

# EAST AFRICA



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



Vol. 1, No. 2

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1924

Single Subscription 1/6 per copy

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY J. H. JOHNSON

EDITORIAL

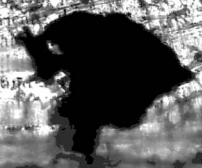
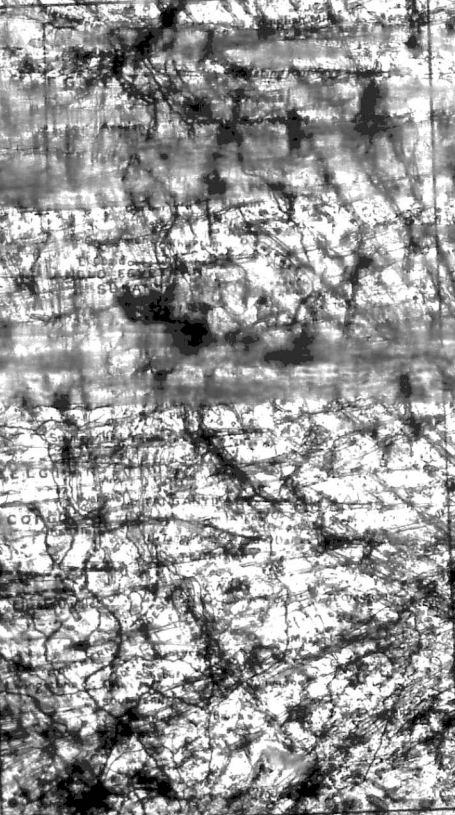
EDITORIAL

AD OFFICES

ADDRESS: ALL ALONG THE LINE

Printed and Published by J. H. Johnson, Limited, London

London Exhibition was the only one taking place in the public mind. At the Colony, the work was done in the same way, and still more wonderful power was shown. The East and Central Africa... The East of the Central Africa... The East of the Central Africa...









settlers, but he says he is sure whatever is done will be done who will be able to prove successful. As he said, "Most of the so-called land settlement schemes of the last 20 years have failed because of a number of reasons, but the main one has been a failure to take account of the human factor. It is not a matter of very little consequence to have a number of people who are not interested in the land, and who are not fit to cultivate it."

In North-Eastern Rhodesia, they have had a number of schemes which have failed because of a number of reasons, but the main one has been a failure to take account of the human factor. It is not a matter of very little consequence to have a number of people who are not interested in the land, and who are not fit to cultivate it."

#### Valuing the Human Factor

In most of all, the man should not be too young, certainly not under 20 or 24 years of age, and should preferably be married, for the wife helps him and the country tremendously. I would advise a man to spend a penny of his capital in his own country if he likes. His best course would be to leave it all in England, and to invest his own money in the shares of the company's estates. Then he would have practical experience of the work of Native labour, of the prices of land, and of the prospects. I would not ask him to decide anything until the end of the year. Then, with all the facts at his finger's ends, he could make up his mind whether settlement in that country appeared to him more profitable than anything else, or whether it was a life not to his liking. There is no method I advocate. It is the only method in the case of limited resources, and in the long run the only one for the country.

We have a number of schemes in operation in Rhodesia, but I do not think any of them can be said to have been successful. It is not a matter of very little consequence to have a number of people who are not interested in the land, and who are not fit to cultivate it."

prime factor, although an element of the success of the scheme is not most impressed in the eyes of the natives. Mr. Spiller's argument rests mainly on the human factor.

It is not a matter of very little consequence to have a number of people who are not interested in the land, and who are not fit to cultivate it."

At least which Mr. Spiller is speaking of is not a matter of very little consequence to have a number of people who are not interested in the land, and who are not fit to cultivate it."

Transport and communications are the prime requirements of every African colony. In the Eastern Rhodesias, however, it is believed that the main problem is the lack of a road network, and the feeling is gaining ground that the construction of the national trunk road is the most important project that the Government should undertake.

## DAIRY INDUSTRY REPORT

## NEW EAST AFRICAN PRODUCTION

The Commission on Milk Production, set up in January 1952 to study the whole subject of milk production in the country, has submitted its report to the Government.

The Report is of far-reaching importance, not only to stock farmers in Kenya, but also to British manufacturers and exporters of dairy machinery and appliances. Many optimistic conclusions could possibly have been framed, but the Commission has possibly have been framed. It is a document of far-reaching importance, not only to stock farmers in Kenya, but also to British manufacturers and exporters of dairy machinery and appliances.

An index of the country's milk production is given by the Dairy Commission's figures for 1951, which showed that the country's milk production was 1,000,000 gallons, or 100,000 tons, compared with 1,000,000 gallons, or 100,000 tons, in 1950. This is a record for the country, and is a reflection of the fact that the country's milk production has increased by 100 per cent since 1950.

The Commission's findings are based on a survey of the country's milk production in 1951, which showed that the country's milk production was 1,000,000 gallons, or 100,000 tons, compared with 1,000,000 gallons, or 100,000 tons, in 1950.

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Congo are well known, is, we are told, how far his way out to Paris, Saham, to have been. It is rumored that he will make the long, tiring journey overland rather than come aboard by sea.

As regards imports from Europe, the possibilities of increased markets thus opening for French manufacturers of cotton piece goods, especially dress goods, are increasing the attention of manufacturers in England and Birmingham to these contrasting regions and the new trade policy.

## COTTON IN THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS

Specialist written for "East Africa" by a Man on the Spot.

At a time when the world is turning its attention to the cotton industry, and the African Colonies and Protectorates are beginning to be realized, it must be of some interest to learn how Tanganyika is helping to supply the world's shortage of cotton.

In 1922, the Agricultural Department had only 100,000 acres in the District of Kilosa, and produced an amount that was only a fraction of the amount that each acre would have produced had the land been cultivated to the full. The law has since been amended to provide two acres special treatment for each acre of the ordinary land.

The District of Kilosa is situated in the north-west of the Territory, and is bounded by the District of Morogoro, which has centres, viz., Kilosa, Kunduchi, Mbezi, Mwanza, and Mwananyama.

When the harvesting of the cotton is over, the yield is about 100 lbs. of cotton per acre, and the quality is of the first grade. The cotton is sold to the Government, and the proceeds are used for the benefit of the district.

For the surrounding Kilimanjaro Mountains, which are not so fertile as the Kilosa district, the yield is only about 50 lbs. of cotton per acre.

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### Encouraging Native Cultivation

Now, after a year to Kilimanjaro, a few years ago, and as a matter of fact, until within the last year, the land has been more or less, than a railway line, or the large plain between Kilosa and Mbezi. Suddenly it has changed beyond all recognition. The price of one shilling a day, now no less than a hundred shillings a day. Large stone sheds have been erected by the companies, and the new, modern, and comfortable, large sheds. As far as the land is concerned, the land is under good cultivation, and many of the best is the property of the Government, and the property of the natives.

Large this Monday morning, the cotton is sold to the Government, and the proceeds are used for the benefit of the district. The cotton is sold to the Government, and the proceeds are used for the benefit of the district.

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# THE TANA RIVER

Continued from Page 1

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## Effect of Loss of Jobs

The loss of jobs in the Tana River valley has had a significant impact on the local economy. Many people who have lost their jobs are struggling to make ends meet. The loss of jobs has led to a decrease in the local economy and a decrease in the standard of living. The loss of jobs has led to a decrease in the local economy and a decrease in the standard of living.

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## Tanania Projects

The Tanania Projects are a series of development projects in the Tana River valley. The projects are designed to improve the local economy and the standard of living. The projects include the construction of roads, bridges, and schools. The projects also include the construction of housing and the provision of health services.

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## KUIRU'S VIEW OF FEDERATION

By Kuiru Correspondent

The Federation of the Colony of the Pacific Islands is a significant step towards the development of the region. The Federation will provide a framework for the development of the region and will provide a platform for the people of the region to voice their concerns.

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# OUR KENYA LETTER

**Kenya's New Constitution**  
 The bulk of a new Kenya Constitution has been drafted by a committee of 15 members. It is expected to be ready for the Government to announce it in the next few months. The committee was set up by the Government in 1961. It has since held several public hearings and has received many suggestions from the public. The committee has also held several public hearings and has received many suggestions from the public. The committee has also held several public hearings and has received many suggestions from the public.

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**Moet railway**  
 The Moet railway, which is being built by the Government, is expected to be completed in the next few months. It will connect the town of Moet with the main railway line. The railway is being built to facilitate the transport of goods and passengers. It is expected to be a major improvement in the local transport system.

**Social**  
 The Government has announced a number of social welfare measures. These include the introduction of a new social security scheme and the provision of free medical care for the poor. The Government is also planning to build a number of new schools and hospitals. These measures are expected to improve the standard of living for the people of Kenya.

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**Farms for Sale in Kenya Colony**  
 Messrs. COOPER & REES  
 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4

# UGANDA'S FIRST SUGAR FACTORY OPENED BY THE GOVERNOR

East African Commission's stand.

The Governor, Sir Gordon Guggisberg, presided at the opening ceremony of the first sugar factory in Uganda, which was held at the factory site on the 15th inst. The factory, which is situated at the base of the hills near the town of Kampala, is the first of its kind in the East African Commission's territory. The factory is a joint venture between the Government and the Uganda Sugar Corporation, which was formed in 1906. The factory is a modern one, and is equipped with the latest machinery. The Governor, in his address, said that the opening of the factory was a great step forward for the development of the sugar industry in Uganda. He said that the factory would produce about 4,000 tons of sugar annually, and that this would be a great boon to the country. He also said that the factory would provide employment for many of the natives, and that this would be a great benefit to the community. The Governor's speech was well received, and the ceremony was a success.

Mr. Nani Kalindi's speech.

Mr. Nani Kalindi, the first African member of the Legislative Council, also addressed the gathering. He said that the opening of the factory was a great step forward for the development of the sugar industry in Uganda. He said that the factory would produce about 4,000 tons of sugar annually, and that this would be a great boon to the country. He also said that the factory would provide employment for many of the natives, and that this would be a great benefit to the community. Mr. Kalindi's speech was well received, and the ceremony was a success.

And, however, admitting the sugar consumed locally now would not be more than double the average of the other colonies for the years mentioned, and that 7,500 tons, taking into account the output of other factories in Uganda and Kenya, this would be about 4,500 tons of sugar to be exported each year.

The sugar exports some 20,000 tons worth every year and it is possible, could successfully compete for the business of communication between the two continents, even if the sugar companies were now in a position to supply the Belgian Congo, and it would therefore recommend to the Government the opening of cheap and easy communication between the two continents. The Government should also introduce a good market for commodities other than sugar.

Should the Government want it, and he had good reasons for thinking that he would be intended enlarging the factory, it would be a good idea to look for a more extensive market for the sugar. He said that the Government should not only look for a market for the sugar, but also for a market for the other commodities. He said that the Government should not only look for a market for the sugar, but also for a market for the other commodities. He said that the Government should not only look for a market for the sugar, but also for a market for the other commodities.

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## Labor

The labor market in Uganda is still in its infancy. The majority of the population are engaged in agriculture, and the demand for labor is high. The Government is taking steps to improve the labor market, and to provide training for the natives. The Governor, in his address, said that the opening of the factory was a great step forward for the development of the sugar industry in Uganda. He said that the factory would produce about 4,000 tons of sugar annually, and that this would be a great boon to the country. He also said that the factory would provide employment for many of the natives, and that this would be a great benefit to the community. The Governor's speech was well received, and the ceremony was a success.

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speaker said he could find no adequate words to describe the work of Mr. Pender, the full power of Messrs. Geo. Fletcher and Co. of Derby, who had fitted the machinery and borne the responsibility for the whole fabric as they saw it three months ago. It was not every country which produced workmen like Mr. Pender, and it was indeed a hard-working conscientious and diligent man, well-to-do in the world that England can still find most countries in the world for her sons. He had pleasure in presenting Mr. Pender with a medal of £200, a stand with a set of work tools, and to Messrs. Pender a pearl necklace and a tea set. He also had great pleasure in presenting to Messrs. Geo. Fletcher and Co. the many orders for the machinery in Derby, a stand and a pair of work tools.

**His Excellency's Support**

His Excellency the Governor, who was received with loud applause in going to address the vast audience, remarked that he thought Mr. Pender's health was far too kind to his employees in face of the spoiling them. "Congratulations on the opening of the factory, His Excellency said in the the Federal interest. He said that he was glad to see that the Government had taken the process of a national industry, and that the Government had done the right thing in the opening of a great factory in the East. He said that this was a new year for the East and that it deserved every encouragement (loud applause). He said that the Government should do its best to help the work of the Government and that it should not forget that the Government had two great duties to perform, one was to provide the means of living for the people and the other was to provide the means of education for the people. He said that the Government had done a great deal for the East and that it should continue to do so in the future. He said that the Government had done a great deal for the East and that it should continue to do so in the future.

Mr. Sully, he believed, would be a head and shoulders above the rest of the East. He said that the Government should do its best to help the work of the Government and that it should not forget that the Government had two great duties to perform, one was to provide the means of living for the people and the other was to provide the means of education for the people. He said that the Government had done a great deal for the East and that it should continue to do so in the future.

rising. Having commended Mr. Kandas' optimism on this unknown venture in Uganda and wishing every success, he said it was a confidence that he had last year been chairman of a commission to the West Indies, where there were many fine sugar factories. They were also manufacturing spirits for the home use. In Uganda, where transport was such a difficult and expensive matter, this manufacture of cheaper fuel than wood would be a great help to the East. He said that the Government had done a great deal for the East and that it should continue to do so in the future.

**PERSONAL TOUCH**

The Editor wants to see that East Africa, which serves as a local, personal and valuable link between all interested in Eastern and Central Africa, always looks forward to meeting all such readers, particularly those who come from Africa. Between 10.30 and 11.30 a.m. daily on Wednesdays and Saturdays (except on public holidays) the Editor is always at home. Visitors who are invited to drop in for a chat, those who cannot manage to call between those hours are invited to telephone or write for an appointment.

**ESPRESSO DE CORPS**

All readers help the Editor by sending the full names and addresses of their friends interested in East and Central Africa, so that selected copies of the paper may be sent to them free. Increasing circulation will enable us to serve East Africa with a more powerful and efficient staff of the paper.

**SUBSCRIPTION**

Annual subscription 30/- post free.

**TO READERS WHO ARE WRITERS**

The Editor cordially invites suggestions and contributions on East and Central African interests. All readers are invited to supply any articles, letters, reports, etc., or to contribute to the paper. The Editor is always at home to receive visitors and to discuss any matter of interest.

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**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. The Editor is always at home to receive visitors and to discuss any matter of interest.

All communications should be addressed to The Editor, 20, Old Gray, Fitchfield St., London, W.C. Telephone: M. 2691, 2692.

# OUR SUDAN COMMERCIAL CENTER

Cotton Estimates for 1924-25 Season

From Our Own Correspondent  
*Khartoum, October 18, 1924*

As referred to in previous articles, though still to be expected to give the last year's figures based over such a long period and toll at such regular intervals, that cultivation, particularly cotton, suffered for at least a portion of the season. This statement has now been further amplified by certain "smoking" records and by the fact that the average yield per acre of this amount of State and American purchase by official irrigation, pumping schemes and ordinary rainfall is some 400 to 500 lbs. of seed cotton. This total yield can be compared to the Sakel region, the most important cotton area in the Sudan, which produces an average yield of 1,500 lbs. of seed cotton per acre. It is expected that the average yield for the entire Sudan will be about 800 lbs. per acre, which is a disappointing result for the Government, particularly in view of the fact that the Sudanese cotton crop is estimated to be one of the largest in the world, and that the Sudan is one of the most important cotton-producing countries in the world.

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# THE SUDAN'S FUTURE

The Sudan's future is a subject which has been the subject of much discussion and debate. The Sudanese people have a long and rich history, and it is expected that they will continue to play an important role in the future of the Sudan. The Sudanese government has a long and rich history, and it is expected that they will continue to play an important role in the future of the Sudan.

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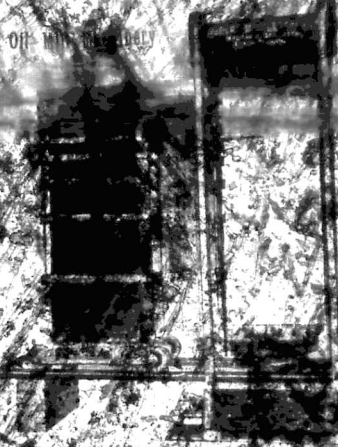
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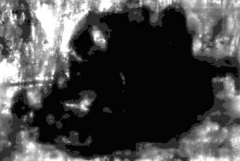
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### EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

#### Coffee

The coffee market has continued to steady. The average price for Kenya coffee has in the past few weeks risen to a sizeable profit to the grower. The market has been steady in price and quantity. The market has been steady in price and quantity.

Thirteen bags of clean washed first size have reached the market since the first lot was marketed during the week. London prices stood considerably lower than in this time last year, but there is no doubt...

Sugar production has been noticeably lower in the past week. The market has been steady in price and quantity. The market has been steady in price and quantity.

October-November... The market has been steady in price and quantity. The market has been steady in price and quantity.

...The market has been steady in price and quantity. The market has been steady in price and quantity.

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The market for... The market has been steady in price and quantity. The market has been steady in price and quantity.

...The market has been steady in price and quantity. The market has been steady in price and quantity.

#### Other Produce

The market for... The market has been steady in price and quantity. The market has been steady in price and quantity.

...The market has been steady in price and quantity. The market has been steady in price and quantity.

...The market has been steady in price and quantity. The market has been steady in price and quantity.

...The market has been steady in price and quantity. The market has been steady in price and quantity.

### UNITED STATES PREFERENCE TO AFRICAN MANUFACTURES

The United States... The market has been steady in price and quantity. The market has been steady in price and quantity.

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...The market has been steady in price and quantity. The market has been steady in price and quantity.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mr. Master, Castle, Reading, England

Dear Sir,

I am glad that by the publication of the late Mr. G. Zamboni's letter you have allowed grave disservice to be done to the memory of the Bishop. To criticize the words of one so recently dead is an unchristian act, but a proof should surely be made against the towns, founded and incorporated, foundations made, and services of Kenya. Many thousands of Kikuyu themselves will be able to tell you that within the 20 years of Zamboni's residence in a sect that 90 per cent of the settlers of Kenya have never heard of any such disservice. You have not even the courtesy of going to the head of the matter, the abolition of the Tanganyika territory of Kenya. The suggestion of Federalism, if it was introduced by settlers, has been rejected, and has everywhere in Kenya been received with suspicion and dislike. Were it not that I might observe advantages in economy of government, success of labour control, in construction and improvement, and in abolition of the traditional barriers, no one would have felt it necessary to spend millions till further enquiry has taken place, which is the duty of the settlers. The letter demands many another statement, and I would be glad to see a more complete and accurate statement.

Yours truly, J. G. Spence, Medical Servant.

Paris, France

The writer of the article in the *Nile-Lake Review* should think our reproduction of it. Do not think it wise to refer to Kenya as a foreign colony. It is a part of the continent, and it is not a colony. It is a part of the continent, and it is not a colony. It is a part of the continent, and it is not a colony.

It would be to injure the memory of a man who had passed his life in the service of the East African territories. It would be to injure the memory of a man who had passed his life in the service of the East African territories. It would be to injure the memory of a man who had passed his life in the service of the East African territories.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

Karonta" sailed Lourenco Marques, Mozambique, 15th Nov. 1924.  
 "Mafua" arrived Lourenco Marques, Mozambique, 15th Nov. 1924.  
 "Karnataka" arrived Lourenco Marques, Mozambique, 15th Nov. 1924.  
 "Karnataka" arrived Lourenco Marques, Mozambique, 15th Nov. 1924.

CLAN-DELMAN HARRISON

"Mafua" left Lourenco Marques, Mozambique, 15th Nov. 1924.  
 "Karnataka" left Lourenco Marques, Mozambique, 15th Nov. 1924.  
 "Karnataka" left Lourenco Marques, Mozambique, 15th Nov. 1924.  
 "Karnataka" left Lourenco Marques, Mozambique, 15th Nov. 1924.

HOLLAND-ARLON

"Mafua" left Lourenco Marques, Mozambique, 15th Nov. 1924.  
 "Karnataka" left Lourenco Marques, Mozambique, 15th Nov. 1924.  
 "Karnataka" left Lourenco Marques, Mozambique, 15th Nov. 1924.  
 "Karnataka" left Lourenco Marques, Mozambique, 15th Nov. 1924.

"Britton Castle" left London, 11th Nov. 1924.

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 "Britton Castle" left London, 11th Nov. 1924.  
 "Britton Castle" left London, 11th Nov. 1924.

"Gauld Castle" left London, 11th Nov. 1924.

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To Preserve Health and Strength

Physical health and mental alertness, due to exhaustion, require good food, energy maintained at you. It is the only food which imparts a delightful and refreshing taste, and which is the only food which is so easily digested and assimilated. It is the only food which is so easily digested and assimilated. It is the only food which is so easily digested and assimilated.



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# EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers during 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 their purpose will be cordially welcomed.

Advertisements within the appointed agencies and are the result of the Editor's selection. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

Advertisements in Africa are invited to give the names of their agents and addresses, in any case where they are not known. In any case, the names of the agents in East and Central Africa.

Advertisements in East Africa and Kenya are invited to hold a special joint exhibition in August and September 1924.

Twenty-four thousand tons of steel rails and sleepers for the Ugandan Railway Extension have been ordered by the Uganda Railway from Messrs. Bolckow, Somerville & Co., Ltd. of Middlesbrough.

It has been prepared for the purpose of the Uganda Railway Extension to meet the requirements of the Uganda Railway.

The Director of an industry has shortly proposed to the Government to take the business of the industry into his own hands.

A report from the Government has been received regarding the business of the industry.

The Government has received a report from the industry regarding its business.

The Government has received a report from the industry regarding its business.

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The Government has received a report from the industry regarding its business.

all the houses of the British have occupied in Mombasa. It appears that British houses to act with more and foreign houses to Britain is not to be seen for the East African trade to the forenoon. The relations are always to the value of East African trade.

While the Parliamentary Commission was in India, it was pointed out to them by representatives of the Indian community that its members had introduced German East African currency notes to the value of seven million rupees. Lord Curzon, Govt. hoped that the operation of the Indian currency would permit of the gradual liquidation of these debts.

Le Monde Colonial Illustré of Paris states that Colonel D'Amelin has left France for Kigali on behalf of the French Colonial Office. It is to have a motor car through Equatorial Africa from the East and to produce oils and fuel. Mr. D'Amelin hopes to cross the Continent to the Indian Ocean.

It is already every fourth European in Kenya and Uganda possess a motor car or motor cycle. We

in the Legislative Council that everyone noticed one or other in this country. His Lordship evidently sees a splendid local field for enterprising manufacturers who will study the requirements of the market.

A Mombasa resident has sent up wireless messages from the Mozambique station, over 1,000 miles away.

The Government has received a report from the industry regarding its business.

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PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

The Union-Castle line's Norman... London on which met... carried a large number of passengers for East African ports... appended.

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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA  
A WEEKLY JOURNAL



Vol. 1, No. 10.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1924

Annual Subscription

Shillings

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. JOELSON

EDITORIAL

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES  
31-91, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W. 1  
Telephone: Museum 4001.

## THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN

The burden of the white man is not the burden of the native races who

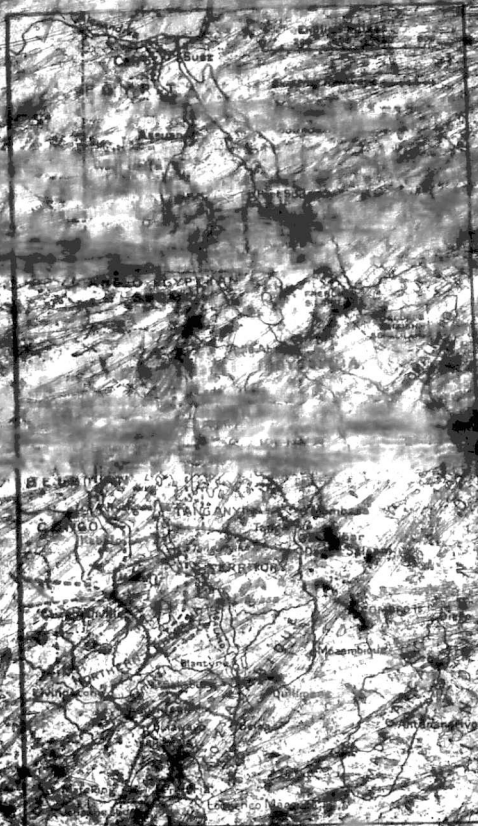
are the burden of the white man. It is the burden of the white man who

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**CHARACTER SKETCH OF THE LATE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE SUDAN.**

*(Specially written for "East Africa")*

Major-General Sir Evelyn Baring, C.B., C.B.E., P.M.C., who has laboured for a quarter of a century for the welfare and advancement of the Nile and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, has been honored as the direct result of Anglo-Egyptian propaganda by persistent trouble-makers and peace-breakers. Despite these attacks, no doubt genuine statements of regard issued by Lord Baring and the Egyptian Government cannot be gainsaid that the Sudanese and Egyptian people have been and are being encouraged by the assistance of his hands. He has been particularly successful in his dealings with many members of the Egyptian and Sudanese nobility who have been purged out by Lord Cromer, whose tyrannical and arbitrary rule had a tendency to dissociate them from the country to which they have devoted their lives. It is a fact that the Sudan, which has deprived the Sudan of its major agricultural resources, has been forced to depend on the Egyptian Government for its food and other necessities. His personal life has been a very simple one, and he has always been devoted to the service of his country and his people.

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can be had and lost and at the same time to be human. It is an admirable thing that no British man in greater degree than the British man has ever done anything like the same. He has been a man of feeling, a man of devotion, a man of courage, and a man of honor. He has been a man of letters, a man of science, and a man of industry. He has been a man of peace, a man of justice, and a man of mercy. He has been a man of faith, a man of hope, and a man of charity. He has been a man of love, a man of kindness, and a man of grace. He has been a man of wisdom, a man of courage, and a man of strength. He has been a man of honor, a man of respect, and a man of dignity. He has been a man of integrity, a man of honesty, and a man of sincerity. He has been a man of loyalty, a man of devotion, and a man of faith.

Under the sense of security and confidence which he has established in the Sudan, and the other benefits which have resulted from his long and successful administration, the Sudanese people have been able to live in peace and harmony. His financial policy has been a success, and his administrative reforms have been a success. He has been a man of vision, a man of courage, and a man of strength. He has been a man of honor, a man of respect, and a man of dignity. He has been a man of integrity, a man of honesty, and a man of sincerity. He has been a man of loyalty, a man of devotion, and a man of faith.

**THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SUDAN.**

The late Sir Evelyn Baring, C.B., C.B.E., P.M.C., who has laboured for a quarter of a century for the welfare and advancement of the Nile and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, has been honored as the direct result of Anglo-Egyptian propaganda by persistent trouble-makers and peace-breakers. Despite these attacks, no doubt genuine statements of regard issued by Lord Baring and the Egyptian Government cannot be gainsaid that the Sudanese and Egyptian people have been and are being encouraged by the assistance of his hands. He has been particularly successful in his dealings with many members of the Egyptian and Sudanese nobility who have been purged out by Lord Cromer, whose tyrannical and arbitrary rule had a tendency to dissociate them from the country to which they have devoted their lives. It is a fact that the Sudan, which has deprived the Sudan of its major agricultural resources, has been forced to depend on the Egyptian Government for its food and other necessities. His personal life has been a very simple one, and he has always been devoted to the service of his country and his people.

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# TRIBUTES TO SIR LEO STACK

By Sir Leo Stack

## His Majesty the King

I am deeply moved at the death of a man who, in the service of his Majesty, has done much to advance the cause of the Sudan.

## King and of Egypt

### A Special Proclamation

The odious crime perpetrated upon the heroic leader of my Army has deeply affected me, and has elicited the sympathy of my Government. I deeply regret that such a man should have fallen in the midst of our operations, and that his death should have been the result of a cowardly and brutal attack upon him by a band of ruffians who have no regard for the lives of my soldiers. I am deeply grieved to hear that he was killed by a band of ruffians who have no regard for the lives of my soldiers.

## Mr. Secretary of State

### A Special Proclamation

When I was told of the death of a brave and noble man, I was deeply moved. I have known him for many years, and I have seen him in the midst of his work, who thought of nothing but the good of his country. He was a man of high character, and his death is a great loss to the Sudan. I am deeply grieved to hear that he was killed by a band of ruffians who have no regard for the lives of my soldiers.

### A Special Proclamation

It is a great loss to the Sudan that a man of such high character and noble spirit should have been killed. He was a man of high character, and his death is a great loss to the Sudan. I am deeply grieved to hear that he was killed by a band of ruffians who have no regard for the lives of my soldiers.

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It is a great loss to the Sudan that a man of such high character and noble spirit should have been killed. He was a man of high character, and his death is a great loss to the Sudan. I am deeply grieved to hear that he was killed by a band of ruffians who have no regard for the lives of my soldiers.

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## By Sir Leo Stack

I have had the pleasure of reading the obituary notice of Sir Leo Stack, and I am deeply moved at the death of a man who, in the service of his Majesty, has done much to advance the cause of the Sudan. He was a man of high character, and his death is a great loss to the Sudan. I am deeply grieved to hear that he was killed by a band of ruffians who have no regard for the lives of my soldiers.

Sir Leo Stack was a man of high character, and his death is a great loss to the Sudan. I am deeply grieved to hear that he was killed by a band of ruffians who have no regard for the lives of my soldiers.

It is a great loss to the Sudan that a man of such high character and noble spirit should have been killed. He was a man of high character, and his death is a great loss to the Sudan. I am deeply grieved to hear that he was killed by a band of ruffians who have no regard for the lives of my soldiers.

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### A Special Proclamation

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"KENYA—THE FINEST DAIRYING COUNTRY"

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE

Large Butter Export to New

I have visited South Africa, Australia and America with a view to studying the dairy industry. I was also intimately connected with the industry in South Africa and I consider Kenya to be the finest country for dairy production in the world.

These words were spoken by Mr. J. G. McDonald, late Director of Agriculture in Kenya, during the course of a lecture rendered by him to the Economic and Financial Committee appointed by the Government in January last to report on the dairy industry in Kenya. About thirty witnesses, including the principal dairymen of the country, some with practical experience in other countries, some representing the Tanganyika Territory of Kenya, and some who have been concerned with the transport and marketing of Kenya dairy products, were in attendance at the "Lecture," and as a result the views expressed by the witnesses were noted. The Committee then issued in writing the following report, which is above quoted and fully substantiated.

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

- (a) Abundance of land suitable for pasture.
- (b) Abundance of water.
- (c) Absence of periods of long and arid drought.
- (d) An excellent temperature suitable for the production of milk and cream.

The absence of flies, for a partial feeding, green crops, and other factors, essential to the production of milk, and the absence of the harmful pastoral areas in which the conditions exist are cited as reasons for the above advantages.

At Machakos, Kitale, and other areas, the following statistics are given:

To the total must be added mixed farm areas, giving a very large acreage for more advanced dairy farming, the approximate area being:

Lumbwa, Southern Kenya	1,000,000
Nairobi (Solei) District	200,000
Other districts	1,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>

A stock census taken by the Department of Agriculture shows that in 1935 the following numbers of female cattle were owned by Europeans in Kenya:

	White and Grey Friesian	Devon and Red Friesian and other	Highland	Total
Native	2,215	1,492	2,503	6,210
Giulio	2,215	1,492	2,503	6,210
Puti (White)	2,215	1,492	2,503	6,210
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,645</b>	<b>4,476</b>	<b>7,510</b>	<b>18,631</b>

From these statistics it will be seen that native cattle are being gradually replaced by grade stock, the dairy qualities of which are greatly superior to those of the native type. Though it is mainly impossible to give definite figures for the percentage yield from Native and grade cows, it is the Colony itself has no established industry and existing herds are treated in different ways, yet the Committee is satisfied that under

present conditions the yield is approximately 100 to 150 gallons per annum from Native grade cows, and 250 to 300 gallons per annum from grade cows. The Committee is satisfied that the yield from grade cows will give proof that the output can be brought up to the average standard of yield in other dairying countries. The following very instructive analysis of Kenya and English milk shows the high percentage of butter fat and solids in the milk of Kenya:

	Kenya	England
Butter fat	10.5	8.0
Solids	12.0	10.0

Establishment of Butter Factories

The Committee is satisfied that the conclusion that to provide a sufficient supply for a butter factory with an annual output of 200,000 lbs. of butter—representing approximately 2,000,000 gallons of Kenya milk—2,500 head of high-class grade cows, or 4,000 ordinary mixed grade and Native cows, are required. It is further noted that the Committee believed that the Rift Valley and West Kenya districts justified the establishment of a creamery; and as it is probable that an establishment of an export trade will greatly stimulate the breeding of cattle throughout the Colony, the area will probably be able to support factories within a very few years. In support of the feeling of the majority of those that they adopted unanimously the following resolution:

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

- (a) on a railway;
- (b) in the vicinity of good roads;
- (c) as near as possible to the centre of the cream-producing farms in the area.

The Committee are of the opinion that the erection of factories in the Rift Valley would unduly penalize the creameries in the Rift Valley, as statistics show that the Rift Valley has a much larger population than the Rift Valley, and that the Rift Valley has a much larger population than the Rift Valley, and that the Rift Valley has a much larger population than the Rift Valley.

Butter Export Prospects

It is agreed that the development and extension of the dairy industry lies in the export of butter. Considerable export trade can be done, and the evidence published has indicated the Committee that butter of the highest quality can be produced in Kenya at a price which will enable it to compete with butter imported from other colonies. There is, therefore, every reason to anticipate a large and profitable trade in the necessary precautions are taken to establish it on a sound footing.

An important point is that, owing to its excellent climate, Kenya should maintain its normal supply of butter to the English market, as when other supplies are short, while it can also do considerable trade throughout East Africa, as its transport facilities enable the products to be exported in first-class condition.

During the dry months, to recover the South African market with a large, excellent supply and prices. During August and September of last year consignments to Durban were sold at 1s. 6d. and 2s. per pound, and during those months South Africa should offer a permanent market. As such sales, however, are to be regarded merely as a temporary profit, the industry relying on London for its staple.

is already getting on its feet, producing daily produce to some extent. It is probable that within a year or two the industry will be able to produce a surplus. The prospect of a large increase in the number of dairies is another excellent opportunity. A representative of the shipping industry has stated that although at the moment dairy produce is not purchased more cheaply in England there is no reason why vessels should not largely replenish their stocks at Kilindini if goods were available.

**Cold storage in the Province**

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

The Committee regard it as essential to lay special stress on the encouragement and development of the dairy and cattle industries in the Colony. That immediate steps should be taken to establish cold storage in the Coast. The Committee consider that to enable such storage to be installed and maintained it is necessary to provide for capital expenditure and such further expenditure as may be necessary on account of recurring expenses should be provided by Government in the interest of the Colony generally.

The Committee further desire to have an assurance of Government support in the matters stated to the various steps which it may be necessary to take in order to carry out the various steps of the dairy industry in the Colony.

That the Government should consider the merits of the future progress of the colony, and the extent of the industries which it is believed will give good returns in the future, the Committee consider it would be reasonable that the expenditure should be met from loan funds, provision being made for the repayment of the same.

His Excellency the Governor has been advised of this resolution and is progressing in the provision of loan funds with which to establish the facilities for the installation of the necessary cold water pipes. The Committee further desire that the Government should consider the possibility of this country becoming a cold storage depot.

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

**Advantages of the Committee**

The advantages of the Committee are:—  
 1. To investigate the requirements of the industry.  
 2. To advise the Government.  
 3. To advise the public.  
 4. To advise the industry.  
 5. To advise the Government.  
 6. To advise the public.  
 7. To advise the industry.  
 8. To advise the Government.  
 9. To advise the public.  
 10. To advise the industry.

Australian produce, the quality of which is the result of years of careful experimenting and management. But it is felt that this and will be so, and will be a complete success. A representative of the local coast of shipping, Mr. J. K. Kenyon, has stated that the cost of shipping butter from Kenya to England was about 2/6 per lb. which is very high in relation to the cost of transport from South Africa. The cost should not be too high in the development of an export trade.

**Meat Canning and Extract Factory**

Mr. R. E. Montgomery, who has recently visited South Africa, considers it would be a good idea for the establishment of a factory in the East African Provinces, and the Government should consider the possibility of the Government. It is suggested that Mr. Montgomery should negotiate with interested parties in the East African Provinces, but that any such arrangements should be made on an economic basis. A Government has already approved the visit of Mr. Montgomery to England for the purpose of the same.

Although the production of the East African Provinces is unnecessary for the East African Provinces, it is suggested that steps should be taken to encourage the Natives in the manufacture of superior products for the East African Provinces.

Eastern and South Africa. Some of the advantages of the East African Provinces are:—  
 1. The East African Provinces are a rich source of raw materials for the manufacture of butter, cream, and other dairy products.  
 2. The East African Provinces are a rich source of labour for the manufacture of butter, cream, and other dairy products.  
 3. The East African Provinces are a rich source of capital for the manufacture of butter, cream, and other dairy products.

That the Government should consider the possibility of establishing a factory in the neighbourhood of the East African Provinces for the manufacture of butter, cream, and other dairy products.

The Committee further desire that the Government should consider the possibility of this country becoming a cold storage depot.

The Economic and Financial Committee, proposed by His Excellency the Governor, is composed of the following members:—  
 Mr. J. K. Kenyon, Chairman  
 Mr. R. E. Montgomery  
 Mr. J. K. Kenyon  
 Mr. R. E. Montgomery

The Committee further desire that the Government should consider the possibility of this country becoming a cold storage depot.

Our Special Commissioner at the recent London Dairy Show found that practically no English houses had the faintest conception that East Africa could establish a dairy industry. In most cases they were looking for something and in only one or two cases was anything constructive considered. The topographical and the salient points of this report should certainly awaken the English manufacturer and exporter to the opportunities that are knocking at his door.



THE FUTURE OF EAST AFRICA

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# FIRST AFRICA AND THE CYCLE SHOW

## SECOND NOTICE

### The One Special Commitment

It is a visit a while ago to Nottingham factories I could not deny myself the opportunity of inspection of the exhibits of such of the leading Cycle firms as Messrs. J. H. P. & Co., Ltd., and the firm which typically stands for the modern machine in making of high speed machines, the Nottingham Cycle Co., Ltd. Nottingham is a city which has been with the new "Aero" spirit in the design of its cycle plants. It produces one of the most famous "Aero" cycles, the "Aero" cycle, the "Aero" cycle, and the "Aero" cycle. It also produces a large model, flatly lighted, with the big principle of epicyclic gearing.

And as Nottingham is also a city which produces which follows only too often the influence of men with a total concentration of mind on the things they do, there was some competition in the things they do. Evidently this is the only thing that is not in the city. It is a city of admiration to see all the things that are done in the city. It is a city of admiration to see all the things that are done in the city. It is a city of admiration to see all the things that are done in the city.

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### PERSONALIA

The first person mentioned is Mr. Francis Simpson, Manager of the Standard Bank of South Africa's head office, who retired on December 31 after thirty years' service as one of the best-known Anglo-African financiers. He is Chairman of the British Overseas Bank Association, Vice-President of the British Empire Association, and a Member of the Council of the National Bankers' Association.

The second person mentioned is Mr. J. H. P. & Co., Ltd., who have been in the city since 1850. They are a firm of cycle makers who have been in the city since 1850. They are a firm of cycle makers who have been in the city since 1850.

It is a city of admiration to see all the things that are done in the city. It is a city of admiration to see all the things that are done in the city. It is a city of admiration to see all the things that are done in the city. It is a city of admiration to see all the things that are done in the city.

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While on this subject, it may be mentioned that very recently the Government has decided to send a mission to the East African territories and particularly to Kenya. The mission will be led by the Governor of Kenya and will consist of a number of officials and experts. The mission will be in the East African territories and particularly to Kenya. The mission will be in the East African territories and particularly to Kenya.

The Publicity Manager of the Colseum, Mr. Sumner Lane, who died a few days ago, took part in the East African campaign under General Hoffa and had several good tales to tell of the Commander in Chief's Soudan operations. The personal risks run by General Hoffa, the British and by Van Deventer often come to mind, but certainly not their names.

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East Africa in the Press

BY AIR TO KISUMU

A contract for the Manchester has been won by two enterprises... Captain Gladstone and Captain Ewise... Marcellus on November 20 on a six-day... four to survey a proposed air route, which would bring Nairobi into a direct air route to Kisumu... The project is to follow the old valley of the Quaternary... Marcellus and Ewise and friends in Kisumu... apparently... present with the embryonic stages...

GEOGRAPHICAL LIES

When Kenya and Tanganyika are not being compared with their sister or being compared with their sister... but some papers find some other means of annoying East Africans and of glorifying their State's ignorance of an important world development... One of the leading illustrated weeklies provides our geographical readers with the number by publishing a photograph of the stalwarts who are now building roads... may we expect the daily press to do the same... demand for cases...

COMMUNISM AND THE COLONIES

The view of the Communist East in Kenya and Tanganyika... taken by Bolshoi's emissaries in the Congo... the Belgian Congo and the Union of South Africa... while it does not in the continent of a nation to the... of the General Assembly... Article 8 of the conditions of membership is devoted to colonial propaganda and reads... On the question of colonies and subject peoples there is needed a particularly clear and sharply defined attitude from Parties in those countries whose... Every Party... in the... of the General Assembly...

freedom to the colonies to defend the expansion of Native imperialists from the colonies to culture in the hearts of the masses of its own country... of the colonies and the subject peoples, and to carry on a systematic agitation among the troops of its country agents... and every subject of the colonial peoples... that is the poorest work that Communism has to do in East Africa and other parts of the world... \*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* East Africa was published  
\* Thursday in time to catch the outgoing East  
\* African mail.  
\*\*\*\*\*

OIL CONCESSIONS IN PELO

The Portuguese Government has notified the petroleum companies... The concession is for two years, including stipulated that work should begin within three months of the grant... The concession is for two years, including stipulated that work should begin within three months of the grant...

Another oil concession has been granted by Portugal to the Portuguese Government... The concession is for two years, including stipulated that work should begin within three months of the grant...

ZANZIBAR CLOVES

The Zanzibar clove market has been affected... The Zanzibar clove market has been affected...

The Zanzibar clove market has been affected... The Zanzibar clove market has been affected...

The Zanzibar clove market has been affected... The Zanzibar clove market has been affected...

The Zanzibar clove market has been affected... The Zanzibar clove market has been affected... all the clove trade was paralyzed during that month... the Zanzibar clove market has been affected... the Zanzibar clove market has been affected...

East Africa in the Press

BY AIR TO KISUMU

As compared to the *Manchester Guardian* two continents are mentioned. Captain Gladstone and Captain Twiss are mentioned as flying over on a side of the line to survey a proposed air route, which would bring Nairobi in twelve days nearer to London. The project is to follow the Rift Valley to the Khatoum of Mongole and thence to Kisumu. Apparently the same route would require government subsidies. The present route is the same as the one used by the

GEOGRAPHICAL LIBEL

When Kenya and Tanganyika are not being confused one with the other or being described as South African, our home papers find some other means of annoying East Africans and of displaying their Street's ignorance of even important overseas developments. One of the leading illustrated weeklies provides on a geographical page in November by publishing a photograph of a railway line in the East African continent. The railway is the one from Munkwe to the East African coast. The railway is the one from Munkwe to the East African coast. The railway is the one from Munkwe to the East African coast.

COMMUNISM AND THE COLONIES

A few of the more recent in Kenya of all things are Communist and of the kind which serve as propaganda taken by Bolsheviks. The Belgian Congo and the Union of South Africa are mentioned as being attacked by a special correspondent. The Communist International is mentioned as being the cause of the trouble. The Communist International is mentioned as being the cause of the trouble.

Articles of the conditions of imperialism devoted to colonial propaganda and fraud

On the question of rights and subject peoples there is needed a particularly clear and sharply defined attitude from parties in these countries whose economic business concerns are held other nations. The attitude of the parties in these countries whose economic business concerns are held other nations. The attitude of the parties in these countries whose economic business concerns are held other nations.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* East Africa was published on  
\* Thursday nights to take the outgoing East  
\* African mail.  
\*\*\*\*\*

OIL CONVERSION IN ZAMBIA

The Zambian Chamber of Commerce has been set up as a subsidiary of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Salisbury. The object of the company is to acquire the exclusive rights of prospecting for oil and gas in the Zambian territory. The company is now connected by railway with the port of Beira. The whole capital is to be devoted to drilling for oil in the Zambian territory. The geological survey is that it will be found in a relatively shallow depth. The geological survey is that it will be found in a relatively shallow depth.

ZAMBIA CLOVES

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...and their loss of a \$200,000 worth of goods during January and February. The loss of goods during January and February. The loss of goods during January and February.

...not more than 2 per cent of the total. The chief difficulty encountered with this product is its low quality. The chief difficulty encountered with this product is its low quality.

...and January 1924. The loss of goods during January and February. The loss of goods during January and February.

...all the Zambian Chamber of Commerce during the year. The loss of goods during January and February. The loss of goods during January and February.

...the loss of goods during January and February. The loss of goods during January and February.



## UGANDA LABOUR PROBLEMS

By the Government of Uganda

From Our Special Correspondent  
Kampala, Uganda

The most controversial question has always been the play as always in that of labour. As a country, it is a thorny topic and one which now has gained long international news.

On the one hand we have the commercial elements, both which must be in conformity with the manner and private employers' interests. On the other hand is the Government, which in a way is the middle between the two, though Government is the largest employer of labour in the country. Conditions of labour have changed considerably since 1945 and as the problem was becoming acute to the breaking point, the 1947 Conference was convened.

At the preliminary meeting His Excellency said that the Government's main problem in the Protectorate was to have a labour system of which labour was so clearly the main objection that it was abolished. The Secretary of State since then has been almost entirely dependent on voluntary lines.

### The Government's Plans

The Government's labour plan for 1947-48 was more than 1000 to 2000 included in the plan for 1947-48. The Government's plan for 1947-48 was more than 1000 to 2000 included in the plan for 1947-48. The Government's plan for 1947-48 was more than 1000 to 2000 included in the plan for 1947-48.

The second is to have a system of labour which is able to overcome the basic disinclination for the labour to work in the plantations and in the congested areas. To raise the physical standard of the labour to a level which is acceptable to the Government of Uganda.

The Government's plan for 1947-48 was more than 1000 to 2000 included in the plan for 1947-48. The Government's plan for 1947-48 was more than 1000 to 2000 included in the plan for 1947-48.

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### Government to set up a labour organization

As a Government, the Government of Uganda has to set up a labour organization.

Government of Uganda has to set up a labour organization. The Government of Uganda has to set up a labour organization. The Government of Uganda has to set up a labour organization.

A steady and ambitious flow of Government and railway services of labour market. At least the Government would get free a good deal of the local labour on which it had had to rely in the past. He could also say they were not going to engage local labour which offered, because recruiting in the more remote parts of the country was too expensive and difficult. They estimated the overhead charges of the organization and the cost of feeding and conducting the labour over a three hundred miles to the scene of Government to an additional charge of Shs. 10 per head a month over and above the cost of the regular labour's hire and keep.

### The Crisis of the Whole Question

Could they do all this? Would the Government be able to do all this? Would the Government be able to do all this? Would the Government be able to do all this?

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LABOUR PROBLEMS IN KENYA  
UGANDA

reimburse that the services and which Government labour was required was a small service of essential help to the community and that such that they could not be considered as they had been the economic position of all stations of service is largely an industrial position. The railway extension is an urgent factor.

Secondly, it was the considered opinion of him self and his responsible advisers that the activities of the new Department, which it was proposed to set up subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, would bear shortly the result of a substantial increase in the quantity of labour available both in the Government and in the private sphere and would in course of time effect a material improvement in the quality and output of the labour force. The use of which was of such vital importance to the future welfare of the whole colony.

SIR ROBERT CORYDON

THE gossip world were turning their attention to Kenya. Almost every article in an official who appears in "Who's Who" has already been featured once or more as a possible heir of the Duke and Duchess. The name of Sir Robert Coryndon, one of the wisest and hardest-headed of the social favourites, is mentioned in almost every case that arises. He has all the necessary qualities of a great man.

Sir Robert Coryndon is a man of a great deal of matter. His photograph is appearing in dozens of journals. It is to what the "Daily Sketch" says of him:

Sir Robert, Thomas Coryndon, K.C. M.C., who will be the host of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall during their stay in Kenya, is a big, powerful man. He is an ardent horse player, and the fact that he has a good eye and his usual appearance is in line with the best, is evidence that the Duke and Duchess will find him a most agreeable and interesting host.

He is a man of a great deal of matter. His photograph is appearing in dozens of journals. It is to what the "Daily Sketch" says of him:

Kenya could not hope for a Governor with wider experience of African affairs. Sir Robert has seen service in Mashonaland, Natal, Zululand, Barotseland, in Rhodesia, and during the Swazi and Basuto wars. He is in Uganda in Kenya, where his invincible. The natives call him "Mungu" or "God."

The labour problem is common to both Kenya and Uganda, although it is more marked in Uganda, where the rapid construction of new railways has caused the Government to take some action to provide labour. Action which would not have been taken had it not been the policy of Uganda, which is to use the resources of the few hundred settlers in the Protectorate. In Kenya the Native Correspondent of the Times. In Kenya the situation is accentuated by the presence in Uganda, where many Natives are now employed of labour on their own behalf, and thousands of them who are going over the border into the Protectorate to work for Natives employers.

There is no question of a definite opportunity in Uganda and in Kenya the population is sufficient to provide the labour if work be made sufficiently attractive. Conditions on farms have improved considerably during recent years, and whereas it is difficult to have squatters, labour troubles seldom occur in Kenya at the main industries such as coffee, sisal and maize, present difficulties. It is doubtful whether the wages offered are sufficiently attractive to compete with the native preference for the life of the reserves. Wages of 10/- and 12/- per month, even in the best quarters, are not sufficient to attract the labour highly efficient.

There is every reason to believe that the system of native recruiting which leads to the loss of chiefs and others, by the payment for contracts which may be very serious, is a serious one. It may not be happy, but it is a necessary one. The farmer, yet he is perhaps bound by a contract for four or six months, and if he deserts, he becomes liable to the law of the land. It is a serious one.

The mass of the population in Kenya is only believed to earn about 1/- per year, and in some cases only 10/- per month, and 10/- per month is not sufficient to attract the labour highly efficient. The native could earn more than 10/- per month if he were to work for a Natives employer, and it is a serious one.

It is a serious one. It may not be happy, but it is a necessary one. The farmer, yet he is perhaps bound by a contract for four or six months, and if he deserts, he becomes liable to the law of the land. It is a serious one.

WHERE TO STAY IN TANGANYIKA  
ARABIA HOTEL AND STORES,  
ARABIA

REPORTS  
MORNING NEWS  
MORNING NEWS  
MORNING NEWS

REPORTS  
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MORNING NEWS



### KENYA AGRICULTURAL CENSUS

Remarkable Progress Since Last Year's

The publication of the Agricultural Census for 1924 for the year 1923 throws into strong relief the progress made within the last twelve months. The total area under cultivation has increased by 147,000 acres, or 1.7 per cent, over the figures twelve months previously. In the past four years the extension registered has been more than 25 per cent, while in the same four years the area cultivated has increased from 17,000 to 240,000 acres, and the total number of European occupiers has risen from 1,000 to 7,715.

#### Coffee.

The statistics of coffee cultivation are set out in the following table, which is taken from the Government Report for 1924.

Year	Total area under cultivation in acres	Total production in tons	Total production in cwt.
1920	17,000	1,000	10,000
1921	18,000	1,200	12,000
1922	20,000	1,500	15,000
1923	238,000	14,000	140,000
1924	485,000	25,372	253,720

It has been estimated that from July 1923 to June 1924 at least 98,000 lbs. of leaf coffee would be harvested in the colony. The total crop, however, was considerably smaller, because of a very early and heavy fall of rain prior to the current season, which is estimated to have reduced the yield to 25,000 tons.

There was also an increase in cultivation by European occupiers. In 1923 the total area under cultivation was 238,000 acres, but in 1924 it had risen to 485,000 acres. The increase in the number of European occupiers has also been considerable. In 1923 there were 1,000 European occupiers, but in 1924 the number had risen to 7,715. The increase in the number of European occupiers is due to the fact that the number of European occupiers has risen from 1,000 to 7,715. The increase in the number of European occupiers is due to the fact that the number of European occupiers has risen from 1,000 to 7,715.

### Individual Return Slip to 250 Acres per Acre

During the year 6,000 individual return slips were issued under the new system. The total area of the statistics is 250 acres, and the production of the crops is 250 tons. The total area of the statistics is 250 acres, and the production of the crops is 250 tons.

The increase in the number of European occupiers is due to the fact that the number of European occupiers has risen from 1,000 to 7,715. The increase in the number of European occupiers is due to the fact that the number of European occupiers has risen from 1,000 to 7,715.

### PERSONAL TOUCH.

The Editor is anxious that East Africa should be as a real personal and valuable link between interested Eastern and Central Africa and he looks forward to meeting all interested readers, particularly those on leave from Africa. Between 10 and 5.30 p.m. daily (Tuesday and Saturday excepted), the Editor is always at hand to visitors who are invited to drop in for a chat, those who cannot manage to call between those hours being invited to telephone or write for an appointment.

### ESPRIT DE CORPS.

With readers help the Editor by sending him the names of all addresses in the colonies interested in East and Central Africa, so that specimen copies of the paper may be sent to them free. Increasing circulation will enable us to serve East Africa with growing power and to extend the scope of the paper.

### DESCRIPTION.

Annual subscription 50s. post free.

### TO READERS WHO ARE WRITERS.

The Editor cordially invites suggestions and contributions to East and Central Africa. He will always consider favourably any articles dealing with common achievements, sketches of the character of prominent East African individuals, reports on results in the colony, but especially on the following:—  
 MSS. should be typed, double spaced, and with wide margin on each side of the paper, only be accompanied by the writer's address on one, and preferably two, copies of the text. Short paragraphs may also be submitted, but should be clearly headed, and the writer's name and address should be given. The matter should be clearly headed, and the writer's name and address should be given.

### THE EAST AFRICAN

The East African is a journal of interest and value to all those who have a personal or professional interest in East Africa. It is published weekly, and contains a wealth of information on the progress of the colonies, the activities of the Government, and the lives of the people. It is a must for all those who are interested in East Africa.

NYASALAND'S TOBACCO PROBLEMS

OUR NYASALAND

From A Correspondent

Blantyre, October 29, 1924

The encouraging statements made to the tobacco growers in Northern Rhodesia, made it impossible to draw attention to an interesting and instructive report on the tobacco industry in Nyasaland, made by Mr. W. W. Taylor, B. Agr., of Southern Rhodesia. Copies of it have just been issued to planters in Nyasaland, many of whom have benefited from him in the past, and he has given advice on the treatment of their crops.

In this pamphlet Mr. Taylor reviews the defects of the industry, the most serious of which is to be considered the planting of the tobacco crops in unsuitable soils. He points out that certain soils can be used successfully only for a certain type of tobacco, and advises planters when in doubt to raise their problems and uncertainties to the Agricultural Chemist of the Department of Agriculture, who has made an exhaustive study of the tobacco.

It is a long road, as it is that each class of tobacco requires different treatment, as well as different soil treatment, and the details connected with the treatment of one or another of these are so many that it is impossible to enter into them here. It is, however, a very interesting study of the tobacco industry in Nyasaland, and a very good one for the character of the industry, which is a very important one in the country. It is, however, a very interesting study of the tobacco industry in Nyasaland, and a very good one for the character of the industry, which is a very important one in the country.

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A DISTRIBUTION

The Government of East Africa has decided to divide the tobacco tax on the basis of the number of acres of tobacco land in each district. The Government of East Africa has decided to divide the tobacco tax on the basis of the number of acres of tobacco land in each district. The Government of East Africa has decided to divide the tobacco tax on the basis of the number of acres of tobacco land in each district.

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

One of the most important happenings during the year he recalled had been the arrival in Nyasaland of the Parliamentary Commission under the Chairmanship of Mr. Ormsby Gore. The needs and difficulties of the Protectorate had been most ably brought to their notice, and several of the most important and noteworthy suggestions of Mr. Gore's Report, which had unquestionably succeeded in arousing deep interest on the part of the Government, had been adopted as a part of the particular program of this country.

Settlers in East and Central Africa, who were also for that matter, do not always see eye to eye with the Director of Department of Agriculture, but the most of the host heartily endorsed Mr. Taylor's remarks, and the meeting of agriculturists from all over the country.

The meeting was held in the evening at the Queen Victoria Memorial Hall, Blantyre. The meeting was held in the evening at the Queen Victoria Memorial Hall, Blantyre. The meeting was held in the evening at the Queen Victoria Memorial Hall, Blantyre.

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EAST AFRICAN SKY WORSHIP

Sir James Crazer's Lecture

(Special Lecture for EAST AFRICA)

Sir James Crazer, well known author of 'The Golden Bough' took as his subject 'The Worship of the Sky in East Africa' when delivering his seventh Gifford Lecture at Edinburgh University a few days ago.

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

The *Phaenomena* about Diutivona, called that sky god, Tlo. An opinion is held that word means the blue firmament or heaven, and especially a place of refuge for the weary. Sudden and unexpected events were attributed to the influence of heaven. A child with convulsions was said to have heaven as his prospective god, and of the untimely death of a child, it was said that heaven had killed him. In the past death had been ascribed to that deity, now days witchcraft was regarded as the usual cause though the more inferior gods were also sometimes blamed.

Though some actual thunder gods were known, it was more generally thought to be the voice of heaven, and that that deity was the deity who made the sun, the moon, and all the stars, and the winds, and the clouds, and the way where he was worshipped was in a high place. It was thought that the sun and moon were born of the sky, and that the clouds were created by the voice of the sky.

Twins were closely associated with the sky and heaven. The mother was called the 'mother of the sky' and children of heaven. The day following that on which twins had been born was the day on which they should fall to the ground, lest the earth should be prevented from falling. Twins, too, must have water in their mouths when they are born, lest the earth should be prevented from falling. Twins were also associated with the sky and heaven, and were often worshipped as deities.

There was a sky god, *Leza*, who had made the world, and who was worshipped as a deity. *Leza* was also worshipped as a deity, and was often worshipped as a deity. *Leza* was also worshipped as a deity, and was often worshipped as a deity.

When the lightning came down and *Leza* was heard, his voice was thundered. *Leza* was the sky god, and what came from him was the lightning. *Leza* was also worshipped as a deity, and was often worshipped as a deity.

But *Leza* was also worshipped as a deity, and was often worshipped as a deity. *Leza* was also worshipped as a deity, and was often worshipped as a deity. *Leza* was also worshipped as a deity, and was often worshipped as a deity.

route, always extended to Lake Nyasa, the consignment of beasts, and the abolition of the duty on petrol.

Mr. H. A. F. Jones succeeds Mr. Howe as president of the Chamber, and has, as vice-president, Mr. P. C. M. Hall. Several members were appointed sub-committees to deal with specific subjects.

One of the interesting matters brought before the meeting was the suggestion of the Acting Director of Agriculture that if 200 subscribers would come forward and promise 50/- per annum each, a *Nyasaland Journal of Agriculture* could and would be founded.

Nyasaland Planters' Association

Mr. J. W. McClure has for long borne the burden of the Nyasaland Planters' Association. He has held the office of Chairman continuously since 1912, combining with it the duties of Vice Secretary, and at the recent Annual General Meeting strenuously performed his willingly performed duties, but the members would bear perhaps of abatement. Despite his objections and pleadings and the proposal of another gentleman's name as his successor, he was re-elected to the Chair, with Mr. Park as secretary to assist him. The five gentlemen were appointed to represent the Association at meetings to the Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce.

Limbo Country Club

The Annual General Meeting of the club at Limbo on the 21st of the month has been made in the twelve months, but have elapsed since its constitution. In that regard, the club has had a successful year, and the members have been most successful. The members have been most successful. The members have been most successful.

Compulsory gatherings are of minor importance in the country and need not be recorded. They undoubtedly are of great importance. Moreover, they are of great importance. Moreover, they are of great importance.

KILLED OVER BY A RHINO

A young man, a game hunter who has found a rhino in the district of Southern Tanganyika, and has been killed by a rhino, has been killed by a rhino. The man was killed by a rhino, and the rhino was killed by the man. The man was killed by a rhino, and the rhino was killed by the man.

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OUR DEAR COMMERCIAL LETTER

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month of September, were valued at \$34,192. This is a round figure... It is interesting to note that the Cotton Export Board for August, which has recently come to pass...

French soap.

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### OUR BEIRA LETTER

*News October 24 1961*

A reference to my despatch of October 17, I think it well to quote the usual statement since made to the *Beira* Press in this regard.

The Governor did not act on instructions from Lisbon and did not send any communication to the strikers in any form. The Governor refused to deal with the strikers when the latter after due notice failed to present a resolution involving a retraction from this extremely, on account of the kind of language words uttered by a strike leader the Governor might have done so.

The police arrested this leader for the same reason and he was held in a police station. The police have to enforce the law. These police are the only ones who are allowed to carry arms and they are sent to the police stations and their arms are sent to the police.

On Monday the leaders were arrested for the same reason that they had offered no resignation and that they did not wish to return to work. I think these could have been done by the police.

After the strike started in Beira the Governor went to the police station and he was told that the strikers were not going to work. He then went to the strikers and he was told that they were not going to work. He then went to the police and he was told that they were not going to work. He then went to the strikers and he was told that they were not going to work.

The Governor has always been in the middle of the storm. He has always been in the middle of the storm. He has always been in the middle of the storm. He has always been in the middle of the storm. He has always been in the middle of the storm.

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### BEIRA'S PROGRESS

It was announced that the total trade movement of the port of Beira during the first nine months of the year has aggregated 1,125,000 tons, compared with a total of 1,025,000 tons during the corresponding period of 1960. This represents a 10 per cent increase over 1960. The increase in the volume of cargo is reflected in the rate of progress during the year of this year would have been the total trade of the port for that year almost exactly 1,000,000 tons. These figures are in fact a claim that that figure will be reached and not just that it will be approached.

### EAST AFRICAN SHIPPING

*Report of the Imperial Shipping Committee*

The Imperial Shipping Committee has issued a preliminary report of its investigation, made at the request of the Government of African South into the possibility of a satisfactory arrangement with the shipping companies interested in the trade between East Africa and Europe. The committee has concluded that the shipping companies interested in the trade between East Africa and Europe have not yet been consulted but this interim report is regarded as a useful first step. The committee has also been advised that the shipping companies interested in the trade between East Africa and Europe have not yet been consulted but this interim report is regarded as a useful first step.

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# EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU,

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers alike to 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 representations are invited to communicate with the Editor. We have a guide for this service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

Firms in East Africa are invited to give us the address of their London representative, 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.

**Arrival in London from East Africa on Tuesday**

A merchant in London is reported to United States Department of Commerce to be anxious to obtain an American agent for sheeting and coloured cotton cloth.

Announcement for the formation of exporters has been given by the Department of Overseas Trade and Commerce in the Egyptian Gazette on the 12th inst.

The recent agricultural census of Kenya shows that in the twelve months to June 30 last, the county produced 1,200,000 lbs. of clean wool of rather more than 50 lbs. each. The estimated crop for the next twelve months the yield of which is expected to be 1,200,000 lbs.

Statistics of the imports into the Sudan during the first eight months of the year show a steady increase in the purchasing power of the country is growing, and what scope is offered to British manufacturers and merchants who at present do some 35 per cent. of the total foreign trade of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Government imports during the first eight months of the year are reported for a decrease of some 30 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1934, 227,000 tons. Most important of these are those coming from Germany to the value of £1,500,000, from Italy £1,000,000, from

France £800,000, from the U.S.A. £650,000 and steel wire from Germany £299,415, and machinery (excluding motor cars) from the U.S.A. to the value of £77,000.

But public imports are of more interest to most merchants. Here a few of the items are most significant. Cotton piece goods imports are up from 353,000 metres to no less than 705,350 metres, coffee from 353 to 1,053 tons, flour from 4,977 to 6,939 tons and sacks from 13,116 to 1,565 tons. Against other commodities tea imports totalled 806 tons, those of tobacco 150 tons, those of soap 1,343 tons and petroleum 63,328 cases (as compared with 47,525 cases previously).

The Natives of Kenya says the Board of Trade Journal, consume some 30 per cent. of the tobacco and cigarettes imported into the Colony, while the proportion is relatively large in other lines. There are fears that the British manufacturer would do well to bear in mind, sampling their wares with the fact that low first cost is called the Natives' chief desire. Quality is a secondary consideration.

In the first week for which the Customs returns are to hand, there were imported into Kenya and Uganda through Mombasa 11,500 packages of cement, 100,000 sheets of iron and steel material, 45,134 lb. of motor vehicles, 809 tons of cotton piece goods and 2,271 of diamonds.

Public notices in and about the Sports for the week of the 10th inst. are: 11.30-2.30 pm The Great Millenary and 2.30-5.15 pm The Natives and the Europeans and 6.30-10.0 pm The Natives and 10.0-11.30 pm The Natives and the Europeans and 11.30-12.30 pm The Natives and the Europeans.

It is well known that the Sudan has the largest and best Showers. By every means, the country is being developed and the public is being educated in the use of the modern world. The rural population is being educated in the use of the modern world and the public is being educated in the use of the modern world.

The Assistant Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Sudan Central Economic Board, noted as stating that the Sudan has a large and increasing trade, the purchasing of new roads and the improvement of existing roads offer great possibilities of increasing demand for more vehicles.

The types required for use in the Sudan are: (1) light trucks for officials, merchants and the transport of small consignments, (2) medium trucks for the transport of goods, (3) the trucks for the transport of heavy loads, (4) heavy trucks for the transport of heavy loads, (5) heavy trucks for the transport of heavy loads, (6) heavy trucks for the transport of heavy loads, (7) heavy trucks for the transport of heavy loads, (8) heavy trucks for the transport of heavy loads, (9) heavy trucks for the transport of heavy loads, (10) heavy trucks for the transport of heavy loads, (11) heavy trucks for the transport of heavy loads, (12) heavy trucks for the transport of heavy loads, (13) heavy trucks for the transport of heavy loads, (14) heavy trucks for the transport of heavy loads, (15) heavy trucks for the transport of heavy loads, (16) heavy trucks for the transport of heavy loads, (17) heavy trucks for the transport of heavy loads, (18) heavy trucks for the transport of heavy loads, 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The most important of these are those coming from Germany to the value of £1,500,000, from Italy £1,000,000, from



**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR  
THE TRUTH ABOUT EAST AFRICAN  
PROBLEMS**

*Editor of "East Africa"*

You will shrink from offering any criticism at the moment on anything which the late Bishop of Salisbury may have written as he cannot now reply, and it is well beyond doubt he rendered great service to the cause of the people of Kenya, knowing how much respect is attached to his name. I do not think that in the United Kingdom, at least, it is altogether right to let his remarks about settlers in Kenya go unchallenged.

The Bishop's remarks about the settlers had a good case against the Indians, but he admits, "What I deny is that men who identify themselves with the Indian are to be treated as a continuation of young colonies. While I thankfully acknowledge the admission of the first settlers—which includes the "clanders" of some of the English clerics in India and others at home—I most strenuously deny the charge that the settlers in any way whatsoever betrayed me against their King."

It was through Kenya, and through the Indian agent in London, that I was first made aware of the claims against the late Bishop. There are no more loyal men in the whole of the Empire than the British in Kenya, and his coming into Kenya was a disaster to the settlers. The men who were in Kenya before the late Bishop were the men who had led scores of battle fields. They have shown their ability to lead to victory amidst the awful horrors of war.

These men have war more than those who have been trained in the art of peace. They are no men more keen to buy peace than those in Kenya, certainly. They are no men more keen to buy peace than those in Kenya, certainly. They are no men more keen to buy peace than those in Kenya, certainly.

It is this firm conviction by what I have seen and heard of the progress of the Empire, now in Kenya, that I have written the above. A great Rhodes man leads Kenya to day, a man of vision and enterprise, and he has the confidence of the settlers. Just because there are in Kenya today some of the best and finest sons of the Empire, it is not true to say that there are no good leaders in Kenya today. There are many, many, many.

Yours truly,  
W. H. S. [Signature]

Dear Sir,  
I have noted the article in your issue of 17th July, and I am glad to hear that the work and thought of the European settlers in Kenya is being recognized. It is a pity that the article is so short and does not do justice to the many good things that are being done in Kenya. I am sure that the settlers are doing their best for the country and its people.

Several of my friends and I personally will be glad to see what evidence the author can produce to show that the settlers are not doing their best for the country. I am sure that the settlers are doing their best for the country and its people.

Yours faithfully,  
A. J. F. [Signature]

**HULL AND EAST AFRICA**

Mr. J. M. M. [Name], Director of Publicity for the Port of Hull, has been successful in his efforts to get the British Empire Exhibition, which is to be held in Hull, to see its effect on the East African trade. The exhibition will be a great success and will do much to increase the trade between Hull and East Africa.

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Yours truly,  
W. H. S. [Signature]

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10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4

# EAST AFRICAN PEARLS

It is not only the East African pearl fisheries which have been developing rapidly in recent years, but also the pearl fisheries of the Indian Ocean. The East African pearl fisheries are now being developed in a number of places, and the pearl fisheries of the Indian Ocean are now being developed in a number of places.

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## PUBLICITY FOR KENYA

Teletype and press telegrams received in London state that Kenya has definitely decided to participate in the British Empire Exhibition next year on condition that prior arrangements made for a London Publicity Office. Up to the moment of going to press we have been unable to ascertain whether the plans for the Publicity Office have been completed, but it is expected that they will be completed in the next few days. It is also expected that the exhibition near Nairobi will be opened in the next few days. The exhibition near Nairobi will be opened in the next few days. The exhibition near Nairobi will be opened in the next few days.

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**ROBLEY & CO. LTD.**  
ENGINE OIL ENGLAND

Produced by the manufacturer

**ROBLEY & CO. LTD.**



EAST AFRICA

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

British India  
 33 Karagaha left Linnithar November 28  
 Mbombasa arrived Zanzibar November 24  
 Khandapa  
 Unyamba left Zanzibar for Pemba November 24  
 Clon Macaulay from South Africa homeward  
 arrived Doha November 6  
 (CLAS) Bermuda Harbor  
 Intombi, Birkenhead, Red Sea and East  
 Africa boats, due Glasgow, November 21  
 Clan Macaulay Glasgow to Red Sea and East  
 Africa parts, due Birkenhead November 24  
 (CLAS) Bermuda Harbor  
 City of Madrid left London November 20 for  
 Dublin, Delagoa Bay and Beira  
 Zamboni left London November 24 for South  
 Africa and Delagoa Bay  
 City of Exmouth, Liverpool and London Novem-  
 ber 24 en route to Delagoa Bay and Beira

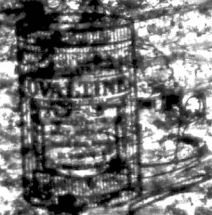
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PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA

Mr. A. W. Water  
 Mr. A. W. Water  
 Mr. A. W. Water  
 Mr. A. W. Water  
 Mr. A. W. Water  
 Mr. A. W. Water  
 Mr. A. W. Water  
 Mr. A. W. Water  
 Mr. A. W. Water

**H. E. SANDFORD,**  
 COLONIAL TAILOR.  
 Above Store



To Preserve Health and Strength

Medical health and mental vigor are maintained if you make OVALTINE your daily nutritious beverage. OVALTINE is a perfect food which contains all the essential elements for a complete and perfect diet. It is prepared from milk with fresh condensed air evaporated milk.

OVALTINE

Banner Brand, Taste and Quality



With this issue we send our warmest Christmas greetings to all our East African friends, and particularly to those in the blue. We wish you a right merry Christmas, and prosperity and happiness in the New Year. To us and all our partners and good wishes, and we shall remember you and drink your health.

THE ROYAL VOYAGE.

The African Standard has a word for its readers to remember when King and Queen are to make for the first time the voyage to the Cape of Good Hope. The ship will start from Cape Town, and will pass between the Cape and the East Indies. The passengers will have a fine view of the mountains and the home of business and where the ship will stop at various points. The ship will pass through the Straits of Mozambique and will arrive at the Cape of Good Hope. The ship will then return to the Cape of Good Hope.

Kenya, January 4, 1924

The East African Chamber of Commissioners are to be organized as a body of which four to five members shall be members of the Chamber. The members shall be chosen by the Chamber. The members shall be chosen by the Chamber. The members shall be chosen by the Chamber. The members shall be chosen by the Chamber.

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Kenya, January 4, 1924

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Kenya, January 4, 1924





European, but he would inquire of an *askari*, which the *askari* had just stopped him, and wanted to know why he was stopping him, with a bundle under his arm, in the hand of night, the black policeman sounded the alarm and brought the necessary assistance. The European was arrested and, at the request of the police prosecutor for a substantial fine, was mulcted into the tune of £10. No civilisation progresses in darkest Africa.

**MOMBASA COMMERCIAL NOTES**

Trade to Mombasa is becoming appreciably brisker, and even for many months inactively, and it has been so for some time. The bulk of cargo handling is done by the Indian firm, but the accumulation of goods on several occasions has been so overdone that consignments have been landed at a small temporary jetty intended for the private use of the Uganda Railway only. Temporary sidings have had to be erected at Kilindini pier for the storage of goods, and this jetty, which even had to be stopped while consignees removed some of their inland consignments, is now ready for the goods.

The Mombasa Municipal Council has been kindly lending assistance, and the Municipal Corporation is receiving a grant of £1000 from the Government. They are looking forward to the early opening of a new deep water pier, which will increase the facilities and so remove the congestion which, in some instances, hampers business.

**NEW HENTIA VETERINARY APPOINTMENT**

The Colonial Office is advertising for an assistant veterinary research officer for Kenya. Full particulars described in the "East African" (No. 10) and in the "East African" (No. 11) and in the "East African" (No. 12).

The appointment is for a period of two years, with a possibility of extension. The salary is £1000 per annum, with a gratuity of £1000 on termination of service. The appointment is subject to the approval of the Government.

The appointment is for a period of two years, with a possibility of extension. The salary is £1000 per annum, with a gratuity of £1000 on termination of service. The appointment is subject to the approval of the Government.

**ZANZIBAR CLOVES**

The official proclamation of the Zanzibar Government declares that the bonus to clove growers for the current year is now payable at the rate of 10s. 3s. per hundred, bearing above price.

Many of the clove pickers who have returned from Pemba are now harvesting in Zanzibar's crop. This season is reported as unusually good in Pemba, the picking and drying having been favoured by a recent absence of rain.

**PARTICULARS OF**

**Farms for Sale in Kenya Colony**  
 can be obtained for  
**Messrs. COOPER & REES**  
 Estate Agents, 12, 51, Mark Lane, London, E.C. 3.  
 Telephone, 5271.

**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**

Nyasaland Cigarettes  
 New Oxford Street, W.C.1.  
 November 23, 1924

To the Editor, "EAST AFRICA"  
 11, Tottenham Court Road, W.1.

Dear Sirs:—It occurs to me that you might possibly be able to let me know where Nyasaland cigarettes are obtainable in London.

I obtained some of the British Empire Exhibition, and was so pleased with them—they were far and away better than any cigarettes sold at similar prices in England—that I have, since the closing of the Exhibition, been endeavouring to discover whence they can be obtained in London, if any, and you could give me any desired information.

Yours faithfully,  
 R. K. G. G. G.

REPLY:—I have informed our writer in the "East African" of the above, and he has been in communication with the Nyasaland Cigarette Company, and of course from the London Office of the British Central Africa Company.

**TANGANYIKA—WAS THE NEXT**

Dear Sirs:—I am writing to congratulate you on your interesting and valuable article on the "East African" (No. 10) and in the "East African" (No. 11) and in the "East African" (No. 12).

The article is very well written and will be a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the district.

Yours faithfully,  
 R. K. G. G. G.

**LONGER HEAD IN 1925**

Published by the  
 "East African" and "The Outgoing"  
 at Nairobi.

**WHERE TO STAY IN TANGANYIKA**  
**AROMA HOTEL AND STORES**  
 DAR ES SALAAM  
 Telephone 300. Proprietor: J. H. ROSS  
 Your local and general Commercial Agent.  
 Solely of the best and highest quality produce.

**VALUATIONS of every description. REPORTS ON ESTATES. Planting, Fodder, Cattle, and other forms of agriculture on small holdings and large farms. SHOOTING TRIPS ARRANGED.**  
**H. MARCOSS ROSS**  
 TANGA, ZANZIBAR Territory.  
 3, Oldham Street, London, W.1.



### OUR NYASALAND LEYERS

As the coming of the Christmas season draws near, the new and those of the preceding year, the representatives of the growing Association. The season has now been fixed, and the time is quickly as possible for the holiday and export. On an average, about 100,000 tons are being shipped weekly to Britain.

#### TOBACCO LEYERS

The season for tobacco has been over some weeks and growers have been taking a long and thoughtful look at the past year's work. It is a satisfactory season after the best of the previous years, and a better one than is thought that the tobacco industry of the country is now one more on its feet. Altogether about four thousand tons of good tobacco have been exported.

Following the increased acreage which is being planted with this crop has been the heavy stages and nurseries in the beginning of the year. It is probable whether in the future will be working out in this place.

All the indications so far, the only important matter is that the weather will be good all of the year, and going to be a number of months having a well earned holiday on the "London" next year. And any Nyasalander who feels that that means a lot of work for him, let him take it from his own experience with an occasional sample of the tobacco end in the case of Nyasaland, but it is a good thing to have a good crop of tobacco in the country.

#### THE NYASALAND LEYERS

The first attention of the Nyasalanders is the fact of the tobacco industry of the country. It is a good thing to have a good crop of tobacco in the country, and the only important matter is that the weather will be good all of the year, and going to be a number of months having a well earned holiday on the "London" next year. And any Nyasalander who feels that that means a lot of work for him, let him take it from his own experience with an occasional sample of the tobacco end in the case of Nyasaland, but it is a good thing to have a good crop of tobacco in the country.

#### OUR POPULAR GOVERNOR

Many of us have seen in our social weeks. His Excellency, Sir Charles Baring, has made his headquarters while he is visiting the southern districts, and there have been many concerns and sporting events there. But all good things come to an end, and in a couple of days His Excellency will be leaving and our staff will return to Olympus, leaving us with more pleasant memories of their invaluable kindness, courtesy and wonderful hospitality.

### NYASALAND'S MINERAL

Our recent report on the mineral resources of the Nyasaland Protectorate, which was given to the Government of the Protectorate, has been a most successful one. It has been a most successful one. It has been a most successful one. It has been a most successful one. It has been a most successful one.

During the past few years, the mineral resources of the Nyasaland Protectorate have been a most successful one. It has been a most successful one. It has been a most successful one. It has been a most successful one. It has been a most successful one.

The field work accomplished the most noteworthy results have been the discovery of the mineral resources of the Nyasaland Protectorate. It has been a most successful one. It has been a most successful one. It has been a most successful one. It has been a most successful one.

Perhaps the most general interest in the reference to the Nyasaland mineral resources is the commercial possibilities of a local mineral industry. The mineral resources of the Nyasaland Protectorate are a most successful one. It has been a most successful one. It has been a most successful one. It has been a most successful one.

### CHANGES IN LOCAL ARTS

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WANTED: A number of... (Text inside the box)

EAST AFRICA

PERSONAL TOUCH

South Africa and other parts of the continent without seeing the people, the faces of their continent.

It is true that many of the people are as much as most others and that some have been usually been known to the world as the "white man's burden" but the fact is that the people of the continent are not white men but black men. They are the people of the continent and they are the people of the continent.

The people of the continent are the people of the continent and they are the people of the continent. They are the people of the continent and they are the people of the continent.

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ESPRIT DE CORPS

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SUBSCRIPTION

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TO READERS WHO ARE LETTERS

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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 or not. They are published under a pseudonym if the Editor does not necessarily identify itself with the letter received, but will gladly make this known to you if its readers.

All communications should be addressed to the Editor, c/o Great Fitchfield Street, London, W.C.1, Telephone: Murray 2077.

The Editor is prepared to accept contributions from all readers. Contributions should be sent to the Editor, c/o Great Fitchfield Street, London, W.C.1, Telephone: Murray 2077.

**A. J. STOREY,**  
**BLANTYRE, NYASALAND**  
 BRANCHES  
 Limb, Zomba, Fort Herald, and Fort Johnston  
 PRODUCE IMPORT AGENTS  
 Campbell, Bachel, Carter & Co. Ltd.  
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 A. J. Storey, 6, Bromley Grove, Shortland, N.Z.  
 Dealer in  
 Tobacco Leaf, Lard, Cotton, Gutwax, Glycerine,  
 Chillies, Capsicums, Coffee, Tea, Strophanthus,  
 Sialin, etc.  
 P.A. date 6/11/51 for East, or April for Planting of 1952/53





The Sudan in the Press

SUDANESE TROOPS

...the very officer who has served with various troops has been greatly pleased to them. In the Egyptian campaign, for instance, British officers of the Gold Coast, A.R., W.A.F.P., and other Native regiments were always convinced that their own particular unit was unsurpassable. It is this high spirited loyalty and devotion that has made our black troops the true warriors they are.

The murder of Major General Sir Lee Stack gives an excellent opportunity for a contribution to the Sudan by the British troops in Sudan.

There are no finer bodies of troops in the world than the Sudanese units. The inherent fighting spirit that once shone when their fathers fought for the British has been disciplined and trained into a high standard of discipline, but in every way...

...they are their profession, the fact of keeping different neighbors their prestige among their own people, they are the King's men. They are looked upon with pride when they return to their Native villages and they usually obtain the best of the best for their own use. They are highly well liked and are in the most secure posts in the service of the British.

...to be considered to be the best of the best. Major General Sir Lee Stack was a man of high standing and was a very good officer. He was a man of high standing and was a very good officer.

...most of the Sudanese troops were recruited from the Sudan. They are highly well liked and are in the most secure posts in the service of the British. They are highly well liked and are in the most secure posts in the service of the British.

THE STATE OF THE SUDAN

...the course of the Nile, the Sudanese are a people who are highly well liked and are in the most secure posts in the service of the British. They are highly well liked and are in the most secure posts in the service of the British.

As regards the Sudan, it seems somewhat probable that the difficulty to be faced by the Government is very great indeed. The line of frontier between the Sudan and the British Empire is a very long one, extending from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean. It is a line of frontier which is very difficult to maintain, especially in the case of the Sudan, where the terrain is very difficult and the climate is very hot.

In the Sudan itself there is a small but efficient population of Egyptian and Nubian (Khartoum Sudanese), the latter found in the large towns of Khartoum, Berber, Suakin, etc. It is very difficult to get a good idea of the Sudanese population, as the statistics are very incomplete. It is, however, estimated that the population of the Sudan is about 10,000,000.

The Sudan consists of purely Egyptian troops and the troops with a contingent of British officers. The Sudanese troops are highly well liked and are in the most secure posts in the service of the British. They are highly well liked and are in the most secure posts in the service of the British.

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IRRIGATION IN THE SUDAN

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A. H. CAPATO & CO. Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Provision Merchants. Complete arrangements made for the import and export of Sudan products.

The Sudan Trading Company. Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Provision Merchants. Complete arrangements made for the import and export of Sudan products.



EAST AFRICA

The East African continent has long been a theatre of intense international interest. The discovery of vast mineral resources, particularly gold and diamonds, has attracted the attention of foreign investors and governments alike. The struggle for independence has been a central theme in the region's history, with numerous countries achieving self-governance in the latter half of the 20th century. The continent's diverse cultures and languages have contributed to a rich and complex social fabric. Economic challenges, such as poverty and unemployment, remain significant issues for many East African nations. The region's strategic location and abundant natural resources continue to make it a focal point for global attention.

The political landscape of East Africa is characterized by a mix of established democracies and authoritarian regimes. The process of nation-building has been ongoing, with many countries still navigating the challenges of post-independence development. The role of the United Nations and other international organizations has been crucial in mediating conflicts and promoting regional stability. The continent's economic growth has been uneven, with some countries experiencing rapid development while others struggle with stagnation. The impact of globalization and international trade has been significant, opening up new opportunities for East African nations to engage with the global economy. The region's diverse natural resources, including minerals, timber, and agricultural products, continue to be a source of wealth and contention.

The East African region is home to a vast array of ethnic groups and languages, each with its own unique history and traditions. The process of integration and the formation of national identities have been complex and often contentious. The region's political and economic challenges are deeply intertwined with its social and cultural diversity. The role of the media and civil society in promoting transparency and accountability remains a key area of focus for many East African nations. The continent's potential for sustainable development is vast, but realizing this potential will require concerted efforts from governments, the private sector, and the international community. The East African continent's future is bright, but the path forward is filled with challenges and opportunities.

The East African region's economic and political developments are closely watched by the international community. The continent's growth and stability are seen as crucial for global economic and political balance. The region's diverse natural resources and strategic location continue to attract significant international investment and attention. The East African continent's rich cultural heritage and diverse languages are a source of pride and a key component of its national identities. The region's political and economic challenges are a reflection of the broader global trends of globalization and international trade. The East African continent's future is bright, but the path forward is filled with challenges and opportunities.





UGANDA REPORT FOR 1923

The Uganda Protectorate has been a very successful one since its establishment in 1900. The population has increased from 1,000,000 in 1900 to 2,500,000 in 1923. The area of cultivated land has increased from 1,000,000 acres in 1900 to 2,500,000 acres in 1923. The total value of the produce of the Protectorate has increased from £1,000,000 in 1900 to £2,500,000 in 1923. The Government has spent £1,000,000 on the improvement of the Protectorate since 1900. The Government has also spent £1,000,000 on the improvement of the Protectorate since 1900. The Government has also spent £1,000,000 on the improvement of the Protectorate since 1900.

Year	Population	Cultivated Area (Acres)	Value of Produce (£)	Government Expenditure (£)
1900	1,000,000	1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
1905	1,500,000	1,500,000	£1,500,000	£1,500,000
1910	2,000,000	2,000,000	£2,000,000	£2,000,000
1915	2,200,000	2,200,000	£2,200,000	£2,200,000
1920	2,400,000	2,400,000	£2,400,000	£2,400,000
1923	2,500,000	2,500,000	£2,500,000	£2,500,000

ANOTHER PROTECTORATE ELECTS LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS

The Uganda Protectorate has elected its Legislative Council for the year 1923. The Council consists of 12 members, 6 of whom are elected by the Protectorate and 6 are appointed by the Government. The Council will meet on the 1st of January 1923. The Council will be responsible for the administration of the Protectorate and for the preparation of the annual budget. The Council will also be responsible for the improvement of the Protectorate and for the promotion of the welfare of the Protectorate.

Transactions, 1923, and 1924

The Uganda Protectorate has a very successful record for the year 1923. The population has increased from 2,400,000 in 1922 to 2,500,000 in 1923. The area of cultivated land has increased from 2,400,000 acres in 1922 to 2,500,000 acres in 1923. The total value of the produce of the Protectorate has increased from £2,400,000 in 1922 to £2,500,000 in 1923. The Government has spent £2,400,000 on the improvement of the Protectorate since 1922. The Government has also spent £2,400,000 on the improvement of the Protectorate since 1922.

# TREASURE CO.

The most important thing you can do for your business is to get the most out of your advertising. That's why we've developed a new way of advertising. We call it "Treasure Co. Advertising." It's a new way of advertising that's designed to get the most out of your advertising budget. It's a new way of advertising that's designed to get the most out of your advertising budget.

We'll help you to get the most out of your advertising. We'll help you to get the most out of your advertising. We'll help you to get the most out of your advertising. We'll help you to get the most out of your advertising.

# Treasure Co. Ltd

## WE BRING YOU BUSINESS



# Give it to the Children

Give it to the children. Give it to the children. Give it to the children. Give it to the children.

It's the best thing you can do for your business. It's the best thing you can do for your business. It's the best thing you can do for your business.

# BOYBE

Boybe. Boybe. Boybe. Boybe. Boybe. Boybe. Boybe. Boybe.

**YOUR**  
**BUSINESS** **READY**  
**TO** **EXPAND**  
**IN** **AFRICA**  
**AND** **AMERICA**



# OUR WOMAN'S PAGE

## SOME HINTS FOR THE HOMOWARD OR OUTWARD BOUND SEA SICKNESS

When you eat that bothersome meal, eat it slowly and in small quantities. Do not drink too much. If you are traveling by sea, try to get to bed early and rest. If you are traveling by air, try to get to bed early and rest. If you are traveling by car, try to get to bed early and rest.

When you eat that bothersome meal, eat it slowly and in small quantities. Do not drink too much. If you are traveling by sea, try to get to bed early and rest. If you are traveling by air, try to get to bed early and rest. If you are traveling by car, try to get to bed early and rest.

## WORD TO ALL

## To Preserve Health and Strength



It is a well known fact that a person's health and strength are dependent upon the quality of the food he eats. Ovaltine is a malted milk powder which is rich in protein and contains all the essential vitamins and minerals. It is a perfect food for all ages and is especially beneficial for children and the elderly. It is a delicious and nutritious food that can be used in a variety of ways, such as in cereals, soups, and drinks.

**OVALTINE**  
MILK POWDER

# OUR WOMAN'S PAGE

## SOME HINTS FOR THE HOMEWARD OR OUTWARD BOUND SEA SICKNESS.

When you are going on a voyage, it is well to take some precautions to avoid sea sickness. The most important of these is to eat a light, bland diet, and to avoid alcohol and spicy foods. It is also well to get plenty of rest before the voyage, and to avoid any strenuous activity. If you do get sea sickness, it is important to keep yourself hydrated, and to take small, frequent sips of water. If the sickness is severe, it is best to consult a doctor.

It is also well to take some medicine to prevent sea sickness. There are several different medicines available, and it is best to consult a doctor to see which one is best for you. It is also well to take some ginger, which is a natural remedy for sea sickness. If you are going on a long voyage, it is well to take some motion sickness medicine, as well as some seasickness medicine. It is also well to take some anti-nausea medicine, and to avoid any strenuous activity. If you do get sea sickness, it is important to keep yourself hydrated, and to take small, frequent sips of water. If the sickness is severe, it is best to consult a doctor.

## To Preserve Health and Strength



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**OVALTINE**  
NUTRITIOUS FOOD

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THE EMPIRE REVIEW

The Empyrean ...

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EAST AFRICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Recommendations to Joint Shipping Committee

Special Committee for East Africa

The main business of the meeting of the East African Chamber of the London Chamber of Commerce of London and other interested associations and all the other Joint Shipping Committee set up to deal with the East Africa Lines. There were present representatives of the Manchester and London Chambers of Commerce, the London Chamber of Commerce, the East African Chamber of Commerce, and the East African Chamber of Commerce.

It was decided to continue the shipping representative Joint Shipping Committee and such a Committee consisting of two representatives of the East African Chamber of Commerce and of the London Chamber of Commerce and of the Association of East African Merchants and Exporters to be formed to deal with the shipping business and to be empowered to act on behalf of the East African Chamber of Commerce.

The meeting was held in the afternoon at the Hotel Cecil, London. The meeting was attended by Mr. J. H. M. [Name], Secretary of the East African Chamber of Commerce, London, and Mr. [Name], Secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce, London. The meeting was also attended by Mr. [Name], Secretary of the East African Chamber of Commerce, Manchester, and Mr. [Name], Secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce, Manchester.

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business. The East African Chamber of Commerce, London, and the East African Chamber of Commerce, Manchester, were interested in the business.

The new shipping freight on sisal was an increase of 44 per cent. An advance of 12 per cent, or even 30 per cent, would not have been regarded as unreasonable. It is thought on the face of it appeared to be 44 per cent. The actual increase was greater than that shipped by a British steamer. For instance there was an additional charge of 25 per cent per ton weight which brought the increase to 80 per cent. The fact of two-thirds of the total tonnage of sisal was shipped for export and of being it being impossible to see in which direction it would be an improvement. It was not until the East African Chamber of Commerce, London, and the East African Chamber of Commerce, Manchester, had been notified that a very serious crisis in the sisal market was impending. It was then that the East African Chamber of Commerce, London, and the East African Chamber of Commerce, Manchester, were notified that a very serious crisis in the sisal market was impending.

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ENGINES & BOILERS OF ALL TYPES

*To East African Business Men.*

During the past few weeks "East Africa" has made known names than eleven definite business openings. In this short period eleven British firms have approached the Editor with a view to getting in touch with responsible East African agents.

YOU have thus been offered eleven chances already to represent British houses.

These are the names of Agents wanted throughout East Africa for

- Three glass manufacturing concerns
- A leading jam manufacturing firm
- A prominent firm of cycle manufacturers
- An established firm of beer and wine food manufacturers
- A leading firm of distillers and exporters
- A prominent firm of lime glass manufacturers
- An established and progressive firm making and exporting ales and stout
- Motor lorry maker whose name is a half mark
- Patent jar manufacturer

These are the chances "EAST AFRICA" has offered you in ten weeks. You cannot afford NOT to subscribe to such a paper. It is East Africa's own. Subscribe to it and use it.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

Market remains flat, average firm for exports...

There has been some recovery from last week's slump...

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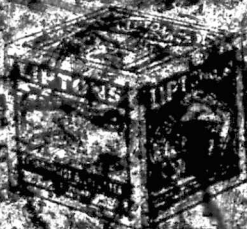
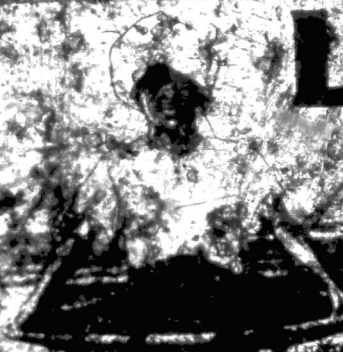
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