufacturer at each of the following
ports:—
Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Dar es Salaam,
Zanzibar, Beira, Lourenço Marques, and
Portuguese East Africa.

NYASALAND'S MINERALS

In our recent paper "Nyasaland's Minerals,"
I mentioned that the first mineral survey
was given to the Native Affairs Department.
Recently the Native Affairs Department
has issued a circular to the Native Affairs
Department, asking for information as to the
minerals of Nyasaland, and the Native Affairs
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During the same period, the Native Affairs
Department has issued a circular to the
Native Affairs Department, asking for information
as to the minerals of Nyasaland, and the
Native Affairs Department could obtain. More
ever, the Native Affairs Department, Associations were
invited to the Native Affairs Department for the purpose of discussing
functions of Native Affairs and others of agricultural
importance. The Native Affairs Department directed and
immediate benefit was set of enlightened and practical
advice.

The field-work accomplished the most noteworthy
investigations have been carried on in the copper-cobalt
field, tailoring operations on the Chilima's shield,
and the supply of water to various districts. Investigations
on these and other subjects are now in progress,
preparation and will form valuable contributions to the
bulletin.

Investigations as recently made in these columns
Perhaps the most general interest is the reference to
the copper being the best investigation of commercial
possibilities of a local mining industry. The Native
Investigation of Nyasaland can give Portland cement,
natural cement and hydraulic lime of good quality, and
though probabilities are not yet known, therefore
there is the industrial aspect that needs determination.

A NEW MEDICAL DISORDER

The new medical disorder in the Bantu of the British
Territory of Nyasaland, in medical terms, need not frighten
anyone. It is called the "lotion," now a well
known Nyasaland plaster, made a mixture of sugar
candy and oil, the sugar candy being the product of a
proteins, a doctor, and every planter, farmer and other
East African not domiciled in the British Colony,
of a medical officer, agrees Dr. Old's opinion.

Dr. Old's opinion is that the disease is a
cancerous condition, and he gives the following
case of cancer that we had together in 1907, in a male
Bantu native of Nyasaland, which he thinks is the first
that has been scientifically proved. I believe that the
medical officer at Chirone, who must have the credit
of first suspecting it was a Captain Fox. He sent it
up to me, as a medical officer at Zomba at the
time for confirmation. I agreed that it was an epithelioma
and asked Dr. J. B. Walker, then in charge of the
Cavingstone Memorial Hospital, to remove it. I
believe that it was removed without any operation, as I
then sent the specimen to the Imperial Cancer Research
Fund, London, and so far as I recollect, heard no more
about it. Dr. Walker has now ascertained that the
tumor is found the specimens in their museum and
further examination. Dr. B. A. Murray has been
microscopical sections prepared, and the evidence
outlines clinches our clinical diagnosis. I did not hear
of any case at other doctors' hands, but since that
I mentioned above I have had the number of malignant
diseases, one a sarcoma of the parotid gland of the
skull in a young native boy, a carcinoma of the breast
which quickly ended fatally, and a carcinoma
of the larynx in a Manganga woman, the medical
epithelioma cancer of the tongue of a Negro woman.

EAST AFRICA

Bellary, then crossed over into the hills, where he was without shelter, and after a walk of 12 miles, he reached a small town called Kiboko.

At Kiboko he found a man who had been as much a thief and a trouble maker as any. He was usually drunk and when sober he would always be quarreling with his wife andonic Echis (the other two ports he visited, Mombasa and Lamu, he found to be peaceful and quiet).

He had a wife and two children, and he was living on a small plot of land which he had obtained by giving them a mule and a gun.

He had a gun and a rifle, and he was living on a small plot of land which he had obtained by giving them a mule and a gun.

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PERSONAL TOUCH

The Editor is glad to inform our African friends that he has now completed his tour of duty in Central Africa, and will be back in time to meet such readers during

the coming week. He will be in Nairobi Saturday and Sunday, and on Monday and Tuesday will be in Mombasa, and on Wednesday and Thursday will be in Lamu, and on Friday and Saturday will be in Mombasa again.

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LES SPIRITS DE CORPS

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WHAT EAST AFRICANS THINK

Letters to the Editor

The Editor welcomes communications from readers, who are asked to give full name and address, whether the letter is to be published or kept for information only. "Editorial Pencil" does not necessarily identify itself with the writer thereof, but will gladly note this communication for its readers.

All communications should be addressed to the Editor at 83rd Great Russell Street, London, W.C., Telephone: Mission 2077.

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OUR SUDAN COMMERCIAL LETTER

From our Resident Commercial Correspondent.

Acknowledged September 8, 1923.

RECENT reports to hand from the southern areas of the Sudan show that the rainfall has provided sufficient rain-time to ensure an excellent crop of cotton. At the moment therefore there is little grain for local needs, though will be necessary to import durum from the central and northern areas which means that there will be additional tonnage available for shipment of grain and other commodities.

With the Blue Nile flowing extremely high it has been made difficult by the exceptionally heavy demands from the Cataract being due to the heavy rainfall recently received at the right moment. Cotton seedlings were found in all varieties were able to break out old stocks and make room for the new. Under existing circumstances there seems to be no cause for anxiety from the above source, except for a prolonged dry spell which would turn the remains of 200,000 acres of cotton and the rest of the crops to dust. This is however the case the crop was harvested. Since

the cotton crop is now harvested and the market is saturated with cotton seedlings from the Cataract area, the market is now 30% with smaller quantities still as yet come forward. The present price of cotton is £10 per cwt. against the £10.50 per cwt. of November last year. The market is now £10.50 per cwt. and the cotton is £10.50 per cwt.

At present the market is controlled by the following companies:

1. The Sudan Cotton Corporation, 2. The Sudan Cotton Company, 3. The Sudan Cotton Syndicate, 4. The Sudan Cotton Marketing Board.

These names represent the major producers. In this quarter of a century we have seen their names on the market change from time to time, and the present situation is still working out. The latest news is that the Sudan Cotton Marketing Board has sold its 25% interest in the Sudan Cotton Syndicate to the Sudan Cotton Corporation. The intention is to merge the two bodies into one, and the new body will be known as the Sudan Cotton Marketing Board.

Commercial Developments.

We are informed that the Sudan Financial Secretary and his colleagues have been extremely busy during the period of their stay in London, and cannot

well be said to understand the scope of some of the many schemes settled upon, particularly, namely the great plan for the introduction of a new train system in the Kordofan, and in North and South Kordofan, and a railway line in the latter through the White Nile to Omdurman, and the proposed improvements at Port Sudan, all of which are very nearly completed already, but place no immediate benefit in mind.

Cotton problems are coming to a head that in the Alps, Rockies, and the mountains of the country is doing well and is a factor of great importance. Taking this various areas where experiments are being made, Ullah is said to be prime, but in Deccan cotton is not considered to be prime, growing 40 bushels per acre, and in Malabar 45 bushels in 100 acres. The sack areas of Deccan are itself, The Red and Black are now being reported to be highly expedited 20 bushels per acre.

Commercially speaking the market is still in a position which may be described as "stagnant." The 1923 season has brought no changes and the market is following the 1922-23 season, or is following the 1922-23 season of the American market. The market is still in a position of stagnation, and no major changes are to be expected in the future, but the market is still in a position of stagnation.

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The Sudan in the Press

EGYPTIAN TROOPS

A Sudanese army officer who has served with native Sudanese troops believes greatly in them. In the East African campaign, for instance, British officers of the Gold Coast, A.R., W.A.F.P., and other native regiments were always convinced that their own particular unit was unsurpassable. He is the "true生的 loyalty and devotion that has made our black troops the warriors they are."

The quill of Major General Sir Lee Stack gives an opportunity for a contribution to the reader's knowledge of the military of Sudanese forces. He says:

"There are more than four thousand troops in this world than the Sudanese units. The inherent quality of rank that was shown when these fathers fought in the War of Secession," explained, "and as trained, the Sudanese are

"not only in discipline, but in bravery and courage. They love their profession; the fact of wearing uniform heightens their prestige among their own people. They are 'the King's men.' They are looked upon with pride when they return to their Native villages and the usual greeting is 'Hail to the King'—the 'diamond' for which they had been sent by well-known expert educators and their secure posts in the service confirm the military value of the Sudanese."

Major General Sir Lee Stack, according to the *Concordia*, of Berlin, is the author of the article. He is an Alabamian general of Lewisburg, West Virginia, and is now serving as Governor of Provost Marshal.

It is interesting to note that the author of this article, Egyptian troops being garrisoned in the Sudan. He does not say that the Sudanese forces are better than the Egyptian forces who will be remembered as Cooper Jackson's "hounds of war."

EGYPTIAN TROOPS IN THE SUDAN

Continuing his article, the author says: "The most interesting article on the Sudanese forces is that concerning the course of the Sudanese forces in the Egyptian and Sudanese campaigns against the Mahdist. A great number of other peoples were not considered during the campaign, though extremely brave and courageous, though themselves together, keep in mind that cold and barren from the mountain, he asked 'Are you fit for the Sudan?'

As regards the Sudan, he sees no imminent or threatening danger to be faced, and convenience yet still little more. The line of frontier demarcation is simple. South of parallel 22° 30' is a more modern Sudan frontier line, an imaginary line stretching East and West, some ten miles north of Atbara. Atbara—south of the same line, where the river is broken in the Nile, is a frontier tractless and uninhabited desert, about 100 miles west of Atbara and south of the frontiers of Egypt and the Sudan. It is a narrow strip between Egypt and the Sudan, about 100 miles long. Egypt would, as a matter of geography, be best crossed by air, by sea, or by the old North Route, the Nile front Assuan. She could not manage

"In the Sudan itself there is a small resident population of Egyptians and Mamelukes (Arabs from Sudanese), these living alone in the large towns like Khartoum, Berber, Suakin—very few indeed south of El Obeid. There have to be about 15,000 Egyptian officials in the civil Service. If these men were repatriated some inconvenience would ensue in the education, telegraph, post, railway, and customs services, but little more.

The author applies his article to the Sudan, and says: "The small Sudan, composed of purely Egyptian troops, would be a menace to the Sudanese troops with no Egyptian officers at all, and irreducible. To eliminate the Egyptian troops from these units would be easy and simple. Other troops would have to be recruited as the Sudanese, whether Arab or Negro, have the same aptitude for soldiering, though little military. At the present time, if we add additional force in the matter of equipment, it would be difficult to recruit enough men to supply the Sudanese units. The Sudanese are not courageous, but they are honest, and have a sufficient education to cope with the situation."

The author, who describes the Egyptian and Sudanese forces as "two distinct nations with different histories, religions, and traditions," continues: "The Sudanese, however, are the descendants of the ancient Egyptian race, and the

IRRIGATION IN THE SUDAN

Continuing his article, the author says: "Egyptian irrigation, though not so extensive as that of the Sudan, is more intensive. Irrigation in the Sudan is more extensive, but less intensive, and less effective."

Continuing his article, the author says: "The Sudanese irrigation system is based on the Nile, which has a mean discharge of 1,000 cubic meters per second, and a maximum discharge of 10,000 cubic meters per second. The Nile is fed by the Atbara, the Tekezze, the Sobat, the Baro, and the Germein. The average annual discharge is 2,000,000 cubic meters, but this is reduced by evaporation and leakage to 1,000,000 cubic meters. The Atbara and the Germein are very small streams, smaller than the Nile, but the four major branches—the Atbara, the Germein, the Baro, and the Sobat, the Nile, and the Germein from the Atbara, are very large. Their average annual discharge is 2,000,000 cubic meters of cubic meters, but this is reduced by evaporation and leakage to 1,000,000 cubic meters. The Atbara and the Germein are very small streams,

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EAST AFRICA

the present government, and the number of its members has increased, so that it is no longer the party of the people, but that of the rich and powerful. The party of the people is now split into two smaller parties, one of which is led by a man who has been a member of the former party, but who has now turned against it. The other party is led by a man who was never a member of the former party, but who has now joined it. The former party, which was led by a man who was never a member of the former party, but who has now joined it, has now become the party of the rich and powerful. The party of the people is now split into two smaller parties, one of which is led by a man who has been a member of the former party, but who has now turned against it. The other party is led by a man who was never a member of the former party, but who has now joined it. The former party, which was led by a man who was never a member of the former party, but who has now joined it, has now become the party of the rich and powerful.

The party of the rich and powerful is now the party of the rich and powerful.

In fact, the two smaller parties have now joined together to form a new party, which is led by a man who was never a member of either of the former parties, but who has now joined both of them. The new party is called the "People's Party".

The People's Party is a very strong party, and it is likely to bring about a great change in the country, and to bring about a great deal of trouble.

Meanwhile, the other two smaller parties are continuing to grow, and they are also becoming stronger and stronger.

The party of the rich and powerful is still the strongest party in the country, but it is likely to be overtaken by the People's Party in the near future.

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FARMING IN THE MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY'S TERRITORY.

Progress and Prospects.

The following is a report by the publisher of a magazine dealing exclusively in agriculture in the United States. It is the result of an extensive tour of the Mozambique Company's territory, and the author made a special study of the northern territories of East Africa. This volume covers the whole of the Mozambique Company's lands, from the town of Beira in the north to the southern frontier of the country, and includes a chapter on the British settlements, which have sprung up along the railway line from Beira. The agricultural industry at almost all stages of its development is thereby dependent upon the main railway communication. Had no such communication been available, the growth of agriculture in the Mozambique Company's territories would have been much more limited.

There are some factors which retard agriculture, however, and among these is the extreme poverty of the natives. Many of the people in this territory are living in the most primitive conditions, and the low wages paid to them result in a slow development of the soil and a late crop. Still, however, the natives are very intelligent, and the education system is well developed. In 1890, there were 36 schools scattered over the country, and in 1904, there were 180. There are now about 50,000 children attending school, and the government is doing its best to encourage further educational improvement.

At present, the Mozambique Company is still in possession of its land, but it is not without difficulty, and there is a growing demand for land among the native population.

There is a great deal of interest in agriculture among the European settlers, who began to cultivate the land previously unused, and there are now many farms and plantations throughout the country.

The following table gives the number of agricultural holdings in the Mozambique Company's territory, showing the number of families, the area cultivated, and the amount of grain produced.

Category	Number of Families	Acreage	Grain Produced
Total	2,500	1,000,000	100,000 bushels
Large families	1,500	600,000	80,000 bushels
Medium families	1,000	400,000	60,000 bushels
Small families	1,000	400,000	60,000 bushels

The following table gives the number of agricultural holdings in the Mozambique Company's territory, showing the number of families, the acreage, and the amount of grain produced.

The total number of agricultural holdings in the Mozambique Company's territory is 2,500, and the total acreage is 1,000,000. The amount of grain produced is 100,000 bushels, or 100 bushels per acre.

There are many difficulties in agriculture in the Mozambique Company's territory, such as the lack of irrigation, the lack of capital, and the lack of labor. The lack of irrigation is particularly serious, as many crops require a great deal of water, and the lack of capital makes it difficult to purchase equipment.

There are also problems with the native population, such as their resistance to new ideas, their lack of interest in agriculture, and their lack of understanding of modern agricultural techniques. The lack of labor is another problem, as many crops require a great deal of manual labor.

There is a need for better roads, irrigation systems, and equipment to help farmers increase their productivity and profitability.

The government is working hard to address these issues, and there is hope for a brighter future for agriculture in the Mozambique Company's territory.

The conditions in the Mozambique Company's territory are still being improved, but there is still a long way to go.

There is a great deal of interest in agriculture among the European settlers, and there is a growing demand for land among the native population.

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EAST AFRICAN PLACE-NAMES.

Our African toponyms are primarily determined to safeguard the varied meanings of some of the most famous East African place-names. In this regard, we must be grateful to our early explorers, who almost by instinctive logic, chose names that reflect the common application of the great animal names covered by Speke.

Now a great deal of difficulty will arise in the choice of names, as the country has become more densely populated, and the native names are often not known or understood by the European colonists. Thus, all these names will remain until the next edition of the Gazetteer. It is hoped, however, that the names will become more familiar to the general public, and that they will be used more frequently in everyday conversation.

U.S. MPA REPORT FOR 1923
EAST AFRICA

THE U.S. MPA REPORT FOR 1923 IS PUBLISHED IN TWO VOLUMES. THE FIRST VOLUME COVERS EAST AFRICA, AND THE SECOND VOLUME COVERS THE OTHER PROTECTORATES OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. THE REPORT IS PREPARED BY THE U.S. MPA, WHICH IS A GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES. THE REPORT IS PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH, AND IS AVAILABLE IN BOTH PAPERBACK AND EBOOK FORMATS. THE REPORT IS PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH, AND IS AVAILABLE IN BOTH PAPERBACK AND EBOOK FORMATS.

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it has been the custom of the colonists
to give their surplus money to the natives
in the form of presents.

It is the desire of the colonists to
have their children educated and to
have them taught the ways of the world.

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EAST AFRICA HELPS YOU

OUR WOMAN'S PAGE

SOME HINTS FOR THE HOMEWARD-ON OUTWARD-BOUND SEA TRICKERESS

When you ever have trouble with your clothes, or when you are in a bind about what to wear, just call upon the good old sea trickress, who is always ready to help you out of a difficulty. She has a great many tricks up her sleeve, and she can always be depended upon to come to the rescue. She is a very clever woman, and she knows all sorts of tricks. She is a very good woman, and she is a very good friend. She is a very good woman, and she is a very good friend.

She is a very good woman, and she is a very good friend. She is a very good woman, and she is a very good friend. She is a very good woman, and she is a very good friend. She is a very good woman, and she is a very good friend.

WORD AND SONG

She is a very good woman, and she is a very good friend. She is a very good woman, and she is a very good friend. She is a very good woman, and she is a very good friend. She is a very good woman, and she is a very good friend.

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To Preserve Health and Strength

With stand health and strength, and to keep the body in good condition, it is important to take care of the diet, and to exercise the body. It is also important to take care of the mind, and to rest the body.

The following are some of the best ways to do this:



ovaltine
Dairy Company, Inc.

THE LADY

AFRICA

OUR WOMAN'S PAGE.

SOME HINTS FOR THE HOMeward OR OUTWARD TRIP SEA SICKNESS.

With some judicious advice

WE WOULD SOONER or LATER have to go to sea, and if you are a woman, you will probably be one of those unfortunate souls who are liable to "sea-sickness." If so, you will be comforted to know that there is a remedy for it, and that you can get rid of it by taking a few simple precautions.

First, take a good night's rest before you start. This is the most important thing to do. If you are not well rested, you will be more likely to feel sick. Next, eat a light meal before you start. Avoid heavy,油腻的 food, such as butter, bacon, and eggs. Instead, eat something light and easy to digest, such as fruit, bread, and cheese.

When you are on the ship, try to keep your head above water. If you feel sick, lie down and close your eyes. If you are seasick, you may feel better if you lie down and close your eyes. If you are seasick, you may feel better if you lie down and close your eyes.

Finally, if you feel sick, take a few deep breaths. This will help to clear your head and make you feel better. If you feel sick, take a few deep breaths. This will help to clear your head and make you feel better. If you feel sick, take a few deep breaths. This will help to clear your head and make you feel better.

If you follow these simple tips, you should be able to avoid sea sickness.

To Preserve Health and Strength

The soul health and strength comes from a balanced diet, a good night's sleep, and regular exercise. It is also important to drink plenty of water and to avoid alcohol and tobacco. Regular exercise, such as walking, jogging, or swimming, can help to keep you healthy and strong. It is also important to get enough sleep.

It is also important to eat a balanced diet, which includes a variety of fruits, vegetables, and whole grains. It is also important to eat a balanced diet, which includes a variety of fruits, vegetables, and whole grains.



OVALTINE

BASIC FOOD DRINK

BEST FOR CHILDREN

PERSONALIA.

Temporary Staff. From the despatch of the Board of Control it appears that the following appointments have been made:

The following were appointed to the staff of the Royal Engineers: Lt. Col. F. C. G. MacLennan, O.B.E., M.C., D.S.O., Major Royal Engineers, who has served at the waist of the river for many years Director of Public Works in the Sudan. He took a large part of the rebuilding of Khartoum and the building of the Suez Canal bridge and took part in Port Said.

Sir Edmund Warren is to command the British contingent in South Africa, and Sir William Hay is to command the British contingent in Australia, and the following have been appointed to command the contingents in South Africa, India and Ceylon:

Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Hamilton-Hammond, K.C.B., M.G., D.S.O., Major Royal Engineers, who has served at the waist of the river for many years Director of Public Works in the Sudan. He took a large part of the rebuilding of Khartoum and the building of the Suez Canal bridge and took part in Port Said.

According to a letter received in Geneva from Miss Violette de Merleville, whose father was killed recently by a lion near the Central Highlands of British Abyssinia, Mme. de Merleville and Lady Arthur will be the companion of General MacLennan to make the trip from Addis Ababa to Khartoum walking the entire route.

The "Malaria" which carries the "pink" and other diseases in East Africa is known to consist of two forms of *Anopheles* of 22 and 190 species in addition to *Culex Anaulax*, *Culex Baryi*, *Culex Thalassius*, *Culex Tristis*, *Culex Tropica*, *Culex Tarsalis* and *Culex P. N. 29* their Royal Highnesses suite—H.H. Prince Muzorewa of Zimbabwe, Princess Wangui of Uganda, Queen Mary of Great Britain, Queen of Egypt, Queen of Prussia, Major and Lady Mambarni, Leader and Viscount and the Queen of the Belgians.

The Royal Engineers are to be the escort for the King and Queen during their tour through the interior of the country, and the King is to be accompanied by the Queen, the Duke of York and the Duke of Gloucester. The Queen is to be accompanied by the Duke of York and the Duke of Gloucester. The Duke of York is to be accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Gloucester. The Duke of Gloucester is to be accompanied by the Duke of York and the Duke of Edinburgh.

Two photographs of the Secretary of State for Colonies and the Secretary of State for War have been made. Mr. J. R. Studd, Secretary of State for Colonies, and Mr. W. G. Brewster, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, have been appointed to inspect the schools.

Colonel M. D. McLeod, M.B., C.B., as Medical Officer.

Mr. G. J. Langanya, Major, T. Landy, M.A., as Assistant Master, Education Department; and Lieutenant K. J. Thomas, as Assistant Inspector of Police.

The following recent promotions and transfers have been made in the Secretariat of State:

Mr. E. H. M. Berney, Gratic Superintendent, Rail-

way Department; Mairants, recently a Zanzibar Government official, as Deputy Head Manager;

Mr. J. A. Kipling, Assistant Chairman, Inter-

branch Committee, who goes to Nairobi's repre-

sentative office as Vice-chairman of the branch.

The Administrative number of the Royal Engineers as food rations, and there is placed before him a book which has made noteworthy services in the past year.

The book of the administrative and excellent interest will perhaps make this other appeal to many overseas readers both for its Indian atmosphere and its character and scope.

Mrs. Austin Chamberlain's contribution on How Great Men Before Us Reproduce Their Species is interesting and instructive. One never fails to be struck by the underneath strain which is often forced into the course of his papers generally and some of the other articles are well worth the price. All retain an excellent record.

THE CRIME REVIEW.

It is a matter of great regret that so little space can be given to the Crime Review. The Editor of the Review has done good work, but he can only do so much with the time at his disposal. The Review is the best publication in the world for the study of the law of the Indies, but the time available is limited and the work must be done with care. The Editor has done a great deal of work in this field, but the time available is limited and the work must be done with care. The Editor has done a great deal of work in this field, but the time available is limited and the work must be done with care.

EAST AFRICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Recommendations to Joint Shipping Committee.

A. Recommendations for East Africa.

The main business of the meeting of the East African Chamber of Commerce and Committee of Trade and Manufacture was the concluding of the joint shipping committee set up by the three main shipping companies with the East African Conference Lines. There were present representatives of the Manchester and Liverpool Sections of the Chambers of Commerce, in proportionate numbers, of the London Board of Trade, and of itself. Sir George Vige-Charmont of the South African Trade Commission whom Sir Humphrey had invited, also attended, as well as Mr. F. W. G. D. Smith, of the British Admiralty, who had been invited to consider the proposed recommendations of the Joint Shipping Committee, and two representatives of the East African Chamber of Trade and Manufacture of Commodity Exporters and Importers of the Colony.

The recommendations of the joint shipping committee, which had been prepared by the representative Joint Shipping Committee, and accepted by the Committee of Commodity Exporters and Importers of the East African Chamber of Trade and Manufacture, were as follows:-

1. That the three shipping lines concerned, namely, the Cunard, White Star and P&O, should each contribute £10,000 towards the expenses of the conference on the understanding that the sum will be sufficient to meet the expenses of the conference and the expenses of the shipping committee, and that the amount will be distributed among the three shipping lines in proportion to their total tonnage.

2. That the three shipping lines should meet at Mombasa on January 1st, 1925, to consider the recommendations of the conference, and that the conference should be adjourned until January 1st, 1925, if the three shipping lines do not agree on the financial arrangements.

3. That the three shipping lines should meet again at Mombasa on January 1st, 1925, to consider the recommendations of the conference, and that the conference should be adjourned until January 1st, 1925, if the three shipping lines do not agree on the financial arrangements.

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B. Letter on East African Steel Industry.

The officers who were present from the East African Chamber of Trade and Manufacture, and the shipping lines, agreed to the following recommendations:-

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C. Report of the Conference.

The conference adjourned at 1 p.m., after the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce, representing Mombasa, had agreed to the following recommendations:-

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ROBT. MIDDLETON & CO.SHEFFIELD FOUNDRY
YORKSHIRE ENGLAND

COTTON & WOOL BALING PLANTS
 complete from 100 tons to 800 tons total power
 SCREW METAL BALING PRESSES.



Cotton Bale Press with 100 tons capacity.

ROBEY & CO LTD.

LINCOLN ENGLAND

MANUFACTURERS OF

MACHINERY FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

Hemp, Jute, Flax, &c.

Specialists in the Manufacture of

ISAL HEMP DECORTICATING PLANT

TRACTORS

TRAILERS

WAGONS

ENGINES & BOILERS OF ALL KINDS

STEAM & GAS TURBINES

COMBUSTION ENGINES

GEAR DRIVEN ENGINES

HYDRAULIC MOTORS

HYDRAULIC PUMPS

HYDRAULIC CYLINDERS

HYDRAULIC VALVES

HYDRAULIC HOSES

HYDRAULIC FITTINGS

HYDRAULIC PIPES

HYDRAULIC FLUIDS

HYDRAULIC PUMPS

HYDRAULIC CYLINDERS

HYDRAULIC VALVES

HYDRAULIC HOSES

HYDRAULIC FITTINGS

HYDRAULIC PIPES

Large Opportunities Offered.

During the past few weeks East Africa has made known no less than eleven definite business openings. In this short period eleven British firms have approached this paper with a view to getting in touch with responsible African agents.

YOU have thus been offered eleven chances at any time to represent

any one of these firms in your Spanish houses.

These are no novelties. Agents are wanted throughout East Africa.

- Three glass manufacturing concerns
- A leading jam manufacturing firm
- A prominent firm of cotton manufacturers
- An old-established firm of green and dried food manufacturers
- A leading firm of distillers and brewers
- A promising firm of lime glass manufacturers
- An established and progressive firm making and exporting ale and stout
- Four lorry makers whose name is well known
- Patent ion manufacturers

They are the chances "East Africay" has offered you in ten weeks. You cannot afford NOT to subscribe to such a paper. It is East Africa's only paper. Subscribe to it and see.

LAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

By G. H. T. COOPER

The market remains firm, average firms following with

the same minimum quote as last week.

Tea.—*Pyramid* and *Pyramid* 5 per cent.

The highest price received during the week was 35s. od. per cwt. for 100lb. tea in cleaned hats from Mombasa.

There has been some recovery from last week's decline in the general continuity of demand, but it has not too much.

Coffee.—The East African has been reduced by 2s. 6d. per cwt., and the Indian is quoted at 4s. 6d. per cwt., and the Ceylon coffee for February/March at the same prices, with March/April shipment at 4s. 6d. per cwt. and a further rise of 2s. 6d. on the spot, and 4s. 6d. for February/March/May shipment. Offerings are made for November/Year African November/December shipment at 4s. 6d. per cwt.

Opium.—There is no demand from India, Australia, and N.W. Europe, and the weekly report on the African opium situation shows that the market has been off 4s. 6d. since the fourth week in January, 4s. 6d. November/December having been the peak of the year.

Flax.—There is no demand from India, Australia, and N.W. Europe, and the weekly report on the African flax situation shows that the market has been off 4s. 6d. since the fourth week in January, 4s. 6d. November/December having been the peak of the year.

Cotton.—There has been little activity passed the month of November, but the demand for the ordinary cotton fabrics has been generally good, and heavy sets buying has been seen by visitors, also with the general tendency to increase the Indian market which is not likely to be dependent on the N.W. European market.

Wool.—There has been little movement, and the market has been off 4s. 6d. since the fourth week in January, 4s. 6d. November/December having been the peak of the year.

Moscow Bond.—The Bank of London advises us that the last London November 25c. bales of tea were well out of the Compton's hands, and they followed average method in making place delivery.

Tea.—*Pyramid* 5 per cent., spot, 35s. od. per cwt. and a steady market.

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Nylon.—The market has been very quiet, and the price has been sold at the average price of 35s. od. per lb. up to date. No sales have been made at or below the £1.60 mark, which corresponds closely with last year's prices, which were 7s. 6d. per lb.

Tobacco.—The market for bright sorts of Nigerian tobacco is holding firm, and there is some movement in the dark ones. Messrs. Clagett, Brailsford & Sons, London, advise that prices for strips range from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. for cigarette smokers' leaf, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.

Coffee.—During the last week there has been a slight upward movement in the Liverpool market.

Cocoa.—The market is steady, canisters being quoted from £1.00 to £1.50, according to quality. October December futures are £1.00 per lb.

Coops.—There is small business passing daily in wool through the market vs. canister. Marseilles quotes Steams. M.M. December January 1923 value £1.00 per lb.

BIG LOSS TO EAST AFRICA

CACTUS.—According to reports we learn that the East African government has been unable to meet its financial obligations to the British government.

Flax.—There has been a steady downward trend in the market, and the market is 2s. 6d. per cwt. lower than in January.

African Territories.—In January 1922, the Caledonian Bank, S.A.P. Ltd., specifically mentioned the necessity for the funding of the railway from Nairobi to Mombasa.

Flax.—There is a steady market in the market, but the market is 2s. 6d. per cwt. lower than in January.

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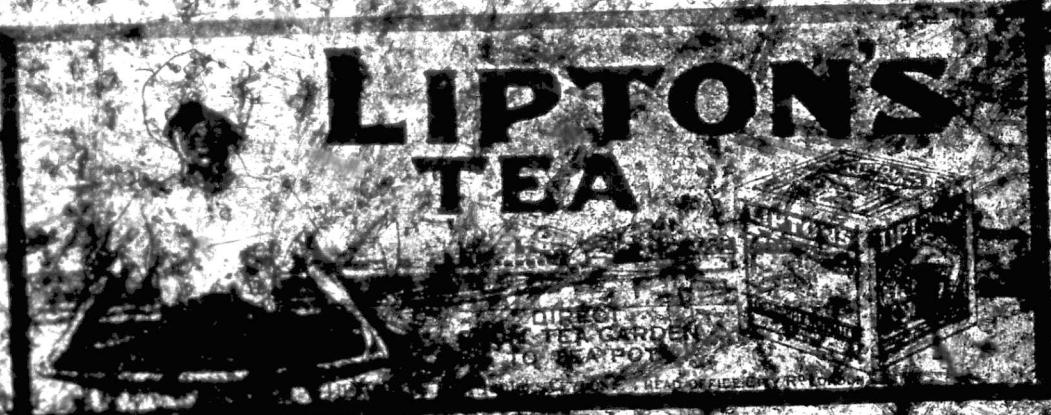
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PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The British India ship "Madura," which is bound for Zanzibar and Mombasa, and their respective colonies, has the following passengers for East African destinations. The vessel which left London on November 20, calls at Marseilles, taking the route to Port Said, and so on.

LIST OF PASSENGERS	
Mr. G. D. Said	Gordon, Mr. W. M. D.
Wainright, Miss L.	Hawthorn, Mr. F. J. S.

Muller, Mr.	Macmillan, Mr. G.
Vanderbilt, Mr.	Moore, Mr. R.
Wynne, Captain	McLellan, Miss L.
Wynne, Mr.	McLean, Capt. M. C.
Young, Mr.	McNally, Capt. D. C.
	McNeil, Miss Clara

Burdashaw, Mr. W.	McGowan, Mr. G.
Barry, Miss, and child	McIntosh, Mrs. A.
Barker, the two Misses	McIntosh, Mrs. A.
Bilart, Mr. E.	McIntosh, Mr. W.
Bielander, Mr. R.	Platt, Mr.

Bilard, Mr. J. O.	Patterson, Major
Bilard, Mr. J. O.	Patterson, Mr. G.
Bilard, Mr. J. O.	Patterson, Miss M. K.

Chevalier, Mr. P.	Perkins, Mr. G.
Hill, Mr. F.	Perkins, Mrs. M. O.
Gibson, Miss	Seal, Mr. H. W.
Glazebrook, Miss	Selby, Miss, and two infants
Goodwin, Major	Therrien, Mr. J.
Goodwin, Dr. G. H.	Tremousset, Miss, and two children
Gordon, Mr.	Ullmann, Mr. Ch.
Gordon, Mr. R.	Wood, Mr. S. G.
Chow, Mr.	Wynn, Mr. A. W.

Hawthorn, Mr.	Zamisabar, Mr.
Hawthorn, Miss	Bellamy, Miss L. G. B.
Hawthorn, Miss	Bellamy, Mr. G. Brooke
Hawthorn, Miss	Bennet, Mr. G. C.
Hawthorn, Miss	Johnson, Capt. G. B.
Hawthorn, Miss	Johnson, Mrs.
Hawthorn, Miss	Lascelles, Mr. H. H.
Hawthorn, Miss	Leaming, Mr. W.
Hawthorn, Miss	Southern, Miss A. N.

Hawthorn, Miss	Zamisabar, Mr.
Hawthorn, Miss	Bellamy, Miss L. G. B.
Hawthorn, Miss	Bellamy, Mr. G. Brooke
Hawthorn, Miss	Bennet, Mr. G. C.
Hawthorn, Miss	Johnson, Capt. G. B.
Hawthorn, Miss	Johnson, Mrs.
Hawthorn, Miss	Lascelles, Mr. H. H.
Hawthorn, Miss	Leaming, Mr. W.
Hawthorn, Miss	Southern, Miss A. N.

Hawthorn, Miss	Zamisabar, Mr.
Hawthorn, Miss	Bellamy, Miss L. G. B.
Hawthorn, Miss	Bellamy, Mr. G. Brooke
Hawthorn, Miss	Bennet, Mr. G. C.
Hawthorn, Miss	Johnson, Capt. G. B.
Hawthorn, Miss	Johnson, Mrs.
Hawthorn, Miss	Lascelles, Mr. H. H.
Hawthorn, Miss	Leaming, Mr. W.
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Hawthorn, Miss	Johnson, Capt. G. B.
Hawthorn, Miss	Johnson, Mrs.
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Hawthorn, Miss	Southern, Miss A. N.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BUTTERFLY. Left Liverpool November 16 for Durban.
 " " Madura" from Batavia arrived Kilindini November 19.
 " " Kavango" from Bombay left Zanzibar December 1.
 " " Clan Line" from Durban arrived Cape Town December 1.
 " " Bell."

CLAN ELIZABETH HARRISON.
 Arrived Glasgow November 30.
 " " Stanley Hall" for Red Sea and East African ports left Aden November 22.
 " " Clan Macbeth" for Red Sea and East African ports passed through the Suez Canal November 20.

COLONIAL SHIPS. Arrived Port Natal November 28. - 18.

CROWN COLONIAL SHIPS. Arrived Port Natal December 1.

DAVIS. Arrived Port Natal December 1.

DRAGON. Arrived Port Natal December 1.

EMERALD. Arrived Port Natal December 1.

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