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EAST AFRICA

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

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EDITORIAL

THE EXILE IN THE LAND

We are officially informed that many subjects are to be incorporated so as to make up a hold and hindrance to German influence in East Africa. This is a truce to the Germans, who have now settled in the territory which they arrogated to themselves, in the certainty that its harassed Native inhabitants will submit only to British authority, that they need never again be in the presence of their oppressors. The Native opinion is that the Germans are the chief instigators of the rebellion, and that the natives intend to assist in the consequences of Germany's proposed to withdraw from the League of Nations, which has been promised by the German Ambassador to the British Parliament. In Germany's opinion, one of the first acts of the League of Nations will be to demand that the Germans leave Africa, and that they never return to their land for ever.

As a matter of fact, the natives have for months past been mystified by the number of Germans who have been re-committed to the Territory, and who have succeeded them, return by well-staged theatricalities. Our private agents from different districts of the Empire have reported in respect to an annexation of the German colonies, and that the German

Government is prepared to demand the same, and the reputation in which form suggesting pacific though it be cannot enhance British prestige. The natural impression is, however, that the mind is that the German Government is not yet strong enough to prevent such of his Native supporters that he would force Great Britain to permit him to return to the Territory.

We do not write on this subject with the intention of renewing old bitterness, but as a reminder of

the undoubtedly dangers of our present policy. To go to London and take what is almost facetiously called a broad-minded view is very different from living under the conditions now obtaining in Tanganyika, conditions attributable we believe to Foreign Office pressure upon the Colonial Office and upon the local administration. Hardly a mail arrives from East Africa without bringing us new representations concerning German penetration. Only last week we received from a leader of thirty years' residence in East Africa a suggestion that we should continue our warnings since the return of the Germans already caused much ill-feeling and trouble. This correspondent, however, was almost entirely absent during and many of his acquaintances were leaving Tanganyika for a neighbouring country, and so far as he could ascertain, the Germans were not yet prepared to insist on acquiescence, or at least forbearance, a fact which has been brought home to us anew within the past few days when a German command of the first class, whom I am asked to speak in our own interests, column, has overtaken us, and made a rather supine supposition that Tanganyika, current of the time, the League of Nations should suggest to the German Government that it should be instrumental to the removal of the Germans from the country.

Germany, we may mention, is still prepared to insist on acquiescence, or at least forbearance, a fact which has been brought home to us anew within the past few days when a German command of the first class, whom I am asked to speak in our own interests, column, has overtaken us, and made a rather supine supposition that Tanganyika, current of the time, the League of Nations should suggest to the German Government that it should be instrumental to the removal of the Germans from the country.

Before granting Germany concessions to satisfy her baseless claim of a claim at any rate in the name of the League of Nations, it would be well that she has not made preparations to those whom she has despatched. There are in Tanganyika to day thousands of leaders of the German community, who are still waging war against the native population. From the available documents of British officials and were we to suppose that was German East Africa are still unable to obtain any recompense for the losses to personal health and property sustained simply on account of German arbitrariness and brutality. Yet some of the very Germans responsible for such outrages are to day returning to the scene of their iniquities, where the British Government offers them not merely toleration, but prosperity and every facility for the execution of their plans.

WEMBLEY RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT

A VISION AND AN AWAKENING.

By the EDITOR.

It is fitting and of the best augury that the closing of the British Empire Exhibition should practically synchronise with the launching of a number of important projects designed and destined, we believe, to play a worthy part in knitting the Empire into a closer economic whole. The task is principally that of impressing citizens of the Mother Country, with a realisation of the wealth of our overseas estates, and the possibility, if we have but the will, of making the Empire largely self-sufficient.

Everyone who has been in close touch with the work at Wembley is aware that the Exhibition has played an immense part in stimulating an Imperial consciousness, and even an Imperial conscience, in the minds of millions of men, women and children, who but two years ago had the haziest of ideas concerning the Empire and but the slightest practical interest in or knowledge of the implications of Empire.

An Awakening

Turn to any representative newspaper of October 1923 or even of the early spring of 1924, and compare the pages with those of the same journal during the autumn weeks of 1925—and such an examination would by faraway be a specially useful exercise for the reader who fails to regard the British Empire exhibition as a failure from the standpoint of state economy and public utility, pretending to rank it merely as a gigantic amusement for sightseers. True, the much has been made of the amusement and too little said about the sound and serious side of Imperial exhibitionism, but such thinking has, nevertheless, been achieved. The suggested comparison of newspaper columns affords striking proof of that fact.

For weeks past it has been almost impossible to pick up a daily or weekly journal that did not contain, both in the news and in its advertising columns, many references to Empire interdependence and Empire goods. "Buy British Cars," "Buy British Cloth," "Buy British Fruits," "British Goods are Best," are but a few of the slogans. There are others which, though harder to find, are equally effective.

That the Empire spirit in Britain is often accused did not influence our buying, unless it was to bias us in favour of any foreigner. Only in 1924 did we really discover the Empire as the best producer of every raw material and manufactured article. Conversely, British manufacturers are just beginning to realize to the full extent how many of them need sell more than their European customers, and that they must do so in order to live. This is the lesson of the Railways.

Empire Interdependence

To the British Empire exhibition we attribute far more than a mere success. It has proved a masterpiece of education on the Empire's far-flung Dominions, Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories, but most important still, it has aroused in the hearts of the people, even the humblest of them, some true realization of their heritage. The schoolboy and schoolgirl who has made one rapid circuit of the British pavilions has seen all the Australian Pavilion, or in the United provinces,

of Canada, something that has beckoned him from the squalor of his immediate surroundings to open spaces that promise rewards for a man's whole hearted endeavour. The humble housewife burdened by the unemployment or partial employment of the breadwinner has learnt that if she and her sisters will buy Empire products, our kindred overseas will in their turn purchase yet more British goods and so provide work in our factories for many of those who are now forcibly idle. Many a dispirited man has found in the Pavilions at Wembley, and perhaps, most arresting of all at the Tattoo, a something that has neutralised bitterness and instilled thoughts stranger to the best within him.

With those of wider influence the effect has been no less. Many a commercial magnate, who seemingly regarding the Exhibition as a superficial show, long postponed his visit, was so amazed at the potentialities there brought under his notice that he resolved upon the spot to widen the scope of his activities and bear his share in exploring and exploiting the splendid possibilities of which the Pavilions gave ample evidence. In this respect we are not speaking in generalities, for we know firms of worldwide renown which two years ago had but a trivial interest in Empire development and which are now seriously embarked on Imperial enterprises.

Without the stimulus of the Exhibition and foundation as the Self-Supporting Empire League, even if its formation had been possible, would certainly not have had the measure of public support which has been vouchsafed to it. Inspired by the Wembley spirit, this young organisation has already concluded arrangements to take a miniature Wembley around the provinces, and it is to be hoped that their patriotic venture will meet with the full measure of support it deserves.

Empire Shopping

Empire Shopping Weeks have already been arranged in many towns, and within the past few days we have had a public appeal from the Cabinet Office that special attention should be given to the organization of Empire shopping weeks during the coming season. Let us hope that such efforts will prevent the realization of this conception, which might more profitably be left to the next month and a half. To buy very large numbers of traders have laid in stocks of foreign merchandise and products of which they had need to dispose but now that is the prevailing disposition towards home produced articles, and business dealing with foreign goods may have had offered to them a golden opportunity to increase their profits.

We have, however, no desire to suggest why the trading among the effects of changing British sentiment among likely to sit down quietly and accept present conditions. They will demand bold publicity schemes to regain their hold on our Home market, and unless our overseas producers make use of the same power as weapon mutual of their advantage will pass from them.

The educational force discovered and employed at the British Empire Exhibition is being directed into other countries, and to the promise of which East Africa is fully alive. For the sake of the future

the Eastern African Dependencies have already decided to participate in two further trade displays, a decision most encouraging to those of us who have consistently striven for a wider practical of the Imperial idea. Practically the only products of Eastern Africa which even well-instructed members of the public can at day think of as coming from that part of the Empire are coffee from Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, tobacco from Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, sugar from Mauritius, and cloves from Zanzibar; for cotton, sisal, gum arabic, maize, simsim, groundnuts and suchlike bulk exports are overlooked because they lose their identity in blends or mixtures or in the processes of manufacture. But East Africa's representatives are looking to the development of dairying in the Highland areas, greater sugar supplies from Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika, to the creation of a valuable fruit industry, and to other wealth-creating possibilities as yet but faintly indicated.

THE FIRST FRUITS.

Next February's British Industries Fair is already assured of outstanding success. His Majesty's Government, alive alike to the need for continuing the work of Wembley and to the employment of the force of up-to-date publicity, is expending a considerable sum to popularise the great trade fair to which buyers from every country in the world are invited, and it is a pleasure to be able to announce that East Africa will be worthily represented. Indeed, we can state that arrangements are already so far advanced that it has been decided to re-erect at the Fair the central stands of the Kenya Court at Wembley in such a way as to give commodious accommodation for the display of the trade products of each of the Dependencies. An official of the East African Trade and Industrial Council has been sent to give full information to all British and foreign buyers. We have mentioned that the Self-Supporting Empire League has taken a miniature building on the site of the former and later East Africa will be well represented.

All these activities and all these evidences of increasing public appreciation of the economic value of imperial co-operation are, in our view, directly attributable to the pioneering work done at the British Empire Exhibition the co-ordinating force and direction of which cannot be overestimated. To attempt to strike a balanced sheet of such an enterprise seems to us as soulless and earth-bound as to miss the main piece of inspirational oratory in terms of hours and minutes. The two million pounds sterling expended by a tiny group of visionaries, of which will be turned to the benefit of the Dependencies for many a decade to come, just as the uplifting phrases of a great teacher work silently but endlessly.

The exhibition closed in the dull strength of autumn weather, there was no sign of the creeping paralysis which its visitors had predicted for the last few weeks, and the courtly, middle-class section gained new confidence and energy. The result is that the Empire exhibition, which has been built up by the public has been built up, it was on them that the Empire exhibition rested for its success, it is with them that the future of greater Britain lies.

CHRISTMAS MAIIS FOR EAST AFRICA.

Our Home readers are reminded that Christmas parcels mails for East Africa have already closed. We append particulars of the postal arrangements made at the G.P.O., London, for outward Christmas mails for destination.

	Closed Parcels	Nov. 3	Nov. 27
Nyasaland			
Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar		Nov. 4	Nov. 24
Northern Rhodesia		Nov. 19	Nov. 27
Sudan		Nov. 25	Dec. 10

WITH THE LEGION OF FRONTIERSMEN.

Of the 1,170 members of the Frontiersmen Battalion who landed at Mombasa on May 4, 1915, only 85 remained doing duty at the front on December 1916, some of these only 43 were certified to march ten miles. My own company C, which had landed 268 strong, only mustered four men—myself, Lieutenant Maclean, Q.M.S. Adams and Private Cox, who was officers' cook, while Capt. W. P. Sutton-Jones is the *Frontiersman*. In an emergency I could have raised my numbers to ten by taking six men who were employed on the regimental transport.

Just before Christmas, Colonel Driscoll arrived with 300 reinforcements. Some of them were old hands, but the bulk were men who had been in France and Gallipoli and who were sent out, it was said, for a rest. One hundred were carried away on stretchers in the first ten days, and this does not include those who were strong enough to make their way on foot to the nearest hospital, five miles away. Thus was their rest. Consequently when the order came to march on January 1, C company mustered forty-two all told, and this number was reduced to twenty-four.

The all-weather conditions were nearly as bad. The East African campaign has the record of being one of the few in history where there were more killed than wounded, the numbers being 8,000 and 7,000 odd respectively. The deaths from disease ran into many thousands. The loss in action much exceeded those of the British troops at the Salonic combined.



WEAR A
FLANDERS POPPY

BUY BRITISH GOODS

SEYCHELLES AT WEMBLEY, 1925.

AN APPRECIATION.

By Dr. J. T. Bradley,

Chief Medical Officer of the Seychelles.

In April 27 last Mr. H. A. C. Bergne, who represented Seychelles at the British Empire Exhibition during 1924, handed over to Mr. W. L. Rind, C.B.E., the management of the Seychelles stand for 1925.

Mr. Rind, who was at one time in the Civil Service of the Colony, in which he lived for many years, is well qualified to explain the products and manufactures of Seychelles, and is an expert with all its products and resources.

The object of the Exhibition being to make the Colony and its products more widely known, Mr. Rind took steps to make the stall as attractive as possible. One portion was converted into a stand while the portion opposite was made into the "shop" part.

On the stand were grouped as attractively as possible the commercial products of the Colony, which included copra, essential oils (especially essential oil of cinnamon leaves with 94% of eugenetic vanilla), calippee, soap, coconut fibre, mangrove bark. In the centre a yard's space was cut out and a strip electric light inserted, in front of which the tortoise-shell items were arranged. This has proved a centre of attraction and there were always little crowds around the stand, and was flanked by coco-de-mer pillars where had explanatory labels fixed to them. There were also framed notices calling attention to the tortoise shell, mats, socks, lamps, etc., and at the counter in the opposite corner.

The "Shop Stand," which was in the opposite corner, was made most attractive. It was roofed in with coconut leaves and had the appearance of a Native hut. In the front were the turtles and in the corner the giant land tortoise. In the middle stood guard.

It will be seen that the Colony manufactures for sale was on the whole fair, walking sticks, very nice and carefully manufactured articles in real Seychelles tortoise shell such as bangles, bracelets, etc., etc.

There was also a shop stand with low benches that sold postcards, etc., and a general article of the exhibition and of Seychelles. All the prices charged for the different articles were extremely low, most of the articles being sold at cost. Lovers of postcards and of stamps also had an attractive display at their



One of the Seychelles Stands at Wembley.

door, as all the present issue of Seychelles stamps could be procured in the stall practically at their face value.

Mr. Rind, who has been ably assisted by Mr. Kind, has been complimented all round on the success of the stand from an exhibiting point of view. The stall was in the Mauritius section of the exhibition.

I hope to receive all information concerning the stand received by the person in charge. If any further information about Seychelles copra, guano, essential oils, tortoise shell or other local matters pertaining to the Colony is required, it will gladly be given by Mr. Rind, whose private address is 23 Buxton Gardens, Acton, W.

EAST AFRICA is constantly in touch with British firms requiring East African representation, and agents established in East Africa able and anxious to extend their operations. We invite to communicate with the Editor, stating the lines they desire to handle, and giving the usual references.

NOVEMBER 1, 1925.

EAST AFRICA

THE ZAMBEZI BRIDGE.

*Urgent Need of Early Action.**From a Special Correspondent.*

Now that the Cabinet has in principle decided to guarantee loans up to £10,000,000 for new transport facilities in East Africa, it is to be hoped that all difficulties in the way of constructing the Zambezi bridge will soon be overcome.

Not being in British territory the bridge cannot be financed in the same way as the new railway recommended by the East Africa Commission. But it should not tax human ingenuity severely to devise a method similar perhaps to that adopted in the case of the Trans-Zambesia Railway when first mortgage debentures were issued by the company concerned, interest and sinking fund payments being guaranteed by the Nyasaland Government. There are no insuperable difficulties to such an arrangement and it is hoped that an agreed scheme will be formulated in time to allow work on the bridge to begin in the early part of next year.

The technical and economic studies of this project are in a much more advanced state than those relating to any of the projects to be covered by the £10,000,000 loan, and although it may prove necessary to effect a merger of the Central Africa and Shire Highlands Railways, the Trans-Zambesia cannot be included for international political reasons—and to form a new company with British and/or Nyasaland Government representation on the board, there is nothing to prevent this being done. Recent news from Nyasaland indicates that a serious situation is likely to develop in the near future unless the bridge is speedily built. Should an armistice between the railway sheds at both Mvura and Chilanga, the port of embarkation, the bridge is likely to be closed.

At Chilanga the steamers used now enter the creek, the available passage being constricted to a width of only 30 feet, and a depth of 3 feet is only maintained by dredging; now that the river is low, barges have to be towed in, and before the river level again rises it may become necessary to carry all goods and produce some distance by hand between trucks and boats. In barraca similar conditions exist, and the possibility of being unable to maintain goods traffic across the ferry during the remainder of the present low water season, and in subsequent seasons is causing much anxiety to the railway management.

FRIENDS' FARM HOUSES.

A cotton plant eventually to produce annually 100,000 bales of good long staple cotton, according to Mr. W. H. Hibbert, the general manager of the British Cotton Growing Association, but until adequate transport facilities have been provided by the completion of a continuous rail route to Beira, the present small output of about 6,000 bales is more likely to fall than to increase owing to the meager or non-existent cotton-growing stations which the association has established.

Nyasaland and the material source of Northern Rhodesia are looking to the British Government to come to the rescue without delay. The interests of the Lancashire cotton trade, of the workers in our depressed iron and steel industry, and of British export trade generally are identical with those of the Nyasaland planters and the dense Native population, which now has to seek work outside the borders of the protectorate because of the check to progress imposed by the deficiencies of the present means of communication with the port of Beira.

Yet another strong reason for immediate action is that when the Nyasaland route is enabled to stand

on its own feet by the development of the great coal-field which Nature has so fortunately deposited near at hand, the liability of the Nyasaland Government under the Trans-Zambesia guarantee will be reduced and eventually extinguished. Within a decade of say the completion of the bridge the entire route from Beira to Nyasaland, including the bridge, should become self-supporting, and the day of cheaper freights will have dawned, with an immense stimulating effect on the progress of a large slice of British Africa.

LAND VALUES IN THE TRANS-NZOIA.

From a Correspondent.

A steady rise in the price of land, particularly in land properties based on the intrinsic merits of the land and calculated on a fair market value of the output, is a safe and healthy basis of progress, an indication that the increased value will stabilise the market into permanent value.

Such is the position of land values in the Trans-Nzolia to-day. The district is favoured by a more certain rainfall than most other districts, and less fortunate areas are discovering that lean years in the Trans-Nzolia are rarer than elsewhere; this season, too, has not been a prosperous one, and dry weather south has turned the eyes and thoughts of some of the farming community north, to the highlands of the country. Thus the railway to Elizabet has recently been opened and the branch line to Kitala, the heart of the Trans-Nzolia, is under construction.

In addition to these internal factors responsible for the increase in the district's population from Kasama itself, there is the steady and increasing stream of settlers from home, looking out for investments in farm property—investments which will be homes as well as to work on farm they purchase and live on the land. These, then, are the forces at work in pushing up land values in the Trans-Nzolia; fair farming propositions are becoming harder to acquire every day and land agents report that inquiries and the disposal of farm properties is steadily on the increase. The approaching opening of the railway to Kitala is in doubt, the main factor in this attention to the district, but the value of the land is on its own merits and is no irreducible inflation or boom.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

The monthly review of the Standard Bank of South Africa states that internal trade in East Africa was quiet during the month of August, while export business was brisk and prices continued steady. While sugar output, on account of the continued drought was still falling around Nairobi and district, reports from the other agricultural centers, like Lake Victoria, Arusha, Mombasa, etc., were looking well, the market for maize

and assured wheat was looking well and the coffee crop, the sowing of which had just commenced, was satisfactory. Beneficial rains around Nakuru and Nyeri effected great improvements in crop prospects.

The Tanganyika groundnut crop falls far short of estimates, on account of the shortage of rain, but Mwanza reports an excellent rice crop, and cotton prospects generally are good.

Uganda reported a quiet month, the season's crop of cotton being estimated to be in the neighbourhood of 150,000 bales, against 137,000 bales last year.

THE ZAMBEZI BRIDGE.

Urgent Need of Early Action.

From an Official Correspondent.

Now that the Cabinet has in principle decided to guarantee loans up to £10,000,000 for new transport facilities in East Africa, it is to be hoped that all difficulties in the way of constructing the Zambezi bridge will soon be overcome.

Not being in British territory the bridge cannot be financed in the same way as the new railway recommended by the East Africa Commission. But it should not tax human ingenuity severely to devise a method similar perhaps to that adopted in the case of the Trans-Zambesia Railway when first mortgage debentures were issued by the company concerned, interest and sinking fund payments being guaranteed by the Nyasaland Government. There are no insuperable difficulties to such an arrangement and it is hoped that an agreed scheme will be formulated in time to allow work on the bridge to be begun in the early part of next year.

The technical and economic studies of this project are in a much more advanced state than those relating to any of the projects to be covered by the £10,000,000 loan, and although it may prove necessary to effect a merger of the Central Africa and Shire Highlands Railway with the Trans-Zambesia and to be included for international political reasons, it is to remain under the control of the British and of Nyasaland Government representation on the board. There is nothing at present that is being done. Recent news from Nyasaland indicates that a serious situation is likely to develop in the immediate future unless the bridge is speedily built. Shoals are forming in front of the railway sheds at both Murraca and Chindio, the two river bank terminals.

At Chindio the waters almost now enter the creek, the available passage having contracted to a width of only 30 feet, and a depth of 3 feet is only maintained by dredging; now that the river is forced here to be towed up, and before the river level again rises it may have to pass through all goods and passengers in distance by hand trucks and barges. At Murraca a similar position exists, and the possibility of being unable to maintain goods traffic across the ferry during the remainder of the present low water season and in subsequent seasons is causing much anxiety to the railway management.

Nyasaland's Vital Needs.

Nyasaland ought eventually to produce annual harvests of 100,000 bales of cotton, 500,000 tons of coal, 1,000,000 H.H.U. of oil, 100,000 tons of iron and steel, and adequate railway facilities have been provided by the completion of a continuous rail route to Beira, the present small output of about 6,000 bales is more likely to fall than to increase, owing to the menace of boll worm, the ravages of which are best arrested by crop rotation, which the Zambezi bridge will alone make possible.

Nyasaland and the eastern district of Northern Rhodesia are looking to the British Government to come to the rescue without delay. The interests of the increasing cotton trade, of the workers in our depressed iron and steel industry, and of British export trade generally, are identical with those of the Nyasaland planters and the dense Native population, which now has to seek work outside the borders of the Protectorate because of the check to progress imposed by the deficiencies of the present means of communication with the port of Beira.

Yet another strong reason for immediate action is that when the Nyasaland government is enabled to stand

on its own feet by the development of the great coal-field which Nature has so fortunately deposited near at hand, the liability of the Nyasaland Government under the Trans-Zambesia guarantee will be quickly reduced and eventually extinguished. Within a decade or so of the completion of the bridge the entire route from Beira to Nyasaland, including the bridge, should become self-supporting and the day of cheaper freights will have dawned with an immense stimulating effect on the progress of a large slice of British Africa.

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From a Correspondent.

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Such is the position of land values in the Trans-Nzoma to-day. The district is favoured by a more certain rainfall than most other districts, and less fortunate areas are discovering that lean years in the Trans-Nzoma are better than elsewhere. This situation too, has not been a prosperous one, and dry weather south has turned the eyes and thoughts of some of the farming community north, to the highlands of the country. In fact the railway to Eldoret has recently been completed and the branch line to Kitale, the heart of the Trans-Nzoma, is under construction.

In addition to these internal factors, responsible for the increase in the district's population from Kenya herself, there is the steady and increasing stream of settlers from home, looking out for investments in farm properties, investments which will be better intending to work the farm they purchase and live on the land. These then are the forces at work in pushing up land values in the Trans-Nzoma. The farm agents are becoming harder to find, and agents report that inquiries for property in the Trans-Nzoma are steadily increasing.

Approaching opening of the railway to Kitale is no doubt the chief factor in this attraction to the district, but the value of the land is on its own merits and is no longer inflation or boom.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN EAST AFRICA.

The monthly review of the Standard Bank, South Africa states that "in East Africa the general picture is one of comparative stability, though the prices of staple exports, tea and sisal, have declined steadily." While some anxiety, a certain amount of the continent brought was still felt around Nairobi and districts, exports from the other agricultural centres of Kenya were brighter. Around Eldoret crops were looking well, the prospects of the maize crop in the Kisumu area were described as excellent in the Kitale District a good maize crop seemed assured, wheat was looking well, and the coffee crop, the picking of which had just commenced, was satisfactory. Beneficial rains around Nakuru and Nyeri effected great improvements in crop prospects.

The Tanganyika groundnut crop falls far short of estimates, on account of the shortage of rain, but Mwanza reports an excellent rice crop, and cotton prospects generally are good.

Uganda reported a quiet month, the season's crop of cotton being estimated to be in the neighbourhood of 180,000 bales, against 137,000 bales last year.

East Africa in the Press.

RAISING REVENUE FOR TANGANYIKA.

The African Comrade, a new weekly review published in Dar es Salaam and speaking principally for the Indian trader community, welcomes the proposal to abolish the Tanganyika Profits Tax, the imposition of which, it will be remembered, led to a protracted *hatai* and a decided tendency on the part of Indian storekeepers to give preference in their purchases to the five British articles. Against such results can be placed only the £1,000 per annum raised by the tax. The organ of Indian opinion now claims:

(1) That it is not necessary for the Government to introduce any substitute for the Profits Tax.

(2) That a tax on exports is best if Government's budget loss is the £7,000 lost.

(3) That a property tax might be levied;

(4) That a poll tax should stand in certain instances as introduced, as that procedure would give relief to the profiteer and sacrifice the poor at the altar of the rich; and arouse historical and sentimental opposition similar to that of which South Africa has had experience;

(5) That a permanent board of Assessors, composed of two officials and three non-officials, should be appointed. Government adheres to the principle of a trade licence fee instead of adopting one of the other methods suggested.

EAST AFRICAN CLAYS AND GROUNDNUTS.

The October issue of the *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute* contains two contributions of interest to East Africans, the first being a report on the suitability of certain Nyasaland clays for the manufacture of bricks, tile, drain-pipes, &c., pottery, and the second on groundnuts on the same subject. The analysis of groundnut in many ways is

Of the clays submitted by the Government Geologist, Nyasaland, for analysis and testing, one sample was found to produce strong, sound bricks and tiles that compare favourably with the commercial article made in England, grinding or prolonged weathering being the only preliminary treatment required by the clay before manufacture. The Director of Public Works of the Protectorate is reported to be considering the possibility of making drain-pipes in Nyasaland, and machines suitable for operation by Native hand-labour have been recommended by the Institute.

In the article on groundnuts the world's annual exportable surplus is given as at least 800,000 tons. In parts of East Africa the yield is said to have ranged from 200 lb. to 1,500 lb. per acre, while a good average return generally throughout the world is given as 60 bushels or 1,200 lb., though yields of between 100 and 100 bushels are not infrequent. The best means of increasing the production in East Africa is regarded as the distribution of improved seed to Native growers, whose interest might be aroused by a guaranteed minimum price for the crop.

WHITE GIRAFFE IN TANGANYIKA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Field* states that a pure white male giraffe has been located in Tanganyika, adding that it has been examined through glasses. The coat is stated to be longer than usual, and of silver colour from head to foot, with the exception of a few black spots on its back. The animal has been known to the local Natives some years, and there used to be a female with it, whether the latter is still alive or not is at present not certain. Have similar cases been reported from other territories?

NIGERIA REGIMENT'S JOURNAL.

East Africans who remember the fine service of the Nigeria Regiment in the East African campaign—and who will forget its work at Mahiwa, Delo Chini, along the Rufiji, and in many another situation—will be glad to hear of the publication of the first issue of its regimental journal, a most readable record of forty pages, which cannot fail to interest those who are serving or has served with the West African Frontier Force. Moreover it will recall to East Africans many an incident of comradeship in arms, and many a familiar name.

Amongst contents are articles on the presentation of the regimental colours and of medals, sports, descriptions, this year's staff ride, notes from each of the four battalions, the battery, and the messes, and a complete list of all the officers and B.N.C.O.'s now serving with the regiment. The joint editors are Capt. W. A. Dimoline, M.C., and Capt. J. G. Collins, M.C., both of the headquarters staff. In future it is proposed to publish the journal in June and December of each year. Subscriptions per annum, post free, and remittances to Lloyd's Bank Ltd., Cox & King's, Branch, Nairobi, will be sent direct to the Editor, Regiments Journal, 10, Gloucester Place, London, W.1.

MURDER BY BAPTISM.

Refugee to Europe of natives.

The *Yorkshire Evening News* has recently received from a reliable source in Northern Rhodesia an amazing story of a series of murders in a wild part of the country. It is said to be true, and it is now known to the outside world.

It correspondent has added fresh details to those already chronicled concerning the Native who, calling himself "the Son of God," went about preaching the Bible and baptising Natives in the rivers.

It was discovered that when the man got to out-of-the-way villages, where he thought the British authorities would not hear of it, he took bribes from the local inhabitants. "Baptise" mere thoroughly their usual creed of their people against whom they had a grudge. This meant that he held his victims' heads under water until they were dead, the excuse being that they were witches.

Such a wretched man did the man claim over the Natives that he collected quite an army of followers, who were too scared not to obey him. From these he chose about ten mere boys to do the drowning for him while he sat in state on a hill watching the operations and singing hymns. All this was done in the name of Christianity. In one town 55 bodies were found, and a great many more deaths have been committed by the murderers.

Certain Native officials are reputed to have been actively in league with the impostor.

PERSONALIA

Lieut. Col. H. D. Smithhead, of the 5th K. R. R., left Kenya on leave.

Mrs. Patrick Ness recently lectured on Kenya before the Ladies' Carlton Club.

Lieut. Col. G. S. Chobane, D.S.O., Commandant of the 4th K. R. R., has returned to Uganda from leave.

Princess Mary, Countess Lassels, visited the East African Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition on Friday last.

Mr. C. E. Spencer has resigned his seat on the Uganda Chamber of Commerce on account of pressure of business.

Mr. P. S. Knowlden is Honorary Secretary of the Uganda Branch of the Royal East African Automobile Association.

Colonel George Franklin, who served with the Suakin Expedition in 1885, has been appointed a magistrate for Suffolk.

Uganda is welcoming Mr. T. Wilson, who has been sent to the Protectorate by the Acting with the powers of an Assistant General Manager of Railways.

The efficiency the Uganda Railways was demonstrated by Wilson during his recent visit to Kampala, in which, by the way, he took 4 wickets for 23 runs in the Entebbe v. Kampala match.

Admiral H. W. Richardson, who was presented with a month-old lion cub during his recent visit to Uganda, has joined the Admiralty, which became a member of the committee.

Dr. C. C. Chesterman, O.B.E., who has recently returned from a tour of inspection of mission stations in East Africa, states that the Dr. Albert Cook's hospital in Uganda has a yearly income of £9,000 solely from its white, brown and black patients.

Sir Philip Richardson, M.P., who is at present touring East Africa, has been visiting the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika. He expects to stay some little time in the Trans-African district of Kenya before starting homewards by the Lake route.

The appointment to the Executive Council of Tanganyika is not a general disbursement; the functions of Directorate of Education gives place to the placid first-rate work of the Education Commission, that the official should be given a wide statutory

The Croft agents for the Colonies advertise for Head Assistant Engineers for the Uganda Railway. The salary offered is £400 p.a. rising to £500 in increments of £25 to £500, plus a temporary local allowance of 10% of salary. Candidates must be unmarried and must be between 22 and 28 years of age.

Sir Peter George Frankland, D.S.C., Governor of Kenya (then known as British East Africa) between the years 1909 and 1912, and later director of Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth and Co. Ltd., has joined the board of the Hollingburgh Cement Co. Ltd., which last week offered 350,000 shares for public subscription at par.

Mr. Eugene Ramsden, M.P. for Bradford North, who last week addressed a Bradford meeting on the subject of the Cabinet's decision to guarantee development loans for E.A. Africa, declared his conviction that within twenty years the East African territories would purchase from Great Britain many times the quantity of goods now bought. He urged the need for complete surveys of the territories, from the standpoints of agriculture, geology and forestry, and increased concentration on questions of health and sanitation.

The Rev. Gilbert Elliott, of Brighton, who is shortly leaving to join the U.M.C.A. in Tanganyika Territory, is described in the *Sussex Daily Times* as a firm friend of the outcast. When he conducted a mission in prison he applications to see him privately far exceeded those received by the chaplain in three times as long a period and one hardened old convict is reported to have declared that "If I'm a right-feller, this mission is broke."

"I am sending you a copy of my will, so that you, straight out, may act it out for me," says the Rev. Elliott.

Mr. George Henry Palmer, of Branksome, Bournemouth, Barks, the chairman of the British East Africa Corporation Limited, and of the Natal Zulu Railways Limited who died on August 21, 1925, left a third of the value of his estate, £100,000, with 100 millionaires.

"I am sending you a copy of my will, so that you, straight out, may act it out for me," says my appreciation of her kindness to me, evidence in times of trouble, and as to £3,000 to buy or build a house in the hope that she will be happy, saying, "This is my last request. My wife, I know, will be glad of this last act. Blessings on everyone."

£250 and a life annuity of £50 each to Ellen Young and Charlotte Gunstead, "as a recognition of their loyal services to my family and me." An annuity of £25, in addition to a bequest for length of service, each to his parlourmaid Isabella Smith and his head housemaid Helen Alford Hawkins, respectively still in his service, as a similar recognition.

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SHEDDING LIGHT ON UGANDA'S PROBLEMS

IEWS OF THE GOVERNOR AND THE COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY

Important Speeches at Dinner of Welcome to His Excellency.

THE dinner of welcome which the commercial community of Kampala had desired to give in honour of His Excellency Mr. W. H. Cowlers, the recently appointed Governor of the Uganda Protectorate, had been postponed at His Excellency's request until he had had an opportunity of making an extensive tour of the territory under his charge, but when the postponed function was held some few weeks ago, over a hundred sat down to dine. Mr. A. D. Jones, the President of the Chamber of Commerce who was in the chair, was supported by the Hon. W. S. Gartham, Captain Maxsted, and many leading commercial firms, European and Indian, while the Chief Secretary, the Treasurer and many Heads of Departments were also present.

The speech of the President of the Chamber and the Governor's reply both bear evidence of careful preparation. Mr. Jones's statement was far removed from the attitudes often expressed on such occasions, being rather the character of a question-and-answer meeting in the non-official viewpoint. His Excellency's reply was likewise, as is the result of much reflection and investigation, and in many respects exposed the Governor's views and intentions on the questions raised.

As His Excellency spoke for fifty minutes and the speech of the President of the Chamber of Commerce was also lengthy, it is impossible for us to reproduce them verbatim in these pages, but the following summary will, we trust, enable our readers to be in a convenient form.

The Legislative and Executive Councils.

Having expressed their great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Mr. W. H. Cowlers and the commercial community was a matter of particular interest, and recently been enlarged by the inclusion of Mr. Simpson, Director of Agriculture, and Mr. Hussey, Director of Education. The inclusion of the Land Officer seemed a further desirable step, and they hoped His Excellency would seriously consider the enlargement of non-official representation on the Legislative Council and the appointment of a non-official member of the Executive Council to represent representatives on the Legislative Council.

His Excellency said in reply that the Council now appeared to him to be sufficiently enlarged, but the question of a larger non-official element was one which he was quite ready to consider. There seemed to be no longer any need to prescribe that a certain number of members of the Council should belong to any given race and so perpetuate the notion that the interests of Europeans and Indians were distinct and different. The presence of a large number of Indian gentlemen with them might be an indication of the fact that in Uganda the interests of both races were inextricably interwoven and fundamentally the same. The Governor had, however, grave doubts whether the country was yet fit for the elective system.

FACILITATING Transport.

On the subject of Transport Government was asked to give ample opportunities to the public for

an expression of their views on railway development, and Mr. Jones urged the necessity for a road bridge over the Nile at Jinja and the extension of the railway to Kampala. He also suggested that immediate consideration be given to the construction of a line from Kampala before waiting completion of the present main line extension.

His Excellency pointed out that the new Railway Council provided for two nominal, the two official members representing Uganda, and this was the body in which Uganda should look to voice its needs and press for its requirements regarding railway control and management. A road bridge over the Nile at Jinja was certainly most desirable, and he was approaching the Secretary of State with a view to obtaining the services of an engineer to make preliminary investigations and estimates. He also agreed with the suggestion regarding the line from Kampala, but no steps could be taken until it was definitely settled at what point the railway was to cross the Nile.

Agriculture and Labour.

Uganda's absolute dependence on cotton was viewed with alarm by Mr. Jones, and he urged that the cultivation of, coconuts, Robusta coffee, rubber and sugar cane should be encouraged by the Government, which might direct its close attention to the cognate subject of labour for all employers of labour would admit that the labourer who to-day got 18s. a month did better work for the 10s. which he received a short time ago. Eight-tenths of the labour employed by them to-day had been imported from surrounding countries. The local Native would not work for the Government taking steps to employ him very much. If Government took their requirements would there be any of their importing Chinese, Indian or other labour from overseas?

His Excellency promised Government assistance and encouragement to cultivation, teaching natives better methods and the cultivation of crops other than cotton. It seemed to him conceivable that Uganda might in time secure a position as a producer of Native-grown coffee comparable with that of the Gold Coast and Brazil.

On the subject of small peasant land-holding in connection the Kingdom of Buganda, probably the most suitable area for coffee growing, gave cause for grave anxiety, for about 1% of the population had been converted into the landlords of the remaining 99%, whose insecurity of tenure and lack of adequate protection against arbitrary raising of their rents would seriously militate against the large scale growing of permanent crops such as coffee unless they could be remedied.

The question of labour was a very difficult one, and His Excellency feared that there was no escape from the economic consequences of a sudden rise in the wealth distributed over the country, as in the case with which a cultivator could earn money by working for himself. He thought that all employers would endorse the statement that labour is now paid less for 18s. a month than they used to do for 10s. He did not believe it to be the duty of a

Government to obtain labour for private employers, while he might say that only 5,000 of the 14,000 workmen now employed by the S.A.W.D. had been recruited by the Labour Department.

Whether there would be any objection to the importation of labour from overseas was a question for the Secretary of State, but from his own experience elsewhere in Africa Mr. Gowers thought that the present acute labour difficulty would not be permanent and that more labour of increased efficiency would become available as the people acquired new wants and a desire for a higher standard of living. Extensive production by Natives—and that was the policy of Uganda—was incompatible with "cheap labour" but His Excellency believed that a well-managed coffee plantation would continue to prosper, and he was glad that owners of rubber plantations were now selling at a profit.

Government Departments.

The transfer from Entebbe to Kampala of the High Court, the Land Office and the Public Works Department had been suggested by Mr. Jones, and the Governor, though he thought the removal of the High Court to Kampala desirable, mentioned that that involved the removal of the Chief Justice, which was a different matter. The removal of the Public Works Department and Land Office would be considered, but he could not accept the proposition that that step would result in a saving of money, or public convenience as to finding the expense of the limiting factor was inability to carry out the building work on account of scarcity of artisans.

Regarding the suggestion that there was little return from the Forestry Department and that the Game Department might be abolished, Mr. Gowers was satisfied that the latter served a very useful purpose and had done much to check damage by elephants. This year's revenue from ivory was more than double that received before the institution of the Department.

Mr. Jones wished without delay to call His Excellency's attention to the Central and Prisons Department, into which they insisted that an inquiry would be held, on which point Mr. Gowers invited a statement of the reasons underlying such a suggestion.

The Civil Secretary.

The proposer of His Excellency's health said that the address would not be complete without the mention of the name of their most capable and popular Chief Secretary, Mr. E. Jarvis, who had acted as their Governor on a number of occasions. As commercial colonists had always had in him a sympathetic and lenient ally, and they all looked forward to the pleasure of working with him and having his sound counsel for many years to come. In wishing health and happiness to His Excellency Mr. Jones assured him that he could look to them for the same co-operation and service as he received from his own officials.

BRITAIN'S OPPORTUNITY IN EAST AFRICA.

SPEAKING in Manchester on Monday, the Hon. W. G. A. Grindley Gore, M.P., said that production in East Africa could be enormously increased if technical and social changes of a far-reaching character were made. There was an appalling waste of labour and portage, and at present more men were engaged in carrying than in producing goods train on the railway could move as much in four hours as two thousand men in eight days.

Even now no Native taxation was required for roads, nor for more agricultural and other elementary necessities, but British capital was necessary for the development of Africa. If the prosperity of the Natives could be advanced by only £1 per head per annum, immense new opportunities would be presented to British trade. One of the greatest problems before the Colonial Office to-day was to stir up enthusiasm for Africa.

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OUR KENYA LETTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nairobi.

Early this morning Nairobi was awakened by the sound of martial music announcing the arrival and landing of H.E. Sir Edward Grigg at Mombasa. The land of the K.A.R. paraded all the principal thoroughfares while most of the inhabitants were still in their beds. Our great day comes on Saturday, when the formal reception of H.E. will take place in Court House Square in the middle of the town instead of at the station, as has invariably been the custom heretofore.

Native Slavery.

The most ominous of those people who are always in a state of alarm lest the African is made to work too hard by the unfeeling settler. The greatest task that the white man faces in tropical countries is to get a satisfactory day's work from his coloured employes, yet efficient and the capacity to work speedily easily and happily are the greatest benefits that the European can bestow upon the Natives.

Compared to the Indian type the African is quite a number in the matter of a day's work. The Indian worker in himself far less efficient, while he is at one time a better than the European labourer. He requires at least one-third worker in India to till an acre of ground, while with 173 acres to the European labourer in England, and the average in Africa is probably one cultivator to a quarter of an acre. Yet the yields in England average two and a half times more per acre than those of the first-named country, not because of any special skill in cultivation, it is hardly probable that the tropics have the advantage in these respects, but because the English farmer and farmer labourer work with their heads as well as their hands, and are not afraid of getting into white man's penitentiary and live example and the like, and of work which is not to their taste. The European is not so intent upon the accumulation of wealth as the other assets that a country may possess.

Tobacco.

Quite a considerable parcel of tobacco is leaving this season from Mr. Hill's estate, Lutikina, for the London market. Notwithstanding the almost unprecedented dry weather of this year, a fair crop has been obtained and good quality tobacco which is in demand.

Now, and now that all the leaf has been selected and cured, the plants are being cut down to the ground ready for a ratooning crop from the coming rains which should produce a yield superior in every way to the first harvest from the same plants. It is Mr. Hill's intention to prepare 18 acres against the long rains next March and his buildings will then be sufficiently numerous to cope with so big an acreage, he anticipates, given a normal rainy season—in contrast to the semi-drought that has afflicted his enterprise this year—a bumper yield per acre. The leaf so far mentioned is on the hill-side and should make a commercially marketable pipe or cigarette tobacco.

Co-operative Settlement.

The growth of tea planting on a co-operative basis during thanks to the guiding influence of Messrs. Brooke Bond & Co. is a development which deserves the close attention of all students of the

imperial tendencies connected with the social and natural expansion of our own population through a largely empty oversea Empire. Tea planting is one of those industries which has too often been regarded as suitable for the small man or for any form of co-operation, chiefly on account of the cost and the highly technical nature of the factory necessary to prepare the leaf for market on a commercial scale. In this respect it stands in the same category as sugar, coffee and various other tropical industries, which the capitalist has earmarked as essentially a "big man's crop." And now a British tea firm comes along and finding that conditions offer scope for profitable enterprise on a mutual basis with the existing settlers, who had for years been struggling to develop their beautiful district, these enterprising business folk promptly solve the problem of co-operation to the satisfaction of all concerned.

This development is indeed impressive and is in important aspects one of the most important achieved in any of our Crown Colonies. It heralds a revolution in colonial country methods if the authorities are wise enough to take cognisance of and apply it, for it shows how large areas of fallow virgin country may be populated with planters of their own race and readily employed for revenue and health purposes thus finding scope for the activities of an ever-increasing number of British settlers who will be training African Natives to habits of disciplined industry, and at the same time caring for their physical welfare. Possibly the firm in question may not have thought much of that aspect of the matter but the team of all sorts of effects, present and trace are due to them for the demonstration that such a scheme is practicable. May our teaching tribe and sugar magnates stimulate these efforts in an early stage. The result of our own experience in this direction will be easier than the acquisition of large land concessions.

UGANDA RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Through Line to Congo Proposed.

London. Parliament having taken estimates for £1,000,000 for the Uganda railway extension, the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Army Legislation Committee declared that railway facilities were taxed to the uttermost. The closest attention was being given to the problems particularly to the needs of Uganda, and a divisional office was being established in Uganda to coordinate the lake and railway services.

The growing burden of interest on loans was beginning to affect the balances available for improvements. He expected that at the end of 1920 the annual interest charges would total £600,000.

The General Manager announced that he had made recommendations in connection with the loan of £10,000,000 proposed by the Ormsby Gore Commission, and had urged a bold construction policy, aiming at a through railway to the Congo, also more branch lines and extensions at Kilindini harbour. *Times Telegram.*

SUDAN PLANTATIONS SYNDICATE.

Points from the Annual Report.

At the eighteenth ordinary general meeting of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, held last week in London, Mr. F. H. Eckstein, the chairman, reviewed the progress of the company during its twenty-one years' existence.

In 1904, when the Syndicate started as a private concern with a capital of £80,000, they cultivated a few hundred acres of cotton at Zeidah. To-day, when the Syndicate has an issued capital of £600,000, valued by the Stock Exchange at roughly £5,000,000, they had, including the Kassala Cotton Company, in which they were largely interested, nearly 100,000 acres under cotton, to which they hoped next year to add a further 200,000 acres in the Gezira, alone.

Their tenants numbered 40,000, and they estimated that, allowing for the families of such tenants, they had 50,000 people as workers, all earning a very substantial livelihood. There was no difficulty in finding tenants in the Gezira area, where the Native population was taking a keen and more intelligent interest in cotton-growing. Lord Lovak, one of the directors, said that if all transport men and traders, and those engaging in ancillary enterprises, were included, the 50,000 individuals mentioned by the chairman might be increased to 70,000 natives, including children, who lived in the advantages derived from their employment.

The Transformation of the Sudan.

When His Highness the Sultan of Madani, which was then the centre of the Mahdi's power, was still the emir of the Mahdi's campaign, and there were still armed bands of Natives throughout that country, Wad-Salam itself was a wretched little village in which the people lived in fear of their lives, while the Mahdi on the one hand and just above him, Omdurman by the Blue Nile, by the Abyssinians on the other. Upon this enormous three-million-acre plain, only barely enough grain was sown up to supply food for the Natives, and there was nothing else.

To-day this plain was already canalised and in cultivation to the extent of 100,000 acres, and 100,000 acres of cotton, not to mention a few years ago, when this development was proceeding, they used to ride out on a camel in the morning and see the whole of their cultivation. To-day one goes out in a motor-car, and it takes the whole day to inspect a single one of the twenty divisions into which the area was divided. Now they were thought in a single day four times as much as a big farmer in his country houses in the winter.

The ginneries were situated so that they hoped that by February or March the whole space between these ginneries, although they were 400 yards apart, would be covered with sacks of cotton which people would be busy sorting and classifying, and then carrying for ginning into the ginnery.

The magnitude of this enterprise was really almost impossible to conceive unless one had actually visited it. When he was last in America he went to see a cotton farm of 15,000 acres, which he was informed, was the largest enterprise of the sort under one management in that country. In the Sudan they would very shortly be farming something like 120,000 acres of cotton, a tribute to British organisation and enterprise.

The Financial Position.

It was resolved to pay a final dividend of 15% less income tax, for the year ended June 30, 1925, and to increase the capital of the company to £2,500,000 by the creation of 1,125,000 shares of £1 each. The company will propose to issue the 150,000 shares of their old capital (being the balance between the old authorised capital of £750,000 and the existing issued capital of £600,000) at a price of £3 per share, namely, £1 premium payable in three instalments, which price of issue gives a bonus to existing shareholders. When these shares are all taken up, it is proposed to capitalise 1,000 shares in the share premium account and issue to shareholders one fully paid share in respect of each old share held, thus giving a bonus to existing shareholders.

padding between that figure and the new authorised capital is to be offered for subscription by the directors as and when occasion arises.

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OUR NYASALAND LETTER.

From Our Correspondent

Number V, Volume 16, 1925.

It is an occurrence when a newspaper correspondent has an extra seven and sixteen to spare. Looking through my last column from "EAST AFRICA," I found that the Editor had made a mistake to this extent. Far from any intention of informing him of the fact, I changed it into a couple of gallons of what we call petrol out here, and persuaded a well-meaning person to borrow her husband's car to take me for a drive. All fancy decided on the Cholo road.

Bowling along on a road far better than what they call in France a *route nationale*, No. 1, we believed, apart from the glorious scenery, thousands of acres of honest-to-goodness brown earth, carefullyridged, ploughed and drained, and all dressed up to receive tobacco seedlings in a very few weeks. It did my heart good to see all this evidence of their determination. Those planters are going to be rich next June!

We stopped at one of the bucolic farms for tea. The fact that the owner was away made no difference as far as all we wanted, but then East African hospitality needs no further恭维。The tea was afforded a very pleasant indication of what Nyasaland's crop is going to be this season. And so back to the car to dream of Nyasaland's future.

We are very glad to learn that he has not got nothing for nothing. His chears have all been done even to that end.
Ed. "E.A."

What of Cotton?

Those who hanker after snowy fields of cotton, instead of the big homely leaves of the plant named in honour of Jean Nicot, are now busy picking their second crop. Owing to the normal rains early in the year, this commodity is not as plentiful as it might have been, but the quality is good, so what is lost on the stems is picked up on the round above. I hear that next year there will be a determined attempt to grow more cotton than has so far been raised on European plantations. Perhaps who knows?—the Government will come to the aid of the European planter and give him some encouragement. There are many to whom tobacco has not the slightest appeal, and it is a pity they cannot be helped with cotton. Instead of which they are altogether lost to the country.

From the "Land of Regrets."

Socially, the week has been slow, but those pluto- eratic Railway people are putting one over the rest of Nyasaland. Their officers will shortly be "at home" to their friends at the Limbe Club and are holding a Gymkhana in celebration thereof. As all the senior members of this service come from the "land of regrets" though all the regrets seem to occur only when they've left India—it is only fitting that this type of entertainment should be selected. Those who are among the "friends" are looking keenly forward to the day for the Railway hos- pitality is well known. The occasion will not only be welcome, but may quite likely provide a novelty that other big combinations will not be long in imitating.

This Week's Fairy Story.

There was once a tea shop in an East African settlers' district—and it paid its way. (See end.)

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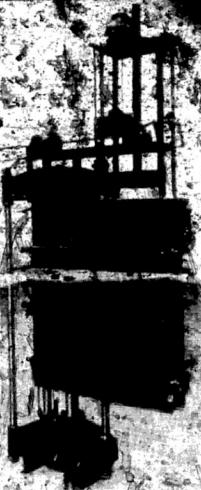
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Everything on the property is of the best and
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It is offered at £45,000 per acre for cash, and
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Business readers will find our Information Bureau of special interest.

EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

"East Africa's Information Bureau," is a free service to subscribers and advertisers, during the Editor's discretion, matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed.

Manufacturers, wishing to appoint agents and agents seek further representations, are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

Firms in East Africa are invited to give us the address of their London representatives, as we can sometimes find inquiries on their way, and Home houses are requested to be invited to notify of their agents in East and Central Africa.

Amendments to the Agricultural Act of the Government of Kenya have been gazetted.

Uganda's big sugar crop, amounting this year to 1,000,000 cords of sugar, mainly from the Kikuyu plateau.

The London Committee of the Comptroller of Malaria has issued its customs returns for the first half of 1924, as compared with similar figures for the corresponding period of 1923.

During the first week of October, 1925, imports of tobacco were 1,111,000 lbs., being 10 per cent greater than in the corresponding period last year, to 1,000 bags, mostly on account of the new measure.

It is very well informed that a prominent firm in Canada that the country will be able to supply all its requirements for tobacco.

Kenya has now harvested the crop.

Town of thousands of thousands of烟袋警报 in

use from 1 acre to 5 acres or more.

The Torbay Paint Co., whose announcement regarding their well-known Torbay paint appears in these columns, are soon to come to the East African market, and have prepared a full line of paint and varnish.

The Standard Soda Exchange, London, who have a large and important business in East Africa, having been established for over seventy years, is progressive in its export policy, and will welcome inquiries from East African merchants.

Among the exports from Kenya during the weeks ending September 19 and 26 are to be found cedar slats of various kinds, 16,000 lbs. of which 10,000 were for the U.S.A., 1,000 lbs. to India, 1,000 to the U.K., and 3,000 lbs. to Germany, a total of 16,000 bags for Germany, 1,000 bags for France, and 1,000 bags for Australia. 1,000 bags were sent to Portugal, 1,000 to South Africa, 1,000 to the U.S.A., 1,000 to India, 1,000 to the U.K., 1,000 to Australia, and 1,000 bags to the U.S.S.R.

In the month of July, 1925, among the 1,000 consignments of tobacco, 1,000 bags of which were stored in the various customs transit warehouses during the month, it is probable that the imports for the month amounted to some 15,000 lbs., and that certain notifications must be given. Further particulars will be given to the interested parties by the Editor of "EAST AFRICA."

TRADE

Imports to Uganda during the month of August, 1925, included the following: Agricultural implements, 1,113 cases; blankets, 1,000 lbs.; sheepskins, 1,550 packages; cement, 1,032 packages; condensed milk, 1,028 cases; cotton piece goods, 1,040 packages; bicycles, 1,000 pieces; disbursements, 100 packages; dynamised gunpowder, 100 packages; gunpowder, 100 boxes; industrial and agricultural machinery, 1,000 packages; iron and steel implements, 1,500 packages; lamps and lanterns, 1,000 pieces; motor cycle, 1,000 parts; packages, soap, 3,850 pieces; tea, 1,000 cases; tobacco, 1,000 boxes; and 1,000 pieces.

TRADE

The London Total Trade Bureau and Manufacturers' Association have a group market for tobacco, and cigarette sticks, and the value of the total quantity imported reached £17,000, the value amounting to £1,500, as compared with £1,000 in 1924.

Turned tobacco, total 100,000 boxes, at 50 cents each, cigar sticks, nearly 1,000,000 of which come from Great Britain, are a close second, the quantity imported in 1924 being 2,000,000, valued at £2,200. The business in manufactured tobacco goes for the most part to Holland. Cigars and cigarettes were imported last year, the extent of 3,200,000, the value being £1,000. The imports of manufactured tobacco, solely for cigarette consumption, was reduced to 100,000 boxes, the product continuing to supply another 1,000,000 boxes and above.

From October 1st the following postal rates have been in operation in Kenya:

Postage inland:—1 cent for first 15 cens, 2 cent for first 20 cens, 3 cent for 20 cens or greater, foreign 3 cent for first 15 cens, 4 cent thereafter.

Inland parcels:—1 cent for 1 lb. up to 10 lbs., 2 cent for 10 lbs. up to 20 lbs., 3 cent for 20 lbs. up to 30 lbs., 4 cent for 30 lbs. up to 40 lbs., 5 cent for 40 lbs. up to 50 lbs., 6 cent for 50 lbs. up to 60 lbs., 7 cent for 60 lbs. up to 70 lbs., 8 cent for 70 lbs. up to 80 lbs., 9 cent for 80 lbs. up to 90 lbs., 10 cent for 90 lbs. up to 100 lbs., 11 cent for 100 lbs. up to 110 lbs., 12 cent for 110 lbs. up to 120 lbs., 13 cent for 120 lbs. up to 130 lbs., 14 cent for 130 lbs. up to 140 lbs., 15 cent for 140 lbs. up to 150 lbs., 16 cent for 150 lbs. up to 160 lbs., 17 cent for 160 lbs. up to 170 lbs., 18 cent for 170 lbs. up to 180 lbs., 19 cent for 180 lbs. up to 190 lbs., 20 cent for 190 lbs. up to 200 lbs., 21 cent for 200 lbs. up to 210 lbs., 22 cent for 210 lbs. up to 220 lbs., 23 cent for 220 lbs. up to 230 lbs., 24 cent for 230 lbs. up to 240 lbs., 25 cent for 240 lbs. up to 250 lbs., 26 cent for 250 lbs. up to 260 lbs., 27 cent for 260 lbs. up to 270 lbs., 28 cent for 270 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NOVEMBER 6, 1925

EAST AFRICA

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

ON a coffee market the following prices were realised for East African sorts at the last weekly auctions:

Kenya	12s. od. to 13s. od.
A sizes	12s. od. to 12s. od.
B	12s. od. to 12s. od.
C	12s. od. to 12s. od.
Peaberry	12s. od. to 12s. od.
Ungraded	12s. od. (One lot)
London cleaned	12s. od.
First size	12s. od.
Second size	12s. od.
London graded	12s. od.
First size	12s. od.
Second size	12s. od.
Third size	12s. od.
Peaberry	12s. od.
Cherry	12s. od. (One lot)
Greenish	12s. od.
Small	12s. od.
Robusta	12s. od.
10 bags @	12s. od.
Tanganjika	12s. od.
Kimanjaro	12s. od.
London cleaned	12s. od. to 13s. od.
First grade	12s. od. to 13s. od.
Second grade	12s. od. to 13s. od.
Third	12s. od. to 13s. od.
Fourth	12s. od. to 13s. od.
Fifth	12s. od. to 13s. od.
Sixth	12s. od. to 13s. od.
Seventh	12s. od. to 13s. od.
Fourth Peaberry	12s. od. to 13s. od.

MAIZE

East African No. 2 white mill maize has been quoted at a figure greater in excess of selling price than usual. The African and Colonial Co. quote around 3s. for November/December/January shipment.

FLAX

With practically no business passing, the values of East African old and new crop are:

D/R Flax according to quality 17s. 6d.
D/R Town 16s. 2d.

SISAL

With fair business passing, the market has remained steady. Tanganjika sisal is selling at 14s. 10s. for December/February shipment. Antwerp 14s. 10s. Having been offered "Lots No. 1" quality to that port, American demand has slackened somewhat.

Prices are unchanged.

At the last auctions 12 packages of sisal and tea from the Thornewood Estate changed hands at 12s. 6d. per lb., compared with £30 packages at the average price of 11s. 7d. at last week's sales.

OTHER PRODUCE

Flour Seed.—Prices are lower, the value of East African to Antwerp being about 1s. 18s. 6d. and to Hull about 1s. 10s.

Tea.—The market is quiet. Zanzibar still being quoted 10s. 6d.

Cottonised.—Buyers are offering 5/- to 5/- 10s. with delivery up to April next, but afloat parcels would realise less. The market generally is weak.

Coquinharts.—Sellers about ask 1s. 10s. 6d. for destination by the market's valuation is about 1s. 2d. Messrs. J. K. & S. Ltd. value October/November shipment at 1s. 10s. 6d.

Castor Oil.—The market is quiet. London 1s. 10s. 6d.

Camphor.—No camphor is being asked for white and/or yellow.

Camphor.—No camphor is being asked for white and/or yellow.

TORBAY PAINT

ESTABLISHED over 70 YEARS)

Successfully withstands the climatic conditions of East Africa

PERMANENT COLOURS

EFFICIENT PROTECTIONS

ATRACTIVE DURABLE

SPECIALIST IN PAINTS FOR GALVANIZED IRON

One Quality—THE BEST

Indents through Merchants Only

PRICES AND PARTICULARS FROM

The Torbay Paint Company,

26-28, BILLITER STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

Works, Brixham, Torbay, Devon, England.

EAST AFRICA

NOVEMBER 5, 1925.

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

The "Llanstephan Castle," which left Khindini on October 3 for England via Port Sudan, Genoa and Marseilles, carried the following passengers:

<i>To Genoa</i>	Miss S. Pryer Mr. and Mrs. F. George Miss M. Fisher Master Fisher
<i>To Marseilles</i>	Miss P. M. Hamilton Miss D. Harrison Mr. F. H. Huggins Captain J. Gerard Leigh Mr. H. C. C. Loader Mr. F. Molony
<i>To England</i>	Mr. G. Mauduit Mr. R. Morrison Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Moskow Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Caldwell Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Richardson Mr. R. Siemes Mrs. V. Monacus Smythe Mr. W. Spiers Miss A. M. Spiers Mr. P. J. Stringer Mr. and Mrs. P. V. T. Thompson Master Smy Mrs. G. M. S. Thompson Master Finnin Miss M. E. Walker Mrs. F. Ward
<i>To South Africa</i>	Mr. and Mrs. W. Anderson Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Campbell Dr. G. H. Coke Miss C. Dawson Mr. C. W. W. Fennah Mrs. M. Field Mrs. S. Firmin Master Fennin Miss R. T. Foster Mr. and Mrs. W. Fryer

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

BRITISH INDIA

Mantua arrived Mombasa November 2.

BULLARUP KING

"Umena" left Lourenco Marques for Beira October 1.
"Umuni" left London for Lourenco Marques and Beira October 5.
"Umvolosi" left Capetown for Lourenco Marques and Beira October 24.

CAN

"Clan Macnaughton" left Liverpool for Beira Oct 1.
"Clan Sinclair" left East London for Beira October 1.
"Clan Mackinlay" left Lourenco Marques for Mauritius October 1.

CLAN ELLERMAN HARRISON

"Wadeler" arrived Glasgow for East Africa Nov 1.
"Warfarer" at Mombasa October 22.
"Clan Macvicar" left Birkenhead for East Africa October 24.

CLAN ELLERMAN AND BUGNALL

"Colorado" left London for Lourenco Marques and Beira October 18.
"Stanley Hall" left Beira homewards October 25.
"Keeling" arrived Algoa Bay for Lourenco Marques October 25.
"Rialto" left Capetown for Lourenco Marques Oct 25.
"Pompeo" arrived Lourenco Marques for South Africa October 25.

HARRISON

"Spectator" left London for Lourenco Marques and Beira October 25.
"Candidate" arrived Durban for Lourenco Marques and Beira October 26.

HOLLAND AFRICA

"Randfontein" left La Palmas homewards October 20.
"Briar" arrived Durban October 21.
"Beli" left Beira for Cape ports October 29.
"Jaggersfontein" arrived Mombasa for further East African ports October 30.
"Pademba" passed Peniche for East Africa Oct 31.
"Heemskerk" arrived Marseilles homewards Oct 31.
"Nijkerk" left Mombasa homewards October 31.
"Boeroen" arrived Mombasa homewards October 31.
"Klipfontein" arrived Algoa Bay for East Africa October 31.
"Balansa" passed Durban for East Africa October 31.
"Mellish" arrived Algoa Bay October 31.

INDIA & CHINA

"Central Voyager" arrived Mombasa November 1.

UNION CASTLE

"Glenmore" arrived Algoa Bay for Beira October 2.
"Ganton" left Zanzibar for Natal October 20.
"Glenorm Castle" left East London homewards October 20.
"Grantully Castle" arrived Beira October 20.
"Llandover Castle" left Suez for Natal November 1.
"Llanellen Castle" arrived London from Suez October 30.

EAST AFRICAN MAHS.

mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the E.P.O. London at 4 p.m. on December 5. Another dispatch closes at 4 p.m. on the day November 10.

London, Nairobi, and Port Moresby. After the next outward mail closes at the 6th London.

November 6.

BLANTYRE & EAST AFRICA, LIMITED.

An interim dividend of 5% (less tax) will be paid to the ordinary shareholders on November 11 on account of the profits for the year ended September 30, 1925.

Dividends are about to open 20,000 ordinary shares for issue (the 4000 at present unissued) to the ordinary shareholders at par (4s.) in the proportion of one share for every two shares held.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

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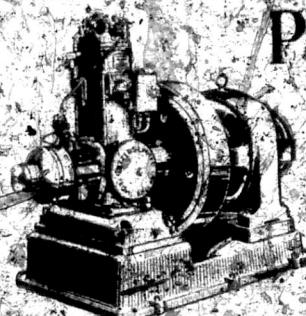


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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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EDITORIAL

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THEIR NAME LIVETH.

For two minutes at the eleventh hour of Armistice Day the Empire stands silent in reverent silence and remembrance of the million Britons who died that we might live. It is fitting that a little while should be consecrated to their memory and honour, and that November 11 should have henceforth been Day of Remembrance, of remembrance of the dead and of the living.

It is fitting that the sombre solemnity of past Armistice Days were shattered by revelries of the night. The gaiety of the ballroom was not in tune with the spirit of remembrance. A few weeks ago scarcely anyone would have thought it possible for opinion to be so strongly mobilised against what had become a custom, yet the public responded immediately to one man's plea for a more fitting expression of remembrance of those who have passed from us.

Their name liveth! — were the words that the Rev. Ernest Thompson set to music in 1919. They have since come and gone. At times the nation has shamed far from its better self, but despite all calls to the best, the wonderful conception the closing weeks of the British Empire's dominion were marked by an expression of the Empire's due to the fallen. The tattoo — as inspiring as it is rude — will always be remembered as simple but significant.

OUR STARS AND STRIPES

Our armed forces possessed those qualities and none them even in the face of death that their name liveth. The Empire has right to its pride in this matter. No portion of the Empire responded more rapidly or more wholeheartedly when the war drums beat. East Africans white and black laid down their lives on earth in the air and on the seas. Many fell in our battle strains, there to rest and their names in East Africa as well. Their lonely graves are scattered like stepping stones across the plains, islands beside water, dreams on vast swamps. They will be worthy of their surroundings — the jungle and the grass, for which they died.

SIR DONALD CAMERON'S TOUR OF INSPECTION

Exclusive Report to "East Africa."

"I have glad to be able to present to our readers my first ever exclusive account, received in especially well-considered correspondence in the course of his long and important tour undertaken by the Governor throughout the areas towards and around Lake Nyasa. It is noteworthy that during four months of his official in the Territory Sir Donald Cameron found it possible to pass most important districts which had never previously been visited by a British governor."

SIR DONALD CAMERON, Governor of Tanganyika, returned to Dar es Salaam on September 7 after a tour in the south-western districts of the Territory. He was accompanied by Lady Cameron, Dr. Shiree, Director of the Medical and Sanitary Services, Mr. Alexander, Director of Public Works, and Capt. G. Smith, ADC.

The party left Zanzibar on August 9 and journeyed to Iringa, Mafinga, Igab and Lushoto. From the last named place the Governor, Dr. Shiree and Mr. Alexander visited the Lushoto fields, motorizing to Nachinge (30 miles from Lushoto) and walking thence to the field (23 miles there and back).

The party then reached Mbale and the frontier of Songwe, returning to the Central Railway and by way of Machinga, Iringa and Dodoma, the total distance covered by road was 1,400 miles, and probably represents the longest tour of any kind ever made in the country. Of course, the districts of Rungwa, Mbale and Mbeya have never before been visited by a Governor.

The Dodoma-Tukuyu Road.
I understand that the road from Dodoma to Tukuyu (62 miles to Iringa, 257 to Mafinga and 120 to Tukuyu) presents no great difficulties except perhaps at the level flats between Igab and Tukuyu which is crossed at a height of 6,085 feet above sea level. The Public Works Department is now constructing a road with permanent bridges and culverts and is building from Dodoma to Iringa, and this has also been completed to the Ruvuha (86 miles from Dodoma); here the river is crossed by means of a timber bridge which is said to have been built by the Germans.

It is proposed to go back to Iringa to continue construction to Tukuyu, and to put in permanent bridges and culverts, cutting out the flats at Igab, roughly of Mafinga, which are regarded by the Germans as a better route into Tukuyu than through the level flats. For the latter purpose the old military road from Dodoma to Tukuyu across the

country is being repaired, but which is now so bad and which had unfortunately been passed under contract with a local bridge builder, the Government is forced to pay him £1,000 for the work, which was done but by the contractor who failed to do the promised work. The District with which the road is concerned is still good.

Bad Geing.

The country between Dodoma and Iringa is very bad, consisting of a series of hills, some of which are quite high, and the roads are very narrow and difficult, and vehicles are compelled to crawl from



SIR DONALD CAMERON, GOVERNOR OF TANGANYIKA.

the side of the road to the center of the road.

On August 13, I was given a message that the road reached is that the collected money could not be made into a road suitable for commercial traffic, and that engines running on funding to fund will therefore be used as far as possible.

The road between Yacola (8 miles) and Chambiro (153 miles) was so difficult that a two-way south or north line was necessary, and the road could not be kept open without this.

On August 14, I was sent to the camp at Chambiro to help the crowd in a section of the road to the former camp. And the two touring cars arrived at Chambiro at nine o'clock at night, having travelled all the day in the dark over an unbroken road and having descended the very steep and descent of the Chambiro scarpment. Four hours was spent in daylight on the return journey, which was considered a very perilous piece of iron. The night of August 14 was spent in climbing without bed or bedding, food or change of clothes.

I understand that Sir Donald is about to finish his inspection of the beauty of much of the country which will be travelled over by the audience to estimate in the southern highlands of the country.

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NOVEMBER 12, 1925

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SIR EDWARD GRIGG WELCOMED TO

HIS EXCELLENCY'S IMPORTANT SPEECH AT MOMBASA

On their arrival at Mombasa Sir Edward and Mr. Grigg were entertained to luncheon by the Chamber of Commerce.

In his address of welcome Mr. Freeman Pammett, Chairman of the Chamber, said that the Coast had been very fortunate in that their late revered Governor, Sir Robert Coryndon, and the Acting Governor, Mr. Denham, had been continually with them in Mombasa. No longer was Mombasa regarded as insular. Nowadays up-country residents appreciated Mombasa as a holiday resort during three or four months of the year. Sir Edward Grigg's appointment as Governor had been especially welcomed by the business community for they knew that his talents and experience had equipped him to bring to their institutions a man untrammelled with any particular conventions. By conclusion Mr. Pammett assured His Excellency that whatever the future might hold in store he might rely on the loyal help and support of Mombasa and its people.

Sir Edward Grigg's First Speech

This is my first official visit after my return from Europe, and I thank you from the bottom of my heart the kindness shown me by the Government which you and all have shown me at the outset of my service.

I want also to thank you particularly for having been so kind as to ask my wife to this luncheon in company with myself. This enterprise of ours in coming out to Kenya is a joint enterprise. Her heart is in it just as much as mine.

We are both very sorry that on this occasion our stay in Mombasa is so short. You once proposed a little time I shall have duties awaiting me in Nairobi which do not admit of delay. But I assure you that we mean to do our best to get a bit in Nairobi, Mombasa and the coast.

With regard to this port development, I am very anxious that it will be carried out in such a manner as to benefit the whole of Africa, and therefore particularly anxious that the question of port development and port control should be settled with the least possible delay to the advantage of all concerned. I shall devote my mind to settling an agreement—*I hope by general agreement*—to the general satisfaction at the earliest possible date.

LAST AND FIFTEEN

BY HENRY GOLDBECK

The problem of the Colony as a whole—the British Empire is confronted by no mean task in the tropical territories there now directly under British administration which constitute an Empire in themselves. In size they are much larger than India, their potentialities are vast. The strange thing about them is the sparseness of their population. Africa—especially this side of Africa—speaks in thousands where Asia speaks in millions. But even so, the Empire is responsible here for the welfare of some sixteen million primitive human souls whose numbers will, I believe, increase rapidly as medical science spreads. For it is a death-rate, not the birth-rate which keeps the population comparatively small.

The achievement of this last year is no mean task, but I think now more there will be no trouble

opponents, on the contrary, I mean to form my opinions for myself on the spot.

Co-operation between Governments

The first essential, to my mind, is co-operation in the fullest possible degree between the different Governments which represent His Majesty the King Emperor in his Quarter of the Continent. We are all His Majesty's Governors, and though our conditions are in some respects dissimilar, we have a common task. If these different administrations were to proceed on divergent lines, they would only aggravate their own and each other's problems and jeopardise their own and each other's success. Why, in finance alone, the same sum of money spent on a common plan of prevention or improvement of research would give just many times the return of an equal expenditure divided between as many separate schemes in so many smaller amounts. We in Kenya could ill afford the waste, the controversy, and ultimately the very grave trouble which lack of co-operation would inevitably produce.

You know the East African Commission headed by Mr. Ormsby Gore recommended periodical conferences of Governors to guard against the various evils that would arise if we say nothing of such conferences are organised. I hope they will be. Kenya will do all it can to make them a success. (Applause.) In those conferences every Governor must, of course, speak primarily for the feelings and interest of his own people. For myself, at any rate, that must be a first consideration. I have no doubt that all the Governors present will feel the same on their own account. But in conferences the spirit makes a world of difference; the desire to be a good neighbour and friend, and the desire to meet on friendly terms.

Kenya, I am sure, will do its best to help the rest of East Africa as a whole, in all the ways which would be possible.

Relations with South Africa

There is another party in the British Commonwealth which must which must also share the sense of partnership. I refer to the representative government unique to the country. Its conditions and its aims are familiar to us all. But it is the case of a shrinking state. It has lost its independence in State affairs, cannot last long in an increasing degree upon our own tasks of government. Our policy must also more and more affect the problems which they have to face in a sense of common problems and common interests between them and us. It was created by the assurance we gave us in the Great War. Our victory here was ultimately secured by their very distinguished Golding statesman, General Smuts. I was therefore very glad to receive him long ago from the Prime Minister of the Union, General Hertzog, an invitation to visit South Africa on my way out. I greatly appreciated the spirit of that invitation, and would gladly have accepted it but for my desire not to delay my arrival here any longer than could possibly be helped. If the invitation is renewed, I hope it will be. I will do my best to make a second and possibly a later date.

Kenya's Fine Settler Stock.

I have felt from the first the joint responsibility to bear the strongest hand in a country where only a small minority—something like one in 50—enjoys political power, for it is this for us great responsibility which rests upon the holders of power to weigh more heavily in everything they do the interest and welfare of the powerless millions committed to their charge. In Kenya that responsibility rests in the first place upon Government and all the officers of Government, but Government cannot and does not, in fact, carry it alone. For better or for worse we have established here an aristocracy which can help bring the Government in a thousand different ways to better times and tasks. I said, "for better or for worse." I have no doubt myself that it is for better and not for worse.

No settler community was ever, I think, more difficultly placed; no settler community was ever more unfairly treated; but no settler community was ever drawn from better stock. And difficult as their problem is, searching though the difficulties of taxation, public health, and private interest, I am confident they will make the Empire proud. Their reputation is at stake.

Noblesse Oblige.

The standards by which the world judges the British power are recurring every day. But we know well, we fear that, the position of the Colonies in many circumstances, it would not be million paces before an English Ritter motto than that which has ruled our Empire for so long past, the motto of the Knights of the Round Table, "A son of the Empire should be merciful towards the weak." I believe that when this Colony

someday receives its arms, it will do that motto without faint upon its shield.

I am quite sure that the majority of the communities here accept and seek to practice these ideas, and I look with confidence to their cooperation in ensuring that the settlement of a powerful European population in the highlands of East Africa shall produce such an increasing and enduring benefit not to the settlers alone, but also to the Native of the country and to the world as a whole. We shall no see the end of our work in our own time; but to me it seems idle to suppose that this vast tropical area (larger than India, but holding only a twentieth of India's population) will not ultimately carry a population many times the present size. In all the problems which this and presents to Government I shall strive to be guided, gentleman, by a very simple British rule of conduct—the rule of fair play.

We Will Give the Best that is in Us.

Let me return in conclusion to the Coast and to this great port. My wife and I hope indeed to do that often during the course of every year. Quite apart from the question of port control which affects especially countries of the continent served by the port, the Coast has special problems and special conditions of its own. These things are always most satisfactorily dealt with in the spirit of ability to make time to deal with them. In this way, and I may best hold me to my promise when such questions arise, "Everybody makes mistakes, and I shall make my full share I know." But of this, at least, you can rest assured that my wife and I will give the best that is in us to the service of the Colony and of the Empire. Thank you all once again. (Prolonged applause.)

LONDON'S NEW SHERIFF MR. FRANCIS AGAR C.C. AN EAST AFRICAN SISAL PIONEER.

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Mr. Francis Agar, the new Sheriff of London, is one of the leading men of the financial and business life of the United Kingdom. He is one of the earliest British business men to take an interest in Kenya, and a man who has been a leader and a pioneer closely associated with the development of that country and the neighbouring colony of Uganda, particularly as regards sisal and indigo.

In view of the present heavy demand for sisal, Mr. Agar's interest in this winter has been concentrated on the production and export of sisal. Sisal, a fiber, is a luxury without which the world might still live, but that the world's crops could not be gone without the products contained in the bag of sisal. Mr. Agar has an even more striking thought for the doubtful nations that sisal binder twine is to the world's harvest what petrol is to the motor car.

A War-Time Reminiscence.

And that reminds us of a little story, the which has, we think, never before been told in print, but the brief outline of which might now be related. As fully as the matter was serious, today it is but an interesting incident on the way we won the war.

It was in 1915, and then at the eleventh hour, that the Government were forced to a realisation



MR. SHERIFF AGAR.

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of the truth that the harvests in England and the other countries could not be got in without adequate supplies of binder twine and the stores from which it was made. Suffice it to say that after long endeavour the value of the sisal lying on the German estates in Tanganyika, which had been occupied by our forces in East Africa under General Smuts, was brought home to those on whom the war depended. Authority at first unaware of the vital importance of fibre to the harvests during the war, labour was most difficult to find. Finally, ordered HMS ships to load up with sisal in East African waters and come home in hot haste. Without that help from East Africa at a critical period in the war, Britain's harvest—and it was never more vital to the subsistence of the nation—was in risk of not being gathered.

MR. AGAR'S CAREER

"But I return to Mr. Agar, one of the last men to wish to make capital out of his public voice. A London journal referred to him the other day as a man of whom the City may well be proud. In his early years in London he obtained a junior position in the firm of which he is now a senior partner. Constant and hard work, two of his characteristics, have had their reward in business, and that his colleagues on the London Corporation rapidly recognise those traits in their true value is evident in the amazing fact that he has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Corporation. His election to the Council in the proportion of seven.

Not until about the first week election to the Corporation body of Directors did it transpire that he was on a business visit to India. He was invited by cable to become Chairman of an important committee, and when in reply he expressed his conviction that a far more experienced man would be found to undertake the task, his colleagues replied that the present Chairman would continue in office until Mr. Agar's return, but that he would then be compelled to shoulder the burdens. There was no second, but persistence. To-day, a brief four years after the beginning of his career as a representative, he is a Sheriff of the Capital of the British Empire.

SISAL FIBRE

The interest in East Africa dates from the year 1866, when a number of German business interests urged him to assist them in pioneering the cultivation of sisal in German East Africa. It was in the matter of advice that they sought his co-operation, for the whole of the finance was found in Germany. For the initial five years he was constantly assisting the Germans, which had initiated the first experiments in the cultivation of sisal in East Africa. This was a simple

but a short twelve years the shipments from that territory had grown to over 22,000 tons in the year 1888, when ever increasing output seemed assured. It was time to upset all calculations.

With the continual increase of his popularity was turned to Kenya, and overviews which could be drawn from his previous experience in Tanganyika was given over to Kenya. Mr. Agar visited the Colony in 1907-1908. Things seemed to him far from satisfactory so much so that he felt it necessary to speak somewhat frankly to the government of whom he gave however, the few pleasant collections of his ideas. At that time he will be seen to be in Kenya a native who was equal to any shipped from Europe. He is a man of many of preeminent ability, but to more scientific methods of developing the resources of the colony he turned his

1901 is an interesting one. The improvement of that date has been due to scientifically improved methods of production at the present time:

BETTER DECORTIFICATION NEEDED.

As it stands now, the sisal leaf contains 6% of rather inferior commercial fibre, whereas the present extraction secured is only about 2% to 3%. Fully half of this highly valuable fibre, which to day realises about £44 per ton on the world's markets, is therefore lost in the washing, and in the poor methods of decortification commonly practised. Here then is a field for research success in which should bring a fortune to some fortunate individual and increased earnings to sisal-producing companies. Mr. Agar is, moreover, convinced that the world can absorb far more than to day, without at the present level of prices. He therefore expresses the opinion which East African producers will be glad to hear.

Mr. Agar, in brief, has been the career of the Sheriff of the City of London, in whose life East Africa can claim to have played a substantial part. East Africans will wish him happiness and success in his new office, and will watch him with friendly interest.

THE ZAMBEZI BRIDGE.

The decision of the Cabinet to guarantee loan for East Africa's transport purposes has directed renewed attention to the Zambezi Bridges and in a recent issue of the *Financial News* says—

"There can be no comparison between the rôle of the agency of the Zambezi Bridge and such a line as the connection between the Tanganyika Central Railway and the north end of Lake Victoria. The Zambezi Bridge, which has had a history of 15 years, in its technical and economic aspects, offers a reasonable prospect not only of standing on its own feet in ten years or less but also of improving the existing Government railway, and of making the railway available for the carrying of heavy railway debentures and notes."

Oil in Uganda.

To the Editor, "EAST AFRICA."

Dear Sirs.—I am sure you will be interested to see from the extract in your paper that the Government of the Commonwealth has decided to make the one million of the explorations in oil in Uganda. The State have authorised an expenditure of £1,000,000 to subsidise boring, either by the Governments of the different States, or by a private company, or by the Government of Uganda to be contributed by the Commonwealth for each £1 expended by the State or company. This expenditure is only to be made in certain areas which the Government specifies.

In view of the likelihood of areas round Lake Albert proving to be valuable oil fields, or other such as that made for Australia, to made to offer by Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, might result in discoveries of inestimable value to these territories.

Humblest people and bodies in England and Africa would endeavour to get a subsidy arranged, they would be doing a great work.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE HOWARD.

A VISITOR'S IMPRESSIONS OF EAST AFRICA TODAY

MR. C. PONSONBY'S VIEWS

Special to "East Africa."

Business men who pay periodic visits to the East African territories are well placed to gauge the extent and nature of the progress made since their last visit, and are indeed often able to assess developments more accurately than those who watch them from day to day. It was therefore with keen interest that I called upon Mr. C. Ponsonby, Managing Director of the British Central Africa Company, who has just recently returned to London from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Nyasaland.

Mr. Ponsonby visited Nyasaland only in 1921 and could not get accurate by what he saw, but was also able by what he heard to estimate the change that had taken place in the other East African territories. In four brief years it is obvious that despondency has given way to an optimism based on the unmistakable progress that is to be noted all along the line. Bank overdrafts have been drastically reduced, the currency stabilized, and a feeling of out-and-out prosperity is general. European planters whether coffee, sisal, tobacco, tea or maize seem anxious to congratulate themselves on the healthy condition of the markets while they sit in their comfortable chairs, on the closer attention which they are giving to modern methods of agriculture and the proper preparation of the different commodities. In some cases, for example Uganda and the more remote parts of Tanganyika, Native production is continuing steadily and gradually increasing.

Labour

In one thing struck Mr. Ponsonby more than the rest, and of the sisal estates he visited, there were more of full-time labour and less of part-time labour in the former case, and in the latter case, the part-time labourers were able to obtain work in the former case, while some other plantations in the colony seemed to be short of labour. Different estates appeared to be able to obtain from 300 to 1,000 Native labourers per annum, often without recruiting at all and without any special attractions to the shape of unusually high wages, attention being concentrated on the matter of their accommodation and the amount of good food and medical attention demanded by the law.

Mr. Ponsonby called attention to the danger of the anti-slavery tendency in England to regard Natives as though built in one mould. In Africa it is soon realized that one Native differs from another even to the same tribe just as one Englishman differs from his neighbour; the particularly tribal peculiarities and customs must be taken into account in planning development schemes. He suggested to build concrete or brick houses for one tribe without remembering their customs, and so do a great injustice which can never be cured. He also advised against the use of improved twelve-inch mats for the labour force on a Native estate, and recommended as the simple

wish of the Natives concerned to remain on a plot from which another said they would see the motor cars passing along the road every day, the same inferior camp beds having been there in the space of a couple of weeks.

In some districts there has been and still is an considerable shortage of labour, but generally speaking, the question of labour supply remains an individual problem. Mr. Ponsonby found what other planters had found before him, that while the man who can handle labour obtains sufficient for all his requirements, a neighbour less, another may be in dire straits for the harvesting of his crop, even though a Native reserve be at hand.

The squat system does not in all cases seem to be the cause, which it should prove, the reasons being attributed by my informant to the fact that some planters are inclined to decline the idea of slaves, or, failing to use up valuable land, while others frankly prefer recruited labour, but the seems no reason to doubt that where sufficient land is available and in particular the existence of a permanent holding, the Native will care little for the squat system.

On the issue labour supply, this regarding the owner of farms, while giving the Native the chance of living close to his work and having a permanent holding.

Uganda and Tanganyika

Wonderful prosperity is obvious everywhere in Uganda and the more he travelled in the Province, the deeper grew Mr. Ponsonby's conviction that our prospective history is bound to continue as a result of increased cotton production. Native trading power has now considerably expanded.

Native cities, while large numbers of the tribes are rapidly becoming Europeanistic in the matter of ordinary houses, clothing, etc. This prosperity is due to the fact that the skilled labour required by Europeans or the Government. A striking instance of this shortage of skilled labour is afforded by the request made that the visitor would ascertain if it would be possible to acquire some land on the banks of Lake Edward, for a Native

industrialist who had obtained the services of the obviously valuable diamond field there just before explored in that area. In Nyanga the anti-slavery campaign initiated by Mr. Swinnerton is being enthusiastically prosecuted by Mr. McMahon, the local District Commissioner, with the support of Mr. Stichell, the senior Commissioner at Tabora, and with the assistance of chiefs and headmen. The areas formerly untenanted showed signs of great prosperity and were planted with cotton. Some did not grow cotton to the extent that the cotton-growing areas, but on the central railway was to be found evidence of increasing Native production, and at Dar'es Salaam there was a strong atmosphere of confidence in the agricultural and commercial future of the Mandaravu.

THE EAST AFRICA

Nyasaland's Transformation.

Nyasaland's transformation within four years is described by Mr. Dougson as amazing, and a striking indication of its future. He goes on to say that, if the Zambezi River were dry, Native agricultural production, after a particularly favourable maize and tobacco season, gradually increased, but for a year or two, would suffice to meet the interest on its cost. Without this, the wonderful fertility of Nyasaland, with its native population of thirty per square miles, as against eleven in both Kenya and Tanganyika, cannot be turned to account. Moreover, the lack of rail communication inter-provinces, the present roads, which do not give a number of the native population to leave the country year after year, and over considerable distances.

European planters in Nyasaland are confident of the future, and look to their fibrous timbers of acacia, having estimated as a maximum cost of £100,000 to be turned over to the first commercial saw-mill to be opened soon to the native communities, an average of £100 per acre, and a value of £100 per acre, and a value and pleasant home in a leisurely community of 100,000 people. A few arable lands, opportunity for irrigation, a plentiful supply of labour, but similar to those in East Africa, more than sufficient to supply the entire available labour force, and, finally, months of the year in which to plant, consider the propagation of the tree, and, in the course of time, impresses the visitor with the solid prosperity, and durability of the future bound by the greatest development of the use of mechanical power. The steamship, the motor transport works, the telegraph, and the use of motor cycles are also common among the natives. In fact, the progress of Nyasaland was with the progress of the railway, and the first line in the first districts, and the first line in the general transport line, then to be conveniently anticipated.

Questioned on the commercial position, Mr. Dougson admitted that the business negotiations followed by Germany gave cause for some anxiety from Mombasa in the north to Durban in the south, they are indeed serious, but, nevertheless, coupled with absurdly long credit, and long delays,

being the usual thing in Africa, and the result of the policy of the German Government's occupation on the part of the German Government, the consequence of a certain number of articles

RATIVE BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Annual Medical Report for 1924 of the Nyasaland Protectorate is a comprehensive and useful document containing many statistics of interest.

The table compiled by Dr. H. H. B. Follett, Medical Officer at Soezi, with the assistance of the Soezi, the Tete, Alinganthe and Ntakataka gives statistics which, though they cannot be taken as a true view of the comparative narrowness of this field, are nevertheless of considerable interest.

5,500 families reported 1924, children under 10 having been born, 15,000 having died, there surviving 10,000 children living, 10,000 per family. Of the married women 5,000 were without living children, and of those 5,000, 1,000 had never had children. The average death rate in a lowland population of some 20,000 was given as 318 per 1,000, or 100,000, 31,800, and 280 and 354 in the case of the white race. The infant death rate among the natives is given as 180 per 1,000, or 18,000 over a total of 100,000, regarding the white population over a total of 10,000, nothing definite could be obtained.

NEW NORTHERN RHODESIAN COMPANY.

CO-OP CONCESSIONS (NORTHERN RHODESIA) LTD., registered as a public company on November 5, 1924, with a capital of £1,000,000 in 5s. shares, and holding mining rights and privileges, and agreed to adopt an agreement with the Rhodesian and South African Development Co. Ltd., and the Gold Fields of Rhodesia Development Co. Ltd., to prospect and develop together the gold and other mines etc. Directors' remuneration is to be £700 each per annum, and managing director £100. The Solicitors are Holmes, Son and Holmes, 10, Chapel House, New Bond Street, E.C.2.

"EAST AFRICA" AS A BUSINESS BUILL

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The Editor, "East Africa"

London, W.C.

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NOVEMBER 1921

PERSONALIA

Mr. E. H. Waddington, Comptroller of Customs at Nyasaland, recently left the Protectorate on leave.

Viscount Cobham recently addressed the Nairobi Rotary Club on the development of our African Dependencies.

Mr. Herbert H. Munro, former medical officer of Langangas, has been appointed Senior Medical Officer of Kenya.

Among those who have recently left Uganda on their return to Britain are Mr. Collier and Mr. M. J. Trott.

The Director of the Mysore Exhibition Committee, Mr. Maximus at Venetovia has his London office open for the colony.

Misses G. and H. Hallinan Mackenzie read a paper on "African Tradition and the Colonies" at one of their estate.

The Uganda Legislative Council, which is to be the Upper Council of Nyasaland leaves England by the Windsor Castle on November 20.

Mr. J. L. Waddington, the new acting Provincial Commissioner, Uganda, has his audience of Mr. J. C. R. STUERODT.

Lord W. H. Brookfield, P.L.C., has his audience of Mr. J. C. R. STUERODT.

Mr. F. J. Lumley, one of the members of the East Africa Commission, and Mr. Cheshire Kearton are two of those who are to broadcast this during next week.

Captain R. F. Clegg, M.B.E., has been appointed manager of the Customs' Valuation Department during the absence from Nyasaland of the Hon. Mr. Howie.

Colonel G. H. Hamilton, commander-in-Chief in the Sudan, was last week received at Buckingham Palace by the King who invested him with the insignia of a Companion of the Bath.

The first editions of the *Cranae Africana*, a new monthly publication, are anything like as interesting as the two which have reached us. They should certainly be a successful issue for the journal which naturally enough is concerned with Uganda's problems.

Rev. W. J. Bramble, who has been a member of the CMS. in Kenya for twelve years and has served through the East African campaign, expects to return with Mrs. Bramble and their daughters to England and stampede leaving England early in December and travelling via South Africa.

Mr. H. S. Gurney, who has publicly stated his view that the guaranteed loan of £10,000,000 for East African transport development will be one of the best investments ever made by the British public, firstly because more than half of it will be spent in providing work for the recedinging trades in Great Britain, and secondly because the result will be the creation of the super Empress-green cotton which is vital to Lancashire. Sir William notes that Lancashire will in turn obtain a large share of the raw cotton requirements within the Empire.

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NOVEMBER 12, 1927

EAST AFRICA.

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A COMMERCIAL PIONEER OF UGANDA.

Mr. Michael Moses on British Commerce.

Special to EAST AFRICA AND EGYPT.

I HAVE recently had the pleasure of a chat with Mr. Michael Moses, the well-known Kampala business man, who arrived in Uganda twenty-one years ago and was for the first eight years in the Government service during which period he was transport officer with Colonel Mather's column on its northward march at the time of the Fashoda incident.

Having restricted his Government employment, Mr. Moses has since spent a couple of fruitful years in the Congo, but for the last two decades his interests have been mainly centred in Uganda and Jinja, and to-day they are now intimately bound up with the economic rubber and coffee producing industries of Uganda, and indeed with the whole import and export business of the Protectorate.

Foreign Competition.

On account of his long and intimate acquaintance with East African commerce, the first question we discussed was naturally that of British trade. He says frankly that he is really concerned about the future. Generally speaking he has found British houses to be inflexible in their methods, ignorant of the wonderful opportunities which East Africa presents, and less enterprising than their continental competitors, and despite competition from other countries, even when a market has been previously secured for a year or two there has been little increase in the volume of foreign-made machinery, stores, and unless addressed individually to the various numerous branches of the trade, it is difficult to make much progress. Mr. Moses considers that a greater percentage of the buying is bound to be diverted to non-British sources.

In the matter of bicycles, the Uganda Native has learned that it pays him to spend more money and obtain a British article than to acquire a German machine at a lower price. In this information corroborates the statements repeatedly made in East Africa from several sources that the German war indemnity proved such a burden to the country that the enemy has not received the recent orders for military aircraft, and only recently has the German government indicated a desire to maintain and even increase its production.

On the whole, however, it is bulk trade that is of most importance in East African Native trade, and until Britain will make the articles required at a cost commensurate with the buying power of the market, it is evident that goods will be ordered elsewhere—Germany, Holland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Italy, and so on. The European nations are making a market for themselves, Japan, America, and Australia are also competing.

It is the opinion of Mr. Moses that if India manufactures can supply many of the needs of the market if they will set themselves to do so, but old ideas must go by the board and give place to up-to-date ideas.

Cotton, Rubber and Coffee.

The chief asset of purchasing power in Uganda has been provided almost entirely by the phenomenal development of cotton-growing by Natives. Though agricultural administrative efforts have been made to encourage cotton during the earlier planting seasons, too large areas of the Uganda railway are already sown with cotton, so that the local豪傑 feels that the time is ripe for a new policy in the coming year. Cotton is the chief crop in itself, pro-

that the Native to-day appreciates that cotton-growing has brought him a great deal of benefit by its money-making possibilities.

With the improved world price, rubber has sprung into sudden prominence as a subsidiary crop, and the Plantations in the Protectorate are to-day being worked as intensively as available labour supplies will permit. So excellent is the preparation of the latex that Uganda rubber now ranks as standard quality with that from the plantations of Malaya and the East. At the time of our talk its sale price on the London market was anything over 4/-, which figure obviously allows an attractive margin of profit to plantation owners.

Everyone is interested in Robusta coffee as a second string to Uganda's economic bow, and the action of the recently appointed Governor, Sir F. G. Collier, in concentrating on the development of this Native industry was welcomed by this keen business man, who, despite his own strenuous efforts to export coffee, is anxious to see a distribution of risks and encouragement of smaller farmers.

RIOTS IN KAMPALA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KAMPALA, Nov. 13.—(Reuter's)—The following details of the recent disturbances in Kampala, and on the outskirts, are given by a member of the police force stationed over there with a number of his colleagues to prevent outbreaks of trouble, with the result that they have handled the situation satisfactorily. Some 200 rifles and other weapons have been impounded, and some 100 persons have been arrested, wounded, and wounded seriously.

Some of the local Native Police are accused of siding with one of the tribes to which many of the rebels belong; the other tribe comes from the Congo, and have been imported here to fill the ranks of labour; they are very strong in number, some thirty or forty thousand. A company of the K.A.N. have been brought to Kampala with a supply of machine-guns in case of further trouble. I am told that to-night a number of mail coaches were held up.

CONFERENCE OF EAST AFRICAN GOVERNORS.

Mr. H. N. G. Morris, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is meeting near Nairobi at the middle of this month. The agenda of the meeting has not been made public, but it is not the conference of all the East African Governors, as is usually the case, namely, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. That conference is to be held in December, and the three countries will be represented.

Information is to be obtained from the Conference, which will be held in Nairobi, on or about November 20, 1928.

UGANDA PUBLIC WORKS.

The annual report of the Public Works Department of the Uganda Protectorate naturally stresses the work done to the building, improvement, and maintenance of roads and bridges, which are of so much importance in a territory in which road transportation assumed such importance. The particulars of the work done and under construction must be of interest to all with interest in the Protectorate. Copies of the report may be obtained from the Government Printer, Entebbe.

OUR KENYA LETTER

From Our Own Correspondent

The most picturesque incident in the Mombasa reception to Sir Edward Grey was the Garden Party given by the Khalis, the leading coast Arab chief, Ali bin Sabir, is called. This function landed the new arrival right into the midst of as diversified and representative an assembly as it would be possible to find in any part of the world. Oriental garments predominated, but there were bizarre Native chitons from the coastal belt, officials in their white semi-military uniforms, officers of local forces, civilian visitors in their tropical suits. And an important consideration in adding colour and variety to even the brightest scene, the ladies in their pretty summer frocks.

The weather was not very hot, but not satisfactory. The sun had just arrived in fact during a period of rain and mist that had last three days, from seeing anything but the tourist uniform it was right off the barometer. Had he brought this wet spell with him he would have been doubly welcome, and for a time it looked as if his reception in Court House square was likely to be marred by a storm. This, however, passed away and what is even more unfortunate has not returned up to the time of writing.

Cape to Zanzibar

It is a curious feature enough this year in East Africa that while no less than three being the temperature here at no less than three motor car parties in transit, there were only two in transit in the south where the roads are good and mostly in private hands. We have under control of Captain Condie Trebil a British South Africa having already travelled from the Cape preparing for a long stay to Zanzibar. Apart from these more ambitious financially carried enterprises, there were also others, though less conspicuously, who had some definite object in view, but one could not say what. There were big game hunters, amateur sportsmen, etc., but their coming usually events only in a colony of England. In fact, the only indication of what will happen can be relied on to take place in the course of the year.

There is a great deal of the same aviators and others who have come up here on foot after undergoing incredible hardships amongst the deserts, mountains, forests and savannas which encircle our Highlands, are apt to find us both in a hospitable and ploughed field to say least of it.

Kenyan wealth.

Today often in a country like that all the wealth that is to be found is scattered about in the form here of small plots of land, mostly owned by natives. This was the state of things only a few years ago, when no one knew what to grow or where to market their produce when they grew it. The last few years have, however, seen a remarkable change in the origin of the wealth that is to be increasingly found here, for now there are in full operation several well-established industries, rooted in a reliable export trade.

Dame Rumohr says it that the Evans brothers of Nakuru, a family famous for its success at maize growing, and which had acquired something like 20,000 acres of the best land around that rich centre thousands of acres of land. They have been continually increasing their property, but have succumbed to the temptation but in fence round by a rich English solicitor and sold out of their interests at a price an



We are indebted to an East African friend for this photograph. Right—Sir Edward Grey and his wife at Kilindini. Left—The Khalis returning after a visit to His Excellency.

the neighbour's door at \$5 per acre. There is much romance about this, but if rumour is correct in these details, for this Shropshire family of peasant stock, one that arrived in Kenya with very little capital, but thanks to a practical knowledge of farming succeeded in a marvellous manner. Indeed, it has been said that no part of their future can show so supreme an example of the rise of one band of settlers in a short time to great wealth, surely as a result of doggedly well-directed energy and of the opening up of a country with new territories.

We are, of course, also interested in the other part of the British Dominions with wealthy settlers, in fact many of the richest people in England are to be found here, and spending a considerable portion of each year here. Interest has been aroused locally by the name that Lord Howard de Walden has recently sold out in immense blocks of the London estate, and which is now being sold off at the million-dollar mark. It is a concern known as the "Kenya Estates," and is to be run by a company of Kenyans, who are to be the managers. The name of the man who is to be in charge of the development of these fine territories from a broad-based Imperial point of view, always bearing in mind the motto that Sir Edward Grey has been drawing to our attention, "Wealth alone," they would accomplish a very useful and permanent piece of Empire building.

KENYA'S NEW INVITATION TO THE PRINCE.

The *Times*'s correspondent in Nairobi cables that Sir Edward Grey has telegraphed to the Prince of Wales an extension of the Colony's hope that it will be included in His Royal Highness' next tour.

A WEDDING IN THE BLUE.

A Note from the Trans-Nziois.

Contributed.

The average man is gregarious by instinct but he seldom lets instinct run away with him when it comes to attending other people's weddings. Now there are not many weddings in the out-districts.

It is generally more specimen than the groom to meet his bride-to-be on the quay at Mombasa, and the grooms and brides-to-be having sorted themselves out, and provided always the bride-to-be has not found another groom-to-be during the course of the voyage, the marriage officer will then have a busy time—particularly busy if the boat is late, and the sun sets before that evening, and the license decrees that the ceremony shall be performed before six of the clock p.m.

But we are not recording trials and tangles and difficulties at Mombasa. This is our district, our settlers and our wedding! We haven't a church, so whipped by necessity we had to make one, and the largest grass-roofed shed in the colony was improvised. Seating accommodation was a jumble of common decked chairs and benches would leave only standing room for half the house expected, but some geniuses said sacks of maize and flour bags dressed in blankets sufficed.

I said grass-roofed shed but I think it was a once-time cowshed, before East Coast fever took things in hand. Most hygienic milk jars did excellent service as vase for bright nosegays, a splash of perfume among the green palms, fresh guavas were made in the carpeted aisle, a piano served for an organ and a violin, and fingers that once controlled the voices of a famous College chapel, the organist now a brother.

The thatched homestead is on the top of a hill, and huts and outhouses grouped around, and our church is about a stone's throw distant, next to the big maize field. Cars of all sorts soon arrive, and brilliant frocks appear upon the scene, showing particularly in the sunlight the sombre town tones and the even green of the thick East African grass. It is a fashionable, well-dressed little company, walking its way from the chamber to the church, the bridegroom in uniform, a captain of militia, but this bride was a veritable beauty, and the last to arrive.

She was dressed in the most brilliant gown in the land, and it is indeed a heretic to give her away!

The ceremony over, there is another opportunity to study the bright frocks and scheme of colour, as the girls wind their way back from the church to the homestead, where a charming hostess waits to welcome. Good cheer is abundant, cork's are popped, the plates are longer and deeper, but we are again, however, in the same place.

Then there is a pause in the merriment, the inevitable fun bursting behind (will there always be someone to remember this unfortunate item?), and it's all over for us and just begin for them.

SUGAR GROWING IN KENYA.

Exclusive to "East Africa."

KALITE PLAINS, an estate of 1,000 acres situated thirteen miles to the north east of Nairobi, small portions of which are at present under coffee and sugar cane, has passed into the hands of a London syndicate interested in sugar and maize. Associated in the work of further development will be a large industrial undertaking in Great Britain which will probably handle the estate's produce.

The purchase is the result of investigations made in Kenya and Portuguese East Africa by Dr. W. M. Tapp who was deputed to visit these countries with a view to ascertaining their merits for sugar cane and maize cultivation. Should the large area of swamp land prove suitable for sugar cane cultivation when dredged together with special plant will be erected

FROM NAIROBI TO IRINGA.

A NUMBER of Nairobi folk have recently been making for the Tukuyu district of Tanganyika, and from a private letter written at Iringa by one such traveller we extract the following interesting notes.

Half-way between Nairobi and Kapendo, we almost ran into a lioness asleep in the middle of the road. She was not a bit frightened, but rather started to get peevish, walking round us to get behind the lights. We meant to camp before we got to what is called Elephant Forest, but as we had been given the wrong name, we found ourselves right in it before we knew where we were. It looked as though the elephants had just finished

read and the place was thoroughly chewed up.

From Arusha we came on with a number of friends, and the cars we had amongst us were a Hudson, a Dodge, a Buick and a Huppmobile. After passing through Kenyanland, with eight big, sandy river beds to cross, we arrived at Dodoma, where there is a nice hotel, and were to Iringa—was, we were told, a run of 124 miles through a grand old forest. The road is quite good, running through miles and miles of savannah, and before we reached Iringa was set of a full eight miles.

CHRISTMAS MALES FOR EAST AFRICA.

Our Home readers are reminded that some of the Christmas parcels mailed for East Africa last year were delayed. An appeal is regularly made for arrangements made at the G.P.O., London, for prompt delivery of all mail.

Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, etc.	Nov. 4	Nov. 24
Northern Rhodesia	Nov. 10	Nov. 27
Sudan	Nov. 25	Dec. 10

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NOVEMBER 12, 1925.

OUR NORTH-TANGANYIKA LETTER

From Our Own Correspondent

Jenka, November 6, 1925.

The Arusha delegates to the All-East Africa Conference in the Southern Highlands of this Territory are Capt. Hewer, who has been in the Tukuyu district for some time, and Mr. R. Ray Abbott, who proceeded thither three days ago. I regret to learn that Messrs. Mayer and Kinneir, the two Nairobi journalists who were to be present at the Conference, have been unable to proceed from Arusha owing to difficulties with their car. They have consequently had to return to Nairobi.

The Rain.

The first light rains of the season fell this week and from 2 to 3 inches have been registered. Rains have been badly wanted all over the country as in many of the dry districts there has been very little grazing for the last six months, and cattle, and particularly European stock, have suffered greatly.

Cars and Roads.

There are now 62 registered cars in Arusha, and more than twice that number in Moshi, and every day sees the number being increased. I am informed that Mr. G. D. Watt of the Arusha Garage has the local agency for the Buick and Oakland cars, as well as for the ubiquitous Ford.

On the northern portions of the road adjacent to Moshi and Arusha are pictures of the intermediate section is in a sorry state of repair, and of road

close to this section. In the one stretch of road has now more cars run on than any road in the country, and yet it is the most neglected of all. Arusha is entirely dependent on this road for its transport and communication, and its upkeep should immediately be placed in competent hands.

Telephones or Wireless.

I hear from the Postmaster at Arusha that he is contemplating replacing the trunk line and that a Dar es Salaam-London line is shortly to be laid. The trunk line between Arusha and Zanzibar is to be replaced by the post office installed in the new telephone exchange. There is a large field awaiting the enterprising firm, for I think that almost all our residents would avail themselves of the opportunity of having an approved receiving set installed by an expert. You will be doing all East Africa a service, Mr. Burton! If you can induce some enterprising British firm in the wireless line to venture out of the walls of the kingdom and live at the service!

The New Arrival.

A number of Germans are again to be seen at Arusha; a few have found their way to Arusha, and at least two have settled in Farms. They all seem to be doing the expected to be back in the sunshines.

From M. Sir Donald Cameron.

I should like to congratulate you on the general interest and excellence of your Souvenir Number. It is very well done.

OUR NYASALAND LETTER

From Our Own Correspondent

INFO

ONE CAN now review finally the results of the Arusha tobacco crop. Taken as a whole, the year was fair, and whereas a few planters were unfortunate, the bulk of the crop was satisfactory. The Imperial Tobacco Company at Lusaka paid out locally about £200,000, and there were many planters who were able to send their crops home, waiting a few months for the realization of their assets. These got better prices than were locally paid.

I have heard it estimated that during the coming season the Imperial Tobacco Company alone will be paying out something in the neighborhood of half a million sterling. Arrangements will shortly be made to cope with the enormous output. (See Nyasaland) that is anticipated. Unless the weather fails us absolutely, we think that the tobacco season of 1925-1926 is going to be very much world-wide.

Recreational.

The outstanding social event of many months was the Gymkhana organised by the general manager and staff of the railway, who were at home to their friends last Saturday at the Country Club. It was a novel idea for Nyasaland, and was hugely enjoyed by all guests who received invitations. The items provided for our amusement were most interesting and excellently organised, the most popular event being a competition by ladies of a crew of four men through a tortuous course laid out with empty bottles, the winners being the crew which threw down the least number of bottles. Incidentally, one admired the energy of the Simbe folk in collecting empty bottles, and which were not broken.

The many prizes were distributed by Lady Bowring, who, with Mr. Charles, came early and joined in all the various side-shows which go to strengthen their hold on our affection. Our thanks are due for the finest evening's entertainment to many members to the railway staff, and it is delightful to learn that this Gymkhana is to be an annual affair. One may then surmise these regular functions as the cause of a strong "team spirit." But it is entirely possible, scattered up to now, to come into the reach of a spirit. It was a successful function, and a fair sum was realised for the object of its institution. I bought something or other for "her," but if things go on in this way I shall have to give up all other interests and seek a billet on the Railway.

NSWADZI

J. A. J. STOREY
BLANTYRE, NYASALAND.

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

East Africa's "Information Bureau" exists for the convenience of subscribers and all others desirous of British and other matters. One of its main and objects is to endeavour to get information of British trade throughout East and Central Africa and any information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially received. Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents, and agents seeking further representations, are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the services rendered by this Bureau in such matters.

Persons in East Africa are invited to give us the address of their London representatives, as we can sometimes put inquiries in their way, and firms houses are for the same reason invited to notify us of their agents in East and Central Africa.

M. J. Selly is in charge of the Mombasa office which has been opened by Messrs. Walker, Hunter and Co.

Meetings have been called to swing up Mozambique Macquarie Ltd., which company no longer has any assets in the Mozambique.

Imports into Nyasaland from South Africa are off-loading at the port, considerable supplies of cotton blankets, shirtings, lakanas and hardware.

It is not anticipated that Tanganyika's exports of groundnuts this year will exceed £100,000 at the most £2,000 tons, as against 16,084 tons exported in

The new maize condensing plant at Dar es Salaam is in full operation and a large quantity of maize is being sent all over the country.

The customs import duties of Tanganyika Territory, which totalled some £403,000 during the whole of 1924, amounted to no less than £4,000 during the first six months of 1925.

From January 1, 1926, delivery services for inward and outward parcels will be operative from the Zanzibar Native-British Post Office Herald and from Johnson post offices in Nyasaland.

A well-known firm of British cycle manufacturers recently organised a number of cycle races in Native at Kampala, the events proving so attractive that some even thousand spectators are estimated to have been present. The events included races over two miles, a mile and a half, a mile and a quarter, and sprints as well as the quarter and one and a half mile sprints.

Mr. A. J. Storey, the general agent and export merchant of Blantyre, is now about to leave London at the end of this month to re-establish his business in Nyasaland and may commence trading from Mr. P. G. Storey, 6, Broadgate Grove, Shoreditch, E.C.

During the last three months for which statistics are available the exports of Indian-made cotton goods from all Indian ports for East African destinations, including Mauritius, were as follows:

	July	August	September	October	November
Leather	333	17	17	17	17
Cotton	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Leather and cotton	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Although warehouses are unlikely to be constructed as rapidly as could be wished at certain important centres on the Uganda Railway system, particularly at Jinja, orders have, we understand, been given for movable cranes, dunnage and tar sparsins, in order to prevent a recurrence of the wholesale country damage suffered recently by bales of cotton.

From October 1 the following postal rates have been in operation in Nyasaland:

Letters (the limit of weight being 4 lb. and the size of 16 inches in any direction) 1d. per oz.

Packets 1d. single and 4d. double.

Printed and commercial papers (including news-papers) to a limit of 4 lb. 1d. per 2 oz.

Registration fee 4d.
Express fees 10d.

Imports into Nyasaland, from January 1 to August 31 include the following: Cotton manufactures £165,523; vehicles and parts thereof £30,140; oparel, haberdashery and millinery £25,761; iron, steel and other metal and manufactured thereon £15,003; linen, hemp and jute manufac-tures £1,000; £11,000; machines £10,000.

£10,868; railway and tramway materials £5,000; oils and greases £5,551; spirits £5,513; soap 5,140; paper, stationery and ink £3,501.

We gather from a well-informed source that Zanzibar is not overstocked and should have no difficulty in disposing of its surplus goods.

The launching of commercial marks is already beginning as a result of the operations of a number of foreign houses along the East African coast. There have recently been several clear cases of Native brokers taking an order, duplicating it for his own stock (which he has received on consignment terms), and then under-selling the man from whom the original order was taken.

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EAST AFRICA

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

COFFEE

The demand for East African coffee has been rather slender.

COTTON

Local cotton is being offered at 12s. per lb. per cwt.

PEPPERS

London cleaned white size 12s. per lb. per cwt.

SECOND SIZE

London cleaned white size 12s. per lb. per cwt.

THIRD SIZE

London cleaned white size 12s. per lb. per cwt.

PIMENTO

London cleaned white size 12s. per lb. per cwt.

SECOND SIZE

London cleaned white size 12s. per lb. per cwt.

THIRD SIZE

London cleaned white size 12s. per lb. per cwt.

TANZANIA

Rifimanara
First size 12s. per lb. per cwt.

SECOND SIZE

Rifimanara
Second size 12s. per lb. per cwt.

THIRD SIZE

Rifimanara
Third size 12s. per lb. per cwt.

MAIZE

On account of the local demand no white flax East African still stands at about 3s., but the value to this country or the Continent should be about 3s. 6d. in bags, or 3s. 9d. at the very outside.

FLAX

White flax is passing in both new and old bags.

BUTTER

White butter is passing in both new and old bags.

SUGAR

Local sugar is passing in both new and old bags.

TEA

Local tea is passing in both new and old bags.

COCONUT OIL

Local coconut oil is passing in both new and old bags.

MILK POWDER

Local milk powder is passing in both new and old bags.

DARK COFFEE

Dark coffee 12s. per lb. to 22s. 11d. to 23s. 1d. per lb. to 24s. per lb. to 25s. per lb.

STIMULANT

Stimulant 12s. per lb. to 14s. per lb. to 15s. per lb. to 16s. per lb.

MEDICINAL DRUGS

Medicinal drugs 12s. per lb. to 14s. per lb. to 15s. per lb.

GOOD FOR LIFE

Good for life 12s. per lb. to 14s. per lb. to 15s. per lb.

LADEN AND SONS

Local imports of East African coffee during last week totalled 1,367 cwt., which were, however, mostly delivered against contracts. The market remains firm.

Madagascar coffee 12s. per lb. to 14s. per lb. per cwt.

DIFFERENT GRADES

Market News.—The value of East African coffee exports amounted to £1,175,000 in October and £17,100 in November.

There are quite a number of spot being offered by local traders to carriers to continue.

London.—The firms' tendency has been to wait and though no buyers have yet been organized bids for grain have been made up to 24s. per cwt. with a finding of 23s. 6d. per cwt.

Imports.—On a weekly basis the East African coffee export average offers 12s. 7d. per lb. but buyers' ideas are 12s. 11d. and sellers are asking the value of October/November shipment 12s. 11d. or more than 24s. per cwt.

Imports.—The market is quiet; the quantity of East African natural hemp 12s. and 13s. per cwt. November/December shipments.

Imports.—East African tobacco 10s. is worth about 17s. 6d. to 18s. per cwt.

Sugar.—With the November/December shipment sellers white and/or yellow are asking 12s. 10d. white spot prices to the Continent are offered at 18s., but in view of the limited import these prices are about as too high.



That Kruschen Feeling

Grandpa takes Kruschen and, in spite of his age, feels fit enough to play football with anyone! That is the "Kruschen feeling". He gets it by dropping into his morning cup of tea or rather as much Kruschen salts as will cover a saucer.

Depression, headache, listlessness, constipation are all due to overwork and bad diet. Kruschen salts help to restore your liver and kidneys to perfect working order, and allow no poison to collect in your body. You need six salts to wash down each meal, and the salts which your body cannot digest from your food. If you can't afford tea, take a bottle of Kruschen salts, take a daily dose of health, and you too can know what it is to feel as fit as the fittest and as young as the youngest.

Take Kruschen salts, and you'll be fit as the fittest. See a bottle to-day, take a daily dose of health, and you too can know what it is to feel as fit as the fittest and as young as the youngest.

Kruschen Salts

GOOD HEALTH FOR A FARTHING A DAY

Patent Health Salt, all chemists and grocers.

ATTRACTIVE KENYA ESTATE

N.I.A.R. Nairobi to be leased with house, farm buildings, 100 acres per annum, purchase price £5,000. Area 1,500 acres, planted for rice, maize, etc., 100 acres planted. House, stock, implements, shop, garage, plentiful, tree farming, advice. Estimated produce first year £700-£800. Write for full particulars Box 177, East Africa, 53-54 Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

EAST AFRICA

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA.

The "Albera" which arrived at London on November 4, brought the following passengers from:

Mr. J. W. Bamfield	W. M. Woodgate
Mrs. Bell	W. H. Dunbar
Miss Alice Culmann	J. G. Shelly
Miss Alice Young	
Mr. A. M. and daughter	
Mr. D. Peacock	Boscombe
Miss and Master Sleath	and Mrs. H. S. B.
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Smith	and two children
Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Sturges	Misses B. and M.
Mr. A. W. and child	Grace girdle
Mr. J. Bell	Mr. D. Symonds
Mr. F. E. Biff	Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert and
Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Bolson	child
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Brown	
Mr. W. L. Hart	H. and Mrs. G.
Mr. J. H. Hart	Gillham
Mr. J. Meredith	Hancock and wife
Mr. J. A. D. Pollock	W. Harvey
Mr. J. and wife	M. Jeffry

Zanzibar	L. Haworth
Mr. and Mrs. Badley and	and Miss. Lamb
child	M. E. Mans
Miss. V. ...	and Mr. ...

The "Albera" which left South Africa for South Africa - America carried:

Hon. James M. Broder	Briza
Mr. H. G. Robinson	S. H. Smith
Mrs. Robinson	Miss Smith
Mr. S. J. Symons	Mrs. M. Smith and nurse

**R. MIDDLETON & CO., SHEPHERD'S BURY, LEEDS,
ENGLAND: COTTON AND WOOL RAISING
PLANTS.** Complete from 100 tons to 500 tons total
power. Sheep Wool Raising Presses. Oil Mill Machinery
Hydro. Pumps. Accumulators. Valves, &c.

Farms for Sale in Kenya Colony
with full facilities for inspection before purchase, apply to
Messrs. COOPER & REES
BRITISH AND AFRICAN
Agents Agents 12, B. Street, London, E.C. 1

The Scandinavian East Africa Line
Regular Sailings from Norway, Sweden and Denmark to
Alexandria, Aden, British East Africa and Portuguese East Africa
For freight, etc. apply to H. CLARKSON & CO., Ltd., 60, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.
Telephone: Royal 2144.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION, Ltd.
Registered Office, LONDON HOUSE, NOTCHED FRIARS, LONDON, E.C. 3.
British East African Branches: Arusha, Nairobi, Kisumu, Kamanga, Vihiga, Bokoba, Mwanza, Tabora,
Dar-es-Salam, Tanganyika.

Passenger berths reserved to East African Ports and inland destinations, and to South Africa, Canada,
Australia, New Zealand, India, &c. Through freights and insurances quoted.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY LTD.

BRITISH INDIA

Mr. Adams left Port Sudan homewards
Captain left Natal for Lorenzo Marques Nov. 1
Marter arrived Santos for Beira November 3
Shuttleworth arrived Durban November 5
Barbara left Cape Town for Beira November 7

CHINESE TRADE

Ramfondine arrived Aden November 6
Santing arrived Amoy Table Bay homewards Nov. 10
Talbot arrived Macassar November 14
Takao arrived Aden November 15
Jedidiah arrived Port Said for East Africa November 16
Hearts Ease arrived Durban November 17
Nigerian arrived Suu homewards November 18
Klafontein arrived Natal for East Africa Nov. 19
Aldredge arrived Durban for South Africa Nov. 20

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

Bamboo Castle arrived Cape Town for Beira November 1
Battroon left Hobart for Mauritius Nov. 1
Battroon arrived Cape Town for Beira November 2
Gaines arrived East London for Beira November 3
Gaston left Lorenzo Marques homewards Nov. 4
Gloucester Castle left Cape Town for Beira Nov. 6
Glenlyon Castle arrived Cape Town for Beira Nov. 8
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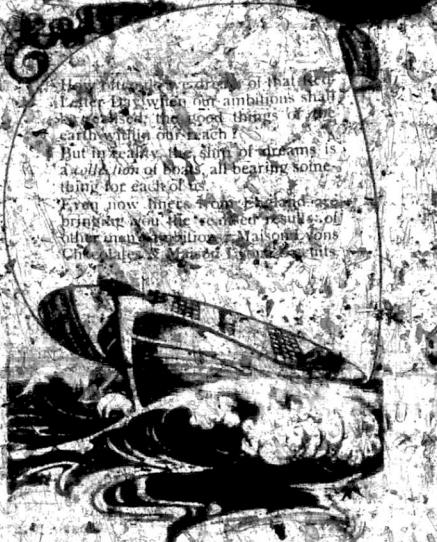
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