

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, and 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, in any way, be a specially useful exercise for the reader who wishes to regard the British Empire as a failure from the standpoint of finance, commerce, and public utility, pretending to rank it merely as a gigantic and unprofitable pleasure-trail, the much has been made of the amusement and the fun to be had about the South Sea Islands or Imperial acquisition, but that something has nevertheless been achieved. The suggested comparison of newspaper columns affords striking proof of that fact.

Two weeks past it has been almost impossible to pick up a daily or weekly journal that did not contain a word or two about the news and the joys of our Colonies, many references to Empire interdependence, "Buy Empire Goods," "Buy a British Car," "Eat British Food," "Put your British Goods on Beside" are but a few of the slogans. Come are they, when a butcher had to be seen to sell only British mutton, and a grocer only British flour.

Two years ago, when the novel idea of a "British Goods Week" was first suggested, it was often accused of being a mere propaganda for buying, unless it was to bias us in favour of any foreigner. Only in 1925 did we fully discover the Empire as the best producer of every raw material and manufactured article. Country after British manufacturer are doing a roaring trade thanks to the claims of Empire. Many of these raw materials and manufactured articles are of such a nature that they are not only of great value to the Empire but also to the world.

Wembley's Importance

To the British Empire Exhibition we attribute far more than a passing success. It has proved a massive demonstration of the kind of far-flung Dominion Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandates that must be maintained, still it has aroused in the hearts of the people, even the humblest of them, some true conviction of their heritage. For the first time, the schoolboy who has made one round of the fair of Wembley has perhaps seen the Australian Pavilion, or in the distance, the

of Canada, something that has beckoned him from the squalor of his immediate surroundings to open spaces that promise rewards for a man's wide-hearted adventures. 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 forlornly 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 truer 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 world-wide renown which two years ago had but a trivial interest in Empire development and which are now actively embarking on Imperial enterprises.

Without the stimulus of the Exhibition as a foundation, as the Self-Supporting Empire League, even if its formation had been possible, would certainly have been a dull pleasure 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 two Cabinet Ministers that special attention should be given to the purchase of Empire goods during the coming season.

Let us hope that these efforts will prevent the realisation of this conception, which might more profitably have been carried out a few months ago. To-day very large numbers of traders have, and in stocks of foreign merchandise and produce of which they are unable to dispose, that they are in a very general disposition towards Empire Shopping. We are confident that if they had had the opportunity to do so, they would have had a very different view of the Empire.

It is not only the traders who are being benefited by the effects of changing British sentiment, but also the workers who are likely to sit down quietly and accept present conditions. They will join the bold publicity schemes to regain their hold on our Home market, and unless our overseas producers make use of the same powerful weapon, much of their advantage will pass from them.

The educative force discovered and employed at the British Empire Exhibition is being directed into other channels, thanks to the promises of which East Africa fully abides. 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 practice of the Imperial idea. Practically the only products of Eastern Africa which even well-instructed members of the public can today 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 of in the processes of manufacture. But East Africa's representatives are looking to the development of dairying in the Highland areas, to 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 popularize this 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 Eastern African Trade and Information Council has already been sent to London to obtain full information to all British and foreign buyers. We have mentioned that the Self-Supporting Finance League is to take a miniature exhibition of the products of East Africa and have said that 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 coordinating force and direction of which cannot be over-estimated. To attempt to strike a balance sheet of such an initiative seems to us as soulless and earth-bound as to measure some piece of inspirational oratory in terms of hours and minutes. The two million pounds sterling expended at Wembley as an investment in the Empire has been repaid to the Dependencies for many a day. It is come, just as the aphoristic phrases of a great teacher work silently but endlessly.

The Exhibition closed in the full strength of success, there was no sign of the creeping paralysis which economists had predicted for the last few weeks of the century, public co-operation had been established, and the future of the Empire was bright. It was on them that the British Exhibition rested for its success, it is with them that the future of Greater Britain lies.

CHRISTMAS MAILS 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 by the G.P.O. in London, for outward Christmas mails for various destinations.

	Closing Date Parcels		
Nyasaland	Nov. 3	Nov. 17	
Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar	Nov. 4	Nov. 24	
Northern Rhodesia	Nov. 10	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 end of December, 1916, and of these only 43 were certified to march ten miles. My own company, C, which had landed 268 strong, only mustered four men—Privates Lieutnant Maclean, D.M.S. Adams and Private Cox, who was officers' cook, and writer Capt. W. P. Sutton Jones in the *Herdtersman*. In an emergency 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. This 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 by the evening. The other companies 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 Italy and Salonica 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

On April 27 last Mr. H. A. C. Berghe, who represented Seychelles at the British Empire Exhibition during 1924, handed over to Mr. W. L. Rind, C. B. Esq. 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 au courant 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 eugenol), vanilla, calipee, 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 table was arranged. This has proved a centre of attraction and there were always little crowds around it. The stand was flanked by coco-demer pillars, which had explanatory notices pinned to them. There were also framed notices calling attention to the tortoise shell, hats, socks, stamps, etc., on 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 tins and in the corner the giant land tortoise of Seychelles stood guard.

It being that the Colony manufactures for sale was in the stall, fans, walking sticks, very nice and carefully manufactured articles in real Seychelles tortoise shell, such as bangles, brooches, hairpins, and buttons. In fact there was a vast number of articles for sale at such low prices that visitors to the stand were attracted to 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. Rind, has been complimented all round on the success of the stand from an exhibitor's point of view. The stall was in the Mauritius section of the exhibition, and all orders were received by the person in charge. If any further information about Seychelles copra, gum, essential oils, tortoise shell or other local matters pertaining to that colony is required, it could 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 are invited to communicate with the Editor, stating the lines they desire to handle, and giving the usual references.

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 railways 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 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 if the bridge is not built. The bridge is speedily built. Should it be built, the railway shed at both Murrumbidgee and Chindeni, the main trunk terminus.

At Chindeni, the stream does not enter the creek, the available passage being restricted 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 up and before the river level again rises it may become necessary to carry all goods and produce some distance by hand between trucks and barges. 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.

Nyasaland's Vital Needs.

Nyasaland is expected to produce annually 100,000 bales of good long staple cotton, according to Mr. W. H. Hambury, 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 menace of pest worms, and the lack of irrigation, while the 200,000 acres of land available for the crop is not being fully utilized.

Nyasaland and the eastern district of Northern Rhodesia are looking to the British Government to come to their rescue without delay. The interests of the Transvaal 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 in a decade or so of the completion of the railway. 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 farm 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 increase in value will stabilise and harden into permanent value.

Such is the position of land values in the Trans-Nzoia 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-Nzoia 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; indeed, the railway to Eldoret has recently been opened and the branch line to Kitale, the heart of the Trans-Nzoia, is under construction.

In addition to these internal factors, responsible for the increase to 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 and investments which will be homes, not only 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-Nzoia; for 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 Kitale is no doubt the main factor in this attention to the district, but the value of the land is on its own merits and is no irregular fluctuation or boom.

CRISP CONDITIONS IN EAST AFRICA.

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 some anxiety on account of the continued drought was still felt around Nairobi and district, reports from the other agricultural sections of Kenya were brighter. Around Bulima crops were looking well, and the maize harvest in the Trans-Nzoia seemed 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 crop and other crops 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 as against 137,000 bales last year.

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At Chindio the waters cannot now enter the creek, the available passage having contracted to a width of only 70 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 cart all goods and passengers a distance of 10 miles on trucks and waggons. At Murruga, similar shoals exist, and the possibility of being unable to maintain road 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.

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Nyasaland ought eventually to produce annually 100,000 bales of cotton, and the Government, under Mr. H. Hamlin, are doing their utmost to bring this about. Presently, however, no 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 menace of boll worm, the ravages of which are best arrested by crop rotation, which the Zambezi bridge will alone make possible.

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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-Zambia guarantee will be quickly wiped out 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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These, then, are the forces at work in pushing up land values in the Trans-Nzola. The farming populations are becoming harder to acquire, and estate agents report that inquiries for farms are steadily increasing. The approaching opening of the railway to Kitale is no doubt the major factor in this attention to the district, but the value of the land is on its own merits and is no irregular fluctuation of boom.

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The monthly review of the Standard Bank of South Africa states that the trade in East Africa was very quiet during the past few months, while export business was but little prices estimated steady. While some anxiety as a result of the continued drought was still felt around Nairobi and districts, reports 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.

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PERSONALIA

Lieut. Col. H. S. Marwood of the 5th K. A. R. has returned to Kenya on leave.

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

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

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Princess Marie, Princess of Schleswig, visited the East African Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition on Friday last.

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

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

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Colonel George Traill, late of the 1st Buffs, who served with the Suakin Expedition in 1885, has been appointed magistrate for Suffolk.

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

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The Excellency the Governor of Uganda was a successful batsman during his recent visit to Kampala, which, by the way, he took 4 wickets for 25 runs in the Entebbe v. Kampala match.

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Admiral H. W. Richmond, who was presented with a month-old lion cub during his recent visit to Kenya, has given the cub to the Government, which became a present to one of the officers.

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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.

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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-Nzuri district of Kenya before starting homewards by the Nile route.

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The appointment to the Executive Council of Tanganyika of a special officer to discharge the functions of Director of Education gives a new plea for the raising of the Charles Cook's Field Officers' Commission, the members of which should be given the same status.

The Civil Agents for the Colonies advertise for three assistant engineers for the Uganda Railway. The salary offered is £400 p.a. rising by annual increments of £25 to £500, plus a temporary local allowance of 20% of salary. Candidates must be unmarried and must be between 22 and 28 years of age.

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Sir Percy Wetherby, K.C., C.B., D.S.O., Governor of Kenya (then known as British East Africa) between the years 1908 and 1912, and later a director of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co. Ltd., has joined the board of the Holloway Cement Co. Ltd., which last week offered 250,000 shares for public subscription at par.

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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 East 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.

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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 News* as a firm friend of the east. When he conducted a mission in prison the 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 were a right teller, my missioner spoke to me, and I would have said to you, straight off, 'Who said he was a saint, so you."

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Mr. George Henry Parsons, St. Bruno, Sunningdale, Berkshire, Chairman of the British East Africa Corporation Limited, and of the Natal Zulu Railway Limited, who died on August 12, 1925, at 1, 1/2, St. Albans, partly of the influenza of 1918, and with whom personally.

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My appreciation of her kindness to me, and mine 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 appeal. My will I know will be glad of this last appeal. 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 Mad Hawton, respectively still in his service, as a similar recognition.

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SHEDDING LIGHT ON UGANDA'S PROBLEMS

VIEWS 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. E. Gowers, 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, having rather the character of an objective presentation of the non-official viewpoint. His Excellency's reply was likewise the result of much reflection and investigation, and in many respects expressed the Government'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 be found of use to our readers to be in a convenient form.

The Legislative and Executive Councils

Having expressed their great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency, Mr. A. D. Jones said that the Councils were now being enlarged. The Legislative Council had recently been enlarged by the inclusion of Mr. Simons, 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. Other representatives on the Councils were also considered.

His Excellency said in reply that the Councils had 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 particular race, and so legitimate the notion that the interests of Europeans and Indians were distinct and different. The presence of a large number of Indian gentlemen with them that night was 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 ripe for a elective system.

Facilitating Transport

On the subject of transport Government was expected to offer 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 stated 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 unofficial and two official members representing Uganda, and this was the body to 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 as a serious defect. It was pointed out that the cultivation of oilseeds, *Robusia* collection 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 rotates a month did better work for the 10s. which he received a short time ago. Nine-tenths of the labour employed by them to-day had been imported from the surrounding countries. The local Native would not work, was His Excellency's Government taking steps to remedy this very much state of affairs. If Government were to encourage their own interests would there be any danger of their importing Chinese, Indian or other labour from overseas?

His Excellency promised Government assistance and encouragement to cultivation, teaching labour 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-brown coffee comparable with that of the Gold Coast.

On the subject of land, His Excellency said that the industry of small estate holders in 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, and the ease with which a cultivator could earn money by working for himself. He thought that all employers would not endorse the statement that labourers now do less for 18s. a month than they used to do for 10s. He did not believe it to be the duty of a

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Government to obtain labour for private employers, while the night say that only 5,000 of the 12,000 who were now employed by the B.W.A. 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, but 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 considerable saving of money or public convenience as to justify the expense. 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 in the institution of the Department.

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

The Chief 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. B. Jarvis, who had acted as their Governor on a number of occasions. The commercial community had always had in him a sympathizer and staunch 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.

Mr. W. G. A. Grimsby, 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. A train on the railway could move as much in four hours as two thousand men in eight days.

Every penny of Native taxation was required for more axes, more agricultural and domestic tools, 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 Ginge at Mombasa. The band 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 official 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 Efficiency

One must occasionally of those people who are always in a state of dread lest the African is ready to work too hard by the untiring settler. The main cause for the white man faces in tropical countries is to get a satisfactory day's work from a coloured employee, yet efficiency and the capacity to work speedily, easily and happily are the greatest benefits that the European can bestow upon the Native.

Compared to the Indian, but the African is quite a member in the matter of efficiency.

A single worker in himself far less efficient, who heaves away one take him the European labourer. For example, at home one man and worker in India will cultivate 20 acres of land with 100 acres to the man 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 virtue in soil or climate, but because the tropics have the advantage of being so near the equator that the English farmer and farmer's work with their heads as well as their muscles. The tropical climate is better for getting the white man penetrates and by example and precept, and the work which is done with the same amount of labour, and the other assets that a country may possess.

Tobacco

Quite a considerable parcel of tobacco is leaving this season from Mr. Hill's estate, Mukena, for the London market. Notwithstanding the almost unprecedented scarcity of this year, a fair profit has been obtained, and would have been much greater had it not been for the drought.

And now that all the plants have been collected and cured, the plants are being cut down to the ground ready for a forthcoming crop from the coming short 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 150 acres a year for long rains next March, and as 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 of here. The leaf so far turned out is on the high bright side, and should make a most unusually marketable pipe or cigarette tobacco.

Co-operative Settlement

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

Imperial tendencies connected with the expansion and natural expansion of our own population through a largely empty overseas 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 such sugar, coffee, and various other tropical industries, which the settler 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 small 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 coloured 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 our own race and readily employed for revenue and wealth, and thus the field opens 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 claims of all races, colour, language and race are due to them for the demonstration that a certain amount of farming is practicable. May our leading fibre and sugar firms decide to emulate these pioneers in their early days. The time may come when it will be easier than the acquisition of large land concessions.

UGANDA RAILWAY EXTENSION

Through Line to Lango Proposed

The Uganda Railway Budget Committee has recommended that the Government should acquire the right of way for a railway line from Kampala to Lango.

The Uganda Legislative Council has passed that railway facilities were taxed to the uttermost. The closest attention was being given to the problem, particularly to the needs of Uganda, and a divisional office was being established in Uganda to co-ordinate 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 £500,000.

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)

SIR EDWARD GRIGG ON KENYA'S NEEDS.

Nairobi, October 28, 1925.

SIR EDWARD GRIGG, the Governor, opened the new session of the Legislature to-day. He announced that the Colony's surplus at the end of the year was now estimated at £135,208, 34s. 1d. emphasis on the importance of maintaining a surplus to meet unexpected contingencies, and personally recommended a similar principle to the producers, traders and taxpayers of the colony.

He saw no prospect at present of avoiding a deficit on the budget of 1927, but considered the new proposals he contained as the only road to safe continuous development. But he was prepared to make proposals to balance the budget after the suggested expenditure had been thoroughly examined. Sir Edward laid stress on the importance of increased medical services in relation to labour supply and on the need for an improvement in the roads.

Particularly was there a need for greater educational facilities. He had, for instance, a vision of the establishment in every district of a public school supported by a system of scholarships which would attract boys from the Sudan and Westland in which future rulers able to deal with the problems of the country could be trained. He held that in principle each district ought to pay for its own education and should be satisfied that there should be no distinction between officials and non-officials, both were to be treated as taxpayers. The speech is regarded as practical and helpful.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

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FOR sale, an exceptionally attractive Coffee property, with a perfectly appointed residence, comprising a detached bungalow in the high of Tanganyika Territory. House contains living room, dining room, study, four bedrooms, bathroom, etc. Area approx. 300 acres of which 100 are under cultivation. Fine 2000 coffee produced last season. 1000 stone coffee held and available. This is a rare opportunity to acquire a valuable and profitable investment. The estate is a going concern for 45000 per year. Particulars on application. The highest price is £10000 per acre. In Street, London.

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SUDAN TRADE FROM JANUARY

The last monthly report of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Central Economic Board of the Sudan Government states that during the first seven months of this year trade imports into the Sudan were valued at £1,068,892, which total represents an increase of £130,450 over the corresponding figures for 1924. Exports have shown even greater progress, the respective figures being £1,028,347 and £1,164,000.

In trade imports the principal increase was in cotton piece goods, the entries of which were valued at £1,748,200 from January 1 to July 31, 1925, as against £1,077,995 in the same period of 1924. Tea entries are up 60 tons, imports of household soap are slightly higher in value than in 1924, less in weight, and the entries of petroleum show a big increase of nearly 30,000 cases, the total for the seven months now being 80,968 cases. There are slight decreases in the demand for tobacco, cigarettes and iron and steel ware, but imports of machinery and coffee have fallen considerably, the latter being down from 680 tons worth £169,658 to 332 tons valued at £31,784. Government imports include some increase in iron and steel ware, and a notable advance in cement purchases of which are almost doubled at £27,792.

The principal export statistics are as follows:

	Quantity Jan. July 1925	Value £	Quantity 1924	Value £
Ginned Cotton	154,627 Tons	5,519,914	170,045 Tons	1,352,139
Gum	2,870	1,870	1,870	0,850
Gura	22,428	188,272	10,500	0,850
Ginsim	9,271	158,988	5,900	114,274
Groundnuts	9,575	491,271	8,822	50,814
Cotton Seeds	11,422	161,438	16,582	143,920
Cattle	11,842	1,073	6,752	68,500
Hides and Skins				
Little, sheep and goats		58,757	75	11,014

NEW MOZAMBIQUE STAMPS

The issue of the stamps of the Republic of Mozambique, in which the famous French Marshal MacMahon figured as arbitrator, is to be celebrated by the issue of a series of special postage stamps. The decision by the Governor of Mozambique authorises the preparation of a set of sixteen commemorative stamps, marked with the date 1925, and bearing signatures of Marshal MacMahon, the report of General Marques, the arms of Portugal and the arms of the Republic of Mozambique and a bust of Marshal MacMahon.



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SUDAN PLANTATIONS SYNDICATE.

Points from the Annual Reports

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 Zeidab. 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 80,000, and they estimated that, allowing for the families of such tenants, they had 50,000 people as working partners all earning a very substantial livelihood. There was no difficulty in finding tenants in the Gezira area, where the Native population was rising so keenly and more intelligent interest in cotton-growing. Lord Lovat, 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 100,000. Among these, including children, who were deriving the advantages derived from their endeavours.

The Population of the Gezira

When His Majesty's army, under Lord Medford, which was the nucleus of the expedition, was sent to the end of the Hamar campaign, and there were still armed bands of Natives throughout that region, Wad Medani itself was a wretched little village, in which the people lived in loan of their lives, ruled by the Mahdi on the one hand and just below the water by the Blue Nile, by the Abyssinians on the other. Upon this small but fertile plain, here plain only barely enough grain was sown to supply food for the Natives, and there was no other crop.

To-day the plain was already cultivated for cotton, and the area under cotton was 100,000 acres. 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 ploughing in a single day four times as much as the big farmer in his country, though in the winter.

The gineries were situated as they were, and they hoped that by February or March, when the whole space between these gineries, although they were 100 yards apart, would be covered with sacks of cotton which people would be busy sorting and classifying, and then carrying for ginning into the gineries.

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 into the tax, for the year ended June 30, 1925, and to increase the capital of the company to £2,500,000 by the creation of 1,175,000 shares of £2 each. The company will at once 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, £2 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 of the share premium account and issue to shareholders one fully paid share in respect of each old share held, thus amounting to 1,000,000 shares.

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

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OUR NYASALAND LETTER.

Our Own Correspondent.

Number—September 16, 1925.

It is an occurrence when a newspaper correspondent has an extra copy and sixpence to spare. On looking through my last clipping 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 nice person to borrow her husband's car to take me for a drive. Her 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 beheld, apart from the glorious scenery, thousands of acres of hoped-to-be rich brown earth, carefully ridged, furrowed, 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 men are going to be rich next year!

We stopped at one of the bungalows for tea. The fact that the owner was away made no difference as we got all we wanted—but then East African hospitality needs no further comment. The owner's wife afforded a very pleasant indication of what Nyasaland's crop is going to be this season. And so, after a very pleasant trip, I came back to dream of Nyasaland and the possibilities it holds.

We really should be at the... I warn that he has not got anything for nothing. His checks have all been given to the... Ed. E.A.

What of Cotton?

Those who hanker after snowy heads of cotton, instead of the big horned leaves of the plant named in honour of Jean Nicot, are now busy picking their second crop. Unlike in the normal rainy days in the year, this commodity is not as plentiful as it might have been, but the quality is good, and what is lost on the swamps is picked up on the roads about. 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"

Generally, the week has been slow, but those plutocratic 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 hospitality 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. (The end.)
"Nswadzi"

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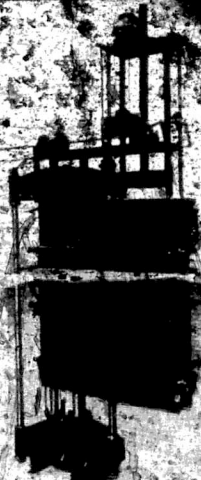
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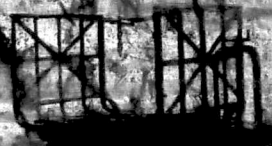
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

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

A sizes	1055. od. to 1305. od.
B "	1045. od. to 1215. od.
C "	955. od. to 1135. od.
Peaberry	1005. od. to 1015. od.
Ungraded	1105. od. to 1225. od.
(One lot)	1175. od.
London cleaned	
First size	1245. od.
Second "	1095. od.
London graded	
First size	1275. od.
Second size	1055. od. to 1075. od.
Third size	1355. od. to 1555. od.
Peaberry	015. od. to 085. od.
Cherry	1105. od.
(One lot)	1105. od.
Greenish	1025. od. to 1105. od.
Small	1005. od.
Robusta	80s. od.
to bags @	1225. od.
Tanganyika	
Khimanjaro	
London cleaned	
First grade	1255. od. to 1315. 6d.
Second "	1105. od. to 1185. 6d.
Third "	1075. od. to 1155. od.
Fourth "	1225. od. to 1305. od.
First grade	1275. od.
Second "	1105. od.
Third "	1055. od. to 1055. od.
Fourth "	1235. od. to 1255. od.
Peaberry	

East African No. 2 white old has been in quite greatly in excess of selling prices. The African and Colonial Co. quote around 34s. for November/December/January shipment.

With a generally no business passing, the values of East African old and new crop are —
D/R Flax according to quality £75/£80
D/R Tows £66/£70

With fair business passing, the market has remained steady. Tanganyika No. 2 selling at £44.10s. for December/January shipment. Antwerp £2.20s. having been offered for No. 2 quality to that port. American demand has slackened somewhat. Prices are unchanaged.

At the last auction of packages of tea and tea from the Thornwood Estate changed hands at 125d. per lb. compared with 130 packages at the average price of 117d. at last week's sale.

Other Produce — Prices are lower, the value of East African to Antwerp being about £18.15s. and to Hull about £18.10s.

Buyers are offering £7.16 to £7.10s. with shipment up to April next, but float parcels would realise less. The market generally is weak.

Sellers about ask £22. for decaffeinated, but the market's valuation is about £22. Messrs. J. K. Hat. value October/November shipment at £22.20s.

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Successfully withstands the climatic conditions of East Africa
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Works: Brixham, Torbay, Devon, England.

PASSENGERS FROM EAST AFRICA

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

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>To Genoa.</i> | Miss S. Fryer |
| Mrs. M. Fisher | Mr. and Mrs. F. George |
| Master Fisher | Mr. A. J. Gordon |
| | Miss P. M. Hamilton |
| <i>To Marseilles.</i> | Miss D. Harrison |
| Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Carberry | Mr. F. H. Higgins |
| Captain G. R. Prendergast | Captain J. Gerard Leigh |
| | Mr. H. C. C. Loader |
| | Mr. F. Molony |
| <i>To England.</i> | Mr. G. Morcaunt |
| Mr. and Mrs. W. Anderson | Mr. Morrison |
| Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Caldwell | Mr. and Mrs. E. Moskov |
| Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Campbell | Mr. R. Richardson |
| Mr. E. A. C. Campbell | Mr. R. Siense |
| Dr. G. H. Coke | Mrs. V. Montague Smythe |
| Miss C. Dawson | Mr. W. Spiers |
| Mr. C. W. F. Fienhas | Miss A. M. Spiers |
| Mrs. M. Field | Mr. P. I. Stringer |
| Mrs. S. Firmin | Mr. and Mrs. P. V. Sully |
| Master Firmin | Master Savy |
| Mrs. R. T. Foster | Mrs. G. M. S. Thompson |
| Mr. and Mrs. W. Fryer | Miss M. J. Walker |
| | Mrs. F. Ward |

EAST AFRICAN MAHS.

Daily mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 4 p.m. on December 5. Another dispatch closes at 4 p.m. on the 6th, November 10.

The normal and Northern Mail to London and Port-au-Prince, Haiti, the next outward mail closes at the G.P.O., London, at 11 a.m. on Friday, 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 ending 31st October.

The directors are about to offer 20,000 ordinary shares to the holders of the 4,000 shares presently issued to the ordinary shareholders at par (25s.) in the proportion of one share for every five shares held.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

We have received from Messrs. W. and G. Foyle, Ltd. of Charing Cross Road, London, a new edition of their catalogue of books dealing with all the countries of Europe. Copies of this list of new and second-hand books will be sent most free to any reader.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP

BRITISH INDIA

"Mantola" arrived Mombasa November 2.

BULLARD KING

"Umbara" left Lourenço Marques for Beira October 31.
 "Umvoti" left London for Lourenço Marques and Beira October 24.
 "Umvotosi" left Capetown for Lourenço Marques and Beira October 24.

CLAN

"Clan Macnaughton" left Liverpool for Beira Oct. 25.
 "Clan Sinclair" left London for Beira October 25.
 "Clan Mackinlay" left Lourenço Marques for Mauritius October 18.

CANFIELDMAN HARRISON

"Weatherer" arrived Glasgow for East Africa Nov. 1.
 "Wayfarer" at Mombasa October 22.
 "Clan Macvicar" left Birkenhead for East Africa October 24.
 "City of Madras" at Port Sudan for East African ports October 13.

ELLESMAN AND BUCKLAND

"Colorado" left London for Lourenço Marques and Beira October 18.
 "Stanley Hall" left Beira homewards October 25.
 "Keelung" arrived Algoa Bay for Lourenço Marques October 22.
 "Rialto" left Capetown for Lourenço Marques Oct. 27.
 "Dunoon" arrived Lourenço Marques for South Africa October 25.

HARRISON

"Spectator" left London for Lourenço Marques and Beira October 23.
 "Candidate" leaves Durban for Lourenço Marques and Beira October 23.

HOLLAND AFRICA

"Randfontein" left S.S. Palmas homewards October 20.
 "Springbok" arrived Algoa Bay October 28.
 "Deli" left Beira for Cape ports October 29.
 "Jagersfontein" arrived Mombasa for further East African ports October 26.
 "Palembang" passed Frenck for East Africa Oct. 27.
 "Heersterk" arrived Marseilles homewards Oct. 27.
 "Nykerk" left Mombasa homewards October 26.
 "Boerdie" arrived Mombasa homewards October 31.
 "Klipfontein" arrived Algoa Bay for East Africa October 24.

INDIAN AFRICA

"Mellish" arrived Amsterdam October 24.

INDIAN STEAMERS

"General Vyronia" arrived Mombasa November 1.

URTON CASTLE

"Gaithe" arrived Algoa Bay for Beira October 23.
 "Gaston" left Zanzibar for Natal October 20.
 "Glasgow Castle" left Beira homewards October 25.
 "Grantully Castle" arrived Beira October 31.
 "Llandover" Castle left Suez for Natal November 1.
 "London Castle" arrived London from East Africa October 30.

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 Highest Class Biscuits for all Fields.
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 Apply to Secretary, London Office, or Estates Manager, Giffell, Kenya Colony.

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FROM England comes the news that an Albion vehicle has completed the world's record road run of 801 miles without a single stop and at an average speed of 32.5 miles per hour. Vehicle, with full tanks, and load together weighed over 5½ tons at starting, yet the petrol consumption actually showed more than 11 miles per gallon. There you have one more proof of the sterling reliability for which the British-built Albions are known in every continent.

In buying an Albion you make sure of getting the three all-important qualities of consistent saving on running cost, freedom from breakdown and long life. Where motor spirit is scarce or expensive, Albions can be fitted with special patented paraffin or kerosene carburettors.

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KENYA COLONY & UGANDA
Messrs. J. H. & J. G. ...



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Business readers will find our Information Bureau of special interest



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C. E. N. FELLING,
General Manager

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Every East African settler has had proof of the
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The dealer
can sell it at
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edge Gillette blades (two shaving edges) - it is
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Imperial Exhibition, London, 1903

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Gents' Shirts, Underwear, Hosiery,
Footwear for all Climates, Sports Goods,
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Helmets, Caps, Belts, Accoutrements, Contract Uniforms,
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PETTER OIL ENGINE

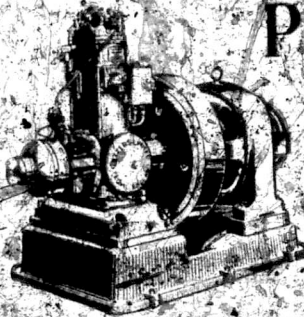


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Work on Two Stroke cycle. No valves. No throttle. Start instantly from rest with out pre-heating. Shut off plugs. No starting pump. Work on crude fuel oil, paraffin or kerosene. Operates with great economy. No return pump or air pump. No residue. Efficient scavenging. Positive lubrication to all parts. Low speed variation. Occupies small floor space. Low foundation cost. No skilled attention required. Always ready for work and always thoroughly reliable.

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COST IN A
FEW MONTHS

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Page 2

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For a list of Decca agencies in Kenya to be sent to you, apply to: NICHOLAS & Co., Mombasa (P.O. Box 297) or to P.O. Box 100, Nairobi.

Traders, enquiries in English, French, or Swahili, welcome.

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Our Agent Mr. Ross will gladly furnish Wholesale Buyers with prices and particulars of the complete range of latest model Royal Ajax Bicycles.

Ask our Representative about "SILVER QUEEN" Indian Cycles.

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If you cannot send a cheque or an English Bank, send one in any other Bank and we will pay Kenyan commission if necessary.

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



Vol. 2, No. 50

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1925

Annual Subscription
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Sixpence

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY E. JOELIDES

EDITORIAL

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES

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THEIR NAME LIVETH

Forty-two minutes at the eleventh hour of Armistice Day the Empire stands silent in reverence 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 become Great Day of Remembrance, of remembrance of the dead and of the living.

It is a pity that the solemnity of past Armistice Days were vitiated 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 fervent expression of remembrance of those who have passed from us.

Their name liveth. Their name liveth. Their name liveth. At times the nation has drifted far from its better self, but duty still calls for a wonderful conception the closing weeks of the British Empire's domination were marked by an expression of the Empire's debt to her fallen. The latter, as inspiring as any made in the field, is to be remembered as simply but affectionately in our graves, and in the hearts of those who remain.

Our armed forces possessed those qualities and were themselves worthy of death that their name liveth. East Africa has rich to its pride in the matter. No portion of the Empire responded more readily 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. They fought on all battle fronts, and on the land and their duty to East Africa itself. They have graves scattered on the islands, beside the sea, in the bush, in the swamps, in the hills, and the grass for which they died.



SIR DONALD CAMERON'S TOUR OF INSPECTION

Exclusive Report to "East Africa"

It was glad to be able to present to our readers this interesting and valuable account received from a specially well-informed correspondent in Dar es Salaam of the progress of his tour under the leadership of Sir Donald Cameron through the areas towards and around Lake Tanganyika. It is noteworthy that within four months of his arrival in the Territory, Sir Donald Cameron has found it possible to have visited important districts which had never previously been visited by a British Governor.

SIR DONALD CAMERON, Governor of Tanganyika, returned to Dar es Salaam on the 10th inst. after a tour in the south-western districts of the Territory. He was accompanied by Lady Cameron, Dr. Shireore, Director of the Medical and Sanitary Services, Mr. Eschlander, Director of Public Works, and Capt. A. Smith, A.S.C.

The party left Dar es Salaam on August 1 and motored to Iringa, Malangali, Isali, Songea, Iringa, and from the last-named place the Governor, Dr. Shireore, and Mr. Eschlander visited the Tapanakodi hills, notorious for their height (30 miles from Iringa) and walling in thence to the field (23 miles there and back).

The party then returned to Iringa, and motored to Songea, returning to the Tapanakodi hills and Iringa, Malangali, Iringa, and Dodoma. The total distance covered by road was 1,400 miles, and probably represents the longest road tour ever made in Africa. In the districts of Morogoch, the districts of Kuituma, Iringa, and Songea have never before been visited by a Governor.

The road between Iringa and Dodoma is a fine one, and it is stated that the road from Dodoma to Tapanakodi (64 miles to Iringa, 257 to Malangali and 420 to Tapanakodi) presents no great difficulties, except perhaps at the Isali hills, between Iringa and Tapanakodi, which is crossed at a height of 600 feet above sea level. The Public Works Department are now constructing a road with permanent bridges and culverts, and the road from Dodoma to Iringa, and this has been completed to the Ruaha (80 miles from Dodoma), where the river is crossed by means of a timber bridge, which works very efficiently. The road from Iringa to Tapanakodi is now being constructed, and it is expected that permanent bridges and culverts, cutting out the flats at Dodoma, south of Malangali, will be completed by June. The seasonal months of the year, and finding a better route into Tapanakodi through the Isali Pass, for the latter purpose the old caravan route from Iringa to Tapanakodi across the Isali hills is being abandoned.

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SIR DONALD CAMERON, GOVERNOR OF TANGANYIKA

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SIR DONALD CAMERON'S TOUR OF INSPECTION
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SIR EDWARD GRIGG WELCOMED TO

HIS EXCELLENCY'S IMPORTANT SPEECH AT MOMBASA

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

In his address of welcome, Mr. Freeman Pamett, 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 constantly 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 training and experience had equipped him for being to their numerous claims, untrammeled with any particular conventions. In conclusion Mr. Pamett assured His Excellency that whatever the future might hold in store, he would rely on the loyal help and support of Mombasa and the Coast.

Sir Edward Grigg's First Speech

His Excellency said *inter alia*, in reply to the kindness and entertainment which you had all have shown me at the outset of my career. 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. But since it is inevitable, since I have duties awaiting me in London which do not admit of delay, I must assure you that we mean to do our best to see a lot in future in Mombasa and the Coast.

It is my duty to say that I will be for you 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, and shall devote my mind to settling an agreement—I hope by general agreement and to the general satisfaction—at the earliest possible date.

EAST AFRICA AS A WHOLE

It is my duty to say that I will be for you 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, and shall devote my mind to settling an agreement—I hope by general agreement and to the general satisfaction—at the earliest possible date.

If the government of this East Africa is to be a success, but I must not come here with my

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

Co-operation Between Governments

The first essential in my mind is co-operation in the fullest possible degree between the different Governments which represent His Majesty the King Emperor in this quarter of the Continent. We are all His Majesty's Governments, 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 in research would give us 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. As you know, the East African Commission headed by Mr. Cornisby Gore recommended periodical conferences of Governors to guard against the possibility of serious risks. I would

say at once that if such conferences are organized, 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. But I have no doubt that all the Governors present will feel the same on their own account. But it does represent the spirit makes a world of difference. The desire to agree, if agreement can possibly be reached, and to do it in the spirit of Kenya, to meet our own Government, to say and to think not only for East Africa as a whole, in all the years which will elapse.

Co-operation with South Africa

There is another part of the British Commonwealth in Africa which must also be included in the sense of partnership. I refer to the territories governed by the South African Government. It is my duty to say that I will be for you 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, and shall devote my mind to settling an agreement—I hope by general agreement and to the general satisfaction—at the earliest possible date.

NOVEMBER 12, 1925

of the fact that the harvests in England and the African countries could not be got in without adequate supplies of binder twine and the fibres from which it was made. Suffice it to say that after doing endeavours to the value of the sisal being on the African States of Tanganyika, which had been occupied by our forces in East Africa under General Smuts, was brought home to those on whom the Nation depended. Authority at first unaware of the vital importance of fibre to the harvest at home when harvest labour was almost difficult to find, finally ordered 11 M/s 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 sustenance of the nation—was in risk of not being gathered.

Mr. Agar's Career

But to return to Mr. Agar, one of the last men to visit to make a public speech in his public life. 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. Constancy and hard work, two of his characteristics, have had their reward in his success and that his colleagues on the London Corporation rapidly adopted those traits at their own value is evident in the amazingly short time he has spent in office. His first election to the Council in the Corporation was in 1911.

Not until 1921 did he first seek election to the governing body of the Corporation, a year later while he was on a business visit to India, he was invited by the City to become Chairman of an important committee, and when in reply he expressed his conviction that as far more experienced man could be found to undertake the task, his colleagues replied that the present Chairman would continue in office until Mr. Agar's return, but that they would then be obliged to shoulder the burdens. There was no reason for their persistence. To-day, a brief four years from the beginning of his career as a city representative, he is a Sheriff of the County of the British Empire.

A Sisal Problem

The sisal problem in East Africa dates from the year 1866, when a number of German business interests urged him to assist them in pioneering the production of sisal in German East Africa. It was in the matter of advice that they sought his cooperation for the whole of the future was found in Germany. For the initial five years he was constantly attending their interests, which had initiated the production of sisal in East Africa.

Within a few years of his arrival in East Africa, but a short twelve years had elapsed, from that territory had grown to over 22,000 tons in the year. It was when ever-increasing output seemed assured, war came to upset all calculations.

With the outbreak of hostilities attention was turned to Kenya and overland which could be done from British experience in Tanganyika was given over to Kenya. Mr. Agar visited the Colony in 1917. The British sought him to form a committee to advise on sisal, so that it might be necessary to speak on what details in the process, many of whom have, however, been the less measured collections of his time. He will be glad to see the Kenyan sisal industry, which he had helped to start, flourish. He will be glad to see the Kenyan sisal industry, which he had helped to start, flourish. He will be glad to see the Kenyan sisal industry, which he had helped to start, flourish.

1901 is an interesting one, but the improvisation of that date has been scientifically improved upon as a result of present time.

Better Decortication Needed

As the points out, the sisal leaf contains 6% of rather more of commercial fibre, whereas the present fraction 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 decortication commonly practised. Here, then, is a field for research, success in which should bring a fortune to the fortunate individual and increased earnings to sisal producing companies. Mr. Agar is, moreover, convinced that the world can absorb far more than at present output at the present level of prices. He has seen no prospect of any material drop in selling prices, an opinion which East African producers will be glad to hear.

Such, 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 loans for East African transport purposes has directed renewed attention to the Zambezi Bridge, and in a financial review the subject is referred to.

There can be no comparison between the scale of urgency of the Zambezi Bridge and such a life as the connection between the Tanganyika Central Railway and the north end of Lake Nyasa. The Zambezi Bridge, which has been under consideration in the technical and economic aspects, offers a reasonable prospect not only of standing on its own feet in ten years or less, but also of reimbursing the existing Government Railway, to which it will be a most important link in the Railway debentures and notes.

OIL IN UGANDA

To the Editor, "EAST AFRICA"

It is more than a year since the Government has been asked to consider the question of the exploration for oil in Uganda. The Government have authorised an expenditure of £10,000 to subsidise boring, either by the Governments of the different States or by a private company, the basis of all 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 oil being found in Uganda, it is probable that the Government will be able to subsidise boring, either by the Governments of the different States or by a private company, the basis of all to be contributed by the Commonwealth for each £1 expended by the state or company.

If influential people and leaders in England and Africa would endeavour to get a subsidy arranged, they would be doing a great work.

Yours faithfully,

Richard Howland

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 present and future of the progress made since their last visit, and are indeed often able to gauge 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 1924 and was 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 being made all along the line. Bank overdrafts have been drastically reduced, and a feeling of quiet optimism is general. European planters whether of coffee, sisal, tobacco, tea or maize are beginning to contemplate the possibility of making a fortune of the markets, while they call their attention to the closer attention which they are going to give to modern methods of agriculture and the proper preparation of the different commodities. In some parts, too, especially Uganda and the more remote parts of Tanganyika, Native production is continuing steadily and a rural population is being

built up. The future concerned to remain on a plot from which, as they say, they could see the motor cars passing along the road, even though the same motor car might lumber only three in the space of a couple of weeks.

In some districts there has been indeed a considerable shortage of labour, but generally speaking the question of labour supply is really an individual problem. Mr. Ponsonby found what other observers had found before, that while the man who can handle labour obtains satisfaction for all his requirements, a field or his loss of labour may be in dire straits for the harvesting of his crop, even though a large reserve be at hand.

The "quarter" system does not in all cases seem to be the best, which it should prove the reason being attributed by my informant to the fact that some planters are inclined to doubt the idea of their tenants requiring to use up valuable land while others frankly prefer a trained labour, but there seems no reason to doubt that where sufficient land is available but a glut of the existence of a permanent labour force is a matter of some importance. It is a cause of anxiety, however, the chance of living close to his work and having a permanent holding.

Uganda and Tanganyika

Wonderful prosperity has been achieved in Uganda and the more he travelled in the Province from the deeper grew Mr. Ponsonby's conviction that the prosperity rested on a sound foundation. As a result of increased cotton production, Native demand for cash has developed rapidly, and the

Native class, with large numbers of the village are rapidly acquiring European habits in the matter of ordinary needs, clothing, etc. This prosperity is not confined to the coast in the skilled labour required by Europeans or the Government. A striking instance of the shortage of skilled labour afforded by the request made that the Government should ascertain if it would be possible to import a Nyasaland team of 2000 head of trained oxen, horses and mules, was given.

It is not only in the Province that the most obviously valuable diamond field then first been explored in that area. In Nyanga the anti-typhoid campaign initiated by Mr. Swannerton is being enthusiastically prosecuted by Mr. McMahon, the local District Commissioner, with the support of Mr. Suck, the Senior Commissioner at Tabora, and with the assistance of chiefs and headmen. They are extremely interested, showed signs of prosperity and were ploughed with cotton. They do not regard visits to the coffee, sisal and 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 considerable increase in confidence in the industrial and commercial future of the Mandates.

Labour

On his return, struck Mr. Ponsonby more than the condition of the sisal estates he visited. Many of them were noticeable failures and, as a result, the attention of the Government is being directed to the problem. They were able to obtain the labour they required, even when some offer payments to the colony seemed to be short of labour. Different estates appeared to be able to obtain from 50 to 1,000 Native labourers per annum, often without recruiting, at all, and without any special attractions in the shape of unusually high wages, attention being concentrated on this matter in their recruitment and in the matter of food and other necessities for the labourers.

Mr. Ponsonby called attention to the danger of the ill-considered tendency in England to regard Natives as though built in one mould. In Africa it is soon realised that one Native differs from another even of the same tribe, just as our Englishman differs from his neighbour, and particularly that tribal peculiarities and customs must be taken into account in planning development schemes. It is necessary to build reservoirs or brick roads for one tribe without remembering that the same scheme, day in, day out, in which a death has been caused, would be a success for another tribe. It is not only in the matter of labour force on a Nyasaland estate, but in the matter of the simple

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Nyasaland's Transformation

Nyasaland's transformation within four years is described by Mr. Ponsbury as amazing, and a striking indication of its future. His conclusion is that, if the Zambezi River were not a natural barrier to cultural penetration, particularly of European maize and potatoes, the whole of Nyasaland and groundnuts would within five years be sufficient to pay for the interest on its cost. Without this factor, the wonderful fertility of Nyasaland with its native population of thirty per square mile, as against eleven in both Kenya and Tanganyika, cannot be turned to account. Moreover, the lack of that vital connecting link of railways, the present possibility of which is a matter of numbers, will not be sufficient to leave the country year after year to be won by considerable distances.

European farmers in Nyasaland are confident of the future, and look to their plantations for a good living rather than as a speculative and investment to be turned over to the first craze of the day. An away from the soil, and the land is not so fertile and pleasant looking as the best of the country of the East. They are looking anxiously at the progress of the railway, and the possibility of a more direct line to the coast. The fact that the railway is not yet built is a matter of considerable importance, and the fact that it is not yet built is a matter of considerable importance.

Results are favourable, even though the first few months of the year, which should be a considerable proportion of the total, have not yet been passed. The fact that the railway is not yet built is a matter of considerable importance, and the fact that it is not yet built is a matter of considerable importance.

Questions on the commercial position. Mr. Ponsbury admitted that the business methods followed by German firms came for some time from Mombasa in the north to those in the south, they are increasing in number, and the price of goods coupled with absurdly long credit terms, 120 days

being the usual thing, and even the result of the policy, the fact that the railway is not yet built is a matter of considerable importance, and the fact that it is not yet built is a matter of considerable importance.

NATIVE BIRTHS AND DEATHS

The annual Medical Report for 1924 of the Northern Rhodesia Protectorate is a comprehensive and useful document containing many statistics of interest.

The table compiled by Dr. H. B. Fells, Medical Officer at Bechwe, with the assistance of the District Officers at Mankwago and Nyakataba, gives a picture of the white people, they cannot be taken as a true view of the comparatively narrowness of the field, but is nevertheless of considerable interest.

The family reported in 1924, children, 200, having been born, and having had their baptism in the case of 160. From 1919 to 1924, 1,000 married couples were born without living children, and of those 85 per cent. had never had children. The general death rate in a fowling population of some 20,000 was given as 318 per 1,000 in 1924, or per 1,000 in 1923, and 280 and 354 in the two following years. The infantile death rate during the year was given as 180 per 1,000, and the death rate over a total of 1,000 children aged from birth to 15 years was 1,000.

NEW NORTHERN RHODESIAN COMPANY

CHANGA CONCESSIONS (NORTHERN RHODESIA) LTD. registered as a public company on November 11, 1924, with a capital of £200,000 in 5s. shares, and is now in the process of raising a further £100,000. The company is to adopt an agreement with the Rhodesia and the Hill Development Co. Ltd. and the Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co. Ltd., to prospect and develop copper, tin, gold and other mines, etc. The directors' remuneration is to be £700 each per annum (maximum £100). The Solicitors are Holmes, Son and Cow, Capel House, 100, Broad Street, E.C.2.

"EAST AFRICA" AS A BUSINESS BUILDING

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The Editor, "East Africa"

London, W.C.2

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Export Manager



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A COMMERCIAL PIONEER OF UGANDA.

Mr. Michael Moses Esq. British Consular Officer.

Special to THE EAST AFRICA MAIL.

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 his first eight years in the Government service, during which period he was transport officer with Colonel Marter's column on its northward march at the time of the Basha incident. Being restricted in Government employment, Mr. Moses had not spent a couple of fruitful years in the Congo, but for the last two decades his interests have been mainly centred in Kampala and Jinja, until to-day they are very intimately bound up with the coffee, rubber and coffee producing industries of Uganda, and indeed with the whole import and export business of the Protectorate.

• Ethiopian 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 its future. Generally speaking, he has found British houses to be inelastic in their methods, ignorant of the wonderful opportunities which East Africa presents, and less enterprising than their continental competitors, and as a result, competition has done their goods, even when a market has been produced. Just as the export trade of a year or two there has been a considerable increase in the value of goods made in India, and in the case of iron goods, which were adopted by the British methods, when the value of the goods in such a case, instead of Mr. Moses considering that a greater percentage of the business is bound to be diverted to non-British sources.

In the matter of bicycles, the Uganda Native has learnt that it pays him to spend more money and obtain a British article than to acquire a German machine at a lower price. A former official corroborates the statements repeated, made in East Africa from several sources, that the German Government had provided a loan for the purchase of an engine, which has not secured the repeat orders which it was in a position to have. The value of the goods is being maintained and even increased.

On the whole, however, it is bulk trade that is of most importance in East African Native trade, and unless 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 the rest of the European nations being a link in the chain.

It is a board of directors, which is a committee of the board, that is the main factor in the supply of 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 increased purchasing power of Uganda has secured a rise in the price of the cotton, which is now being grown by Natives. Though the official administrative efforts have been made to increase output during the recent planting season, for the purpose of the Uganda White are already so abundant that the price has fallen to a point where it will probably be no longer worth the trouble of growing.

that the Native to-day appreciates the value of cotton-growing, has brought in a large quantity of cotton to be sold by its money-making plantations.

With the improved world price, rubber has sprung into sudden prominence as a subsidiary crop, and the East 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 selling price on the London market was slightly over £100, which figure obviously allows an attractive margin of profit to plantation owners.

Especially as interest in *Rubra* coffee is a second spring of life to the economic bow, and a sign of the recently appointed Governor, Mr. W. F. Gowars, in concentrating on the development of that Native industry, was welcomed by his keen business man, who despite his own preoccupation with the export of cotton is anxious to see a distribution of risks and encouragement of all day's activities.

RIOTS IN KAMPALA

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kampala, October 14, 1925.

Riots of an alarming nature are taking place in Kampala and in the district of the town. The imported Native arms, especially those of a well of flammable character, with the result that they have handed the arms over to the natives, and some of the other weapons have been in a pitched battle. Some are reported to have been killed, though others are wounded, and wounded seriously.

Some of the local Native Police are accused of snatching one of the tribes, to which many of the *asaka* belong, the other tribe comes from the Congo, and having been imported here to fill the want of labour. They are very strong in number, some thirty in number, and are reported to have been brought to Kampala with a couple of machine guns in case of further trouble. They are reported to have been in the night's out-going mail.

CONFERENCE OF EAST AFRICAN GOVERNORS

Nairobi, Nov. 10.

The Governors of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika are meeting near Mombasa in the middle of this month. The agenda of the meeting has not been made available, but it is not the conference of all the East African Governments, as indicated by the name of the Commission. The conference is expected to last for a week or more.

The conference will be held in Nairobi and about January 20.

UGANDA PUBLIC WORKS.

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

A WEDDING IN THE BLUE

A Note from the Trans-Nzoia.

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 expedient for the groom to meet his bride-to-be on the quay at Mombasa, and the groom 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 bride leaves that evening, and the licence declares that the ceremony shall be performed before six of the clock p.m.

But we are not recording trials and tangles and muddles at Mombasa. This is our district, our shores 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 *shamba* was improvised. Seating accommodation was a sorry one—some wooden chairs and benches would leave only standing room for half the house expected, but some ingenious sacks of maize and flax, stowed dressed in blankets, sufficed.

I said grass-roofed shed, but I think it was a one-time cowshed, before East Coast fever took things by the hand. Most hygienic milk jars did excellent duty as seats for bright noses, a splash of water among the green palms. Fresh fruit was made to walk carpeted aisle, a piano served for an organ, and at a certain hour the fingers that once controlled the organ of a famous College chapel, the organist now a broom.

The matched household is on the top of a hill, next 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 brave among the south-brown tope and the even green of the thick East African grass. It is a fashionable, well-dressed little company, wearing its way from the *shamba* to the church.

The ceremony is a splendid, I cannot describe it, but the bride was a veritable bird, and the groom a white swan.

Then there is a rush to the car, where the bride is given away to the groom, and the bride is made *paradis* to give her away. The ceremony over, there is another opportunity to study the bright frocks and scheme of colour, as the guests will begin way back from the church to the home-ard, where a charming hostess waits to welcome. Good cheer is abundant, drinks are plentiful, the plates are no longer an organ but again a source of danger as organ.

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SUGAR GROWING IN KENYA

Exclusive to "East Africa"

KAMU RASCO, 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 a papyrus swamp that proved suitable for sugar cane cultivation when drained, a factory with special plant will be erected.

FROM NAIROBI TO IRINGA

A number of Nairobi folk have recently been making for the Enkuyu 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 Kajiado, we almost ran into a lioness asleep in the middle of the road. She was not a bit frightened, but rather started to get nervous, walking around 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

the road and the place was thoroughly curbed 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 Hup. After passing through Kenya-Frank, with eight big dry sandy river beds to cross, we arrived at Dodoma, where there is a nice hotel. The road to Iringa was, we were told, a run of 144 miles though it turned out to be 160. The road is quite good, running through miles and miles of open high country before reaching Iringa, a distance of a full eight hundred miles.

CHRISTMAS MAILED FOR EAST AFRICA

Our Home readers are reminded that some of the Christmas parcels mailed for East Africa may already be closed. We append particulars of the parcels arrangements made at the G.P.O., London, for Christmas parcels mailed for East Africa.

Rangoon	Nov. 27	Nov. 27
Uganda	Nov. 27	Nov. 27
Tanganika	Nov. 27	Nov. 27
Northern Rhodesia	Nov. 27	Nov. 27
Sudan	Nov. 27	Dec. 10

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EAST AFRICA

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

RINCE... that it... four

OUR NORTH-TANGANYIKA LETTER

From Our Own Correspondent

Arusha, October 6, 1926

The Arusha delegates to the M.F.A. Africa Conference in the Southern Highlands of this Territory are Cape Hewer, who has been in the Mbevu district for some time, and Mr. Ray, (Gates) who proceeded thither three days ago. I regret to learn that Messrs. Meyer and Kincaid, the two Nairobi journalists who were to be present at the Conference, have been unable to proceed from Arusha owing to difficulties with their cars. They have consequently had to return to Nairobi.

The Rain.

The first light rains of the season fell this week and from 2 to 2 1/2 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 past 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 sole agency for the Buick and Oakland cars, and will sell for the ubiquitous Ford.

Large portions of the road adjacent to Moshi and Arusha are in a state of disrepair. The intermediate section is in a particularly bad way. The road close to this section, the most important of road has now more cars on it 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 hearing the Postal Department are at last contemplating a telephone trunk line and that a Dar-es-Salaam-Tanga line is shortly to be opened. The line between Arusha and Moshi is quite important. Between Arusha and Moshi, the only communication is by a person or by mail. 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. Bator, if you can induce some enterprising British firm in the wireless line to venture outside the walls of the Kingdom and give us the service.

The New Arrivals.

A number of Germans are again to be seen at Moshi, a few have found their way to Arusha and at least two have settled in Tanga. They all seem to be glad to get back in the sunshine.

From H. E. Dr. Ronald Cameron.

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

OUR NYASALAND LETTER

From Our Own Correspondent

ONE can now review finally the results of the season's tobacco effort. 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 Simba paid out locally about £200,000, and there were many planters who were able to send their cross-bonds. 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 laying out something in the neighborhood of half a million sterling. Arrangements will shortly be made to cope with the enormous output (for Nyasaland) that is anticipated. Unless the weather is as absolutely, we think that the tobacco season of 1925-1926 is going to be very much worth while.

Recreative.

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

The prize 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 of many moons to the railway staff, and it is delightful to learn that the Gymkhana is to be an annual affair. How may they flourish, these railway ball-players, those of us whom the income tax has not entirely proscribed, tottered up to town to participate in the match against the successful function, and a fair sum was realised for the object of its institution. I bought something of 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

A. J. STOREY BLANTYRE, NYASALAND

BRANCHES: Limpit, Zomba, Fort Johnston, and Fort Johnston.

PRODUCE IMPORT AGENTS: Campbell, Badwell, Carter & Co. Ltd., 35, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3.

GENERAL EXPORT AGENT: P. G. Storey, 6, Bromley Grove, Shortlands, Kent.

Beleacu Tobacco Leaf, Lint Cotton, Beeswax, Hides, Chilies, Capsicums, Colic, Tea, Strophanthus, Siam, etc.

Goods bought for Cash or sold for Planters on Commission.

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Mr. office w. Hunter

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EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents, and agents seeking further representatives, are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the services rendered by this Bureau in such matters.

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

Mr. H. Selby is in charge of the Mombasa office which has been opened by Messrs. Hunter and Co.

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It is not anticipated that Tanganyika's exports of groundnuts this year will be 1,000 or at the most 12,000 tons, as against 18,084 tons exported in 1924.

The new maize conditioning plant at Tanga is in a state of completion and will be ready for use in a few days.

The customs import duties of Tanganyika Territory, which totalled some £403,000 during the whole of 1924, amounted to no less than £275,000 during the first six months of 1925.

From January 1, 1925, a parcel delivery service for inward and outward parcels will be operative from the Zomba, Lilongwe, Blantyre, Fort Herald, and Fort Johnson post offices in Nyasaland.

A well-known firm of British cycle manufacturers recently organised a number of cycle races for Natives at Kampala, the events proving so attractive that some seven thousand spectators are estimated to have been present. The races included races over two miles, a mile and a half, and a mile and a half, and competitions as tiring the bucket and spoon race.

Mr. A. J. Storey, the General Manager and export merchant of Blanketeers, is now in London at the end of this month. He is in possession of Nyasaland may continue to be in possession of Mr. P. C. Storey, 6, Bromley Grove, Shoreham, Sussex.

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:

June	1,700 bales of value £33,300
July	1,800 bales of value £34,200
August	1,900 bales of value £35,100
September	2,000 bales of value £36,000

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 tarpaulins, 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 maximum size 16 inches in any direction) 4d. per oz.
- Postcards, 2d. single and 4d. pair.
- Printed and commercial papers (including news papers) to a limit of 4 lb. 4d. per 2 oz.

Registration fee 4d.
Express fee 10d.

Imports into Nyasaland, from January 1 to August 31 include the following: Cotton manufactures £165,523; vehicles and parts thereof £30,140; apparel, haberdashery and millinery £25,763; iron, steel and other metal and manufactures thereof £15,608; linen, hemp and jute manufactures £1,600; printed matter £11,000; machines, etc. £1,000; railway and railway materials £5,950; and grease £5,855; spirits £3,513; soap £5,140; paper, stationery and ink £2,501.

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

The basing of criminal cases is already appearing 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 underselling the man from whom the original order was taken.

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Robert Hudson

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EAST AFRICA

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

The demand for East African coffee, all grades, is still strong, and has not abated.

Peaberry	1200/-
London Cleaned	1100/-
First size	1050/-
Second size	1000/-
London graded	950/-
First size	900/-
Second size	850/-
Third size	800/-
Peaberry	750/-
Small	700/-
Second size	650/-
Third size	600/-
Peaberry	550/-
Small	500/-
Second size	450/-
Third size	400/-
Peaberry	350/-
Small	300/-
Second size	250/-
Third size	200/-
Peaberry	150/-
Small	100/-
Second size	50/-
Third size	00/-

MAIZE
On account of the local demand for white flint East African mill stands at about 75/-, but the value in this country of the Continent should be about 70/-, this being 100% of 33% of the very best.

PEAS
The demand for peas is increasing in both new and old crops, and the price is being maintained at 100/- per ton.

FRUIT
The demand for fruit is increasing in both new and old crops, and the price is being maintained at 100/- per ton.

TANGANYIKA
British and Portuguese 44/- per ton

MAIZE
The demand for maize is increasing in both new and old crops, and the price is being maintained at 100/- per ton.

PEAS
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MAIZE
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OTHER FRUITS
The value of East African coffee in the market is about 1700/- per ton, and 1700/- per ton.

PEAS
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FRUIT
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MAIZE
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Grandpa takes Kruschen and, in spite of his age, feels fit enough to play with anyone! That is the "Kruschen feeling." He gets it by dropping into his morning cup of tea or coffee as much Kruschen salt as will cover a sixpence.

Depression, headache, listlessness, constipation are all due to your liver and kidneys not acting properly, and allowing poisons to collect in your body. You need six salts to wash out the poisons. The six salts which your body cannot get from your food. If you do not get them, you cannot feel fit.

Take 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.

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