

EAST AFRICA

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



WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1921.

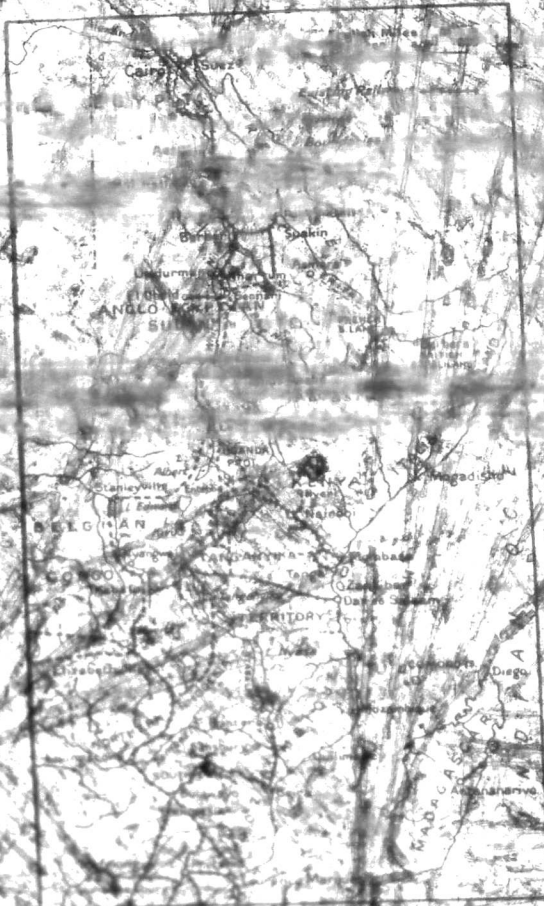
Annual Subscription
10/- per Annum

Single Copies
1/-

MANAGED AND EDITED BY E. H. JOHNSON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE MANAGER

Telephone, Moscow 2077. Telegrams, "East Africa," London.



THE TANGANYIKA MANDATE

IN the course of a debate by the Duke District Association Mayor Grant stated that the Tanganyika Mandate has been handed on Great Britain for

the inhabitants have to decide by referendum as to their future and that public works then automatically revert to the mandated state.

These statements which have been given a good deal of currency especially in the Kenya Colony and Uganda and Tanganyika are entirely erroneous, and will be more accurately stated and analyzed before misconception becomes widespread. The

mandate is a legal instrument which is not subject to the will of the inhabitants. It is a legal instrument which is not subject to the will of the inhabitants.

vote of the inhabitants of the mandated territory is not a condition of the mandate. In the words of the League of Nations cannot be derived from the mandate without the consent of the League.

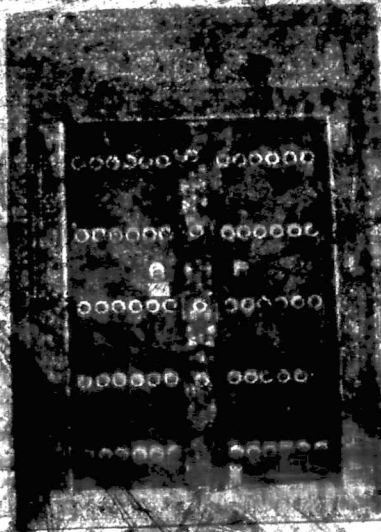
There is another important point which has not been mentioned in the above. The mandate is not a legal instrument which is not subject to the will of the inhabitants. It is a legal instrument which is not subject to the will of the inhabitants.

the Treaty of Versailles or any other treaty which requires all her rights but was then German. The mandate in favour of the said Powers. Tanganyika was therefore added to the League of Nations as a Principal Allied and Associated Power. The importance of this distinction is that though Germany may one day become a member of the Council of the League, she can never become one of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, and can therefore have no part or parcel in the ownership of her former Protectorate.

The statements made at the well-attended Duke meeting were evidently accepted by the settlers as correct, and from the copies of Kenya newspapers which have since reached us it appears that the misconception is general throughout the Colony.

It is a pity that this mistake naturally contributes to suspicion and uneasiness in business circles when the development of Tanganyika is considered. As we see there are no grounds for these fears. Tanganyika will develop naturally under the guardian care of its first and permanent mandatory, but the dissemination of such facts that lay no real foundation towards progress.

EAST AFRICA

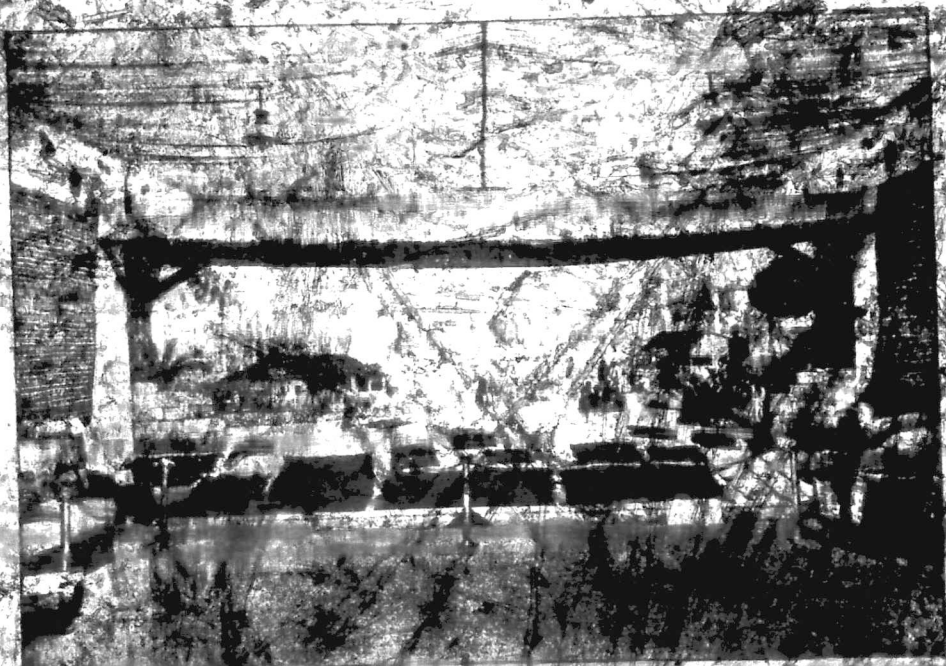


THE GREAT BOOK OF THE GREAT

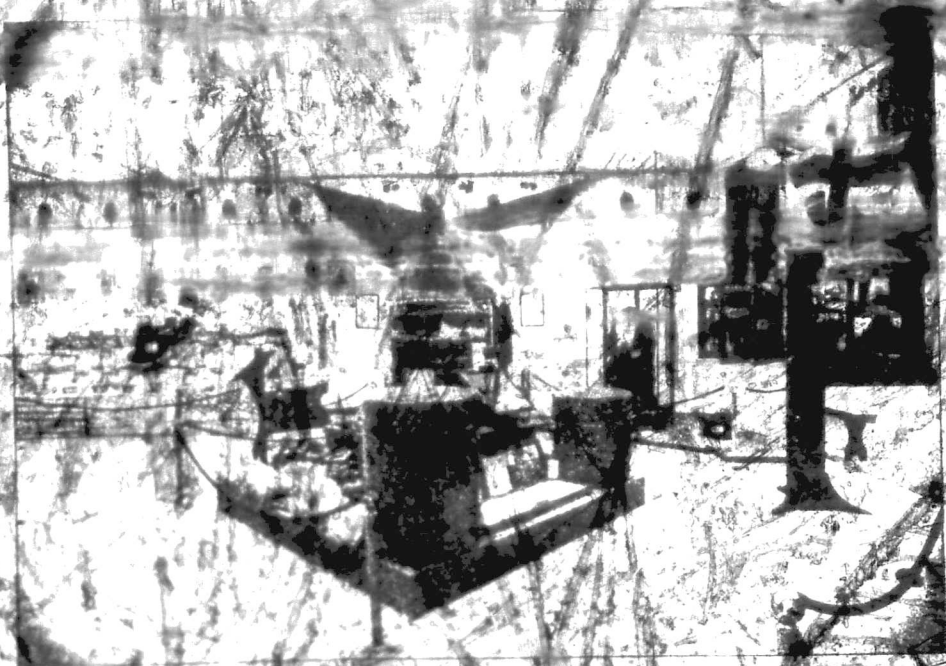


THE GREAT BOOK OF THE GREAT





REGENCY OF ZANZIBAR, ZANZIBAR



WHAT EAST AFRICAN GOVERNORS THINK OF EAST AFRICA

His Excellency Field Marshal Viscount ALLENBY, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

High Commissioner

I wish your enterprise every success and Britain's record in East and Central Africa, from the bold adventure of Great Statesmanship of distinguished statesmanship of distinguished Administration. Under her guiding hand there is for these territories a brilliant future.

His Excellency Sir GEORGE F. ARGHEE, K.C.M.G.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Uganda Territory

It is with a keen sense of the value of a newspaper edited in the line and under the auspices of the East African Dependencies that I extend a cordial welcome to the publication of this journal. These territories are progressing rapidly and consequently are engaging the increasing attention of the public. The publication of a weekly journal having as its sole object the advancement of these new countries, which are of great promise and of great potential value to the British Empire, cannot fail to be a most beneficial and profitable venture.

His Excellency Sir NORTH BELL, K.C.M.G.

Chief Commissioner

In many cases our great African territories and colonies have too much of the nature of water-tight compartments, each one working out its own salvation more or less independently and frequently unaware of the benefits that are being accorded to neighbours. The same problem in the neighbouring Dependencies is being solved by the formation of a central authority, which will co-ordinate the various interests and activities of the territories. It is to be hoped that you are interested in British Africa, therefore wish you every possible success.

His Excellency Sir CHARLES SILVERT BOWRING, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the East African Dependencies

Your journal should prove a boon of real value to the East African Dependencies and I would cordially welcome its success. It cannot be denied that in the past, the great and advanced countries have advanced the progress of East Africa. Some of these countries have been well-meaning but unfortunately have been on the production of raw materials and goods. They have been the cause of many of the purely materialistic methods of the East African Dependencies. It is to be hoped that your journal will be a most beneficial and profitable venture.

those who are taking an active part in the work, in whatever avocations they may be engaged. By these men and women, too, a journal conducted on the lines of the East African Dependencies will, I am sure be greatly appreciated.

His Excellency General Sir JOSEPH A. BYRNIE, K.C.B., G.B.E.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Seychelles

I notice with much satisfaction that it is intended to include in this journal articles dealing with commercial developments in the Seychelles. It may interest you to learn that there is a growing trade between these Islands and East Africa fostered by an excellent four-weekly service provided by the British India Steamship Company. I agree with you that our East African territories have an immense future before them, largely due to the rich Luano deposits which are found in certain of the Seychelles Islands, which should prove invaluable to East African planters. The Government will do all in its power to encourage this trade by replying to enquiries and by helping planters in touch with the firms who export Luano from the Seychelles.

His Excellency Sir DONALD C. GEMERON, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Chief Commissioner

I am interested to hear that you propose to issue a new journal devoted to the affairs of East and Central Africa, and I wish you every success in the undertaking. It has been shown on the continent of the Continent that there is plenty of room for a journal of that kind issued in London. I hope to make an early acquaintance with it.

His Excellency Sir ROBERT T. COMBES, K.C.M.G.

Chief Commissioner

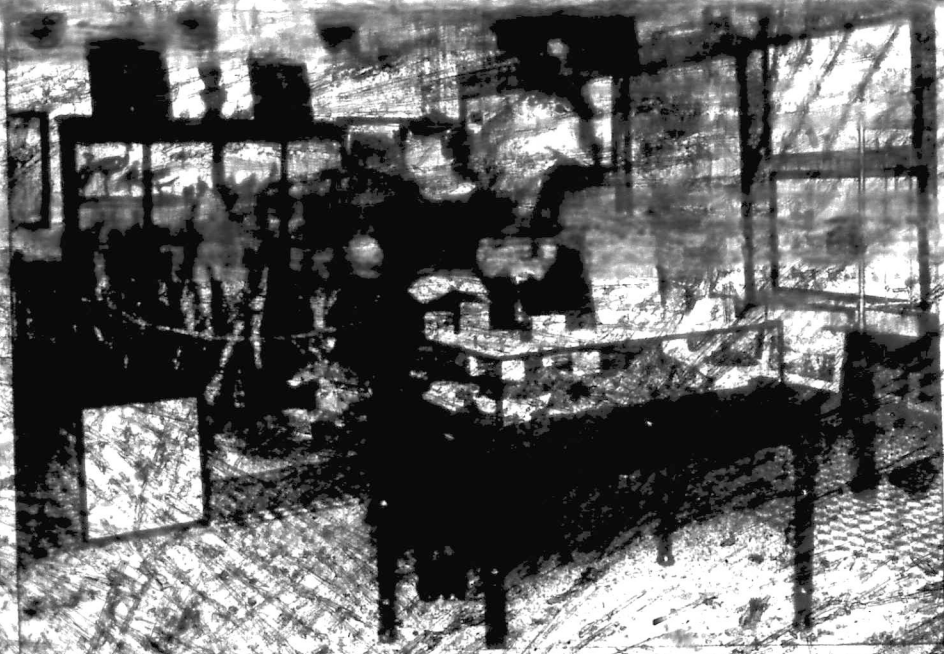
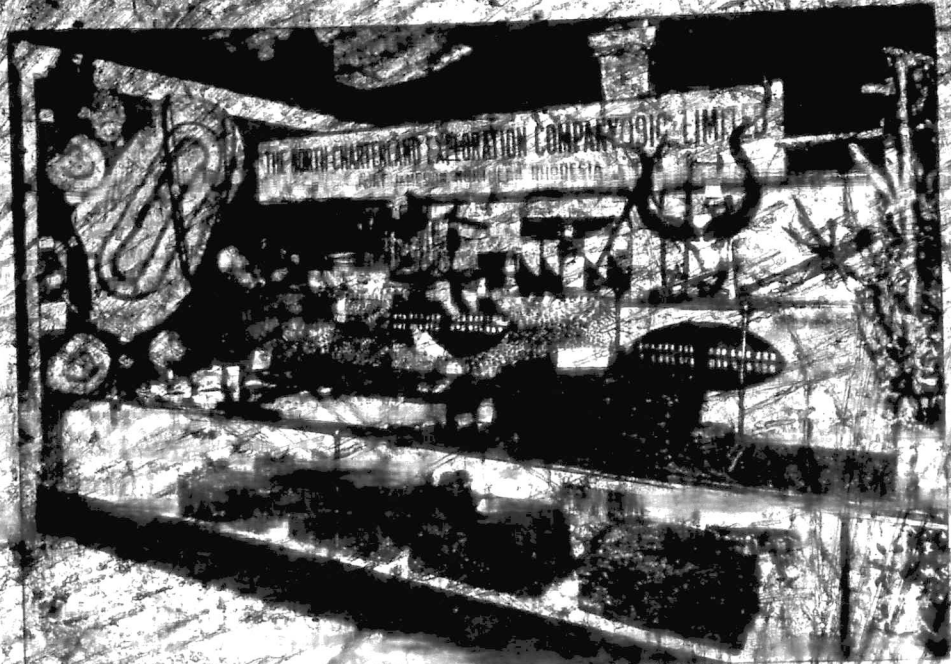
I have no reason to doubt that a paper which will adhere to your slogan "Will it help East Africa?" and also to the traditions of your journal will perform a very useful and timely service to these countries at this stage of their development.

The test you propose to apply as the watchword of your paper will not be an easy one to interpret into practice, namely that the aggregate interests of Eastern Africa shall be regarded above those of any one partner of the firm, and that the interests of each section of the community shall be accorded equal consideration and given equal weight. But if these principles are held to, I believe your paper will render a very useful service to these young countries and with this belief I wish the venture every success.

His Excellency General Sir LEE STACK, G.B.E., C.M.G.

Chief Commissioner

With our project every success. The public sympathy and interest in the East African Dependencies is increasing and I trust



CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYING IN KENYA

PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS OF THE LAMBWE CREAMERY

Triumph of co-operation by settlers

The Annual Report of the Lambwe Co-operative Society of British East Africa Limited, which has just reached its eighth, most encouraging, account of the present position and progress of dairy farming in the Kenya Colony. The contribution to the firm stability of the dairying industry in East Africa that has been made by this co-operative concern is a tribute not only to the co-operation of its members, but also to the fact that there is every evidence that their enterprise will be speedily followed by similar undertakings in other suitable areas. At the present moment, merely in the Kenya Colony, there are reported to be 100 co-operative dairies for the East Africa, which are probably well advanced towards the existing Lambwe organization.

Kenya's determination to market her products in foreign overseas is exemplified by the fact that in the twelve months under review, the Lambwe Creamery has shipped more than 10,000 tons of milk to Great Britain and South Africa alone. This is more than the total output of much of the best dairies in the world, and it is a tribute to the foresight of which the Kenya settlers are capable in their business and to the excellent results which have been achieved as a result of their co-operation.

It is a fact that the difficulties that have been encountered are due to the fact that the industry is still in its infancy, and it is to be expected that it will continue to be so for some time to come. The fact that the industry is still in its infancy is a tribute to the fact that the industry is still in its infancy.

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suggests that a monthly production of 100,000 lbs. of butter is possible in the immediate future. This is a most encouraging prospect, and it is a tribute to the fact that the industry is still in its infancy.

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SLAVE RAIDERS AND A CHARGING LION

By the Editor of "East Africa"

Dar es Salaam, September 20, 1924

As a result of many hundreds of miles through Central Africa, from Cape Town to the Zambesi, across the Nyaland and the southern portions of this territory, the Livingstone Film Expedition have arrived on the shores of Lake Tanganyika.

At Ujiji, where they are now installed, the final pictures illustrative of the life of the great traveller-missionary are being produced. These comprise the historic meeting in 1871 of David Livingstone and H. M. Stanley under a mango tree, which is still standing, also scenes showing slave-raiding methods. In this latter instance an old Arab, the "one-eyed" being used.

It is understood that many excellent films have been secured at most of the important points touched by Livingstone during his long African Odyssey. Every picture is informed with a wealth of local colour and accurate historical and costume detail obtained on the spot.

Many interesting animal photographs have also been made, including one of a charging lion in natural surroundings, depicting an incident where Livingstone's wife was saved by a lioness. In another scene a collection of wonderful butterflies and a large number of the wild fauna of Central Africa has been accumulated by Dr. Gabor, the naturalist of the expedition.

The expedition will take the parts of their journey to the coast of Tanganyika, respectively, to Zanzibar, to Mombasa, to Dar es Salaam, and to Zomba, to feature the film in London, shortly at one of the larger theatres.

The operators are Messrs. J. Paul (Irishman) and E. M. Wolf (Swedish) and the film of the party Major Mackay, treasure and Dr. Gabor have recently returned to England from Zanzibar.

PRAY FOR THE MOUNTAINS

A missionary writes that the actual, as well as figurative, "Visitation" of the plains, whose Mohammedan chief had asked for a teacher, the Rev. A. Banks, a missionary of the Church Missionary Society, found that the inhabitants were fleeing from the lions, which, from time to time, devastated that forest country. "As things are going," he writes, "they will soon be very few people left. More than one man-eating lion has struck terror into their hearts. On the night I spent at Masawa's village, a lion actually passed by within a twenty yards of where we were gathered in the open for evening prayers, and four times I had to break off because the men said that they heard the lion in the grass."

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PERSONAL TOUCH.

The Editor is anxious that "East Africa" should serve as a real, personal and valuable link between the interested in Eastern and Central Africa, and looks forward to meeting all such readers, particularly those on leave from Africa, between 9.30 and 11.30 a.m. daily (Tuesdays and Saturdays excepted). The Editor is always at home to visitors who are unable to drop in for a chat, those who cannot manage to call between these hours are requested to telegraph or write for an appointment.

ESPERIT DE CORPS.

Will readers help the Editor by sending him full names and addresses of their friends interested in East and Central Africa, and a special list of the paper may be sent to them free. Increasing circulation will enable us to serve East Africa better.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Annual subscription 30s. Post free.

TO READERS WHO ARE WRITERS.

The Editor cordially invites suggestions and contributions of articles and letters, and always counts on the assistance of any writer who is conversant with any aspect of the life of prominent East Africans, and of every one who dwells in a tropical bush or forest life. MSS. should be typewritten, double-spaced, and with wide margins on one side of the paper only, accompanied by stamped addresses, stamps, and preferably 500 or 1,000 words in length. Short paragraphs may also be submitted. Contributions should be accompanied by the writer's name and address, and will only be returned if so requested.

Every reader has a story of interest and value to other East Africans. By holding experiences, time and money are saved, progress is hastened, and East Africa's reputation enhanced. Will you help us to help East Africa in this way? New writers are welcomed.

WHAT EAST AFRICANS THINK

Letters to the Editor

The Editor welcomes communications from readers who are asked to send full name and address, whether the letters are to be published under their name or under a pseudonym. "East Africa" does not necessarily accept articles unless views expressed, but will gladly make the columns a forum for discussions.

All communications should be addressed to the Editor at 85 St. Great, Bedford St., London, W.C.2. Telephone Museum 2073.

The Editor is anxious to receive notices of correspondents who are interested in the paper.

THE NYASALAND REPORT

The recently issued Colonial Report for Nyasaland—the European population of which numbers 1,000, the Asians 500 and the Natives 1,000,000—reflects the extraordinary conditions of the Protectorate. When, despite the worldwide depression of the last years, was as present a volume of trade as has increased remarkably since the pre-war period, even allowing for the increased prices of commodities.

It is recorded that during the year 1922 the quantitative increase of exports is 34 per cent, above that of 1917 and that, making due allowance for other costs, trade reports have advanced by 60 per cent in the decade. Cotton goods for Natives showing an increase of 60 per cent.

Imports and exports during the last quinquennial period are as follows:

Year	Exports	Imports
1915	668,788	483,251
1920	542,583	670,073
1921	525,500	416,404
1922	822,180	442,164
1923	885,200	425,291

A detailed table of the principal commodities is unfortunately not given, though it is sufficient to show that 70 per cent of the value of the exports is from the United Kingdom, 10 per cent from the British possessions, and 20 per cent from the rest of the world.

In the matter of imports Nyasaland shows a marked increase in the value of goods imported.

During the past two years weather conditions have not been favourable to agriculture in the Protectorate. The drought of 1922 caused a failure in producing the purchasing power of the Natives, and making it necessary for them to eat what they had on foodstuffs rather than on animal products. During the present season, export crops were an important item in the trade.

The increase in the value of the goods produced by Natives increased, thus gave them increased spending power and stimulating the import trade.

NATIVE COTTON GROWING

On the subject of cotton growing by Natives an interesting comment is offered.

The development of the cotton industry here, if it is to be successful, must, mainly follow the lines of production by Natives as peasant proprietors, each cultivating the small patch and selling the proceeds to a middleman. While this mode is by no means the best of market fluctuations and the effect of supply and demand on the prices of commodities, it is certain that he dislikes those extraneous influences. The Native is not a speculator and likes to know in advance just what he is going to get for his time and labour. He is not, for the most part, in a position to retire from such a business as cotton growing when the slightest of chance becomes too obvious in his business. Other human motives, however, may cause him to labour beyond the minimum which is necessary to support his primitive needs.

To encourage the Natives to become an indigenous cotton growing industry, it is necessary to work the market for them.

Colonization would purchase all Native grown cotton in the districts covered by the agreement, so that they would be in no doubt as to the amount they would receive. The Government has committed itself to the Native population, and the amount of their cotton has increased from 187 tons in 1921 to 700 tons in 1923.

There has been a growing demand for seed for the new crop, and subject to normal conditions of climate, and the absence of serious ravages by insect pests, there is no reason why the Native cotton crop should not in the coming year exceed the 700 tons which was averaged in 1916 and 1917. There is undoubtedly a bright future awaiting the Native cotton industry in Nyasaland if funds and staff can be made available for propaganda and instruction.

The remarkable increase in the growth of young crops, especially cotton, by Natives did not appear to have any adverse effect on the labour market. The fact that the Natives who are induced to grow economic crops in the districts chiefly belong to the class that would otherwise be least to lead an untidied village life with few needs and but little compulsion to seek employment with Europeans in order to satisfy those needs. For this reason, there would appear to be no justification for the view expressed in some quarters that the Government policy of encouraging Natives to grow such products as cotton and tobacco will ultimately lead to a shortage of labour for the European mining communities.

The subject of irrigation is largely a matter of local interest, but it is a subject of increasing importance in the Protectorate. It is a subject which has now practically superseded the subject of transport.

Reference was recently made in this paper to the fact that the subject of transport has now practically superseded the subject of irrigation.

The subject of irrigation is a matter of local interest, but it is a subject of increasing importance in the Protectorate.

expensive, far way freights to the coast and the harbours of the ocean, it is not possible to transport goods cheap and difficult is possible if economic products are to be put on the market with an adequate margin of profit to the producer. In order to help towards this desirable end, vehicles destined for commercial employment together with their component parts and accessories are exempt from import duties.

A. J. STOREY,
BLANTYRE, NYASALAND

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* See also page 12 for Cash on Hand for Blantyre, the Capital of the Protectorate.

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A French East African who has spent months in the mountains of the Rwenzori Mountains in the East Africa and Equatorial Africa has very kindly offered to put his experience at the disposal of any readers of this paper.

If they will state what maximum or maximum sum they are prepared to spend, the name of their sportsman and the article they want, they will receive his advice and the more detailed and appropriate they have special information of a lot of information on this subject should be addressed to the Editor of this paper.

All inquiries on this subject should be addressed to the Editor of this paper, at the following address: The Editor, East Africa and Sportsman's Corner, P.O. Box 100, Nairobi, Kenya.

Discussion of the subject should be addressed to the Editor of this paper.

GORILLAS

... interesting letter on the subject to The Times. He ... into ... from the ... the ... of the ... from ... by ...

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AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORT

The banana crop in the Ivory Coast is being marketed by the local business community through the African Colonial Co., Ltd. of London. The company is a joint venture of several firms.

SELLING TO THE FARMER

For the past few months the banana crop in the Ivory Coast has been marketed by the local business community through the African Colonial Co., Ltd. of London. The company is a joint venture of several firms.

The normal range of No. 1 fruit has been 1.50 to 2.00 per cwt. but in some cases has reached 2.50. The quality of the fruit is generally good, but there is a lot of variation in the size and shape of the bunches.

The normal range of No. 2 fruit has been 1.00 to 1.50 per cwt. but in some cases has reached 2.00. The quality of the fruit is generally good, but there is a lot of variation in the size and shape of the bunches.

The normal range of No. 3 fruit has been 0.50 to 1.00 per cwt. but in some cases has reached 1.50. The quality of the fruit is generally good, but there is a lot of variation in the size and shape of the bunches.

The normal range of No. 4 fruit has been 0.20 to 0.50 per cwt. but in some cases has reached 1.00. The quality of the fruit is generally good, but there is a lot of variation in the size and shape of the bunches.

The normal range of No. 5 fruit has been 0.10 to 0.20 per cwt. but in some cases has reached 0.50. The quality of the fruit is generally good, but there is a lot of variation in the size and shape of the bunches.

The normal range of No. 6 fruit has been 0.05 to 0.10 per cwt. but in some cases has reached 0.20. The quality of the fruit is generally good, but there is a lot of variation in the size and shape of the bunches.

The normal range of No. 7 fruit has been 0.02 to 0.05 per cwt. but in some cases has reached 0.10. The quality of the fruit is generally good, but there is a lot of variation in the size and shape of the bunches.

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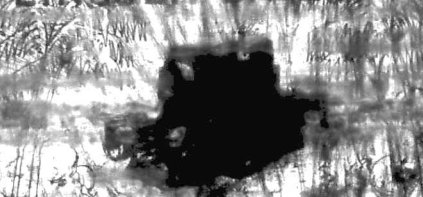
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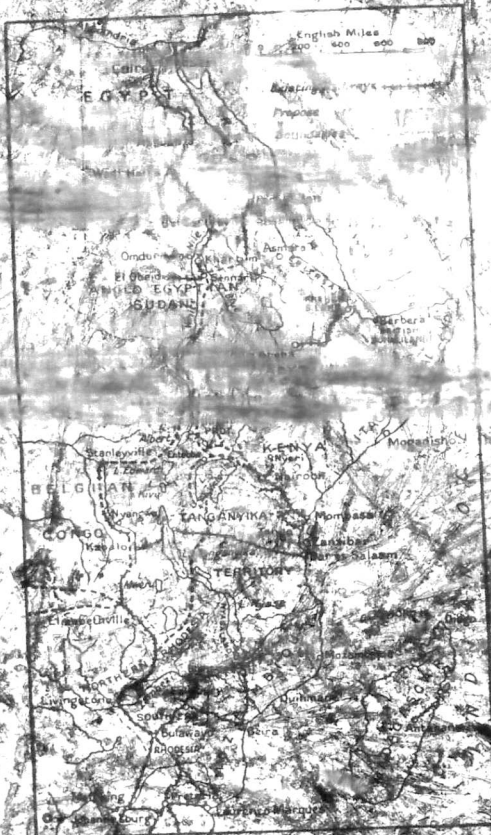
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FOUNDED AND EDITED BY P. G. BURNETT

EDITORIAL

EDITORIAL AND MANAGING OFFICES

11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, W. 1
Telephone: Mincing Lane 2771



BARTERING WHALES' TONGUES FOR BLOOD

It is a day and a half, most silent and bare, when in progress of our narrow, and by no means unpopulated, coast, two white men and women who survive, as it were, the two white men of the Colonial Office will offer for sale to any money holder, and in Tropical Africa, such a man could not be a national management, simply because, as a rule, he would be a man of blood.

British lives were sacrificed to the Germans, and the British will, in a moment of weakness, have proposed that the national management should be a man of blood, once he has been offered.

It is a day and a half, most silent and bare, when in progress of our narrow, and by no means unpopulated, coast, two white men and women who survive, as it were, the two white men of the Colonial Office will offer for sale to any money holder, and in Tropical Africa, such a man could not be a national management, simply because, as a rule, he would be a man of blood.

Who has Tanganyika? It is a day and a half, most silent and bare, when in progress of our narrow, and by no means unpopulated, coast, two white men and women who survive, as it were, the two white men of the Colonial Office will offer for sale to any money holder, and in Tropical Africa, such a man could not be a national management, simply because, as a rule, he would be a man of blood.

Nearly all towns of any considerable size in Africa have their population of German Germans, all of whom are working for the benefit of their own people. Though they will not regard possession of what they have found to be a national management, it is a man of blood, and the Government is a most unfortunate one to be a man of blood and hopes.

It is West and West Africa that is to suffer the most, but where with to our own people, and where our prestige is concerned, East Africa is a man of blood, and the Government is a most unfortunate one to be a man of blood and hopes.

Why has Tanganyika, the sister of the German, that has been visited on her West African sister, the German? Is it because there is a vocal opinion in Tanganyika and in Kenya, Uganda and Nyasaland, the neighbouring territories, that East Africa would not stand, and in particular West Africa appears destined to experience this, for the sake of the blood, how many will be, and the Government is a most unfortunate one to be a man of blood and hopes.

FIRST REPORT OF THE JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD

A Year of Achievement and Progress

When in the summer of 1923 it was decided at a meeting in the City of London that a new board should be formed to coordinate divergent East African interests there were criticisms in a number of quarters which probably did not fully understand the constitution and aims of the proposed Board. In the months that have passed the Board has certainly justified its creation and existence. Even the critics have seen and acknowledged the results of some of its labours.

We have now been favoured with an advance copy of the first Annual Report which is to be posted to everyone known to the Board to be interested in East Africa, and will be submitted to subscribers at the first Annual General Meeting to be held on Wednesday, December 10th at No. 1, Cannon Row, London, E.C. 4. The report, which is a magnum opus, briefly touches on the circumstances which led to the formation of the Board, should be read by all those who are interested in the progress of the East African continent, and its future, and who are desirous of knowing the views of the Board on the various subjects which it has to deal with.

It is a pleasure to assure the members of the Board, perhaps not sufficiently well realized from the constitution and despatch to the effect of the Commission composed of Sir John Lubbock, G.C.B., and Sir John A. Giffard, K.C.B., that the Board has done the best it can of the best of its power in the discharge of its duties.

The Board has the pleasure of handing to the members of the Board the report of the Commission, which has been prepared by the Board, and which has been submitted to the Commission. It is a pleasure to assure the members of the Board that the Board has done the best it can of the best of its power in the discharge of its duties.

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to be followed by the extension of the existing railways in East Africa, the whole matter required further consideration. The Departmental Committee on Railways and Navigation in its report was appointed. So great is the attention given by the Board to railway matters that a permanent railway sub-committee under the chairmanship of Sir Frederick Wynn has been formed. Major Sir Blaise Taylor, late General Manager of the Uganda Railway, is acting on this sub-committee.

The question of the Federation of the East African territories having been raised at a meeting at the Colonial Office, the Under Secretary of State offered to put at the disposal of the Chairman of the Board the services of the Colonial Office. The views placed by the Colonial Office on the subject and the opinion of the Board was most strikingly evidenced.

On the subject of the Customs Union, the Board has come to the definite conclusion that a single Customs Union is not possible at present.

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PROGRESS ALL ALONG THE LINE - MEMBERS TO REOPEN NEXT YEAR

Commissioners Meet at East Africa

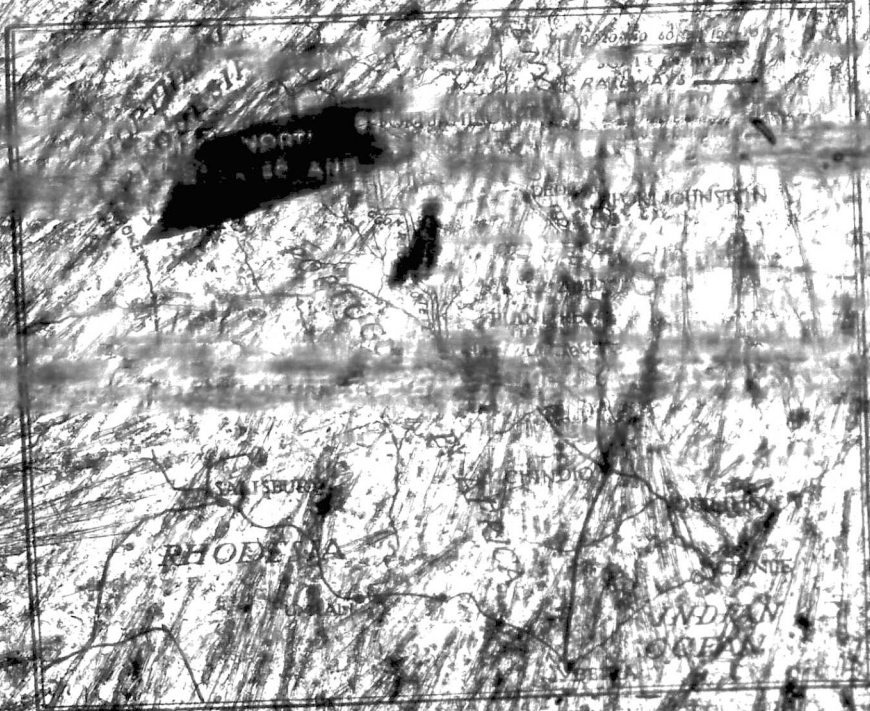
Exclusive to East Africa

We have first hand information to the effect that letters and preliminary reports received in London from Major Cornhill Lane, the chairman and other members of the Parliamentary Commission visiting East Africa, are highly optimistic and we are permitted to say that one of these countries is "beyond the significant words" of the line is very visible in all the countries and districts we have thus far covered.

His views based on what the Commission has generally seen on the spot is more important than the fact that the chairman is reported to the effect that the Secretary of State commends the fact that we have received a very good report from East Africa that the Commission has been very successful in its work and that the Commission has been very successful in its work and that the Commission has been very successful in its work.

It is a very good report from East Africa that the Commission has been very successful in its work and that the Commission has been very successful in its work and that the Commission has been very successful in its work.

The Commission has been very successful in its work and that the Commission has been very successful in its work and that the Commission has been very successful in its work.



Sketch map of Northern East Africa

Sketch map of Northern East Africa showing major cities and geographical features. The map is enclosed in a rectangular border. Key locations labeled include: NORTHERN RAILWAYS, GREENHILL, JOHNSTON, SHANING, MICHINDI, RHOENIA, SHATSUBUR, EAST COAST, INDIAN OCEAN, and NORTHERN RAILWAYS.

OUR GRAND LECTURE

Congress Prospects

(From the Daily Correspondent)

Uganda, October 7, 1923.

We have had a record crop of cotton for the season. The excise duty collected from 27,000 bales of cotton is £81,367 for the same season of the previous year.

Our first season was good, and a record one for cotton, one with complete certainty as recorded in the annals of the cotton industry of the world.

All over the country, the natives are sowing their large patches and small ones of many varieties of European and Asiatic cotton. This was due to the ideal climate and soil for cotton, but also to the demonstration stage, and the only difficulty which is a real one, lies in that of transport. Last season here an effort was made to improve the transport, and in the main we succeeded in carrying all the cotton to the coast, and it was all sold.

The Government and the private companies engaged therein deserve the commendation of everyone.

It is believed, that this coming season there will be a 25 to 50 per cent increase in the total amount of lint produced, and if this is so, then some improvement in the mode of transport will have to be made in order to cope with the huge crop anticipated.

It is gratifying to know that our present Government, in person, Arundel, we have an enthusiast who is doing his utmost for the country, but His Excellency is here more and more, and there is no one to even the balance of his interest for the country.

This spirit of enthusiasm has affected others who otherwise have been in the past not only indifferent but actually opposed in any shape or form to cotton growing. The result is that today the natives are busy planting to an untold extent, and do not matter where one goes in catching a native, one can see a plantation in all stages of growth in the eye.

able return to the quarters, but as they expanded into establishing the factory, the more. Whether this is a justifiable step for the country, and more, some holding the view that naturally the cotton should not only be permitted but encouraged.

Thousands upon thousands of acres are being planted and all this is being done in a growing area, and many of the best of the cotton area has been cultivated. Of course, the Government has been taking various measures, and for the betterment of the cotton, and the labour conditions have been great improvement in the respect is bound to follow.

The 1923 Cotton Report issued from the Office of the Director of Agriculture states that satisfactory reports have been received from all areas, and weather conditions have been favourable both for the earlier sowings and for the germination of the later sowings. Planting continued in most parts of the country, and the total acreage is well in excess of any previous period.

During August and 88,500 acres were planted in the Eastern Province. The average returns for the eight months were 10,000 lbs. of lint, and the total value of the crop is £1,000,000. The total value of the crop is £1,000,000. The total value of the crop is £1,000,000.

UGANDA LOSES A CHARACTER

Kampala, September 26, 1923

The Hon. Alan Hogg, of settling affairs in general in whose honour a number of farewell functions have recently been arranged, was the recipient of the presentation of a silver challenge cup from the members of the Uganda Club, in which he as Vice President, and by an address of appreciation for the keen interest he has always shown in the organization. It is not for much to say that the Club owes its satisfactory position largely to Mr. Hogg's energy and popularity, a fact recorded in the said address. The Uganda Challenge Cup and its silver trophy that will remind members of one of the most popular officials Uganda has ever had.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Archer were present, the gathering celebrating the departure of the new club members, as well as being honour to one of the best known residents in the Protectorate. One of the programmes that was greatly appreciated was a dedication by Sir Geoffrey and Lady Archer.

On the following evening Mr. Hogg was again a guest of Honour, this time of the Kampala Club at a dinner and dance. The toast of the Club was given by His Excellency, who said that, though he did not mind losing Alan Hogg. There were three reasons, firstly, because he had been to him a valuable ally, secondly, because the association had made him very fond of Alan Hogg, who had secured himself to many by his generous attitude, his fine character, and his rather unassuming personality, and finally, because he felt Uganda was a better place without him.

The Hon. E. H. Hogg, who when the Club was founded, had the opportunity that it owed the Kampala Club to that gentleman who had been its first honorary secretary, and who had been its secretary for two years, and who had been its secretary for two years, and who had been its secretary for two years, and who had been its secretary for two years.

say that it is due to the imagination. The Hon. Hogg's reply, though brief, was characteristically whimsical. It was the first time in a long career of much before, and some unpaid, he said, and he had to frame a reply. In his difficulty he had asked the Chief Justice what he should say. But he got the assistance of the Hon. Charles stating that he never gave an opinion on what might come before him in Court. Others would not help him, and so he had been thrown back on his own resources.

He would not weary them with a long account of his life in the country, and his boundless faith in its wonderful future. What his friends had said that night was far too flattering, but he was proud of the honour they had done him, for he took it as a proof that they knew he had tried to play the game. The Club's prosperity was very gratifying to him, he thought he could truthfully say it had led to prosperity on a sea of liquor. He did not mean to say goodbye, if they would, he hoped, but he would, in England, if they met, they might count on the very warmest reception.

So we lose one who is in the words of His Excellency a character. It probably never before has any departed in the past, and almost certainly no departing official, earned with him to the Uganda Club so many genuine tributes of esteem and friendship.

OUR LOURENÇO MARQUES LETTER

South African Magazine, October, 1924

QUANTUM JUMP of development has been the visit to the town of General Hertzog, the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa. Everyone in official circles has taken care to emphasize that the visit is simply and solely a private one, but in non-official circles everyone persists in believing that it is more than a personal joy ride. The fact that the Prime Minister was accompanied by the permanent secretary of his ministry, his personal private secretary, and by the Acting Consul-General at Johannesburg is taken as an additional indication that policy is not entirely disconnected with his decision to see for himself what developments are taking place along our railway and in its great terminals.

That on his departure for the Union, General Hertzog had in an interview that he had been immensely impressed with the size, equipment, cleanliness and amenities of the station greatly surprised him, and that he had been struck by something quite different from what he had expected was returning with a very vivid impression of a thoroughly modern, progressive port. His visit should, therefore, we all feel, considerably facilitate the satisfactory negotiation of mutually advantageous arrangements between this Province and the Union.

INTER-COLONIAL RELATIONS

It is a fact that as General Hertzog was here to inaugurate the Marquês Railway of the Province, delegates were travelling in the opposite direction to inaugurate the annual conference of the South African Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The delegates on their journey to the Prime Minister expressing their hope that he would be so impressed by the facilities offered by Lourenço Marques that a re-constitution of a fair and equitable basis of the close trade relations enjoyed between the two countries for so many years might be brought about.

In the names of the three delegates in question, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Province has expressed its opinion on the question of the need for a link between the Portuguese railway system via Swaziland with the Portuguese railway from this point to the border, the desirability of further extension of the Union telegraphic services to give a complete connection between Lourenço Marques and Durban and Johannesburg, and the installation of a regular mail train service between Johannesburg and our port.

One of the most urgent needs, of course, is the arrangement of an agreement to replace the old Convention for the lack of which uncertainty in business circles must be felt, and pending such development schemes of many kinds are held up. With the arrival of Senator Coultard it is hoped that a speedy settlement of outstanding questions may be found.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

It would be a mistake to suppose that the wireless telegraph has been a failure in the South African. This is the present attitude of the officials of the Post and Telegraph Department. On the high wave length with which our country is provided, the atmosphere is such that only a few stations of only some 200 miles between them are practicable. However, and he was well justified in the popular applause he has received.

There is considerable interest to be taken in the fact that a considerable number of wireless apparatus can be brought into service.

countries of the world will be a long time in coming to many of us to take up the hobby. There should be particular readiness on the part of farmers to install wireless equipment.

TRADE DEVELOPMENT

We are pleased with the evidence given to the South African Fruit Inquiry Commission by the Railway Agricultural Present Officer, who gave it as his opinion that within five years the citrus fruit industry of the Transvaal would have developed so greatly that growers would need to see Lourenço Marques very much more than at present, and that it would pay ships to come to South African ports merely to handle this perishable produce.

Our coast bunkering and export trade is increasing notably. After a somewhat slack period there has been considerable revival in shipping.

Mr. Ismael Costa, a director of the Premier Cotton Estate, one of the new companies engaged in cotton cultivation in the district, has returned from his tour in England.

BEIRA RAILWAY POSITION

The Times says that the Beira Railway Company, which in the last few weeks has a 10 per cent. income of 200,000,000 of the Beira Railway has been maintained. The stock has in the last few months risen to a point nearly equal to that which it reached before the implosion of the market.

It is reported that the company would be able to pay a 10 per cent. dividend on its income. Owing, however, to the arrangement of additional loans to renew the railway, the directors (including corporation tax) the stockholders received only a 5 per cent. dividend. The result that the stockholders received only a 5 per cent. dividend in the manner in which the railway receipts of the railway have been employed for the purpose of the railway. The railway of copper and chrome ore transported to the Beira Railway (S.A.P.R.)

On September 30, the gross receipts of the Beira Railway for the period of 1922-23 amounted to £247,676, an increase of £14,806 over those for the corresponding period of 1922-23. Moreover, the growth has been most pronounced in recent months, the takings for August being a record.

DIVIDEND OUTLOOK

The gain in gross takings has been attended with only a small increase in working expenses, and indications point to the revenue of the Beira Railway for the whole year being augmented by a sum of approximately £45,000. Such a result would assure the payment of the full rate of 6 per cent. on the Income Debenture Stock, leaving a fairly substantial surplus available for the sinking fund on the Company's prior long term charges. The service of this sinking fund, rather than after the payment of interest on the Income Debenture Stock, is liable to £7,000. No instalments have been paid in the two years during which the liability has been accruing and the liability on this account is now £20,000. The prospect of a start being made on the sinking fund of this sinking fund appears to be distinctly encouraging, and if the present rate of progress be maintained it will greatly facilitate the fact that awaits the Company's next general meeting, when the existing Income Debentures fall due for

permitted to pass to the Sudanese Government in the Gezira, but the Sudanese Government is not permitted to pass to the Sudanese Government.

All the cotton cultivated in the Sudan is produced in the Gezira, and the Sudanese Government is permitted to pass to the Sudanese Government.

This should be noted in connection with the fact that the Sudanese Government is permitted to pass to the Sudanese Government.

The Sudanese Government is permitted to pass to the Sudanese Government.

It is noted that the Sudanese Government is permitted to pass to the Sudanese Government.

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North of Khartoum, the Sudanese Government is permitted to pass to the Sudanese Government.

The Sudanese Government is permitted to pass to the Sudanese Government.

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The Sudanese Government is permitted to pass to the Sudanese Government.

A. H. CAPATO & CO.
 Head Office: KHARTOUM
 Branches: PORT SUDAN & WADWAI
PROVISIONS & WINE MERCHANTS
 The Sudanese Government is permitted to pass to the Sudanese Government.
 Complete arrangements made for the import and shipping of all goods and commodities necessary and complete arrangements made at moderate prices.

The Sudan Trading Company
 Head Office: KHARTOUM
 Branches: PORT SUDAN & WADWAI
Wholesale Import Merchants and Exporters of Sudan Produce.
 The Sudanese Government is permitted to pass to the Sudanese Government.

and are... of the Native Union... which also pro... through the... and Estates...

...the press... very... will... of...

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP

GOVERNMENT'S REISED ESTIMATE

The... of the... a... the... of... 3,200,000... 3,320,000...

The... the... the... of...

...the... been... This... of... 3,200,000... 3,320,000...

...the... of... the... of... the... of...

...the... of... the... of... the... of...

...the... of... the... of... the... of...

...the... of... the... of... the... of... the... of...

SELLING SUDANESE AND ABYSSINIAN INTO SLAVERY

The... of... the... of... the... of... the... of...

EAST AFRICA AND THE DAIRY SHOW

Our Special Commissioner, Mr. William Walker

...with the many hall attractions... There and in the adjacent... variety of... milk products... Seddon and Sons... and... for export not only from its... Dublin... and Manchester... and... I may also bracket with all these... by preparations... Gilbert Hall... have been doing...

Oxygene and... of the... Great... East... had his pavilion at the... of the... This year's is, or was, a superior sale's...

...the... the... of... through... East Africa... have then... the... and... with... with... are... from South to East Africa.

Some of the exhibits.

I... the... the...

...bottle-milers command a great vogue. And Messrs A. Graham and Co. another North London firm in bottle-washers, inflets, and capping and dicing machines, are, like the Coster's 'Appy' Ampstead, 'wery' and to beat. Much the same description applies to Dairy Requisites, Ltd.'s aprons, brushes, counter pans, battle crates and chairs.

Harking back to rennets and suchlike I found Mr. Hansen's Laboratories Ltd. exhibits quite...

The great stand of York Simpley, Ltd. I thought one of the best gems in the Hall. Their 'Eclair' class metal steel dairy equipment is something to compare with.

The dairy farm without its 'doss' is a deficient one, and Messrs. J. & Co. Ltd.'s exhibit provides an object lesson in making good against any such deficiency.

I was also greatly impressed with Messrs. J. & Co. Ltd.'s milk powder making machines and their butter moulding requisites. They are all well electrically heated and lamp-lighted... I specially noted their machines for... and cream... their... of... and... of...

I cannot be accused, so far as my eye goes, of...

Food and Medicines.

...to heat oneself... Roosters and other winged... every hand... with one's vocal efforts... these and... of much edification as to the... of dairy... incubators, brooders, dry milk and... poultry and... and... and... for dairy cattle.

I particularly enjoyed an interview with Mr. Godfrey, the senior of the Gloucester Incubator Co., Ltd., and with the representative of Messrs. Harry Hebbditch, Ltd., the well-known Somerset poultry appliance makers. These two firms own a big Colonial reputation, and Mr. Godfrey very carefully noted the... of the openings in East Africa. At present I think he has not exceeded his... much fit at... the coast than Durban...

...can give most people points on poultry and dog foods; but I noted a larger range in Spratt's Patent, Ltd.'s foods and medicines, their Hearson's incubators, coal-burning brooders and rearing appliances, generally.

...ask that celebrated Somerset authority, C. A. Sydenham Hamblinford, to hand out some of his literature on the subject of poultry housing, feeding and incubating. It is great—in many respects—initially cogent and the... by Mr. Hamblinford.

Poultry Appliances.

And... on to the exhibits of the Wills firm of F. Loxley, Ltd., Aberdeenshire, of James Marshall, Ltd., Edinburgh, of Messrs. South of that firm, and the wide range of... and... and... of Messrs. Osborne and Young, Ltd. I like also to note... of... and...

I have mentioned 'swized' foods. Messrs. White, Tomkins, and Cochrane's 'Clarendo' specialties are quite—par don dairy slang—the proper cheese.

Descending to the Arcade, I had an interesting chat with the managing director of a very well-known Liverpool firm of... in cakes and meals... I refer to Messrs. Shimmonds, Hand and Montgomery, Ltd. Pressing thence I became interested in the excellent display made up usually by Messrs. Vignot and Headley, whose... outfits are just the thing for Kenya. Messrs. Binkstone, Ltd., of Bristol, were likewise exhibiting the 'Cure-A-Hine' remedy for all inflammatory diseases in horses, cattle, and sheep, and other... of a... preparatory and... by Messrs. F. Hawthorn and Co., Ltd., and... and... of these fish oil outfits is a... remedy.

New Apparatus or Inventions.

In the Section, which... were 30... and... of the Dairy... Ltd.'s list... to be put on the market... very apt. I... the Dairy Supply Co. Ltd.'s

"Kleinal" churn-washing machine of the design of the Manufacturers Co. (London) Ltd., "Automatic" Delve, which should be specially mentioned as a corner where labour and climatic conditions specially call for something of the sort, also the specimens made by F. & O. Phillips and Sons, Harford and Perkins, Ltd.; P. Grayson, C. D. Gabel and Co., C. Christensen, Sutherland, Thomson and Co. (no less than eight national), and the Thermal Engineering Co. and H. J. Joyce.

There was also a very noteworthy class (140) in this same Section, viz., Small Milk-cooling Plant for Farms—capable of reducing 100 gallons of milk per hour to 40° F cost for this there were several entries: Messrs J. H. Hall, Ltd.; Thos. Hall and Son, Ltd.; Dairy Supply Co., Ltd. (twice); F. W. Martin

and Co., De Lick Dairy Machines, Ltd., and Phillips and Sons, Ltd.

KENYA DAIRY INDUSTRY REPORT

The Economic and Finance Committee, which was appointed in January last to examine the position and prospects of the Dairy Industry in Kenya, has just issued its report. As we go to press as we go to press and will be reviewed as such in our next issue. It is abundantly evident that the witnesses examined by the Committee are practically all convinced of the great future available for the industry in the Colony.

EAST AFRICA AND THE CYCLE SHOW.

AN ABSORBING ARRAY AT OLYMPIA.

One of the most important international cycle and motor cycle shows in the world, the British Cycle and Motor Cycle Manufacturers' and Traders' Association, held its annual meeting at Olympia, London, on the 11th and 12th inst.

The show was a most successful one, and the progress and proficiency of the cycle industry. Science and art blended admirably in all the details. And agreement may be readily conceded with the verdict of a daily contemporary that in every sense the exhibition expressed the magnificent recovery of an industry that pessimists have here and there predicted to decay as overdone, or worse.

It is almost enough to say that the aim was to give an insight into the growth of the industry, and to maintain a standard of excellence to prove the results of the "Down" cycle.

There is no doubt that the interest deepens and intensifies. Hard by another famous tyre firm (Messrs. Englebert Tyres, Ltd.) at Stand 9, are quite familiar with African market requirements.

Much the same comment applies to the position of the world-renowned "Sunbeam" firm—Messrs. John Marsden, Ltd.—whose up-to-date models of weather-proof finished cycles with the famous little oil bath seat case (which ensures automatic lubrication to the chain and driving bearings) prove a great centre of attraction.

Standard Africa's Needs

Another great draw undoubtedly was the B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd. exhibit (displayed on several different stands) of motor cycles, bicycles (from road-racers to motor-bus de luxe), all fittings (including components, engines, lamps, mudguards, chains, brake-work, and fittings of all varieties). It was interesting to hear from Mr. Gordon, the Company's Export Manager, that they have a fine selling reputation at present on a tour of exhaustive inspection into all the potentials and requisites of cycles in East Africa, and that on the return which he makes, they will come with fresh adaptation to the conditions and will come with a new word of strength of engineering to meet the changing conditions in respect of weight, cost, and price.

One foundation, the Coventry Bicycle, Ltd., is paying attention to the fact that the "DOLL" is also hard to deny. Swift of Coventry, Ltd., their claim to the "DOLL" is a most interesting one.

It is interesting to note that the "DOLL" is also hard to deny. Swift of Coventry, Ltd., their claim to the "DOLL" is a most interesting one. It is interesting to note that the "DOLL" is also hard to deny. Swift of Coventry, Ltd., their claim to the "DOLL" is a most interesting one.

And, touching equipments, I found the "Saddle" of the "DOLL" to be a most interesting one. It is interesting to note that the "DOLL" is also hard to deny. Swift of Coventry, Ltd., their claim to the "DOLL" is a most interesting one.

Most ingenious among adjuncts may be deemed the Esway Stands.

Motor Cycles.

One could scarcely fail to admire among the many exhibits those of Velocé, Ltd., and in particular the "H.C. Colonial Model 3-speed." Another range of motor cycles, seemingly of much attraction, was that of the Indian Motorcycle Co.'s "One-likewise" substitutes readily enough to the claim of Messrs. F. and H. Melen, Ltd., that they are "The 'Trike' People." The "H.C. Express" carriers are quite a great goodly lot, and will on the merits of the "Rider" motor cycle and cycle, or assure our readers that this year's exhibit was an embodiment of the famous Nottingham motto—well knows how to make it.

Norton Motors, Ltd., deserves a hearty commendation for its Colonial model of bike, with its special study of the all-important clearance, and that

THE LATE BISHOP OF ZANZIBAR.

The passing of Dr Frank Weston, Bishop of Zanzibar, which we made brief mention in our last issue, has attracted attention of local and appreciative obituary notices in many papers. The Times states that the decision of his clergy was independent of him, and the decision of his people was independent of him, and nothing but a strong sense of duty could ever have induced him to enter it. The nature was sensitive and affectionate and he possessed a certain charm which attracted the most diverse personalities. Above all else, he was imbued with the true missionary spirit, and even those who differed from him most profoundly in doctrine and Church discipline acknowledged the deep spirituality and the unselfishness which he sacrificed his work to Zanzibar, to which he had devoted almost all his life.

Having volunteered for the post of Bishop of Zanzibar, Dr Weston was accepted for the see of Zanzibar. Bishop Chadron assigned to him the Native teachers and catechists for education, and he became successively chaplain of St. Andrew's Training College, Warden of St. Mary's Theological College, and then in 1901, Principal of St. Andrew's College. In 1903 he was also made Canon and Chancellor of Zanzibar Cathedral. He continued to pursue his theological studies, and in 1906 he was elected to a Fellowship in the University of Oxford. In the following year he published "The Incarnation of the Word in Africa," a treatise written by a mission in the judgment of his work in Africa was highly praised by Dr. Sanyal in his "Christianity in Africa and the East."

His many talents and his high character were not confined to the field of his own work. He was a man of wide sympathies, and his influence was felt in the thick of the day, banishing formidable weapons and scornfully rejecting all proposals of compromise. Dr. Weston's natural temperament was the very opposite of pugnacious. Men of his type, however, not only prove first class fighting men, but also seem to their contemporaries to acquire a taste for fighting for its own sake. At any rate, it is true of Dr. Weston that from the moment when he came into public notice he was a man who was not afraid to take public notice of his own opinions, and he was not afraid to take public notice of the opinions of others.

He was a man of wide sympathies, and his influence was felt in the thick of the day, banishing formidable weapons and scornfully rejecting all proposals of compromise.

Referring to the Kikuyu Conference in 1913, which first brought Dr. Weston into public prominence, the paper says that the dominant motive of the gathering was to remove the reproach so constantly and so naturally levelled against Christian missionaries, i.e., that if they were all servants of the same Master, it is strange that they are so divided among themselves. The conference, therefore, of the Church Missionary Society, the Friends, the United Methodists, and the Presbyterians, set itself to agree, if possible, upon a common presentation of the cardinal truths of Christianity, with a view to the ultimate unity of the Native Christians into a single Native Church.

The Anglican Bishop of Uganda presided, and certain broad proposals affecting doctrine and organization were suggested. It was resolved that "a federation of missionary societies should be formed, every member of which should accept the Bible and the Apostles, and the Nicene Creed, and such necessary liberties as to interpretation being understood." The mode of baptism was to be left to each particular Church, but the conditions of admission to membership were to be standardized, and a form of Common Prayer was suggested which might be used by all the Churches, but which should contain no order for the administration of the Sacrament. One of the more heated theological discussions which occurred between the Bishop of Zanzibar and the representatives of the other Churches, in which he declared that

the Anglican Church was in such a distracted state that she was not capable of carrying the Gospel either to heathens or to Mohammedans.

In the opinion of the Manchester Guardian, the late Bishop of Zanzibar was the most prominent figure of the Anglican communion in the East Indies of Great Britain. He other colonial or missionary bishop occupied anything like the same place in the public eye. The Manchester Journal does not draw into satisfaction the decision of the Kikuyu conference, seeing that there was good deal of truth in Father Donald's statement that the judgement declared the united Communion seemed to be a thing highly pleasing to Almighty God, but one which was on no account to be allowed to happen again.

Bishop Welldon, an old and good friend of Dr. Weston, suggests in a letter to the press that there were two Frank Westons: one the respectable controversialist, and the other the devoted missionary. And the latter occupies the notable catena of the mission, the foremost place in Bishop Mackenzie downwards, any bishops who had been Dr. Livingston's successors in the Diocese of Central Africa. Nobody indeed who has visited the Diocese of Zanzibar, nobody indeed who has ever travelled in Zanzibar with the Bishop to his Diocese, could fail to entertain a profound veneration for his simplicity, his disinterestedness, his self-sacrifice, and his deep personal loyalty to His Lord. It is not likely, since Bishop Welldon stood in the Cathedral at Zanzibar which occupies, as is well known, the site of the ancient slave market. No place could be more fitting for the Cathedral of the Anglican Diocese of Zanzibar, which is the seat of the Bishop of Zanzibar, and the seat of the Anglican Diocese of Zanzibar.

PERSONALIA

Lord Stanley has joined the Mutual and Lancashire Insurance Company.

Mr. A. J. Storey, who on returning to Nyasaland in South Africa, was one of our recent visitors. His trip home has been a short one, but he has found time to do a deal of business.

Sir Sydney Heath, K.C.S.I., M.P., Chairman of the Joint East African Board, was returned as the Unionist Member for Blackburn, and polled 31,317 votes in an electorate of 65,522.

The appointment of Sir Hugh Clifford as Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon means that this progressive West African Governor is to occupy a post that has been filled for six years by Sir William Manning, a well-known old East African. Before being transferred to Central Africa in 1893, Sir William had long service in Burma and India. He raised and commanded the Central African Rifles Regiment, from which grew the King's African Rifles. He rendered distinguished service in Central and East Africa, and after being Commissioner of Somaliland, was appointed Governor of Nyasaland.

EAST AFRICA

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

The East African produce reports for the year 1935 show a general increase in the volume of exports, particularly in the case of coffee, tea, and sisal. The coffee crop was estimated to be 10% above the previous year, while the tea crop was 15% higher. Sisal exports were also up, by about 20%. Other important commodities such as cotton, rubber, and sugar also showed an upward trend. The total value of exports for the year was estimated to be around £100 million, a significant increase from the previous year. This growth is attributed to a combination of factors, including improved agricultural techniques, better weather conditions, and a strong demand for raw materials in the industrialized nations.

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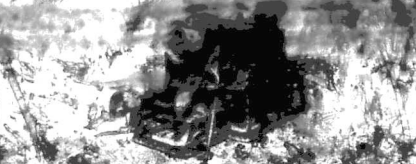
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