

SIR HUMPHREY LEGGOTT ON SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR KENYA

William Young reports the Settlers' Charter

It is a fact that the demand for self-governance is a natural result of the growth of communities and is a desire for more responsibility and initiative to be done, and the responsibility cannot be placed on any one individual. It is a fact that the settlers in Kenya are a people who have built up a civilization and a way of life which is different from that of the natives. It is a fact that the settlers are a people who are loyal to the British Empire and who are proud of their citizenship. It is a fact that the settlers are a people who are hardworking and who are determined to make the best of the land that has been given to them. It is a fact that the settlers are a people who are united and who are determined to stand together for their common interests. It is a fact that the settlers are a people who are patriotic and who are proud of their country. It is a fact that the settlers are a people who are loyal to the British Empire and who are proud of their citizenship. It is a fact that the settlers are a people who are hardworking and who are determined to make the best of the land that has been given to them. It is a fact that the settlers are a people who are united and who are determined to stand together for their common interests. It is a fact that the settlers are a people who are patriotic and who are proud of their country.

that holding must be large and that they seek first and foremost the welfare of the people of the country. It is a fact that the settlers are a people who are loyal to the British Empire and who are proud of their citizenship. It is a fact that the settlers are a people who are hardworking and who are determined to make the best of the land that has been given to them. It is a fact that the settlers are a people who are united and who are determined to stand together for their common interests. It is a fact that the settlers are a people who are patriotic and who are proud of their country. It is a fact that the settlers are a people who are loyal to the British Empire and who are proud of their citizenship. It is a fact that the settlers are a people who are hardworking and who are determined to make the best of the land that has been given to them. It is a fact that the settlers are a people who are united and who are determined to stand together for their common interests. It is a fact that the settlers are a people who are patriotic and who are proud of their country.

Need for an Overriding Authority

There is a need for an overriding authority which will decide big matters on a long view instead of a short view. I think the proposal of the Commission does not fit the nail on the head. Now we have a situation where the present demands of the settlers and the future interests of the country are in conflict. We know the country and we can judge better than people far away. How can you trust men? As individuals in their individual treatment of other races you can trust them to be individually thorough and satisfactory to themselves and employers, but when it comes to collective thinking and the carrying out of a policy as it is called, that is to say, the development of the country, you come up against these problems which the white man is apt and almost obliged in his own individual interests to settle in the short view as distinct from the long view. Therefore when you come to ask a white man why he thinks that he can govern the country better than you can, the difficulty and he says, "I cannot do it any way through this present difficulty if I can solve it my own way."

Without those things that strike a man's imagination, the Union of South Africa Report is a real charter for the safeguarding of European settlement in its own sense in these countries. I want to suggest to you a possible way to differ from the proposal on one very important point, and that is in the form of permanent interest and that is in the form of a charter. In the long run it will really be they and their children who will need the protection of an imperial imperial power.

Collective Capacity for Making Decisions

I think the one of the things that strike a man's imagination is the fact that the country is a country of an empire and of a character in the mass, not a permanent one, but a character in the mass, and a character of a different character in the mass, and a character of individuals, and the effect upon their collective capacity for making decisions, which will stand the test of time and experience. In the comparative few years which has been found, I can remember and quite to this room will remember that when I was in Kenya to white people, one of the cries of the white people to the Government was, "You must help us to bring the Native off the land that you have alienated to us. It is in our way. Get within a few years the cry was, 'You must help us to get the Native back.' We sent him as a laborer and a quarter. I remember employing Natives as craftsmen, driving engines, and being told by friends that it was an unpatriotic and unwise thing, as it would give the Natives a wrong idea. That view is slow, entirely rejected. The settler in Kenya has a right to no doubt in his desire to teach the Natives every craft and to train him along that road."

But there is a growing number of men out there who are beginning to think more clearly of those whose demands and policies are perhaps more familiar because they are the more social in the discussion of the problems. The report of the Commission brings it home that its subject is really to safeguard permanent white civilization. In that fact is a fact that the basis for that co-operation without which, and which is not satisfactory can be done.

Native Affairs

Let us take the last five or ten years' work in the inequality and how the men of the spot have dealt with them. Their greatest difficulty and problem is to get the necessary labour for the lands which have been alienated and handed over to European settlement. Let me say at once as I am in thorough favour of the use of any of the lands for such settlement, it is in agreement with Lord Lugard's policy, which is the policy of the white races as well as of the others, it is of the world outside as well as of the world inside Africa. They have felt themselves compelled to start to take repressive measures as a necessary law with the finest compulsory arrangements, also prohibition against the native playing coffee, and the emphasis declared by the Government that there shall be no political activity among the natives. These three measures are the social, the economic, and the political sphere.

A few years ago there was a cry for a stabilized currency. It was done, but soon afterwards there was a cry that that should be undone. Our Imperial Government stuck to its guns. I am glad to say. In 1919 or 1920 labour was scarce, and a change was brought upon the Government with the argument that higher taxation would increase the labour supply, and the hut tax was raised to 16s. Labour disappeared into the blue and was hard to find. So it was said. Please reduce the hut tax again, and it was done. At one time the cry was for land to be given in small holdings to men with little or no capital. At another time the feeling was strong

From the Archives of The Royal Institute of International Affairs, we are able to reproduce this report of Sir Humphrey Leggott on self-governance in Kenya at the request of the Institute at Nairobi, Kenya. The original report is in the possession of the Institute. The report is published in the 'East African' from which these extracts were taken. The original report has been reproduced in the 'East African' for the convenience of our readers.

CH'DZULU'S IMPRESSION OF POLITICS

by Vivian Bell.

There is a general feeling in the country that the British policy has not done its duty. The fact that the Government has not done its duty is a fact which has not been generally recognized. The fact that the Government has not done its duty is a fact which has not been generally recognized. The fact that the Government has not done its duty is a fact which has not been generally recognized.

Ch'dzulu, under the guidance of the speaker, was fascinated with the speech. He had heard of the speech of the speaker, but he had not heard of the speaker's speech. He had heard of the speaker's speech, but he had not heard of the speaker's speech. He had heard of the speaker's speech, but he had not heard of the speaker's speech.

Mr. Churchill's statement

Mr. Churchill's statement in the House of Commons on the 12th inst. has been widely discussed. It is a statement which has not been generally recognized. The fact that the Government has not done its duty is a fact which has not been generally recognized. The fact that the Government has not done its duty is a fact which has not been generally recognized.

The speaker's speech was a masterpiece of oratory. It was a speech which has not been generally recognized. The fact that the Government has not done its duty is a fact which has not been generally recognized. The fact that the Government has not done its duty is a fact which has not been generally recognized.

NEXT WEEK'S EAST AFRICA DINNER

East Africa's National Commemorative Dinner will be held on the 12th inst. at the Grand Hotel. The dinner will be a most interesting and profitable one. It will be a most interesting and profitable one. It will be a most interesting and profitable one.

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The Native Courts Ordinance

The Native Courts Ordinance is a... The Native Courts Ordinance is a... The Native Courts Ordinance is a...

His Majesty's Council... The High Court... The Governor... The Governor of 1920...

During the discussion of the Bill... The official members were speaking... The official members doubled their thumbs...

No serious attempt has been made to justify the claim of the Governor... The Governor's member... The Governor must be... The Governor must be...

...with which to... while on the... will acquire... at appeals are made.

The Hon. official members asserted that the Ordinance was unconstitutional... The High Court shall have full jurisdiction... Special jurisdiction and 'occasion requires'...

And the 'occasion' has arisen requiring the establishment of a Court independent of the High Court... The Governor on the one hand and of the High Court on the other...

There is no occasion for the change... The Governor like many rulers before him has found the High Court inconvenient... The population of Tanganyika Territory consists of roughly 4,300,000 people...

ment of a Government from Frank, to German and Greek frontiers would see no reason why they should not have their own Courts, and your press of the settlement of German and Greek Courts, and what? It is to the King's Council did not in contemplation of Courts. It is true that there is no occasion for such Courts. The Ordinance constituting them would be squeezed through Article 22 (f) much more easily than could the Native Courts (ordinance) for these would be special Courts, and the "ordinance" would require them as soon as a Governor might pet-hoppily fancy them.

These, however, are not the only kind of Courts you might have under the same Article. A Court may be set up to deal with special matters instead of special sections of the people. You might have a Land Court, dealing with all questions relating to the land, consisting perhaps of the Proving, Commissioner, the Land Officer, and the District Officer. If your goods have been lost on the railway you might have a Court consisting of the Chief Manager and the Railway Superintendent of the Government, instead of course, in Article 22 (f) before the High Court, and certainly would be those before the Railway Court, and the members of the Courts would be Government officials, but you would be quite safe, you would have the right of appeal to the Governor, who of course would know all about Land, Law and Railway Law. And you should a Governor not be the Judge in his own cause? There is no limit to the number and variety of the Courts you might have under Article 22 (f) of the Native Courts Ordinance is properly passed under it.

The truth of course, is that the Ordinance was not properly passed under the Article. It is plain for all who understand the Article 22 (f) in so far as it authorises Courts not subordinate to the High Court, was intended to allow, and does allow, of the constitution only of emergency Courts of temporary character, having special jurisdiction to deal with special situations as and when these arise and ceasing to exist as soon as the objects of them are entirely disappeared. Using Article 22 (f) as the Governor has used it, there is no reason why the High Court should not cease to function. In the simple process of the Governor creating special Courts to deal with all persons and all matters now under the jurisdiction of the High Court. Of course the Governor might keep the Court alive for the purpose of dealing with (1) cases in which no other Court had jurisdiction, as, for example, when a Native of Fiji was a party with a Chinaman; (2) cases in which two or more Courts claimed jurisdiction; and (3) murder cases, and having a number of Courts in order that the Governor should have the honour and glory of commutating the sentence in enforcing the Native Courts Ordinance through the Legislative Council, in the teeth of unanimous non-official opposition, the Governor has set up a claim to govern this Territory as a private man. In taking more than 99% of the people out of the jurisdiction of the High Court, he asserts the right to take the whole of the Territory into his own hands, in a section of the Article, without the assistance of an independent Court of Justice, he has set up a claim which has not been heard in England, and since the date of the Ordinance. It is the claim of Ernest Louis. *Un fait est moi*, it is also the genius of the English people, and it is the duty of all British subjects to take any steps which may be available to them to protest against this flagrant flouting of the fundamental principle of constitu-

tion, and to petition. No one, however, should be interfering with the Ordinance before the Law. The personal ambitions of the present Government are of secondary importance. With his own hands, the Lord of Time has but a little, and the more mischievous of Governors, and besides all the amber after all; but the evil they do may be long after they are forgotten.

It is perhaps provincial that this exhibition of the character of bureaucracy should have taken place, while the future governance of a Territory is in the hands of all Governors, and serious defect in the Constitution of the Territory which renders it even arguable that the Native Courts Ordinance is a lawful measure, that defect should be remedied without delay. If there is no such defect, the Ordinance should be considered to have been the Native Chiefs and people become accustomed to its work, and for if this Ordinance is once in operation for six months it may take years of resolute Government to undo its evil effects.

One does not know whether His Excellency the present Governor studies the lessons of history, but it is safe to judge by his past practical history he is not unimpaired. What he believes may be the verdicts of posterity. It is him, therefore, that a rare and best history write of him, *mutatis mutandis*, as he wrote of a much greater man, "such a course

He interfered with the course of justice as well as with the course of trade, and set up his own tribunals of equity against the law as expounded by the unanimous voice of his great magistrates. It never occurred to him to listen whose lives were passed in adjudicating on the cases of civil men were more likely to form correct opinions on such questions than prince whose attention was divided among a thousand objects, and who had never read a law-book since he was a child. He resisted as opposed to law by tribunals inflamed him to fury. He fought with a Chancellor. He kicked the shins of his judges. He did not, it is true, intend to act unjustly. He firmly believed that he was doing right, and defending the cause of the poor against the wealthy. Yet this well-meaning meddling probably did far more than all the explosions of his evil passions during the whole of his long reign. We could make this history under a debauchee or tyrant, but to be struck by a busybody is more than human nature can bear."

Yours faithfully,
CIVIS ROMANUS SUM

Tanganika Territory.

MAKING WEATHER IN THE TROPICS.

The possibility of manufacturing pleasant weather in the tropics is discussed by Professor A. Middleford in the *Saikoo* magazine, and interesting some in the variety of the instances of ice-makers and Shipbuilders of Hong Kong. The problem, and the local cost, is solely one of expense. He argued that it is possible to manufacture the weather most suited to the requirements of European and best for human health, at a total cost for machinery, fuel, and other expenses, for an eight-roomed house, of a total outlay of about £8,000, which should be the price, is still decidedly a luxury, and one which few dwellers in the tropics are likely to allow themselves.

the left ventricle to return to the heart. I am glad to have your issue of January 17, since this morning I was reading the Weekly of the 14th and was quoted as stating that the Government of the East Africa Protectorate had no opinion on the wild state did not attain a weight of 450 or 500 lb.

In 1929, near Samba Station, Kenya Colony, I shot a lion which when weighed on the station scale, with 148 lb. This beast was in good condition, not emaciated or having the heavy muscle of an old lion. The length was 122 inches true measure, an average sized lion. I have seen other lions of this size. I am convinced you would have found the same at 500 lbs.

Yours faithfully,
 T. Langford Parry

BUSINESS MEN ON CLOSER UNION

Views of the Associated Chambers.

ACCORDING to a telegram received by The Times from Nairobi, the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce, which met in annual session last week, has telegraphed to Sir Samuel Wilson, now on his way to England, the principles on which it would be prepared to support a closer union of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.

The Association presses for the earliest possible co-ordination under a single central authority of the essential services of East Africa, these being railways and ports, including aerial, communications, posts, telegraphs and telephones, Customs duties, research, law and civil procedure. The views expressed at the first stage of the task for a closer union on Closer Union recommended the appointment of a High Commissioner (i.e., the inauguration of inquiries and joint discussions) has been covered by Sir Samuel Wilson's visit, and that the second (executive) stage should be entered upon. The proposed central authority should, in the opinion of the Association be endowed with executive powers, and it is believed that this would best be achieved by establishing a Central Council with legislative authority. Central control should be vested in a man of wide Colonial experience, and his Council should be selected from all three territories with the addition of official advisers. The Association further emphasised the desirability of strengthening the representation of the commercial community in the Legislative Councils of all three territories, but agreed that this was a matter for discussion between the local Governments.

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 T. Langford Parry

LECTURE ON LAKE ALBERT

Errors not of the Reporter,
 but of the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR, The person responsible for reporting Mr. E. Worthington's lecture on Lake Albert at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on May 13, I must protest against his assertion of "errors" on my account. I was provided with a printed proof of his lecture, and my contention that the most important fish in Lake Albert is "a form of the great Nile perch" was taken over from that proof. I wrote that the crocodiles below the Murchison Falls are not predatory fish eaters. Mr. Worthington referred to them as not essentially predatory fish eaters. Apart from a variation of phrasing, what is the difference? Surely not to be termed a "fish-eater".

Yours faithfully,
 E. J. B. GARDNER
 Your Reporter

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Association will be held at 3.15 p.m. on Thursday next, at the Zanzibar Missionary House, 10, Church Square, Fleet Street, E.C. 4. Archbishop Benson, formerly of Kenya, will take the chair, and other speakers will be Sir Montagu Dore, the Rev. A. Pitts (of Kenya), and the Rev. Alan Gordon (Church of England, Kenya). The meeting will be held in the tea and coffee hour, which is hoped that relatives of the residents will have an opportunity of meeting Kenya settlers, officials, and business men of local and foreign origin. A card of invitation will be sent to all of our readers applying to Miss Skipton, 10, Church Square, Fleet Street, E.C. 4. It is seen that the meeting will be held in the evening, and the time of the afternoon meeting will be altered to the afternoon meeting. Well, they are not of the same nature. Many of the West African natives, the I.G.A.W. received personal invitations to be present.

THE WITUS

Death of Carl Clemens Denhardt.
EARLY episodes in the struggle between Britain and Germany for supremacy in East Africa are recalled by the death of Carl Clemens Denhardt. In 1874, and again in 1880, he and his brother, Gustav, stated, our claims in the Witu district and alleged that he had acquired from the Sultan of Zanzibar a definite agreement establishing their right to the land. The agreement was then ratified by Bishop Mackinnon, who denied the claim and, in 1889, ordered the concession to Sir William MacCallum as representative of the British East Africa Company. An unfortunate controversy followed, the Germans making every effort to secure a permanent footing north of the Tena river and the British Company as determinedly resisting such attempts. This dispute was ended by the Anglo-German Treaty of July 1, 1890, by which Germany withdrew her claims to Witu, although on condition that Great Britain secured for Germany thecession of spheres south of the Umba river and handed over Heligoland. The brothers Denhardt were the chief sufferers by this agreement, for their property was lost to them, and as German Government repudiating liability they were reduced to poverty and in poverty Clemens Denhardt has insisted.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ROSS INSTITUTE.

Treating Tropical Diseases in London.
The recently published annual report of the Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Putney Heath, S.W. 15, is an interesting contribution concerning the anti-malarial work done by the Institute, which funds its work primarily by carrying out research work in the tropics and arrangements of tropical diseases. It provides special accommodations for out-patients and paying patients. Paying patients are received in the general wards during the week and in private rooms at from 10 to 15 guineas a week. The medical staff consists of the following: Major H. Lockwood

was too late published upon Kenya No. 44 of the colony and Protectorate of Kenya. Report for 1922 published a few days ago by H. E. Statutory Commission. We have repeatedly complained of the absurd claims involved in the publication of such an official document, which are valueless if released with public notice, but which, if held up for sale in this case constitute nothing but a waste of public money. We hope that some official member of the Legislative Council will press for an explanation and for an unequivocal statement that such a cavalier treatment of the public shall not be repeated.

He must also give publication of the report of Kenya's Cost of Living Commission, which so far has shown a consuming passion to unburden itself of the results of its private labours.

RAILWAY RATES ON SUGAR IN KENYA.

Mr. C. R. Mayers' Protest to Colonial Office.
In view of the proposal of the Kenya and Uganda Railway to increase its freight on locally produced sugar, Mr. C. R. Mayers, founder and managing director of the Victoria Nyandarua sugar company Ltd., who is in present in England, has written a vigorous protest to the Colonial Office, emphasising that freights on imported sugar were reduced £8 per ton without a corresponding reduction in the Railway and that the proposed proposals, which he understood involve an additional 22½ per cent. would increase the Railway's revenue by some £1,000,000 per annum. That amount would increase the cost of living if passed on to the public, while if borne by the sugar-producing companies would have a very serious effect on an industry still in the development stage. Especially in view of the fact that in the case of truck load freights the discharge is done by the consumer, he considers Mr. Mayers considers that a reduction, not an increase of the rates on local sugar, would be much more reasonable.

Mr. Mayers has just placed a large British manufacturer a large order for 100,000 lbs. of the Kistara and Nandi plantations of the East African Coffee Plantations Company, a quantity of which is £200,000, and with his sons he also, recently purchased a further 75,000 lbs. of land in the Nandi district to be planted with coffee and tea.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF LIGHTNESS

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... wham has returned to London

... commander and Mrs. K. D. ...

... the Northern Rhodesian District Administration ...

... Mr. C. Morfano, now Acting Assistant Secretary for Native Affairs in Tanganyika.

Mr. E. Curran, the well-known Mombasa insurance agent, has left Kenya on a world tour.

Mr. J. E. Kelly-Dillon, of the Tanganyika Administrative Service, has been stationed at Kilosa.

Colonel Stanley Paterson, C.B.E., has been appointed a J.P. for the Naivasha district.

Mr. J. B. Godwin has succeeded Mr. J. Coverland as a member of the Mombasa Port Advisory Board.

Mr. J. ... manager of the Kampala branch of Barclays Bank, has been transferred to ...

Messrs. G. A. Elliott and ... are special members of the Mazochi ... Board.

Mr. C. ... and Mr. D. H. ... have been nominated to the ... Board of Zanzibar.

Mr. ... Hillier is now acting as Provincial Commissioner of the Awemba Province of Northern Rhodesia.

Messrs. ... Willis and ... have been placed on the ... Bukoba ...

Messrs. ... H. H. ... are onward bound for ... via the Cape by the R.M.S. ...

Mr. ... Tremlett, of the Tanganyika Primary Service, is now on the ... leave from ...

Lieutenant Colonel ... has been elected the chairman of the ... Association.

Mr. ... A. T. ... is now on ... to the Protectorate in September.

Mr. ... C. ... has arrived in this ... (D.C. ... in Northern and Southern ... and Nyasaland) has arrived in this side.

The wedding took place on ... between Mr. Richard Henry, Deputy of ... Arusha, Tanganyika, and Miss Helen Russell, the daughter of ...

Mr. J. A. ... has left ... for leave in ... to Nigeria ...

Mr. ... has arrived ... on leave.

The Duke of ... has been appointed a Knight of the ... in the ...

Colonel ... has joined the ... in 1921.

Mr. ... was ... in ... he had spent the ... of his ...

On reaching the ... the ... of Zanzibar was ...

Mr. ... has recently retired from the position of Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways at the Ministry of Transport, ... in the ... days of the Uganda Railway.

Congratulations to Mr. ... on his appointment as Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province of Uganda, in which Province he has served for the past seven ...

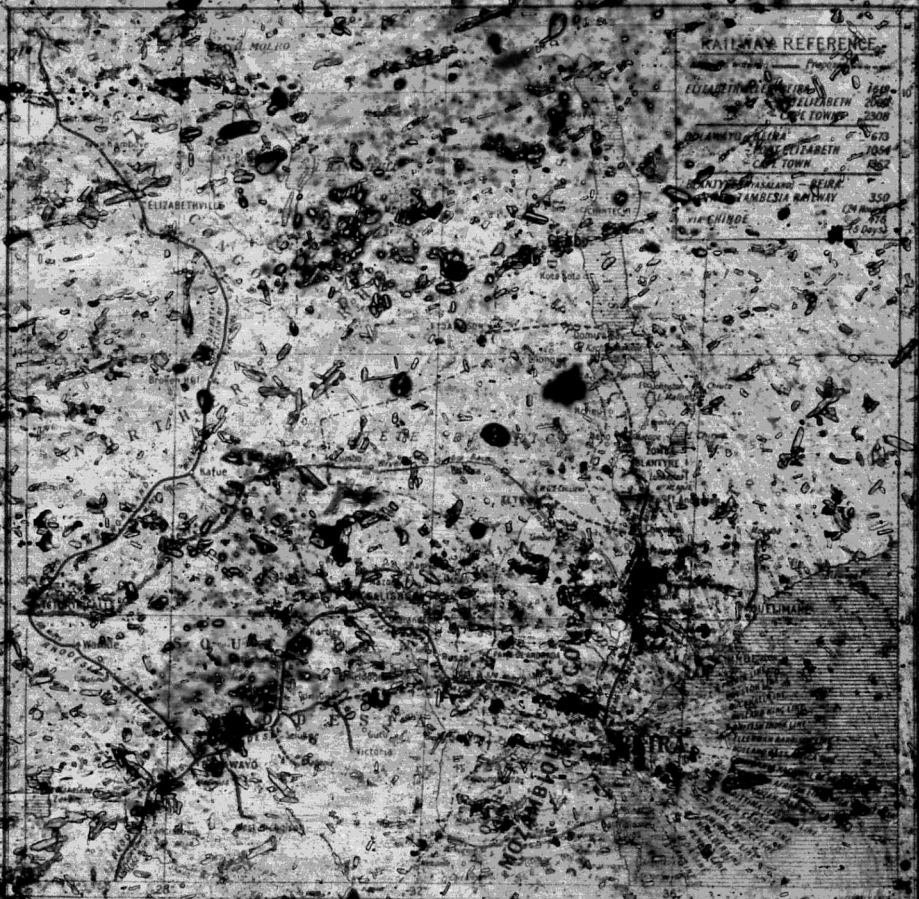
Messrs. ... have onward bound for Mombasa ...

Mr. ... R. ... has been District Commissioner in ... for some time past, and was formerly stationed in ...

Mr. ... has been transferred to ... since 1910. ... he has been ...

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THE PORT OF BEIRA

Tons handled—1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928



tractory Assistant Agricultural Chemist in the Department of Agriculture, Kenya, in investigating the factors affecting fertility in the soils of the Colony. Bulletin No. 27 of the Department described the remarkable improvement in the productivity of soil of the Scott Agricultural Experiment Station, the application of which has led to an improvement in the soil of the station and is reported in a graphic manner in the graphic working with C. J. Thomson, the Plant Breeder, has published (Bulletin No. 4 of 1921) most of the preliminary observations on the fertility of the soils of the Colony. The soils are divided into seven main groups, with sub-groups, and the position of the samples in this

Group 1. Soils modified from parent rock.

Sub-group A. Red soils, some of which are fine grained and sandy. Class (a) Chocolate red soils, of which the best soils found in Kenia are those of the Limuru Plateau, the area between the Limuru and the Buriti Forest, the tops of the hills in the Limuru Plateau, the south side of Thomson's Falls, near Limuru, the Uasin Gishu Plateau and Upper Molo.

Characteristics. Usually very fertile, not too acid, and of a fine texture, especially when the coffee is grown, and its characteristic are well supplied with humus. Class (b) Bright red, brownish, or yellowish soils, found in the best chocolate soils in North Kenya, Upper Gishu, Thomson's Falls, Uasin Gishu Plateau, Upper Molo, Mau, Summit, Timboroa, throughout Uasin Gishu Plateau, and in some parts of the Uasin Gishu Plateau. Much less fertile than the chocolate soils, more acid, contain less humus, more murrum, more iron as lumps or even as a soil band, often covered with a characteristic crop of small ant hills. The iron red soil is associated with the low iron red soil, and the low iron red soil is associated with a zone of iron surface. The iron red soil is found in a wide area in Uasin Gishu Plateau, especially from the Cherenjani Plateau to the border of the Limuru Plateau, in the Uasin Gishu Plateau, and in parts of the Uasin Gishu Plateau.

Characteristics. Colour varies from sooty black, through reddish brown, to yellow, to a bluish grey, colour is correlated with fertility, murrum, iron, and the soils the more fertile.

Sub-group B. Black soils, of which the best are found in the iron red soil, but when wet is like a very heavy plastic clay, or when dry, but may be broken in a number of places in the North, West, Kenya, Nanyuki, Kakapini, Burnt Forest, and Nanyuki Plateau.

Characteristics. Neither acid nor alkaline, iron, lime and organic matter, no fertilizer needed, the active humus, containing a high percentage being brought into the soil by the iron red soil, no fertilizer needed in the iron red soil, but when wet is like a very heavy plastic clay, or when dry, but may be broken in a number of places in the North, West, Kenya, Nanyuki, Kakapini, Burnt Forest, and Nanyuki Plateau.

Sub-group C. Black soils, of which the best are found in the iron red soil, but when wet is like a very heavy plastic clay, or when dry, but may be broken in a number of places in the North, West, Kenya, Nanyuki, Kakapini, Burnt Forest, and Nanyuki Plateau.

Group 2. Soils little modified from parent rock. Class (a) Brown soils, of which the best are found in the iron red soil, but when wet is like a very heavy plastic clay, or when dry, but may be broken in a number of places in the North, West, Kenya, Nanyuki, Kakapini, Burnt Forest, and Nanyuki Plateau.

Class (b) Yellow soils, of which the best are found in the iron red soil, but when wet is like a very heavy plastic clay, or when dry, but may be broken in a number of places in the North, West, Kenya, Nanyuki, Kakapini, Burnt Forest, and Nanyuki Plateau.

Class (c) Red soils, of which the best are found in the iron red soil, but when wet is like a very heavy plastic clay, or when dry, but may be broken in a number of places in the North, West, Kenya, Nanyuki, Kakapini, Burnt Forest, and Nanyuki Plateau.

Class (d) Brown soils, of which the best are found in the iron red soil, but when wet is like a very heavy plastic clay, or when dry, but may be broken in a number of places in the North, West, Kenya, Nanyuki, Kakapini, Burnt Forest, and Nanyuki Plateau.

Class (e) Yellow soils, of which the best are found in the iron red soil, but when wet is like a very heavy plastic clay, or when dry, but may be broken in a number of places in the North, West, Kenya, Nanyuki, Kakapini, Burnt Forest, and Nanyuki Plateau.

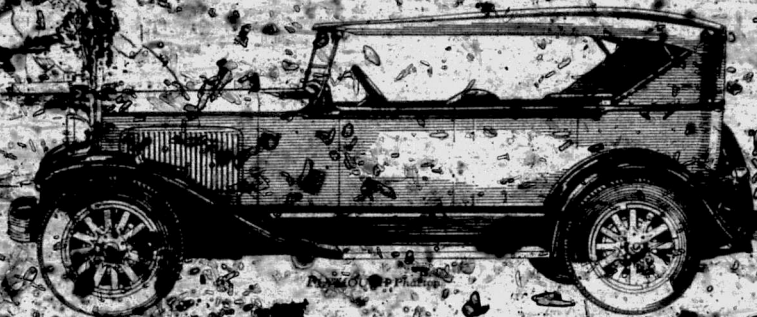
The Valuable Effect of Guano on the Soil. Bulletin No. 27, published above, gives the results of the experiments on the effect of guano on the soil of the Limuru Plateau. The experiments were made by sowing the guano in three different amounts on separate plots with all other control plots. Sewing the guano was chosen as being one of the best methods of applying it to the soil. The price was very low, and the results were very satisfactory. The results were as follows:

Guano has been found to be a very valuable fertilizer for the soil of the Limuru Plateau. The results of the experiments were as follows: The yield of coffee was increased by 100% when the guano was applied in the amount of 100 lbs. per acre. The yield of maize was increased by 50% when the guano was applied in the amount of 100 lbs. per acre. The yield of wheat was increased by 25% when the guano was applied in the amount of 100 lbs. per acre. The yield of barley was increased by 20% when the guano was applied in the amount of 100 lbs. per acre. The yield of oats was increased by 15% when the guano was applied in the amount of 100 lbs. per acre. The yield of sorghum was increased by 10% when the guano was applied in the amount of 100 lbs. per acre. The yield of millet was increased by 5% when the guano was applied in the amount of 100 lbs. per acre. The yield of rice was increased by 5% when the guano was applied in the amount of 100 lbs. per acre. The yield of cotton was increased by 5% when the guano was applied in the amount of 100 lbs. per acre. The yield of sugar cane was increased by 5% when the guano was applied in the amount of 100 lbs. per acre. The yield of tobacco was increased by 5% when the guano was applied in the amount of 100 lbs. per acre. The yield of rubber was increased by 5% when the guano was applied in the amount of 100 lbs. per acre. The yield of sisal was increased by 5% when the guano was applied in the amount of 100 lbs. per acre. The yield of coconuts was increased by 5% when the guano was applied in the amount of 100 lbs. per acre. The yield of pineapples was increased by 5% when the guano was applied in the amount of 100 lbs. per acre. The yield of mangoes was increased by 5% when the guano was applied in the amount of 100 lbs. per acre. The yield of avocados was increased by 5% when the guano was applied in the amount of 100 lbs. per acre. The yield of guavas was increased by 5% when the guano was applied in the amount of 100 lbs. per acre. The yield of papayas was increased by 5% when the guano was applied in the amount of 100 lbs. per acre. The yield of pineapples was increased by 5% when the guano was applied in the amount of 100 lbs. per acre. The yield of mangoes was increased by 5% when the guano was applied in the amount of 100 lbs. per acre. The yield of avocados was increased by 5% when the guano was applied in the amount of 100 lbs. per acre. The yield of guavas was increased by 5% when the guano was applied in the amount of 100 lbs. per acre. The yield of papayas was increased by 5% when the guano was applied in the amount of 100 lbs. per acre.



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There is News in the Advertisement Column. Read them.

HAVING regard to the fact that climatic conditions are generally favourable, the figures of the export of coffee and grounds in 1928 are surprisingly high. Annual Trade Report, by the Director of Customs, Government Printer, Nairobi, 1928.

The combined value of the total exports and imports of Kenya and Uganda amounted to £7,575,000, compared with £14,904,320 in 1927 and £15,523,800 in 1926. Kenya, by bad weather, had a value of only £5,000,000 in 1927, and £4,000,000 in 1928. The loss of Kenyan coffee in the place in exports of domestic produce, Kenya having credited with £2,377,000 and Uganda with £1,399,000. Nevertheless, Kenya's figures were £1,047 above those of 1927. The depreciations of local and the shortage of rainfall result in all probability result in a contraction of exports during the first part of 1929, but the balance may be redressed in later months if the conditions in 1929 are favourable.

The domestic exports of Britain showed a sharp recovery during 1928, cotton goods worth £8,449,000 and tin ore being valued at £5,500,000, whilst £29,875,000 is the value of foreign conditions in the early months necessitated a large import of foodstuffs from Kenya, and has affected the purchasing capacity of the Native population. A cotton crop of 1,180,000 bales has already been talked of, and the marketed and shipments of cotton are expected to increase in the following years. Cotton in the Empire, Trade Prospects for 1929 are promising. The Trading Position Sound.

Despite relatively unfavourable local and shipping conditions throughout the year, the usual season. At the close of the year stocks were normal, and the general trading position particularly in regard to native requirements, was sound. A tendency towards a less indiscriminate grant of credit facilities, and a greater stability in the local markets consequent upon the extension of the restrictions to areas to which a secondary wine and spirits licence is granted, together with the improved state of the roads and the increased activity of the British Empire, together with the fact that the total exports, the proportion of 62.12% of the total British Possession, being less than in 1927 (39.1%) and 1926 (40.1%). The total value of all trade clearances in 1928 was £11,920,000, or 75% of the total value of £15,900,000 in 1927. The value of the total exports of the British Empire in 1928 was £7,575,000, or 64% of the total value of £11,920,000 in 1927. The value of the total imports of the British Empire in 1928 was £4,390,000, or 36% of the total value of £11,920,000 in 1927. The value of the total exports of the British Empire in 1928 was £7,575,000, or 64% of the total value of £11,920,000 in 1927. The value of the total imports of the British Empire in 1928 was £4,390,000, or 36% of the total value of £11,920,000 in 1927. The value of the total exports of the British Empire in 1928 was £7,575,000, or 64% of the total value of £11,920,000 in 1927. The value of the total imports of the British Empire in 1928 was £4,390,000, or 36% of the total value of £11,920,000 in 1927.

Increase of Motor Transport.

Larger quantities of motor vehicles are available to the motorists in Kenya and Uganda, and the motor transport is responsible for the increase in bicycle imports. Great Britain maintains its predominant position in the lower cycle

vehicles. Under the heading, vehicles of the value of £554,000 were imported in 1928, of which the 1588 supplied £450,000 worth, or less than 10% of the total. It is remarkable that the imports of sugar, in spite of the establishment of local refineries and a heavy protective tariff, increased from 6,724 cwt. in 1927 to 80,240 cwt. in 1928, and that although the export of wheat was only 278 cwt. and rose to 630 cwt. in 1928, the import of the cereal increased from 1,000 cwt. in 1927 to 64,742 cwt. in 1928.

Details of many important articles are appended. The figures given are those appearing under the heading of "Home Consumption," since they best express the actual quantities of goods for public use during the year.

Individual Items of Import.

Agricultural Machinery.—Total imports amounted to 770 tons, valued at £83,445, a falling off from 1927, when 1,105 tons, valued at £108,000, were recorded. The U.S.A. sent 320 tons worth £44,000; Canada 147 tons worth £10,077; Australia, £5,012 worth; and Germany only £2,088 worth. The U.S.A. such an amount of goods valued at £83,540 in 1927 was credited in 1928 with 188 tons, valued at £19,207.

Beer and Spirits.—Many headed the list with 65,000 imperial gallons, valued at £27,000; Holland sent 40,000 and 39,771 gallons, worth £6,000; and U.K. third with 33,955 gallons, valued at £13,600. South Africa sent 13,140 gallons, which figure in the list at £1,207.

Aluminium, domestic.—Total imports were valued at £31,302, of which Germany was credited with 117 tons worth £30,883 (£3,552 in 1927). India and Barmah contributed £2,322, U.S.A. £2,801, and Switzerland £2,810, which sent £2,303 worth in 1927. It is noted that the same item in the list of 1927 is not mentioned in 1928.

Wool.—A considerable increase in this item is noted. Germany sent £1,123 (£0,600 in 1927), which U.K. contributed £8,000 (£6,600 in 1927), Germany £1,123 (£1,275 in 1927) and U.S.A. £1,223.

Boots and Shoes.—11,800 dozen were sent to Kenya, valued at £30,001. The U.K. supplied 5,000 dozen, valued at £13,405; India and Barmah 3,254 dozen, valued at £8,429.

Brandy.—20,000 imperial gallons of value of £8,200, which 7,000 gallons were imported, 5,000 gallons, £4,800; U.K. 10,000 gallons, value £10,000; and France 10,000 gallons, value £10,000. The 1927 total sent £3,100 worth and U.K. £4,000.

Wool and Sheep Dipping Preparations.—2,110 cwt. valued at a value of £6,301, of which U.K. contributed 1,770 cwt., value £5,102, and South Africa 340 cwt., value £645.

Cement.—1,000 cwt. were imported, U.K. was responsible for 820 tons, value £100,130 of which 570 tons value £80,000 were to be exempted at 10% duty, or only £2,000 worth. In 1927 in 1927, 1,174 tons, value £15,045, of which 1,174 tons, value £15,045.

(To be continued)

The annual reception of the Royal Empire Society will be held at the Empire Exhibition, South Kensington, at 8.30 p.m. on Wednesday next. The 20th anniversary of the Empire Exhibition will be celebrated.

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the result that there has never been an unsatis-
factory Reo model that had to be withdrawn.



REO are the initials of Raymond E. Queen, pioneer in the motor
car industry, one of the founders of the Reo Motor Car
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If you indicate a price you simply indicate an individual, but if you indicate a woman on education a family. — (7) — P. K. Aggrey

Whenever I return to my land I am amazed at the people who are for some new thing which characterises a certain portion of the people. The decision (those who have) in the last thirty years is a mission of the soul.

After five years in Nyasaland I am more and more convinced that real progress and prosperity will not be achieved until better and cheaper transportation facilities enable Nyasaland to include her list of exports also high production of high priced commodities. — Sir Charles Roxburgh, Governor of Nyasaland.

Present-day chatter about a market dual policy, for application in corners of our Empire, where large profits and quick returns are won for the wage-paid labour of Africa, will be found to assume a sinister complexion as the proceeds. The outstanding crime of the present-day white man in Africa (the fruit of it) is seen to lead to most of the anxious questions in which the welfare of subject races is disregarded. Such sides may be of only secondary importance to a campaign for profits by Europeans. — Mrs. J. M. McGregor, Ross in a review of *The African* in *The Press*.

HISTORY OF THE BENGUELA RAILWAY

The brief history of the Benguela Railway which has just been published from the London offices of the company will interest many of our readers on account of the bearing it has upon the line that has on the development of Central Africa, especially the Angola Province of the Belgian Congo and the territories of the Rhodesias. Many of the writers of the brochure are frankly that it is at present hardly possible to speak with any accuracy of the general effect which construction of the railway will produce on existing African trade routes, but suffice it to point out that it will provide many territories with a western outlet to the sea at Lobito Bay some thousands of miles nearer to European ports than the outlets on which they now have to rely and as the industrial development of these territories proceeds a railway system in Africa will benefit by the increased demand for transport facilities. The handbook which is well illustrated and provided with several useful maps in colour, emphasises the pertinence of the case of many discouragements of the Rhodesias. It names the discoverer of Northern Rhodesia, the Copper fields, the founder of the Tanganyika Concessions Company and the originator of the Benguela Railway project.

The name of an Order of Council made by the Commission of State or Legislative Council for Northern Rhodesia is in future to consist of the Governor as President, five ex-officio Members, Nominated Official Members not exceeding four in number, and seven Elected Unofficial Members.

The Chief Secretary to the Government has recently made a tour in the Legislative Council. He said that the Government is anxious to make any step which would not be a breach of the principle of a custom union of the three provinces, but it has indicated quite clearly that unless agreement is reached within a reasonable time on the question of protective duties it will be obliged to introduce in the near future a tariff for the benefit of the Amoyah of these duties. — (7) —

MARION MAXWELL'S CLAIM

Marion Maxwell, wife of the well-known film actor, has filed a claim for £7,500 against the estate of the late Sir Samuel Wilson, the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. The claim is based on a bequest of £10,000 to her by Sir Samuel in his will. She claims that the bequest was made to her and not to her husband, Sir Samuel, who died in 1920. The claim is based on the fact that Sir Samuel was a bachelor at the time of his death and that he was not married to Marion at that time. The claim is based on the fact that Sir Samuel was a bachelor at the time of his death and that he was not married to Marion at that time.

Sir Samuel Wilson, the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, died on Wednesday last week. He was 70 years of age. He was born in Malton in his return to England.

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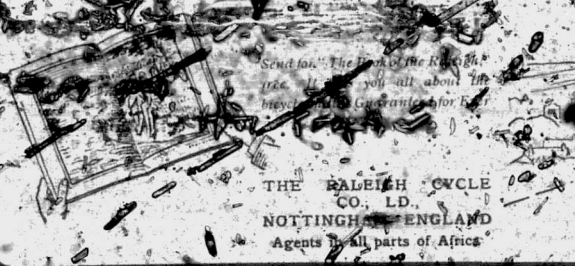
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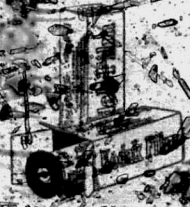
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AFRICAN BUREAU

East Africa Information Bureau has for the first time in its history and all their desire in the Editor's column in matters of principal interest is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, and to any territories which require attention to general affairs and the welfare of the colonies.

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

Mr. E. D. Woods has opened a Goodwood Garage in Nairobi.

Maize prospects in the Lusaka district of Northern Rhodesia are encouraging.

Plans are being drawn up for the building of a Cathedral at Dodoma, Tanganyika.

The tea harvest which has just been reaped in Nyasaland exceeds the previous crops.

Kenya has increased her wheat production from 61,067 bags in 1923 to 173,658 bags in 1928.

Mr. W. L. Jenkins, of Messrs. Guthrie, Macfie and Company, recently returned to Mombasa from leave.

The Anglican Bishop in East Africa has declared his assent in favour of a fixed rate of exchange.

Banking has now commenced at Narayal, a new bank branch to be opened in the townships.

The Official Report of Debates in the Legislative Council of Kenya for the May 1928 session of 1928 has just been published by the Government Printer, Nairobi.

The Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa has purchased a stock of Kivya car pencils, stamped with the Kenya Coffee for distribution at public exhibitions in East Africa.

James Cohen, Golden Jubilee Canteen and Promotional Ltd. are shortly to begin business in Nairobi, dealing in motor and motor cycle parts. Mr. Meock is to be the technical director of the company which is in process of formation.

The Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa has initiated with the British Empire Producers' Organisation, an export Council for Kenya, which is regulated by its London Association Council. Mr. P. G. Collings-Welsh

is the President of the Frontier Province of Kenya, the administrative stations in the Province now being Isiolo, Marsabit, Wajir, Bura, and Moyale, the Gurreh and Moyale districts having been amalgamated.

If the fifteen non-official immigrants, excluding visitors, who entered Tanganyika Territory during the month of January, only twenty-five were British. Of the latter two were fifteen German, thirteen Greeks, two Czechs, one Italian, one Italian, one Norwegian, and one Dutch citizen.

The meeting of shareholders of the Standard Bank of South Africa to be held on July 1st, the directors will recommend a dividend for the half year ended March 31st at the rate of 11% per annum, together with a bonus of 3% per share, both subject to income tax, making a total distribution of 14% for the year.

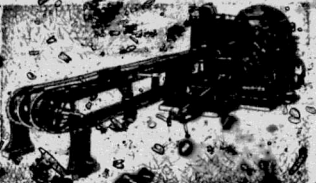
A Foreign Section of the Beira Chamber of Commerce has been formed, the Committee being composed of Messrs. Fraser, Kosioko, Goding, Schmitt, Decher, and Wilson. The section of the Foreign Section is to be submitted to the General Committee of the Chamber, and if they agree with it, the options open to be considered will form the basis of the Chamber's policy.

Some interesting facts regarding European and native production in Tanganyika were disclosed at the recent meeting of the Legislative Council of the Territory. The Director of Agriculture said that in 1927 there were 2,275 and 5,624 square miles respectively under non-Native and Native agriculture from which 1,045,000 and 1,621,222 lbs. of cotton were produced.

The latest report of the Uganda Local Advisory Committee contains the statement of one of its members that there is now a greater tendency for better quality goods, in cottons, silks, and haberdashery, than formerly, and natives appear to have become discriminating in their choice. The hard work has been good, particularly so, with the cotton in all districts, one of the reasons being attributed to the fact that manufacturers now supply machines much closer to the native idea of what a good should be than heretofore. The demand for corrugated iron sheets, and cement has been very great, and the shortage of these is a shortage of the latter, and the shortage of the latter are already being felt.

East Africa is an entirely independent organ, whose sole policy is to serve the best interests of the East and Central African Dependencies. Rumours have no place here, and no territories to the effect that the journal is conducted in the interest of a particular person or of that association. All such statements are absolutely unfounded, for the Founder and Editor, through the Editor of East Africa, is the only East African who has ever had any financial interest in it.

THE ROBNEY SUPERDEGOR.



THE Robney Superdegor embodies many important developments suggested by an expert whom we recently sent to East Africa to make a special study of present day conditions. The re-designed machine embodies improvements for gripping the leaf nearer the butt end, and a wider drum and concave for dealing with this part of the leaf. This results in a much gentler treatment and a higher percentage of fibre extraction. Another important new feature is that a special arrangement of concave clearances adjustment is fitted, enabling easy and frequent adjustment to be made while running. An illustrated booklet, containing specification will gladly be sent on request.

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Cassava - 150 to 160
 Beans - 105 to 110
 Peas - 85 to 90
 Lentils - 100 to 105
 Chickpeas - 95 to 100
 Groundnuts - 125 to 130
 Sesame - 140 to 145
 Cotton - 100 to 105
 Jute - 110 to 115

Kenya
 Robusta - 105 to 110
 Arabica - 110 to 115
 Coffee - 120 to 125
 Tea - 135 to 140
 Sugar - 145 to 150
 Tobacco - 155 to 160
 Wheat - 175 to 180
 Flour - 185 to 190
 Rice - 205 to 210

Other Provinces
 Uganda - 105 to 110
 Tanganyika - 110 to 115
 Zanzibar - 115 to 120
 Malawi - 120 to 125
 Mozambique - 125 to 130

London Stock Exchange
 The market was quiet and the value of the pound sterling was steady. The closing sale of East African commodities was at a low level, but prices of landed goods were higher than in the previous week.

Weather Report
 A heavy rain fell on the 12th, and the value of the pound sterling was steady. The closing sale of East African commodities was at a low level, but prices of landed goods were higher than in the previous week.

Shipping
 The market was easier, and prices of new arrivals were higher. The closing sale of East African commodities was at a low level, but prices of landed goods were higher than in the previous week.

Imports and Exports
 The market was steady, and prices of new arrivals were higher. The closing sale of East African commodities was at a low level, but prices of landed goods were higher than in the previous week.

Gold and Silver
 The market was steady, and prices of new arrivals were higher. The closing sale of East African commodities was at a low level, but prices of landed goods were higher than in the previous week.

Currency
 The market was steady, and prices of new arrivals were higher. The closing sale of East African commodities was at a low level, but prices of landed goods were higher than in the previous week.

Commodities
 The market was steady, and prices of new arrivals were higher. The closing sale of East African commodities was at a low level, but prices of landed goods were higher than in the previous week.

Grains
 The market was steady, and prices of new arrivals were higher. The closing sale of East African commodities was at a low level, but prices of landed goods were higher than in the previous week.

Oil and Fat
 The market was steady, and prices of new arrivals were higher. The closing sale of East African commodities was at a low level, but prices of landed goods were higher than in the previous week.

Meat
 The market was steady, and prices of new arrivals were higher. The closing sale of East African commodities was at a low level, but prices of landed goods were higher than in the previous week.

Textiles
 The market was steady, and prices of new arrivals were higher. The closing sale of East African commodities was at a low level, but prices of landed goods were higher than in the previous week.

Iron and Steel
 The market was steady, and prices of new arrivals were higher. The closing sale of East African commodities was at a low level, but prices of landed goods were higher than in the previous week.

DISTRICTS SHOW RETURNS FROM KENYA

| District | Area (sq. miles) | Population | Crop | Value (K.S.) |
|----------|------------------|------------|---------|--------------|
| Kenya | 220,000 | 4,500,000 | Various | 100,000,000 |
| Kenya | 100,000 | 2,000,000 | Coffee | 50,000,000 |
| Kenya | 50,000 | 1,000,000 | Tobacco | 20,000,000 |
| Kenya | 25,000 | 500,000 | Coffee | 10,000,000 |
| Kenya | 12,500 | 250,000 | Coffee | 5,000,000 |
| Kenya | 6,250 | 125,000 | Coffee | 2,500,000 |

LAST WEEK'S RAINFALL IN KENYA

According to a call received by H.M. East African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office in London, last week's rainfall in Kenya was as follows: coast of Kenya: 3.5 inches; Tororo, Anyuki, and Ng'ara: 1 inch; Nakuru, Njoro, Morben, and Nanyuki: about 1/2 inch; Eldoret, Nakuru, and Nanyuki: 1 inch; Tororo, Hall, Limuru, and Embu: 2.5 inches; Narok: 1 inch; Thika and Kericho: 1/2 inch.

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|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
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| Lighting | Lighting fixtures | Lighting materials | Lighting accessories | Lighting specialties | Lighting accessories | Lighting specialties | Lighting accessories | Lighting specialties | Lighting accessories | Lighting specialties | Lighting accessories | Lighting specialties |
| Lighting | Lighting fixtures | Lighting materials | Lighting accessories | Lighting specialties | Lighting accessories | Lighting specialties | Lighting accessories | Lighting specialties | Lighting accessories | Lighting specialties | Lighting accessories | Lighting specialties |
| Lighting | Lighting fixtures | Lighting materials | Lighting accessories | Lighting specialties | Lighting accessories | Lighting specialties | Lighting accessories | Lighting specialties | Lighting accessories | Lighting specialties | Lighting accessories | Lighting specialties |

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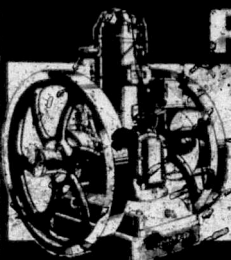
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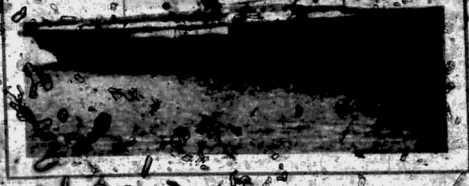
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EAST AFRICAN VIEWS ON CLOSE UNION

POINTS FROM MEMORANDUM PRESENTED TO SIR SAMUEL WILSON

General Support for Immediate Appointment of a High Commissioner

The last mail brought us the text of several of the memoranda presented to Sir Samuel Wilson, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, during his visit to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, and the more important of these documents are summarized hereunder. We receive a published summary of the views expressed jointly by the elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council and the members of the Convention of Associations of the Colony.

TANGANYIKA CONGRESS OF ASSOCIATIONS

East Africa has received a copy of the memorandum presented to Sir Samuel Wilson by the Tanganyika Congress of Associations, which favours the immediate appointment of a High Commissioner for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, but of the opinion that he should be assisted by a strong Central East African Legislature, which may have no distant date. The Congress is not opposed to the proposed appointment of Advisory Councils in East Africa, except as a temporary expedient, and is emphatically opposed to the appointment of an Advisory Council in London.

The Congress favours some form of close union for fiscal and communication purposes with the German area in Northern Rhodesia, and the settlement of a dual franchise by a common qualification, and definitely objects to a common roll as between the European and African communities; accepts the principle of local government, and gladly approves the recommendation for interchange of officers between the administration and the secretariat.

The salaries of the High Commissioner and the Governor-General and their personal staffs should be paid by the East African Dependencies, not by the Imperial Government, and no opposition is registered to the proposal that the High Commissioner or Governor-General should pay frequent visits to London.

Investigation of Tanganyika Native Policy Urged

The section on native policy states:—
The Congress emphatically protests against the imputation implied throughout the Report that the European and African communities in Kenya and therefore in East Africa are united to the East Africa. This Congress takes strong exception to the suggestion that it is the duty of the holding of the territories of Kenya to the white immigrant community, and accordingly, and respectfully requests the British Government to enquire, and investigate, and report on the conditions of the white British of East Africa.

This Congress welcomes the suggestion to make clear the scope of the development of the African communities, and urges that this should be done in the widest scope in the interests of both material development and of moral benefit to the Natives.

This Congress is of the opinion that while the essential Natives are to be treated as a community, the value of the territories, such as at present Tanganyika has not been investigated, and the Congress would like to see Sir Samuel Wilson to investigate and report on the subject to the Government, and the African Association. The memorandum is then adopted unanimously by the Convention, and the following is submitted for the Tanganyika Native Congress. The result of such a

might form a basis to what to recommend, and what to avoid in a general native policy for East Africa as a whole.

In regard to land expansion, this Congress urges that such expansion should come from within, i.e., from localised sources, and not from without, i.e., from alien sources.

The Congress has given notice of the expression by the African Community Commission (on page 2 of the Report) to the effect that the ideal of Native policy should be to respect the good in the arts and customs, the social and political organization and the moral code which they already possess, and to build up from that foundation. This Association would press for a Native policy on similar lines under Native Administration such as would be for the present and future welfare of the Natives of the Territory.

This Congress does not approve of the Native Courts Ordinance recently introduced, unless it is amended so that defendants are warned that they have the right of applying for transfer of the case to a subordinate Court, and a clause should be inserted making it illegal for a Native Court to deal with any case, civil or criminal, in which any chief or his relatives are interested. This Congress is of the opinion that the questions of the education and economic development of Native labour are too strongly stressed.

The Congress well notes the intention immediately to extend and link up the railway systems of the Territory, but pointed out that certain of the specific routes mentioned, notably the Kilosa-Ifakara-Manda route, are not considered suitable, and suggested that this matter should be fully discussed with the High Commissioner immediately on his appointment. It was added that if any delay takes place in the appointment of a High Commissioner, questions affecting railway development should be proceeded with immediately.

NAIROBI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The views of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce are expressed in a memorandum drafted by Messrs. A. G. Edmond and H. Bergman and sent with the Chamber's appreciation to Sir Samuel Wilson. The Chamber strongly approves the recommendation that a High Commissioner should be appointed to investigate the best means to promote close union, and particularly to promote financial and other certain services of common interest and to settle one fair basis for immediate cases of dispute and difference. The recommendations, however, that the duties of the High Commissioner should be such investigation and to make concrete recommendations to the Government, are necessary to the effect of this recommendation, and therefore that it is necessary for the High Commissioner with a view to the carrying out of his duties, and to the carrying out of the proposed enquiries and investigations on

being taken which might be inconsistent with the programme to be carried out. It feels that the report and recommendations of the High Commissioner should be made public and that the local government concerned and the general public should have an opportunity of reviewing and commenting upon them.

The general principle of forming standing committees in London, paid or otherwise, is described as being inadvisable in that it hampers quick decision, and periodical conferences, of delegates official and unofficial, confined to the East African Dependencies, are it is thought, much better held in the territories concerned than in London.

Transport and Communications

The Chamber agrees to the main recommendations regarding transport and communications, and its opinion that the High Commissioner on his arrival should assume the Chairmanship of the Inter-Colonial Railway Council and further that the question of feeder roads to the railway should be thoroughly investigated.

If a special commission is appointed to survey the existing research organisations and to report on the main objectives to be pursued, it should be given facility to obtain technical information in the most emphatically of technical personnel, it is considered inadvisable at present despatch to lay down that the Eastern African Dependencies should be linked with the Central African Dependencies for research work.

Strong opposition is registered to the recommendation that the High Commissioner should pay frequent visits to England; he should, says the Chamber, remain in Africa until his investigations have been completed. The suggestion that the Governor-General when away from East Africa should retain his official position and that no substitute should be appointed is regarded as unworkable and impracticable. The Governors' Conference, of which Zanzibar would continue to be represented, should, it is suggested, continue to meet under the presidency of the High Commissioner, whose investigations on behalf of the Eastern African Dependencies on his own initiative, and his communications, are the link up of the Dependencies with the Central African Dependencies at present impracticable and will probably remain so for some years.

UNOFFICIAL OPINION IN UGANDA

The joint sub-committee appointed by the Uganda Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture, the Uganda Planters' Association and the Uganda Cotton Association, which expressed their views to the Commission a rather meagre one, it deals with Uganda welcomes the preliminary steps recommended, provided adequate opportunity is given for public representations. It also uses that Uganda should have the right to elect members of the Legislative and Executive Councils. It is a continuing Governor-General who should not pay annual visits to England; an Inter-Territorial Advisory Council with equal representation from each territory and equality between officials and non-officials; regarded as indispensable and of profound value. Non-Advisory Council, the sub-committee suggests that the principal members would be officials who could pay them. The extension of government's approval to the use of Kaffir Municipal Councils, and the suggestion of a law dealing with the rights of the natives would add to the content of the Bill, it is suggested.

It is not considered a function of the High Commissioner, such as the High Commissioner, they should be given authority to conduct investigations. It is pointed out that if the High Commissioner is to be given authority to conduct investigations, it is suggested that the High Commissioner should be given authority to conduct investigations. It is suggested that the High Commissioner should be given authority to conduct investigations.

Supervision of Native Courts by Executive Officers. We agree that Native Courts should be subject to their own Courts but we feel that they should not be strictly supervised by a British Court in the same way as the Indian Courts in the Punjab or the Courts by the Executive Officers in the Sudan.

The Commission has further suggested a railway extension in Tanganyika to connect the lake and they even mentioned a branch to Mwanza and Kariakoo, as well as only must be a railway line for economic reasons. It is suggested that the route between Tabora and Tanga, and the route between Tanga and Zanzibar, should be contemplated. The Railway authorities have for some time been examining about road transport companies, which is a very good idea. The Railway cannot, exist, goods and passengers, to have several miles of unnecessary transport, and it cannot afford to charge as if the line from Tabora to Kampala was a direct one. The question of a railway extension in Tanganyika we consider should be raised at the Conference.

Inter-Territorial Boundary

We consider that this question should be settled as early as possible. We endorse the Commission's remarks in the report with regard to Bukoba. The financial aspect of this case between the Uganda Government and the League of Nations is simply a matter in the ordinary words of 'ledger keeping'. To take the Bukoba question as a whole we consider that on very strong ethnical, geographical, commercial and administrative grounds it should be placed under Uganda jurisdiction. It is suggested that this district is neglected by the Government. Bukoba is hundreds of miles from Dar es Salaam, and is not easy of access. The Bukoba Government yields very large revenues to the Tanganyika Government, very little of this is spent at Bukoba. Last year Bukoba exported coffee valued at one million half a million, and in spite of this it is still only a small place. It is the only port on the lake which has a steamer pier but it does not even possess a wharf pier. It is most doubtful if it will possess the former as a result of the proposed extension of the railway. Some considerable time before it gets the pier. The roads, as in other parts, are in a state of neglect and the communications of little or no value. Frequent delays lasting several days, as well as the heavy and export goods owing to a lack of storage facilities, accommodation and means of handling and transfer to Uganda of the whole of the Bukoba Province, they would very strongly investigate the representation that a strip of Bukoba Territory, approximately one-third of the north of the Kaviriri River, should be ceded to the Government of Uganda, and the population of some 12,000, more than half of these are Bukoba, and of the balance are Kaviriri and Hamar. It is suggested, which would be in line with the strip originally formed part of the Kaviriri Territory in German East Africa, and that the strip should be transferred to Uganda, and that the inter-territorial boundary should be fixed accordingly.

Construction

The Governor of Uganda was asked to make a list of the lines for which the Government would like to take through some of the lines of the Government, and to estimate the cost from both ends of the lines. It is suggested that he be one of the most important lines, the Bukoba line. It is suggested that the Bukoba line should be the first to be constructed. It is suggested that the Bukoba line should be the first to be constructed. It is suggested that the Bukoba line should be the first to be constructed.

JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD

Proceedings of the Annual Meeting.

Special Report on the East African

The fourth ordinary annual meeting of the Joint East African Board was held last week in London. Amongst those present were Sir Sydney Henn (the Chairman), Mr. A. C. Allen, Major Cranworth, Major G. H. Dale, Colonel M. A. Martin, Mr. C. B. Hausburg, Mr. R. S. Foot, Mr. G. S. Humphrey, Leggett, Mr. E. G. Meller, Mr. J. V. G. Smith, Colonel G. M. Spivey, Major F. C. G. Taylor, Major C. E. Walsh, Mr. E. S. Welch, and Mr. Wigglesworth. Apologies for their absence had been received from Sir John Sandford, Mr. W. M. Crowdy, Mr. E. M. Hattersley, Mr. J. H. Malcolm, Mr. E. Porritt, and Sir Philip Richardson.

Sir Sydney Henn's Address

In the course of his address to the Board, Sir Sydney Henn said: "There was no increase of members in the membership of the Board during 1926 and this coincidence was faithfully reflected in the accounts. The income for the year ended within the limit of the total for 1927. The ordinary expenditure has been kept within very narrow limits. The work falling on the Secretariat has steadily increased and the nominal fee of £100 paid for office accommodation and secretary's remuneration is quite out of proportion to the work entailed and the actual expense incurred and will have to be gradually increased as circumstances permit."

Since the publication of the report of Philip Richardson as an Elected Member in the place of Sir John Davidson on the Advisory Council, the Advisory Council, as Philip Richardson has known it, in East Africa affairs, may be said to have a dual character both in the nature of its members and in the Council's table. It has already paid one visit to East Africa and is planning a second trip for the coming autumn. Major Conrad Walsh has also been nominated to replace Sir Philip Richardson as a member of the Advisory Council. Major Walsh is long associated not only with the Board but with East African enterprises in general and has become a member of the Council.

With these exceptions there has been no change in the personnel of the Executive Council, but we have under discussion with our East African friends a slight readjustment in the representation of some of their Associations on the Council in order to bring it more into line with developments that are taking place over there. This new adjusted constitution is to pass at this meeting an extraordinary resolution to rectify a small omission in our Articles of Association which has not observed in the original draft was approved. It was a matter of a hand-written telegram which was received from Nairobi stating that the Executive Council of the Congo and East Africa had unanimously adopted the proposal to expand the Council.

The Hilton Young Report

The work of the Board during the year under review has been so fully set out in the annual report that I propose to go to the very end of the subject. I wish to draw your attention to the fact that some of the proposals in the report have been approved by the Board.

Since the publication of the Hilton Young Report the Board has been engaged in its study both at home and in East Africa. The late Government of this country gave an indication before Parliament was dissolved of the line of action it was likely to take in the Report, contenting itself with a motion on the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the various East African communities in order to ascertain their views on the recommendations made by the Hilton Young Commission. Sir Samuel Wilson is now on his way back to this country and we know no more about the results of his mission than is contained in a bald official telegram. It is to be hoped that he may find a satisfactory solution. I hope this may prove to be the case.

There has been a lack of interest here in East Africa on the part of the Board, or that is the title in the detailed proposals put forward in the report in regard to the machinery of administration and general policy of the whole group of East African territories, but it has been considered due to the East African communities that they should have a prior right to an expression of their views before any general discussion was opened up. Last year's views have now been more fully ventilated in the Press and by means of resolutions passed by the various local associations. In view of the activities of the Board, it has had the opportunity of learning some of the opinions which prevail in East Africa. The time is therefore at hand when with the disclosure in Parliament of the Government's proposals in regard to the Hilton Young Report the Board expects to be able to operate with the East African Associations which are represented on its Executive Council in coming up about a settlement of lines acceptable to the various communities in East Africa.

It is clear that the Hilton Young Report raises some issues of a controversial character which will in any case involve considerable delay in settlement but a practically unanimous view is held that it need not be a delay in arriving at an agreement on those common services which directly affect the economic efficiency of the territories concerned, such as Customs, transport and postal communications, research, defence and justice under a central controlling authority supported by a provincial committee or legislative body representing the different territories. The larger questions of policy affecting Native and non-Native interests may well be left for more deliberate consideration.

Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr's Proposal

There has recently appeared in the Press a proposal put forward by Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, who has recently been to this country, that a Conference should be called of delegates appointed by the Imperial Government and the Governments of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the British East Africa and Central Africa Dependencies. The object of the Conference would be to discuss the various proposals in the Hilton Young Report, and to arrive at a final agreement. I agree with Mr. Hofmeyr that such a Conference is a desirable step and that it should be held in a convenient place. It is possible to formulate a resolution which would be applicable to the whole of East Africa, and it is extremely doubtful that East Africa should hold an All-African Conference at the present time. It is desirable that the Conference should be held in a convenient place and that it should be held at an early date.

The proposal is a most excellent one in East Africa and it is to be hoped that it will be carried out.

point in Africa deliberations should be continued here if possible before any far-reaching decisions are arrived at.

The hon. member having invited questions on any aspect of the work of the Board, the Hon. member of the report and balance sheet, which were in outline as appended.

Mr. J. B. Sandeman, M.P., asked the member of the Council, the Honorary Auditors and Solicitors were strongly thanked for their services and respected for the appreciation of the Board was expressed to Mr. Harvey for the zeal with which she had discharged the secretarial duties.

Articles of Association Amended

The Chairman then moved the report to notice.

That the Articles of Association be altered in manner hereinafter set forth, such alteration having been submitted to and approved by the Board of Trustees in accordance with clause 3 of the Memorandum of Association, that is to say:

1. In Article 6, immediately after the words "in the case of a Corporate Member, the sum of five guineas," the words "thirteen" as hereinafter provided be inserted.

2. In Article 14 immediately after the words "in regard to appointment of appointments," the words "provided always that when a Corporate Member is empowered to appoint more than one Member of the Executive Council, the annual subscription payable by such Corporate Member shall be not less than the sum of five guineas in respect of each such Appointed Member of the Executive Council."

Lord Curzon said that in the regrettable absence of Major Croft, a devil upon him to ask the motion to be taken in consideration of the motion, since the Convention of Associations had not been able to discuss it. Settlers in Kenya had had a remarkably bad time, had indeed been visited by the three great plagues, drought, locusts, and epidemics of diseases, and if the resolution were carried it was possible that the Convention to withdraw from the Board, if Lordship could not subscribe to the idea that the drafts of the Articles of Association had been faulty. He believed that the existing stipulation had been originally intended. If the present proposal were adopted, the logical conclusion, seemed to be that every member of the Executive Council should be responsible for the payment of tax upon himself.

Proposals Challenged and Defended

Sir Sydney Henn regarded the proposal as a matter of elementary justice, and as it had been under discussion by the Council for more than a year, felt that there had been ample opportunity for it to be considered in Africa. Kenya had certainly been really let, but he felt that it was urgently needed to find, that much of the work had to be done at the expense of other parts of the Empire. It was difficult to resist the suggestion of appointment of an individual who brought up the whole question of the difficulty of money, the Board to be proposed. He proposed that the proposal should be referred to a committee to inquire into the position of the African continent, and if possible, for making arrangements for making the continent a more united and stronger entity.

Mr. R. H. S. D. G. asked the member of the Executive Council, whether the proposal was intended to be a preliminary step towards the formation of a more united Empire, and whether it was intended to be a preliminary step towards the formation of a more united Empire, and whether it was intended to be a preliminary step towards the formation of a more united Empire.

whose objects were for the Convention to initiate practically all the District Associations and the Coffee, Sugar, Stockbreeders' and other Associations, Planters' Associations, in other respects willingly paid five guineas apiece for the Convention to pay fifteen guineas could scarcely be viewed as onerous. He supported the motion.

Mr. M. Sim, who informed that the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce had agreed to the Board's proposal, thought the Convention could have come to a conclusion long ago, and hoped the question would not be postponed. The Board's financial position was not satisfactory, and this was a very good effort towards putting things right. The amendment was first and the motion carried.

Chairman's Services

On the proposal of Sir Humphrey J. Tennant, a cordial vote of thanks to Sir Sydney Henn for his labours on behalf of the Board and of East Africa was formally carried with applause.

SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING.

Psychologically, colour prejudice is the notion of contempt for something not like yourself. *D. V. K. Aggrey.*

We have been told of a Scotch rubber at the Club that rested for over an hour. That is what we call Zambesi bridge. Dress on and on without getting anywhere. *The New Zealand Times.*

The Labour Government are just as keenly interested in the Empire as any Government. But I prefer to call the Empire the British Commonwealth of Free Nations. We may not share the optimism and gain insurance of other parties in the House, but I do know the way in which our part in Commonwealth must be maintained and built up, but we are certainly prepared to do our utmost. *The Hon. Sidney Webb, Secretary of State for the Dominions and the Colonies.*

It is to the development of the vast possibilities of trade with the large Native populations of the Empire that we must look for the revival and extension of our export trade, and for the provision of employment in our manufacturing industries. The cotton, tea, the fish and sea trades, the ship-building industry are expressed wide hundreds of millions of the Native populations in the Empire are waiting to be helped to a higher standard of living, and to be provided with the tools and equipment to make the most of their natural resources. To give these populations that help is our true native obligation. It is to be done by the extension of our export trade, and by the development of our manufacturing industries. The only way to do this is to have a more united and stronger Empire. *The Hon. J. A. G. Reith, Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

EAST AFRICAN OFFICE IN LONDON

GERMANY, "INDUSTS" COLONIES

concluded from page 118.

There is an analysis of numbers of the "East African" which would be induced to extend the road to the less known attractions of the more primitive countries. It has been the brief visit up country of some parties on the large liners which recently visited Mombasa may lead to useful results.

The possibilities of the inland route from South Africa have attracted increased attention, and the number of inquiries made in this respect shows a marked increase. The attention of travellers is drawn to the air-train routes rendered possible by the sailings of the Tanganyika Express, connecting from Mombasa to a port of Abersfoort in the Orange Free State, and thence to Kigoma, and this route forms an attractive alternative to motoring all the way from Northern Rhodesia.

Kenya continues to occupy the premier place in the mind of the big game sportsman, though inquiries on shooting in Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika are becoming more frequent. The booklet issued by the various firms that cater for big game expeditions have been much appreciated and have been widely distributed.

The visits of business men are usually on a short tour embracing South Africa, and the assistance has been given in inquiries relating to the planning an itinerary which will be of benefit to a great number of the country as possible, both as a pleasure and business point of view in the event of a disposal.

Literature Available

The supply of trade and sports literature available for distribution has been considerably increased during the year, but the latter literature has been secured mostly from private sources, and the need of the official pamphlet more in course of preparation is recognized. If a combined pamphlet covering Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda could be published it would be most helpful. The new Handbooks on Kenya and Tanganyika, the Railway Travel Booklet and Pocket Time Tables have been much appreciated and proved most useful, and it is essential that the supply of attractive and up-to-date booklets and time tables, etc., should be maintained.

The reports well known, is an interesting and frank document, the contents of which may be recommended to those few people who say "no" and who out of profound conviction that the Government do this, that for the other thing. Neither the Commission nor the Special Commission could be known, claim petition for an organization, but that it is doing a work worth while, says that Africa in London cannot be seriously done.

TANGANYIKA NEW LAND SURVEY

As required by the Tanganyika Government for general information to the Agricultural and Pastoral Departments of the Colony which was begun last year in the Province will now be carried out, known as the New Land Development Survey, and that Mr. F. J. Bagshaw, of I. L. I. will be seconded from the Provincial Department to work with the Survey as Land Development Commissioner. When the Ukinga Survey has been completed in three or four months' time it is intended to undertake a survey of the Ukinga hills. Officers of the Agricultural, Survey, and Forests Departments will be attached to the Survey, to which Miss G. Evans will act as Secretary.

An illustrators report on the seven months' investigations of the Survey in the Province will be understood, efforts be available to the public.

Did the bridge over the Ukinga river near Akiba at the Public Works Department, 200 ft. long, 10 ft. wide and 100 ft. high were built by the people of the region. A statement to the effect was made by Mr. P. J. Sinclair in the House of Representatives of Tanganyika. During the same debate Mr. J. de la Mothe alleged that the bridge was described by Mr. van Marrewijk as a curiosity and public money was cost.

Dr. E. J. ... New Indiscretion.

Dr. STRESEMANN, the German Foreign Minister whose indiscretion in a va-indiscretion, following Germany's admission to the League of Nations was ignored by the British Press, but faithfully recorded in East Africa, has once more indulged in a speech which the German Colonial Office will applaud, and which probably indicates the attitude which Dr. Stresemann's representative on the International Labour Conference will be instructed to adopt.

Speaking in the Reichstag on Monday night Dr. Stresemann said that the German Government must close its eyes to the fact of declaring that prior to being made the Mandate for Tanganyika Territory, he added that Germany insisted on having under her own administration sources of supply of essential raw materials.

The fact of the speech has not reached London as we go to press, but we hope to comment further on the matter next week.

NATIVE LABOUR IN THE COLONIES

Mr. Vernon's Report to

Workers representatives at the International Labour Conference in Geneva pleaded last week for an eight-hour day and forty-eight hour week for forced labour in the Colonies, for the creation of a permanent committee on Native labour questions in connection with the International Labour Office, and for freedom of association of Native labourers for the presentation of complaints, the groups succeeded in obtaining a majority on each of these propositions. Mr. Vernon, technical adviser to the British Government, deplained to state that the workers' groups would be bound to establish a night shift in the garden of Eden, to have no control on regulations for the measurement of tonnage before port, Noah to lay the keel of the Ark, and to mechanise industry in Arcadia!

Natives' women in the past to object strongly to any system of identification such as the carrying of tax receipts. Mr. Stanley Kaufmann, now in Ukinga, stated at the recent session of the Tanganyika Congress of Association that the registration system was first started in 1924 when Native employees were compelled to furnish their employers with a permit that Europeans had also to be registered and had produced his passport as proof.

TONIGHT'S EAST AFRICA DINNER

Next week's issue of "East Africa" will be the special East Africa Dinner Number, No. 100, and will contain many photographs and signatures of the guests.

PERSONALIA

We regret to learn of the death in Bukoba of Mr. P. P. Harley.

Captain A. A. Fishie, the well-known Kenya Game Warden, is on leave.

Sr Robert and Lady Williams expect to return to London from Lobito on July 1.

Sr Reginald and Mrs Wingate have arrived back in England from the Continent.

Mr. F. B. Wade has been appointed Senior Assistant Geologist in Tanganyika Territory.

Major H. E. Green, D.S.O., Staff Officer of the Nyasaland Volunteers, and Mrs Green are on leave.

Messrs. A. Cunnell and H. Bain have been appointed members of the Lusaka Management Board.

Mr. D. J. McWeenie has been seconded from the Colonial Office for duty under the Uganda Administration.

Mr. A. C. Freeman Bennett, general manager in East Africa of the British East Africa Corporation, is on leave.

Mr. E. L. Worley, Director of Agriculture of Nyasaland, and Mrs. Worley have arrived in England on leave.

Mr. A. W. M. S. Griffin, C.C., is acting as Provincial Commissioner of the East Luangwa Province of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. R. J. Thompson of the Tanganyika Administration Service, has been promoted to be a Provincial Commissioner.

Mr. W. Luma, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary for the Colonies, has appointed Mr. J. C. as his private secretary.

Mr. Max M. Kay has resigned the chairmanship of the East African Committee of the Legislative Chamber of Commerce.

The Royal Empire Society's annual reunion was held last night at the Empire Institute, numerous East Africans being present.

Mr. J. A. A. ... M.B.B.S., of the Tanganyika Administration Service, has been transferred from ... to ...

We are sorry to learn of the death at Cape Charles of Mrs. ... of the Zambesi ...

Mr. ... has arrived in England from ...

Mr. G. H. ... M.C., Deputy Commissioner, is at present acting as Commissioner of Police and Prisons in Tanganyika.

Mr. William ... has been nominated to be an unofficial member of the Legislative Council of ... Mr. ... resigned.

Mr. J. N. Eagle, Mr. and Mrs. P. Howe, Mr. P. A. Mackenzie-Ashton, Mr. ... and Major C. C. Swartz are now on the water for Mombasa.

Mr. ... Northrup, who recently arrived in Northern Rhodesia on transfer from Tanganyika Territory, has taken up his duties as Collector of Customs.

The Triennial Gold Medal of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene was presented on Friday night to Sir Ronald Ross, who was the only one to speak.

Dr. R. Wallace, now on leave from Uganda, arrived in Tanganyika before his transfer to the former Protectorate, in which he is now a Senior Medical Officer.

Lieut. G. ... Logan, of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, has joined the 2nd King's African Rifles on first appointment, and has been posted to Tabora.

Mr. Isidore W. Schlesinger, the South African millionaire, who has considerable timber interests in Tanganyika Territory, has purchased Daly's Theatre for about ...

Mr. ... Higginson, who recently arrived in Tanganyika on transfer from ... has taken up his appointment in the Judicial Department, and is stationed at Tanga.

Dr. C. T. Lorain, a member of the South African Native Affairs Commission, who visited the East African Dependencies some time ago, is expected to arrive in England shortly.

Mr. ... H., who has served in Northern Rhodesia for the past twenty-eight years, and is now on leave, pending retirement, acting as secretary for ...

Mr. ... has been appointed ...

Mr. ... has been appointed ...

Mr. ... has been appointed ...

Mr. ... has been appointed ...

SEYYID SAID BIN SULTAN

the hero who made Zanzibar

There are few names more famous in the history of East Africa than that of Seyyid Said bin Sultany. Sultan of Zanzibar and Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar, who after coming to his throne in Arabia transferred his capital to Zanzibar in 1832. At present the islands fostered trade with the mainland of Arabia as far as the great lakes, and stretched down to which has been the case this day. He has a portrait by Rudolf Sauter in the opening of the romantic marriage of the British Sultan's younger daughter of Sarak (1840). A German should have felt constrained to write a life of his great ancestor and not surprised that a biography of him published by Alexander Ouseley under the title of Seyyid Said bin Sultan, "The Hero of His Place in the History of Arabia and East Africa," and is dedicated by Arthur and the members of his mother who born in Zanzibar in 1844. It fulfilled a real mission by a life that proved to the West the noble qualities of the monarch who the East and who has been finally a hero.

Mr. Said Ruete has made a most careful study of the literature of his subject; the photographs of seven pages of illustrations that have been spared for the purpose of the history of historical fact, but the illustrations and the original documents and their occasional contradictions, evidence may present great difficulties. As for the spelling of names, the author has allowed the copyist to put for the points on the names of the royal houses of spelling. The names of the Sultan of Oman, Muscat, Muscat, Muscat, Zanzibar, and Mascate and in Arabic there are no such things as ill-spellations are interesting. The names of the Sultan of Muscat from the first of the royal good wash drawings and the Sultan of Zanzibar from the first of the Sultan of Zanzibar, in which drawings are hardly recognizable and the names of the Sultan of Muscat are hardly recognizable.

The picture of Seyyid Said which is the frontispiece is unique. It is the only portrait of him taken. Seyyid Said had all the Moslem's character of portly figure, nothing that some of the European artists of them was transferred to the portrait. The portrait was probably done and painted by some of the Sultan of Oman by Deuten. H. Blasse, the author of Euphrates, is a person famous. The original is owned by the Bodleian Museum in Salem, Mass., U.S.A. The intimate connection between the Sultan of Zanzibar and the Sultan of Muscat is curious and was not mentioned in the "Said's Life." It was practically a monopoly for no less than a half of the American vessels at Zanzibar came to the Sultan of Muscat. The Sultan of Muscat and the Sultan of Zanzibar did not leave Zanzibar until 1861, and the Sultan of Muscat was exchanged the Sultan of Zanzibar for a black slave with a copal and other things and the Sultan of Muscat was the Sultan of Zanzibar.

The history of the Sultan of Muscat's book is a masterpiece of the Sultan of Muscat's life as the records can make it. But the picture of the Sultan of Muscat's personality is a masterpiece of the Sultan of Muscat's life as the records can make it. The Sultan of Muscat's life is a masterpiece of the Sultan of Muscat's life as the records can make it. The Sultan of Muscat's life is a masterpiece of the Sultan of Muscat's life as the records can make it.

...read to her father by Frau Ruete (the Sultan's) himself.

...his younger children I only remember one fact, and that is, he was a model father above many of our fathers, and a very fascinating and engaging person, and his whole character was dominated by the sense of his wide responsibilities and his desire to be considered as the highest of all things, and in this respect he knew no difference of persons, and between one and another, and the lowest slave he humbled himself before God; nor was he self-willed, and he would not only help poor people. It happened and not rarely, that he would ride over by himself to the wedding of a simple slave who had gained his wealth by many years of hard service, to offer his congratulations to the young couple in person. He had not only been a most loving and devoted father of his own family, but also a most conscientious king and a true father to his people. The general mourning of his death proved how sincerely he had been loved by all. Black as a hawk from every house, and even the smallest hut, a black as a hawk from every black staff.

...the Sultan's attempt to present something appropriate to send him a bronze breast-plate which was duly received as a token in his name of Muscat and met the startled eyes of the first English woman on the island who was permitted to go over the woman's quarters. The next incongruous thing he received was a small box. It was only after procuring at considerable expense a Hindu carpenter from India that Said realised that to use it he would require to build a room in his dominions. Reluctantly abandoning so expensive a present, he in turn handed on the couch to the Sultan of Muscat, and the Sultan of Muscat was the first to receive service which came last and was returned at the end of the British Consulate for safe keeping.

Seyyid Said is buried in Zanzibar, where a very memorial was erected to him by his great-grandson, the present Sultan. A fine photograph of the memorial is given in the book.

THE BOY SCOUT JAMBOREE

East African Participation.

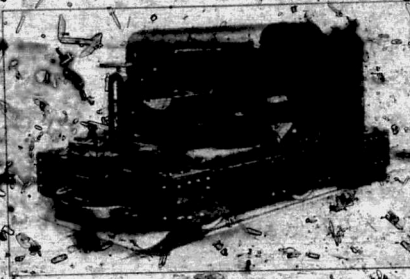
An inquiry at the headquarters of the Boy Scouts Association, East Africa, learns that the East and Central African Dependencies will be represented at the 1924 Jamboree to be held next month by some twelve Europeans and eight Indians from Kenya, five Scouts from Northern Rhodesia, fifteen from Southern Rhodesia, and by one or two or five from the Sudan. There is no news of any contingent from Uganda or Zanzibar, but Tanganyika Territory will be represented by the local Secretary, Stanley Small, there are no boy scouts in Nyasa, but an expedition which would be greatly regretted which has just been started in the Seychelles, but it will be a pity to send a contingent.

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Camp Fire Comments

Strap-hanging in the Blue

Who is the ex-City clerk... how stationed in one of the wild spots of East Africa...

Ponderous Official Enquiries

Why a case of correspondence... into information lists... such an effort and congested... Lord Clifden's... to ponderosity...

Do you agree that, where Native chiefs are... possession of traditional rights... should be... to public purposes...

This... query was compiled... to be presented to the Governments of the world... Thing what it would do for... I fancy it would go well to music...

What's in an African Name?

The late Mrs. J. J. Capulet's sapient query... to the value to be placed on a name... it is not held in Africa... according to Mr. J. H. Dring...

Snakes in the Sun

It makes one feel quite homesick... to read of the snake... African in furlough... in the English newspaper...

An adder... is aptly to have been saved... appropriate... being brought from Paris... in an aeroplane... all very jolly...

England has a Real Lion Hunt

The present striking resemblance... between... the present striking resemblance between the... and Africa... brought, bushes... drying lakes...

As for the animal we... over another hedge... to a... about twenty... spotted a herd... of cowboys... two... and... of them in a... of meagerie...

The postman's act... in firing... a revolver... the lion... is a genuine touch... such things... to happen with novices...

Contributions to this page are... and matter published... will be paid for at usual rates...

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East Africa in the Press

IN PRAISE OF UGANDA

MR. JAMES E. COE, Vice-President of the Bar of the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce, who last week returned from Kenya.

The report from Kenya, where the capital, Nairobi, is in the highlands, the capital and seat of Government of Tanganyika Territory still remains at Dar es Salaam, the gateway to the country. This, indeed, all points to one of the main differences in the present and prospective development of the respective territories. Whereas Kenya has been extensively opened to the European settlement already on the fringe of Tanganyika Territory, settlement has not yet begun there. However, the latter does not mean that Tanganyika is in any way less favourably placed, on the contrary, with a total area of nearly twice that of Kenya and about three-fourths of the highland country, she has opportunities equal to that of Kenya. Only awaited transport facilities for their profitable development.

Tanganyika is, like Kenya, as yet without the voracity which has so largely contributed to the energetic development and prosperity of Kenya. It is generally appreciated that the highlands nestle the Indian Ocean, as actually in Tanganyika, where the beautiful country in the East Usambara Mountains, excellent coffee country, is only two miles, as the crow flies, from the sea, while in Kenya it is a comparatively more distant of three or four hours to the delightful and cool climate above Arusha, where, climate is excellent, and with the necessity of a fire to be lit, the sea can be seen from the lighthouse blinking, the distance of Pemba Island.

ARCHBISHOP OF ABYSSINIA

A SPECIAL COMMISSIONER in Cairo has contributed to *The Observer* an interesting account of the difficulty experienced in originating an Archbishop for Abyssinia. He states:

"The various more qualified heads of monasteries each in turn declined the honour. The excuse invariably given was age or ill-health. But the true reason is that by no means could the Archbishop of Abyssinia prove as remunerative as to share in the administration of a monastery and its estates in Egypt."

In the end Kommos Sabos was persuaded to accept the post, but a few days he might repent him and withdraw. His enthrone was hastened and he performed the following day at the same time the four Abyssinian monks were consecrated as bishops and were solemnly enthroned at the Aksum Cathedral, the patriarchal excommunication of the Egyptian of the ancient vows, and an agreement, they were called upon to take on consecration.

"And so this controversy, which lasted over two years and at one time threatened to produce a schism in the Abyssinian Church from the Coptic Church of Egypt, has been brought to a happy conclusion and the new Archbishop and his bishops, with whom he must find it difficult to deal, since he speaks only Arabic, had they only been made to have been called upon to take on the name of the son of the King, had to be satisfied."

UGANDA'S ROAD-BUILDING

THE FINEST system of roads in the world, as the communications minister, the Governor of Uganda, Mr. William Gowers, said from the Colonial Office, the approval of a scheme for the development of roads in Eastern Uganda is the opening of the gates to the river to traffic and the clearing that over 100 miles of roads are to be built in Uganda and 100 miles of existing roads improved. The roads will all run from Kagera to Lake Tanganyika, the main line to Kable, and branches will run from Kikakati to Mbarara and from Mbarara to the Kwana border, from Kable to Fort Portal, a new road will run southwards to Mbarara.

The communications minister, in a leading article in *The Times* said:

"The fine system of excellent roads in Uganda, one of the results and one of the contributory causes of the prosperity of the Colony, is to be extended to new areas under a scheme to which the Colonial Office has just given its approval. There are no roads in East Africa than those which serve the cotton-growing districts of Uganda. Indeed the rapid increase in cotton cultivation would not have been possible without them, but transport from the less developed eastern and south-western parts of the Colony has not yet been made easy by the enterprise of the roadmaker. Roads are now to be provided in these regions. From Fort Portal in the north-west a highway is to be built running southwards to link at last with roads from the south-western corner at Kikakati. From there another road will lead to a new depot to be established on the Kagera river. The porters who now trade along a winding keel for Kampala to the north of Lake Victoria will soon be displaced by motor lorries taking the hides and, optimism is well founded, increasing quantities of coffee, to the new depot, which is to be called Kagera Port. These roads will be on iron-barge barges, and the barges will be towed by engines down the river to Mbarara, on the western side of the lake, after that the cargoes will go by the existing services across the lake to the eastern part of the ports which are linked with the railways to the sea. Transport by barge and barge will, of course, cost very much less than the old system of portage, and inevitably the building of 100 miles of new roads must give fresh opportunities for the development of Uganda. All this enterprise will also give the advantage of our Belgian neighbours in the isolated territory of Rwanda and Urundi."

"A road is to be built to connect the new Uganda system with the Belgian border and the Governor of Rwanda and Urundi intends to seize the opportunity provided by the Uganda developments; he hopes that his motor roads in his Province will be rapidly extended. When it becomes possible to export goods by lorry to Kagera Port and by barge, on the lake, to Lake Tanganyika, the present extensive system of portage will be greatly increased. Incidentally, the new Uganda communications, both by road and by lake, will enable us to cope with any future increase of land traffic over Africa, development of the East African trade, the marvellous has become commonplace, the enterprise of the railway is under the circumstances taken for granted in a country where no two years ago was almost unknown. The new scheme, all in all, indeed, and the fact that the economic development of the country will also be considered as a main aim of the communications of cheerful progress."

Subscribe to "East Africa"

THE GREAT MALARIA DISCOVERY

BOYS AND BUNGALOWS IN UGANDA

...attributed to the work of ... Ross appeared last Sunday's ... from the ... Dr. Ronald Campbell Macdonald ... as the world's greatest health ... many peoples even dwellers in ... that India's death rate from malaria is still more than one million annually.

For centuries to be understood the cause of malaria or succeeded in locating the ... of death and in unmasking the bacteria of disease. Curiously pretty good guesses were made. It was ... that death employed ... from the ... the ... and 1,400 years ago the ... the ... laid the mosquito under a ... a ... that crew ... and ... in the ... century. But there really ... to ... the ... of the problem ... which ... a ... in the blood of patients suffering from malaria.

In 1894, Sir Patrick Manson, a distinguished doctor of great scientific acumen, who had discovered that the local ... disease ... was ... a ... when ... part of its developmental life in a mosquito, suggested to ... Ronald Ross, then a ... of the ... Service, that possibly the ... of malaria also ... part of its life in a mosquito. And Ross set ... out to discover what ... mosquito, if ... life ... inhabited, and what ... if any ... with ... and how it passed, if it did pass, from ... mosquito belly into the ... blood. His ... to ... mosquitoes on the blood of malaria patients, and then after some time, to dissect ... and hunt for the plasmodium. He took about two ... to examine thoroughly each mosquito, and ... infinite patience ... to carry ... some ... search.

From the ... Ross got no ... ment, for many ... months his search was ... and ... was ... to abandon his ... in ... of ... India he ... a ... after ... day after day, week after week. The last ... of his ... was cracked, the ... were rusted with the sweat which poured ... his ... he was tortured by ... and ... for ... of ... his ... stations.

... patients and ... finally they ... had been ... for about two years ... about 1,000 mosquitoes, when in ... 1897, in the ... of ... dappled wings ... (Anopheles stephensi) which he had never examined before. He studied some curious cells ... the ... of blood pigments ... was quite enough to assure a ... that ... was ... a ... stage in the ... and that ... was ... in the ... of ... he tracked the ... of the mosquito, which was more than half ... battle ... remained ... only ... discover how the ... passed from the insect to the man. Not ... later ... to ... the ... of ... of ... and to ... in the case of ... malaria was ... in the mosquito.

... and ... a ...

... SE ... in ... in Uganda ... arrival in the ... from the ... which ... on ... and ... bungalows adopted by ... and standing in ... where ... and the bungalow ... which he was ... a ... which is as ... as the Mediterranean and yet ... but ... as smooth as a billiard ball, but ... spring ... suddenly ... seas with ... hor ... in the Lake steamers ... the ... as those in ... during a ...

One Sunday morning I watched from the veranda a storm sweep the lake. A strong wind blew ... clouds ... as ... but suddenly something ... a ... phantasm for ... and ... and ... such ... to ... and I found ... of a ... Presently this ... the storm clouds swept by the ... again, as ... dropped ... and soon all was ... once more.

Bandits, says ... the ... Gazette issued by the South African ... and Industries ... on ... for the first ... after ... should be lowered ... about ... evaporated. The ... chamber ... with the steam ... at ... running at about ... revolutions, ... The ... air over the ... who ... of ... in each ... of which ... The ... to the ... a ... above the ... just ... At ... required.



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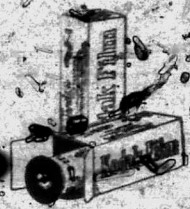
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KENYA AND UGANDA TRADE IN 1928.

Further Items of Imports.

In continuation of the details given last week, we append this further list of imports into Kenya and Uganda during 1928.

Consignment of Swiss Land Supplies.—Swiss land supplies, £1,200, Belgium £1,215, and the U.S.A. £2,000, out of a total of £4,415.

Copper.—Germany shared this item between them, the former being credited with 42 tons, worth £3,983, and the latter with 3,833 lbs. of Government account, worth £1,413, with 43 tons, worth £4,917, out of a total import of 80 tons, valued at £10,307, out of Germany's 80 tons, valued at £8,260, in 1927.

China.—U.K., 321 tons, value £10,326, of which 28 tons value £17,484, were imported by Government.

Iron.—U.K., £17,484, Germany £3,886, and Belgium £1,050, value £20,420.

Disinfectants and Insecticides.—Total imports were 11,200, valued at £10,221, of which U.K. contributed £6,160, Government account £3,510, Germany £4,000, and Belgium £1,035. The figures were much larger than in 1927, when U.K. contributed £5,313 and Germany £2,787.

Engraving.—Total £2,243, 55,000, Britain supplying £4,500, Government account £2,407, Germany £3,377, Belgium £1,024, and Japan £2,765.

Electrical Goods and Engines.

Wires, Cables, and Apparatus Specified.—U.K. was credited with £2,100, out of a total of £7,252,28, Government £1,742, £2,285, worth from the U.K. and £5,000 from the U.S.A. In 1927, the Government spent £2,331 on these goods from U.K.

Electric Fans and Generators.—Great Britain maintained supremacy in this class, with an out of a total of £1,112, Government £1,000, being valued at £3,404.

Engines, Internal Combustion, but for vehicles.—The U.K. is the only competitor with the United States; U.K. £2,024, U.S.A. £2,000, out of a total of £4,024. Germany, which imported 21, was credited with only £5,000.

Engines, Steam, and Diesels.—U.K., £14,051, Germany £2,119, and Belgium £1,000, total of £17,170. In 1927, the figures were £12,000, £2,051, and £1,200 respectively.

Wires and Cables.—The 7,223 lbs. imported to the year of 1928, U.K. contributed £3,826 (£3,225 in 1927), other British possessions £5,770, Germany £1,032, Belgium £1,223, and Egypt £1,070. The total value was practically the same as in 1927—£12,214, which seems strange in view of the urgent need for manures in Kenya.

Fuel Oil.—The 20,547 imperial gallons, valued at £101,000, 10,267, 543 gallons, valued at £52,232, came from Persia, and 2,000, 000 gallons, valued at £37,695, from the Dutch East Indies.

Galvanised Sheets.

Both in corrugated and in flat sheets the U.K. was supreme, Belgium being the only competitor, contributed £K £132,600 worth out of £133,132, flat, U.K. £7,700, out of £7,170.

Glass, Heavy, Plate, etc.—U.K. £10,000, Government account £8,124, out of a total of £18,124. The U.K. beat Germany with a total of £2,785, against Germany's £2,227. Total import £20,031, valued at £16,085. Government spent £1,200 on Japanese glass goods.

Glass, Window, and Sheet.—Germany, which led in 1927 with £1,100, ousted by the U.S.A. which sent £1,200 worth, against Germany's £600. Total imports £3,700.

Glass, Plate, Domestic.—U.K. £1,077, Germany £722, out of a total of £1,800.

Glass, Plate and Sheet.—Cheap glass came from Belgium—281,332 square feet, valued at £5,387, and better qualities from the U.K.—447,480 sq. ft., valued at £8,306, of which £2,312 was on Government account, total £10,703.

Glass, Unspecified.—U.K. £54, Government £3,680, out of a total of £59,170.

Wires, Refr., etc.—1,203 were imported from the U.K. in a value of £2,348, and £224 from Germany, valued at £2,124, £14,546.

Hardware, other than hollow ware.—U.K. £6,100, Government £1,011, total £7,111.

Hats, Caps, etc.—Italy £7,373 (£2,258 in 1927), Czechoslovakia £3,541 (£2,020 in 1927), India and Burma £3,700 (£2,703 in 1927), U.K. £3,480 (£2,727 in 1927), and Germany £2,452 (£8,131 in 1927). Total £21,747.

Hollow Ware, not enamelled.—U.K. £1,380, Germany £133, total £1,513, but Government imported in addition £3,731 worth from U.K.

Hollow Ware, enamelled.—The total of 6,000 tons, to the value of £10,553, was more than double that of 1927. Germany led with £1,226 worth (£1,557 in 1927); the U.K. came Japan with £1,500 (£2,111 in 1927), since various ports of Europe—£2,023, U.K. £3,113 (total £2,037 imported by Government, making about the same total as in 1927), Belgium £2,002 and Holland £2,287.

Industrial Machinery.

Industrial Machinery.—Out of a total of 3,032 tons, valued at £12,000, the U.K. contributed 1,682 tons, valued at £7,000, the U.S.A. 78 tons, valued at £3,405, and Germany 201 tons, valued at £12,281. In addition the Government imported 20 tons, worth £787, from U.K. and Belgium, value £3,474, from the U.S.A.

Implement and Tools.—Total £2,560, of which U.K. contributed £2,175, U.S.A. £18,155, Germany £3,370, Australia £2,579, and Canada £2,772. Additional Government imports were £1,070, worth from the U.K. and £1,212 from the Union of South Africa.

Iron and Steel Manufactures, Home Consumed.—Home consumption accounted for 11,628 tons, valued at £79,040, of which U.K. was credited with £69,706, Germany with £2,007, and the U.S.A. with £7,827, but in addition the Government account figured at £60,414 from U.K. and £1,003 from the U.S.A.

Iron Bars and Sinks.—India and Burma £21,174, valued at £25,502, out of a total of £27,000, valued at £255,300.

Wires, other than telephone.—Germany has a big market with £1,204 worth, valued at £1,000, out of a total import of £1,001 worth, valued at £1,000.

(To be continued.)

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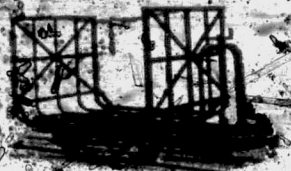
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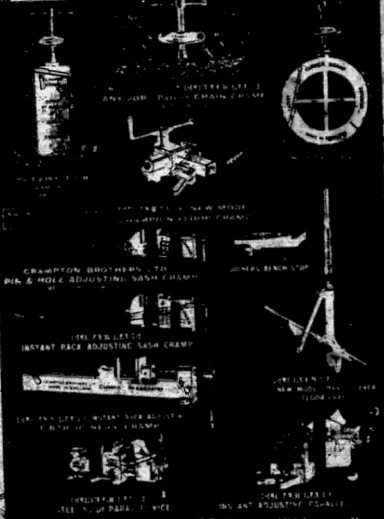
NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to Section 188 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Company shall be held at the offices of Messrs. P. D. Leake & Co., 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, on Friday the 5th July 1929, at twelve o'clock noon.

NOTICE is hereby also given that the Creditors of the above named Company are required on or before the 5th day of July 1929, to send their names and addresses, and particulars of their claims, and the names and addresses of their solicitors, if any, to Mr. P. D. Leake, F.C.A., of 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice sent from the said liquidator, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be appointed by the said notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit and distribution of the assets of the said Company.

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Some months ago one of the leading confectionery manufacturing concerns of this country, anxious to test the quality of the unadulterated Somaliland product, obtained a consignment direct from the gum Arabs, and, to their surprise, found specks of gold in the samples. Gum collection in Somaliland is very primitive and, as often is not the gum is picked off the ground from which it may be assumed to come. At least of the gum-producing areas are gold-bearing. For the sake of British Somaliland, it is hoped that a good gold strike may result from a chance discovery.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE SERVICE LEAGUE

Fourth Biennial Conference Held in London.

The admirable mission of the Empire Service League is one of the main objects of the fourth biennial conference of the British Empire Service League, which was opened in London this week by Mr. Amery, and to which delegates came from ex-Service organizations in eighteen Dominions, Colonies, and Protectorates.

The League, said Mr. Amery, was a brotherhood of remembrance, which was not likely to stay the view now current in literature and on the stage that all the sufferings of the War were the result of blundering incompetence on the part of comfortable people at headquarters or to ill-behaved or stupid politicians. With their opinions none of them would wish for war again, but true peace, like true charity, began at home and international peace could best come through performance of the nearest duty of work for the Empire.

Addressing the Fleet Lord Jellicoe, who was re-elected Grand President, mentioned the interesting fact that, though the War ceased eleven years ago, all the constituent associations, including the British Legion, were making progress. There was, she believed, great possibilities in the Oversea Empire, and through its thousands of branches at home and abroad the League could educate the public, by teaching the respect of Empire, preference and contribution in selecting the best type of immigrant.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY PLANS

At the annual general meeting of the Royal Geographical Society held on Monday, Colonel Sir Charles Close, the President, made several references to East Africa, mentioning that the Society had made a small grant to allow Mr. J. B. Leakey to take with him his brother for geographical work in Kenya, and the important aerial survey operations conducted in Northern Rhodesia, in which more than 10,000 and square miles had been surveyed on the scale of 1:250,000. The President stated that the building of a new lecture hall and library was contemplated. The lecture theatre would seat 200 people and the whole scheme would cost about £10,000.

BOOSTING ABYSSINIAN MINERALS

CERTAIN minerals Journal has for weeks past indulged in extravagant predictions of the immense profits likely to be earned by a syndicate reputed to have obtained a number of very valuable concessions in Abyssinia for the working of platinum, gold, and other metals. Many Africans, at least will now be convinced by the flamboyant language and by the prospect of easy money which the journal's readers are urged to grasp. They would, we are sure, be better employed in grasping, rightly, the same money.

THIS HECTIC WEEK IN LONDON.

Four Unusually Crowded Days.

The last four days of this week have been crowded with functions of particular interest to many East Africans, a number of whom will have wished to attend two engagements at the same time! As many of our readers have served in both East and West Africa, West African arrangements are included in the following list:

Friday - British Empire Service League Luncheon, beginning of the Fourth Biennial Congress of Empire Rooms, 10 a.m.

Royal Geographical Society annual general meeting, Raffles Hall, at 3 p.m., and a special dinner at the same hall, starting at 8.15 p.m.

Tuesday - British Empire Service League Dinner at the Grosvenor, the Prince of Wales presiding. Sudan Dinner, Hotel Victoria. Gold Mine Dinner, Hotel Victoria.

Wednesday - African Society Reception to meet the Hon. Mr. G. C. B. M. Z. M. at the Hotel Victoria, 10, Northumberland Avenue, from 4 to 6 p.m. The Hon. Mr. Z. M. the President of the Society, received by the members.

Annual Meeting of the African Society, at the Imperial Institute, with the Hon. Mr. Z. M. as the speaker.

Thursday - Church and State Dinner at the Grosvenor, and a special dinner at the Grosvenor, the Prince of Wales presiding. Sudan Dinner, Hotel Victoria. Gold Mine Dinner, Hotel Victoria.

M. J. H. ... and Kenya to publish ... and the ... while Administrator of the ...

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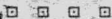


EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU

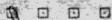
"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the sole service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information which readers are willing to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

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

Great activity in the building trade continues to be reported from East Africa generally.



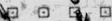
A new Nyasaland Ordinance exempts Native widows from the payment of hut and poll tax.



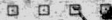
Merchants are circulating freely in Uganda, village trade life reported to be doing very good business.



The Sultan Government proposes to build a new cotton ginnery in Port Sudan at a cost of about £60,000.



The Rhodesian Selection Trust Company is issuing to shareholders 703,495 shares of 5s each at 10s per share.



The Governor of Nyasaland has granted proposals for an expenditure of £62,000 on road construction during 1929 and 1931.



It is now estimated that Kenya exports of coffee and sisal this year will be about 5,000 cwt. and 1,250 tons respectively.



The nineteenth annual conference of the Uganda Planters' Association was held in Kampala on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of last week.



Of the total trade imports of £2,098,000, Tanganyika during January, Great Britain's share was only 39% compared with 47% during January 1928.



The acting governor of Tanganyika Territory has sanctioned a bus station being kept open for a period of eight years after the opening of the station.

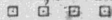


The police stations at Balamoyo, Igaha, Kongozi, Iranti, Nmanure, Papiwa, Songea, Ujiji, and Uteke have been closed by the Tanganyika authorities.

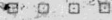


The drawback of clove duties, which was allowed in respect of cloves worked by the authorized agent of an approved vanilla manufacturer, is to be continued to June 30, 1930.

At the end of July last year 3,800 acres were under tea in the Kiambu district of Kenya. It is estimated that 2,000 acres will have been put under that crop before the end of July next.



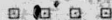
Gulamali Koorjee has retired from the partnership of Gulamali Koorjee, Devraj Hirjee, Jivraj, and Ishwarbhai Khushalbhai Patel, trading as The Colonial Blankets & Syndicate Company, Nairobi.



Access from Nairobi to the gold mines on Tanganyika border near Lake Victoria is greatly facilitated by the construction of an iron and concrete bridge across the Kuja river. The bridge is over 100 ft. long and is of the span.



Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) declared an interim dividend for the half-year ended March 31 at the rate of 8% on the Cumulative Preference Shares and at the rate of 4% on the "A" and "B" shares, less tax in each case. The dividends will be paid on July 15.



The acreage under European cultivation in Nyasaland increased from 60,923 acres in 1927 to 62,230 acres in 1928, in spite of a decrease of 2,527 acres under tobacco and 1,500 acres under cotton. 36% of the acreage under European cultivation in 1928 was under tobacco.



We referred recently to the report of Colonel R. B. Turner, Trade Commissioner in Nairobi of the Union of South Africa, on the prospects of the East African markets. We now publish extracts from the report appeared in the April issue of the *Commercial and Industrial Gazette*, issued by the South African Board of Trade and Industries.



The current monthly review of Barclays Bank states:

Congo—The total area planted under cotton in 1928 was 284 acres, for an increase of 22% over last year. **Tanganyika**—Gold production during 1928 totalled 16,008 fine ounces, against 8,170 fine ounces in the previous year.

Northern Rhodesia—Mining operations along the Congo border continue to be highly encouraging and trade in that Territory has been fairly brisk. For the first seven months of 1928, Northern Rhodesia's imports were valued at £2,219,500, compared with £1,883,502 in the corresponding period of 1927.

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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS

At last week's auction, the demand for East African coffees was irregular, but prices were practically unchanged.

Table listing coffee prices for Kenya, including categories like 'A' size, B size, C, Peaberry, and London-graded, with prices in shillings and pence.

Table listing coffee prices for Tanganyika, including categories like 'A' size, B size, C, Peaberry, and London-graded.

Table listing coffee prices for Uganda, including categories like Brownish and white, Robusta, London-cleared, and Peaberry.

Table listing coffee prices for Togo, including categories like First size, Second size, Third size, Pale, and Peaberry.

London stocks of East African coffee on June 27 totalled 15,247 bags, compared with 15,200 on the corresponding date of last year.

Beavers - The value of beaver skins has risen to a value of four shillings per pound, and the value of beaver tails has risen to one shilling and sixpence per pound.

Cocoa - The value of cocoa beans has risen to a value of one shilling and sixpence per pound, and the value of cocoa shells has risen to one shilling and sixpence per pound.

Boxall and Co. - The value of Boxall and Co. products has risen to a value of one shilling and sixpence per pound, and the value of Boxall and Co. products has risen to one shilling and sixpence per pound.

Various other market reports and prices for different commodities.

Various other market reports and prices for different commodities, including tea and coffee.

Various other market reports and prices for different commodities, including tea and coffee.

In their last weekly report Messrs. R. O. Menzies and Co. state that the consignment of Kenya tea which was marketed last week consisted of 20 chests B.P.S., choppy open leaf, light in color but with pungent, to chests of B.P., small, choppy leaf, nice in appearance but rather light, 4 chests of B.C.P., fair color and very pungent, 2 chests of Orange Pekoe, black wiry, but rather mixed. All the teas were well packed, they said. Mr. Travancore says that they have a slightly scented character quite their own. The quality no other African tea could compare with this Kenya shipment, and it is clear that the manufacture of the tea is in capable and experienced hands. The process justifies the leaves room for improvement in grading, and the B.C.P. could have the leaf extracted, while the Orange Pekoe might be more tightly rolled and more regular.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISE

Messrs. Marshall, Sons & Co. Ltd., members of Gainsborough, have opened a new office at 17, Abchurch Lane, Birmingham.

Subscription information for 'EAST AFRICA' magazine, including rates for annual and single copies.

Tiger Brand Cheese advertisement featuring an illustration of a tiger in a basket and text describing the product as 'THE BODY-BUILDER'.

TEA GROWING IN ABYSSINIA.

Practically a Kenia Planter.

MR. GEORGE HOWLAND, who will be well known to the Kenia readers of our paper, the pioneer tea planter of Kenya, is currently engaged in Abyssinia with the object of establishing native tea plantations in suitable parts of the country. He took with him a large quantity of tea seed from Assam, some Bondo estates in Assam, and a portion in Assam, the whole a quantity of 3,000 seeds. In the latter district Mr. Howland estimated that there were 1,000 acres of suitable land for tea. At the present time he has the Kafia border, the rainfall was an excess of 80 inches during the year 1919, was over 100 inches. Mr. Howland has sown away sixteen small plots of tea seed, each containing 100 seeds. He convinced himself, however, that tea can be successfully grown in Abyssinia. Mr. Howland is anxious for one or two other companies to put themselves in such ventures, or which a limited number of satisfactory ones, as would, he believes, be obtained. Mr. Howland will, however, unfortunately not participate in such a project himself, since he is leaving England at an early date for British Columbia.

WHITE SETTLEMENT IN TANGANYIKA

and Sale in the Ususi District.

Twenty-nine parcels of agricultural land in the Ususi District of the Mbeza District of the Tanganyika Territory were sold by auction at Mbeza on June 20. The parcels were in areas from 10 to 200 acres, and the total area was 1,000 acres. The parcels were sold for the purpose of settling white settlers in the district. The parcels were sold for the purpose of settling white settlers in the district. The parcels were sold for the purpose of settling white settlers in the district.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS

Mails for the East Africa, Tanganyika and Zanzibar are closed at 10.15 on June 27. Mails for East Africa, Tanganyika and Zanzibar are closed at 10.15 on June 27. Mails for East Africa, Tanganyika and Zanzibar are closed at 10.15 on June 27.

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

BRITISH INDIA.

June 27. Port Said homeward, June 27.
 June 28. Port Said homeward, June 28.
 June 29. Port Said homeward, June 29.
 June 30. Port Said homeward, June 30.
 June 31. Port Said homeward, June 31.

GERMAN-GERMAN.

June 27. Aden for East Africa, June 27.
 June 28. Aden for East Africa, June 28.
 June 29. Aden for East Africa, June 29.
 June 30. Aden for East Africa, June 30.
 June 31. Aden for East Africa, June 31.

HOLLAND AFRICA.

June 27. Cape Town homeward, June 27.
 June 28. Cape Town homeward, June 28.
 June 29. Cape Town homeward, June 29.
 June 30. Cape Town homeward, June 30.
 June 31. Cape Town homeward, June 31.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

June 27. Genoa for East Africa, June 27.
 June 28. Genoa for East Africa, June 28.
 June 29. Genoa for East Africa, June 29.
 June 30. Genoa for East Africa, June 30.
 June 31. Genoa for East Africa, June 31.

UNION CASTLE.

June 27. Southampton for East Africa, June 27.
 June 28. Southampton for East Africa, June 28.
 June 29. Southampton for East Africa, June 29.
 June 30. Southampton for East Africa, June 30.
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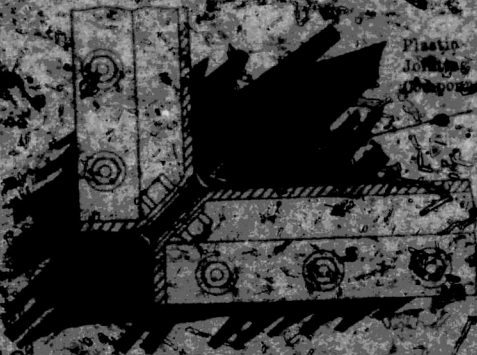


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This is a most valuable contribution to the knowledge of the continent of Africa, and I think most of us in regard to the advertisement, which are in themselves most interesting. I can only wish it had been published in time to allow me to contribute to my recent report of the territories. Sir Alfred Sharpe.

This comprehensive work reflects great credit on its compiler. It can only be said that there is no other publication extant in which so much information about the lesser-known parts of East Africa can be obtained. The illustrations are good and well chosen, the price is very reasonable, and the book is excellently produced. It should prove of great value to all who are interested in the territories mentioned. The African World.

It is a most valuable contribution to the knowledge of the continent of Africa, and I think most of us in regard to the advertisement, which are in themselves most interesting. I can only wish it had been published in time to allow me to contribute to my recent report of the territories. Sir Alfred Sharpe.

To non-subscribers copies of "Eastern Africa Today" are available at 6/- post free from Sost Akhmet, 91, Great Northfield Street, London, W.C.1.