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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

THE EAST AFRICAN JOURNAL

THURSDAY, 29 SEPTEMBER 1909



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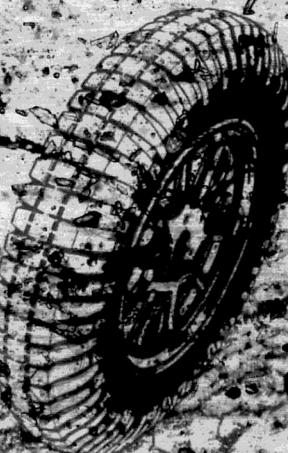
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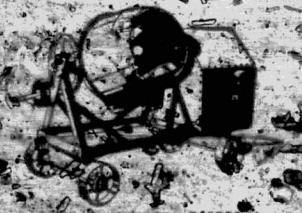
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WEEKLY JOURNAL

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1909

Annual Subscription 50/- Postage

Registered at the General Post Office, London, as a newspaper

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY E. B. DELSON.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES
43, Titchfield Street, Ward Street, London, W.C.
Telephone: Holborn 7370. Telegraph: "Africawards"

Official Organ of the British

Confederation of Associations of Kenya
Associated Provinces of East Africa
Colonial Planners Union of Kenya and East Africa
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KENYA'S DEBT TO JACOB BARTH.

It is a remarkable fact that the British Government has been regularly defaulting in its debts to the leading German banking firm of Jacob Barth and Sons since the first days of our commercial connexion. First comes the loan of £10,000,000 to build the Uganda railway, which will connect Uganda with the Soudan. Then follows the loan of £1,000,000 to the British South Africa Company to help it in the war against the Boers.

After these two debts had been incurred by the Colony, Barth and Sons were compelled to wait more than two years before they received payment. When, however, they did receive payment, they did not receive payment in full, as there was a portion of the debt still outstanding.

In 1903, when the Colony of Kenya was established as a whole, the East African Legislative Council would repeatedly deplore the want of money in the Exchequer, and the Government in the St James' Palace, instead of the State House in Nairobi, would be faced with the acute financial situation of the United Kingdom. The Governor, Sir Edward Stirling, however, had stated in his annual report to the House of Commons that he had received no urgent message from the Colonial Office, his predecessor, Sir George Hillier, having left the country in 1902, the date of the formation of the Colony, to London. By the end of 1903, however, the Colony was in a state of financial emergency, so that the Colonial Secretary in London was compelled to telegraph to the Admiralty to enquire whether the Admiralty's position was one of sufficient strength and depth which he might rely upon. The Admiralty's answer was, "Sufficient." But the Admiralty was undoubtedly the public which, with garrulous enthusiasm, could work up the details in their imagination. And, indeed, in 1903, Sir Jacob Barth was able to give a sum considerable to the mineral resources of the Colony.

Its colonization had started, as already mentioned, in 1902, in keeping with the British's conception of the British Empire should not withhold from the Commonwealth its Colonies. It also followed the policy of giving freehold titles to the settlers. The settlers contracted for their land for a sum determined by the value of the land per acre. In addition, they had to pay a sum for the value of their land and a further sum for the cost of their building, which was also to be determined by the value of the land per acre. The settlers were given a period of 20 years to pay off their debts. After that period, they could sell their land to the British Government at the original price.

Such a plan, however, was not popular with the settlers, who preferred to have their debts paid off in instalments. They also preferred to have the right to sell their land to the British Government at a lower price than the original price. This was because the British Government was not willing to pay off the debts of the settlers at a lower price than the original price. The settlers, therefore, had to pay off their debts to the British Government at a higher price than the original price. This was because the British Government was not willing to pay off the debts of the settlers at a higher price than the original price.

ADVENTURE IN NORTHERN RHODESIA BY CAR

Published by the Times North Road
Special Edition for "East Africa"
By Captain S. Capgood.

We started from the military camp at Lusaka on Saturday morning. We had arranged to meet Mr. Mofat, the missionary from the Chitabu Mission, at the first miles to the north of Lusaka. We followed the road and then struck the railway line which we had just come across. At this point we found the remains of Mr. Mofat, who had been buried there. He had laid down his life for the cause.

Kashima, Constituted a small town, so we stopped to have a meal. We had a good meal, prepared by our cook. We had a good time there, and I do not think the men were too bad. They were very friendly, though some of them were not very good. They were all from the Scotch. We had a good time there, and a good time coming along. We stopped about four hours at the Hotel Bankha, where we obtained the necessary supplies.

We set off again, and after a short time we came to the first of the many water holes. There was a small stream, and we crossed it. We had to wade through the water, and it was very cold. We continued on, and after a few more miles we came to another water hole. This one was larger, and we had to wade through it. We continued on, and after a few more miles we came to another water hole. This one was larger, and we had to wade through it.

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The night was very dark, and we could not see anything. We made our way through the darkness, and finally reached the water hole. The water was very cold, and we had to wade through it. We continued on, and after a few more miles we came to another water hole. This one was larger, and we had to wade through it.

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The Bush Telegraph.





in the work of the slaves. The men and women, about one thousand in number, were probably all Negroes. They worked from morning until night, consisting of two hours of work and one hour of rest. At the end of each day they were given their dinner, which was composed of beans, corn meal, and molasses. In addition to the food given them, the slaves were allowed to have a small amount of bacon or salt pork. They were not permitted to leave the plantation without permission, and the overseer would often go after them to see that they did not do so. If any slave was found to be absent without permission, he would be beaten. The overseer was an intelligent man, and knew the language of the slaves well. He was always greedily accumulating. He wedge in every point of view. He had his hands full, and it was difficult to get him to let go of any scraps, or any piece of meat that he had taken. He was avaricious and greedy, and it was difficult to get him to let go of any scraps, or any piece of meat that he had taken. He was avaricious and greedy, and it was difficult to get him to let go of any scraps, or any piece of meat that he had taken. He was avaricious and greedy, and it was difficult to get him to let go of any scraps, or any piece of meat that he had taken. He was avaricious and greedy, and it was difficult to get him to let go of any scraps, or any piece of meat that he had taken. He was avaricious and greedy, and it was difficult to get him to let go of any scraps, or any piece of meat that he had taken. He was avaricious and greedy, and it was difficult to get him to let go of any scraps, or any piece of meat that he had taken.

The overseer was a cruel and inhuman master, and it was difficult to get him to let go of any scraps, or any piece of meat that he had taken. He was avaricious and greedy, and it was difficult to get him to let go of any scraps, or any piece of meat that he had taken. He was avaricious and greedy, and it was difficult to get him to let go of any scraps, or any piece of meat that he had taken. He was avaricious and greedy, and it was difficult to get him to let go of any scraps, or any piece of meat that he had taken. He was avaricious and greedy, and it was difficult to get him to let go of any scraps, or any piece of meat that he had taken. He was avaricious and greedy, and it was difficult to get him to let go of any scraps, or any piece of meat that he had taken. He was avaricious and greedy, and it was difficult to get him to let go of any scraps, or any piece of meat that he had taken. He was avaricious and greedy, and it was difficult to get him to let go of any scraps, or any piece of meat that he had taken. He was avaricious and greedy, and it was difficult to get him to let go of any scraps, or any piece of meat that he had taken. He was avaricious and greedy, and it was difficult to get him to let go of any scraps, or any piece of meat that he had taken. He was avaricious and greedy, and it was difficult to get him to let go of any scraps, or any piece of meat that he had taken. He was avaricious and greedy, and it was difficult to get him to let go of any scraps, or any piece of meat that he had taken. He was avaricious and greedy, and it was difficult to get him to let go of any scraps, or any piece of meat that he had taken. He was avaricious and greedy, and it was difficult to get him to let go of any scraps, or any piece of meat that he had taken.

Manufacturing Port of the Monastier

The Monastier is a small town located on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean, about one hundred miles south of the city of Dakar. It is situated on a rocky peninsula, with a small harbor. The town is built on a hill, and the houses are mostly made of stone. The streets are narrow and winding, and the houses are closely packed together. The town is a center for the manufacture of cotton, and the cotton is sent to the port of Dakar for exportation. The town is also a center for the manufacture of sugar, and the sugar is sent to the port of Dakar for exportation. The town is also a center for the manufacture of tobacco, and the tobacco is sent to the port of Dakar for exportation. The town is also a center for the manufacture of coffee, and the coffee is sent to the port of Dakar for exportation. The town is also a center for the manufacture of tea, and the tea is sent to the port of Dakar for exportation. The town is also a center for the manufacture of cotton, and the cotton is sent to the port of Dakar for exportation. The town is also a center for the manufacture of sugar, and the sugar is sent to the port of Dakar for exportation. The town is also a center for the manufacture of tobacco, and the tobacco is sent to the port of Dakar for exportation. The town is also a center for the manufacture of coffee, and the coffee is sent to the port of Dakar for exportation. The town is also a center for the manufacture of tea, and the tea is sent to the port of Dakar for exportation.

The Lagoon, Fins

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THE BLACK FEDERALISTS OF AFRICA

BY SAMUEL COOPER, JR.

THE Federalists of Africa have established two kinds of governments in their territories and exhibited them throughout the world as models of good government. These two systems of government are the Federalists' system and the Government of the Black Federalists.

The Federalists' system is the one that has been adopted by the first east African nations.

The Black Federalists' system is the one that has been adopted by the second east African nation, the United States of America. This is the system that has been adopted by the Black Federalists.

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A Definite Attrition of Producers

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IS THE NATIVE A BRITISH SUBJECT?

Editor, Native of the Film Court Report

All the evidence to the contrary, there are two or three hundred suggested maximum numbers of natives in the area, just below the Equator, who do not think that they have been born British subjects. This is due to the fact that their original language is Kikuyu, and they are Kikuyus. Thus if they are Kikuyus, they are not British subjects.

There is one other consideration. The film production companies were allowed to establish equipment and make use of it without permission. This would be the case with a native according to a law on several counts. It has also been mentioned that the parties concerned do many other things and that these speak largely for the country.

There is another point. The British company does not care what they do. They can do what they like in countries alone.

That of course is not true, but foreign producer to export from Britain to Africa must go through a company which is ready. That is distinctly in the public interest, because it is easier to control the product of that country.

Loopholes in present censorship

Mr. H. S. Bell, the British Consul, has written that film made in India, Africa, or elsewhere for native consumption cannot be censored by the British Consul or other British authorities. This is because films of India, or even those made in India, do not affect his understanding of the conditions of our race and when he comes himself he will not be affected by the policies of British India. He found that those in the international cinema experiments in the audience which he saw were more than sufficient for the British Consul's protection of his subjects. As far as Africa is concerned, the situation is rather mixed. In Kenya, for instance, there is no censorship at all and for this reason the censor has left Africa without much examination of the pictures, although such a country, we have heard in the British Press, has done a great deal of damage to its own people, but it is difficult to say whether these specific cases of the last months have been responsible, which may be more directly for securing its record as a film colony, or, rather, unsatisfactory in its record in another country.

M. Gherardi gave us the name Mr. John British, to whom he had seen in London two or three years ago, and which contained a scene showing fighting between Redskins and the early American settlers, which, in the opinion of the incidents in this book, story and beginning of a seeming war, was shot in England. But when that same man, Dr. Gherardi, himself, told me that the war between these Americans and Indians really had been fought, I could not believe it. It is thousands of miles from such wars as shot been fought. This incident created quite a stir in the opinion of Natives, who have to see the picture repeated, as was phototo the masses, as the Negroes, who claim that the country of their ancestors, from which they came, had been won by force, and they themselves had been taken away. That is what has been done in Africa.

With the exception of the few that I have seen, I have seen all the scenes and they are the same as the ones that were repeated, as was phototo the masses, as the Negroes, who claim that the country of their ancestors, from which they came, had been won by force, and they themselves had been taken away. That is what has been done in Africa.

It is, however, of a different type, as well as the rest of the world, the only difference being that the ruling of the British Government must give way to the desire of the natives. Mr. Pilley, our Consul, said that if he were a British subject, he would not stay in Kenya, because it is not a British subject, and the meaning of it is that he is not a British subject. So the result was introduced into Great Britain with the name of East African British-made movies. It was during the month of June on Christmas Day that the first film, a movie of non-British origin, was introduced into the country. It was a British film. Mr. H. S. Bell, the British Consul, has recently returned to this country from Africa. Mr. Bell was refused the benefits of the special exemption for the role, because he has told us that the Native and Arab characters who took part in this picture were less not to be British subjects. It is a silly time for a native to fight, if he is not to be told in the paper that he is.

HAVE ANIMALS A SIXTH SENSE?

Editor, Native of the Film Court Report

When reading the correspondence which has been written in other papers, it appears that very little regard is given to the possible possibility of six sense, the wild animal's ability to tell the first African land owner of his sickness. Evidence has suggested to us that this sense, in connection with hearing of animals, is much more reasonable explanation than telepathy. Human beings have the heat-sensor, having a very limited range, their ears being able to receive about a few octaves above or below which sounds are lost to them. Only seldom is it that animals can hear in different ranges, as for instance, a deer which shows and acts as though it is impelled to move, may be actually doing so which is quite out of the animal's power. In other words, the animal does not hear the sound which it has been educated to hear, or the sound which has been given to it.

How does the idea appeal to our readers? We shall be very pleased to receive correspondence on the subject.



DARKEN SKIES IN AFRICA—POLLUTION BY STRIKE BATHROOMS WHICH ARE NOT WASHED OUT

IVASALAND PLANTERS CONSIDER THE POSITION OF EMPIRE TOBACCO

Recommendations of the Sub-Committee Association.

In view of the action of the South African Government in the suspension of association of Vyasaland planters and a decision to split up the South African tobacco crop, which was adopted by the Convention, the following recommendations of a sub-committee of the Vyasaland Association:

What's the responsibility for over-production?

The stock of unpriced tobacco in Germany at the end of 1914 and 1915 was as follows:—
1914 1915
Stocks in bonded stocks thus increased by 12% in the year under survey. During that year consumption decreased from bonds, probably, by 10% (the increase was not in proportion to production). The standard stocks of tobacco in Germany and on the other years diminished to a much smaller extent than the increase in production. This shows that the market is not saturated with tobacco.

The primary task has now been brought about by the interdictary decisions of the producers' associations. But, in view of the fact that there are no statistics available on the export of tobacco from Rhodesia, it is difficult to say exactly how many markets are being supplied. It is, however, evident that the market is saturated with tobacco, even with brokers; but the only representative of the tobacco industry to whom

the tobacco market stands on its feet is the advice given at Harare. The market there was "fairly good" and "in sight of sufficient supplies and continuity of contracts" as to its extensive use. Experiments on this question were carried out in 1916, the results of which one can submit to the Home trade was that there, "since the market is fairly satisfactory, the demand for tobacco is still as great as ever." In this connection it is interesting to note that the tobacco market in Rhodesia has not been extended beyond the boundaries of the country.

Producers Cannot Understand.

Representatives of British and German tobacco trade in South Africa and the adjacent areas advised only one who was present that it would be necessary to increase the transit trade, or to find new markets elsewhere, before the excessive use of tobacco had made of the market "tight up." The market is, however, the market of the producer. Producers were given to understand that, taken advantage from those whom they regard as their competitors, they had, also, got a right of reply. The same, and they had provided a variety of circumstances in the market in which the tobacco market in Rhodesia was intended to be situated.

As a result of this annual stoppage in demand, by the effect of a reduction of the revenue, the financial effect will be seen in 1917. At the present time, Nyanza and Swaziland have a deficit, while the transit trade increased. The company, however, for 1916, it is estimated, will show the same deficit. Since 1910 will show the same deficit, when money is sent to the security bank, there would be no orders for tobacco. Some in the market, however, would buy tobacco though at a high price.

Such a state of affairs, according to the above, cannot be maintained, of necessity, by a reduction in the tobacco duty, but, if anything, in the decrease in the quantity of tobacco produced, so that the market is not saturated.

This product cannot compete with foreign tobacco and experienced manufacturers could not afford to compete with products which they were unable to produce. The effect of the high tobacco duty is to reduce the amount of production, and to limit the amount of tobacco produced.

Recommendations.

From the outset the Sub-Committee agreed that the best method of presenting a picture of the subject of the tobacco crop was to treat it under the following heads:—
(a) The absence of information concerning production and consumption, differences in the types of information obtained, the information received and the sources of information.

(b) What is the responsibility for over-production? The stock of unpriced tobacco in Germany at the end of 1914 and 1915 was as follows:—
1914 1915
Stocks in bonded stocks thus increased by 12% in the year under survey. During that year consumption decreased from bonds, probably, by 10% (the increase was not in proportion to production). The standard stocks of tobacco in Germany and on the other years diminished to a much smaller extent than the increase in production. This shows that the market is not saturated with tobacco.

SECTION A.

(a) The Sub-Committee is of the opinion that a committee should be formed for the presentation of the following information:—
1. The market of Rhodesia. Sub-Committee recommends that a committee should be formed.

(b) The market of the Empire and its colonies.
1. The market of Rhodesia. Sub-Committee recommends that a committee should be formed for the sale and disposal of Vyasaland and Rhodesian tobacco; whether such markets be within the Empire or in foreign countries.

(c) To receive and to disseminate information as to the best methods of carrying on tobacco production, to obtain and to market the same; i.e.,
(d) To send out monthly circulars and others, as may be necessary, concerning the progress and use of all empirical and practical information relating to tobacco production.

(e) To do all such things as may be necessary in the attainment of its objects.

NOTES TO MEMBERS.

(a) The Sub-Committee considered it impossible to secure the funds necessary to finance the organisation of the organisation by voluntary subscription, and it is suggested that any individual member of the organisation pay by way of a cess. However, the members shall make adequate representations to the Government, for the effect that the revenue from such cesses be paid on the same basis as the other taxes in Rhodesia. Any individual member shall have the right to withdraw his name from the organisation, the cost of which will be revenue. The organisation referred to is the South African Department of Commerce.

(b) The Sub-Committee recommends that the proposed organisation be composed of the following:—
First, members to be nominated by the Secretary of State for the Union of South Africa, and to be appointed by the Secretary of State for the Union of South Africa.
Second, members to be elected by the members.
A third, members to be nominated by the Secretary of State for the Union of South Africa, and to be appointed by the Secretary of State for the Union of South Africa.
The organisation is entitled to the services of the head of the department of agriculture provided that it should be affiliated with the Four Jameson Conventions, similar to the Vyasaland Convention, and that the Four Jameson Conventions should remain entirely separate.

(c) The Sub-Committee recommends to the Government that it be left to the representations to which Vyasaland should be advised by its members, and that the Vyasaland Conference be convened with early convenience. The Conference, however, will be held in Vyasaland, and the members of the Vyasaland Conference should be advised of the Vyasaland Conference.

**EAST AFRICAN
COMMISSION
JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD**

(Exhibit No. 67)

John Collier's report of the 2nd May 1907, on the subject of the proposal to prohibit the importation of tobacco into the colonies. The report contains a summary of the present position of the colonies, and the recommendations of the Joint Committee, and includes a copy of the original resolution of the House of Commons.

Collier's report also includes a copy of the original resolution of the House of Commons.

SEVERAL OF THE MEMBERS OF THE EAST AFRICAN BOARD WERE ABROAD OR IN HOLIDAY ON THIS OCCASION. THE SEPTEMBER COUNCIL MEETING WAS THEREFORE, BRIEFER THAN USUAL. A NUMBER OF SUBJECTS WERE DISCUSSED AND VOTED UP AND DOWN, AND VARIOUS QUESTIONS REGARDING THE QUANTITY OF TOBACCO IMPORTED INTO THE COLONIES FROM ALL FORMS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

THE POSITION OF SUGAR-MAKERS AND SUGAR-REFINERS

The Sugar-makers Association and the Sugar-Refiners Association are anxious to ascertain the effect of the proposed禁制 on the industry. The former has submitted a memorandum to the Commission, and the latter has agreed to furnish information. The Joint Committee recommended that the importation of sugar from India be prohibited. The Committee was unable to agree on the best method of dealing with the sugar question, and the matter was referred to the Sugar and Cane Committee, which will consider it at its next meeting. The Committee also recommended that the importation of sugar from South Africa be prohibited.

THE POSITION OF TOBACCO-IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

The Committee recommended that the importation of tobacco into the colonies be prohibited. The Committee also recommended that the importation of tobacco from South Africa be prohibited. The Committee also recommended that the importation of tobacco from South Africa be prohibited.

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FURTHER INVESTIGATION NECESSARY

The Committee recommended that further investigation be conducted into the question of the proposed禁制 on the importation of tobacco into the colonies. The Committee also recommended that the importation of tobacco from South Africa be prohibited.

PROPOSED RAILWAY IN SOMALI LAND

A PROPOSAL HAS BEEN MADE TO THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A RAILWAY FROM Mombasa, IN KENYA, TO THE PORT OF BORNE, IN SOMALI LAND. THE PROPOSAL IS AS FOLLOWS: THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT WOULD GIVE A SUBSIDY OF £1,000,000 FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE LINE, WHICH IS TO BE OF LENGTH 100 MILES. THE LINE IS TO BE OWNED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, AND IS TO BE OPERATED BY THE FRENCH STATE RAILWAYS. THE LINE IS TO BE OPENED IN 1912.

The French government has agreed to give a subsidy of £1,000,000 for the construction of the line, and the French state railways have accepted the proposal.

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NAIROBI CATHEDRAL BUILDING FUND

The following is a list of contributions made by the members of the NAIROBI CATHEDRAL BUILDING FUND.

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SIR EDWARD GRIGG IN AFRICA.

The African Challenge Report.

His Excellency will be as surprised as we are at the impatience in which Sir Edward Grigg has been received by our Kenyan Government. In the first place, the Colony is dependent upon its public prints for records of the agreements made by him at the Conference of the Councils on the Joint East African Bond, of which he reported to our Government it was never a question.

On His Excellency's arrival in Mombasa, *The Mombasa Times* interviewed him, and according to that newspaper's issue of August 15, 1908, he reached London at the beginning of the week, the following day being his arrival place.

On September 1st, *African Times* published a report from Mombasa, dated Aug. 28th, in which Sir Edward Grigg was quoted as saying that manufacturers in the Colony had been asked to submit their designs for a new coinage before the end of the year, and that a committee had been formed to consider the matter. This committee, he said, had the power to accept or reject any design submitted, and to decide the amount that each coin should contain of gold.

On September 2nd, *African Times* published a report of a speech made by Sir Edward Grigg at the opening of the session of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony.

On September 3rd, *African Times* published a report of a speech made by Sir Edward Grigg at the opening of the session of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony.

On September 4th, *African Times* published a report of a speech made by Sir Edward Grigg at the opening of the session of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony.

On September 5th, *African Times* published a report of a speech made by Sir Edward Grigg at the opening of the session of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony.

On September 6th, *African Times* published a report of a speech made by Sir Edward Grigg at the opening of the session of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony.

On September 7th, *African Times* published a report of a speech made by Sir Edward Grigg at the opening of the session of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony.

On September 8th, *African Times* published a report of a speech made by Sir Edward Grigg at the opening of the session of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony.

On September 9th, *African Times* published a report of a speech made by Sir Edward Grigg at the opening of the session of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony.

On September 10th, *African Times* published a report of a speech made by Sir Edward Grigg at the opening of the session of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony.

On September 11th, *African Times* published a report of a speech made by Sir Edward Grigg at the opening of the session of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony.

On September 12th, *African Times* published a report of a speech made by Sir Edward Grigg at the opening of the session of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony.

On September 13th, *African Times* published a report of a speech made by Sir Edward Grigg at the opening of the session of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony.

On September 14th, *African Times* published a report of a speech made by Sir Edward Grigg at the opening of the session of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony.

On September 15th, *African Times* published a report of a speech made by Sir Edward Grigg at the opening of the session of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony.

On September 16th, *African Times* published a report of a speech made by Sir Edward Grigg at the opening of the session of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony.

On September 17th, *African Times* published a report of a speech made by Sir Edward Grigg at the opening of the session of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony.

On September 18th, *African Times* published a report of a speech made by Sir Edward Grigg at the opening of the session of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony.

On September 19th, *African Times* published a report of a speech made by Sir Edward Grigg at the opening of the session of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony.

On September 20th, *African Times* published a report of a speech made by Sir Edward Grigg at the opening of the session of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony.

On September 21st, *African Times* published a report of a speech made by Sir Edward Grigg at the opening of the session of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony.

On September 22nd, *African Times* published a report of a speech made by Sir Edward Grigg at the opening of the session of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony.

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On September 24th, *African Times* published a report of a speech made by Sir Edward Grigg at the opening of the session of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony.

On September 25th, *African Times* published a report of a speech made by Sir Edward Grigg at the opening of the session of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony.

On September 26th, *African Times* published a report of a speech made by Sir Edward Grigg at the opening of the session of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony.

On September 27th, *African Times* published a report of a speech made by Sir Edward Grigg at the opening of the session of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony.

On September 28th, *African Times* published a report of a speech made by Sir Edward Grigg at the opening of the session of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony.

On September 29th, *African Times* published a report of a speech made by Sir Edward Grigg at the opening of the session of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony.

On September 30th, *African Times* published a report of a speech made by Sir Edward Grigg at the opening of the session of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony.

On October 1st, *African Times* published a report of a speech made by Sir Edward Grigg at the opening of the session of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony.

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With the weather.

THREE-ENGINE AIRPLANES FOR AERONAUTIC COMPANY

Coaching with Passengers about
to Start.

Sept. 17, 1928.

Mr. T. C. MACKENZIE, managing director of Wilson Airways Ltd., the private company recently incorporated in Kenya Colony, who whom we recently announced, flew down to Nairobi on Sept. 12, of the Chicago, Ill., aircraft, Abyssinian Airways, from which he left on Friday last night, and will be in our accounts within the next few weeks. He selected the airline in the two three-engined twin motor monoplanes being built in this country by his company. Captain W. H. G. White, a Royal Flying Corps pilot, Mr. Mackenzie is passing his time in the country, awaiting the arrival of the other aircraft to be supplied under the license of the Royal Aero Club, and selected the three Armstrong Siddeley engines which he believes will normally carry one passenger and four passengers in comfort. The engine selected is the same as those used in the new British-built Black Hawk. The first flight of the first aircraft will be made on Sept. 20, and the second on Sept. 21. A number of test flights will be made over the country, preparatory to flying between Nairobi and Mombasa about the 1st of September. One of the first flights will be a number of passengers from the various industries in the country, general from Nairobi, and a party of local residents. Mr. Mackenzie, in his interview, also related that he had secured the services of a qualified test pilot, and intended to have him in the country in a week or ten days. It is his intention to learn that negotiations are practically completed, so that the company can commence operations at this time, booking passengers and mail can now be arranged at any railway station in the country. Moreover, the rates are likely to be considerably less than those of the present airways.

Plans of Wilson Airways

Wilson Airways Ltd. is the name of what is to be known as K. C. A. Co. Ltd., and Mr. Bill Black, at present engaged in final discussions to secure a concession to establish a series of routes and final checkers in connection with the routes operated, will be in charge of the service. Of course, machines may be fitted up for carrying mail work, though it would be more economical to use boats, the suitable landing platforms ashore were available at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Lamu, and Pate. Sailing for mail reduces considerably the cost of mail load. Particularly as no application for any subsidy has been made to the local Government, it is unlikely we shall be compelled to charge a heavy amount of the territories visited by the provision of landing platforms at the time of opening. The calculation of the cost of the services is admitted to be difficult, as is the question of landing charges, but it will be kept right well. The company does not intend to compete directly with the South African air service, and the latter are very good, although, naturally, they are the operators of the Imperial Airways. Undoubtedly, the introduction of Wilson's service, as a feeder to the Aeroplane Service, will help to make air traffic still more popular in Nairobi and Mombasa, and also in the country generally. It is often suggested that this route to be the most suitable for long distances, years, within which time the value of their venture may later be realized. A well-known airline, with some 2000 miles of possible air routes, and a number of airports, throughout the country, is likely to prove much cheaper than building

It has sometimes been suggested that regular services could not be maintained between Nairobi and Dar es Salaam during the latest times, and too early since some of the aerodromes were not too well developed. During the last few weeks, however, both Mr. Clegg and Mr. R. G. Denney have proved the fallacy of such fears. Flying is Englandwards the camping ground of Nairobi, there was strong winds, winds from Niles, stronger than it has been for a long past at this season. Nevertheless, both the planes have been able to use the aerodromes available at Mombasa and Nairobi in the wettest weather.

Egypt: Return of Civil Aviation.

One of the facts which emerged from our talk with Mr. White is that an aviator destined to fly in Egypt soil must at present give notice of his intention seven days. Indeed, he knew only a few days before leaving Nairobi that Captain White would go to Mombasa and therefore sent telegrams to the Egyptian authorities. He failed to receive any reply, and, as the regulations seem to be a hindrance to civil aviation, and as he had no definite information, he might well be minded to do so. If the Egyptian authorities were to insist on adherence to the regulation, business and tourists would complain that it would prevent them from flying from Europe to Africa, and would well be the reverse. The Egyptian authorities, however, seem to be seeking to return to the old system of the secretaries from East Africa to the Egyptian government, he will be compelled to pay a visit to Lieutenant Governor at B.F., where he will be instructed to the Hampshire Aero Club for a considerable period, to fit him for standard work on flying instruction, and then to the Central Flying School, after which he will be free to fly in the country.

For the last year, while the British Empire organization has been active, to the best interest of the Empire, the members have been invited to the meetings, to inspect that the journal is conducted in the interests of those that belong to the Royal Aero Association. All the statements are absolutely confirmed. By the President and Secretary.

COLONIAL AVIATION

London, Sept. 17, 1928.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. B. Empson,
Chambers & Co., Ltd.,
Pencil Manufacturers, Clerkenwell, N. 1.
Gentlemen:—If you have any difficulty in obtaining
a number of pencils write to us at the Garden Reach
Works, Clerkenwell, N. 1.

SEPTEMBER

ESS AFRICA.

THE CALL OF THE DUST RIDER / GENEVA INTEREST IN CLOSE UNION.

And the Crowing Crested-Cobra.

The Indian and African.

With reference to your interesting correspondence on snakes and their strange noises, it is generally known to zoologists and East Africans that pale adders, when their young at breeding time emit a beautiful bell-like note, audible for about two hundred yards? Dr. O. Bequaert, whose attention drew him to this matter, personally speaks of, and these adders are singularly venomous, knowing of this fact is useful.

Rounding off the crowing crested-cobra, which I was compelled to do, because it occurred just before dawn, and was repeated three times at about minute intervals. It was very loud and more like a rattle used by sooths to start birds, etc., than anything else. I tried to discover its source but could find none, except that my hut was inexplicably singed. I could not get up, stayed for two nights in the open, and then got the riddle, in the form of the fact that I found it was repeated daily without fail, in the belief of my men.

COLLECTOR AND TRAVELLER.—A. V. from the U.S.A., has been here since December four years, and has made some very interesting researches, alike in every sphere.

Rutherford
Constitutional Club
London, B.C.

BUSINESS MAN IN EAST AFRICA.

Kenya and Uganda Better than the Riviera.

To the Editor of *East Africa*.

I have recently returned from East Africa after six months' health tour, and was greatly impressed with Kenya and Uganda. The climate would most certainly surpass England, if not even better than when was visited that country. The climates for living about were indeed as well as in fact, Kenya and Uganda always may vary travelling, so the weather may vary according to quite different comfortable than home, and the roads over which travel is a good deal by motor. The service is excellent, impressing me that so few young British people were afforded a chance to be part of the world's great and unique climate is a most important factor of East Africa. Although travelling done was associated with business, business itself, which I had never seen before. My visit to the game centres and all the great cities of the respective Respective Districts was particularly

So impressed and by the view that I will include to you a further visit in the course of another year or two to Kenya and Uganda. I am now to make a trip to the U.S.A. to visit a friend there, and then the same tour again. I am however, still in the desire to revisit East Africa.

What are your interests?

If you tell us what they are we shall be pleased to advise our Librarians and lots of Books relating to the same in which you are interested. We have 6,000 volumes and many valuable collections of manuscripts, maps, prints, drawings, new and old, books sent on approval from all over the world.

ROYLES' DRAWING ROOM LIBRARY,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Read for Gaberor by Great Britain.

With regard to the League of Nations, a few days ago

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Rounding off the crowing crested-cobra, which I was compelled to do, because it occurred just before dawn, and was repeated three times at about minute intervals. It was very loud and more like a rattle used by sooths to start birds, etc., than anything else. I tried to discover its source but could find none, except that my hut was inexplicably singed. I could not get up, stayed for two nights in the open, and then got the riddle, in the form of the fact that I found it was repeated daily without fail, in the belief of my men.

COLLECTOR AND TRAVELLER.—A. V. from the U.S.A., has been here since December four years, and has made some very interesting researches, alike in every sphere.

Rutherford
Constitutional Club
London, B.C.

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PERSONALIA

Mr. H. F. L. Collier, well-known gold planter, has left again for this country.

Mr. C. W. H. Stirling, Commissioner of Revenue, is at present home on leave.

Mr. J. B. Bell, fourth nightingale in South Africa, to London was completed last week.

Mr. L. G. Hill, son-in-law of the late John Mathew, Sudanese Commissioner.

Mr. W. E. Johnson, manager of the Kenya Gold Mine, has been promoted to the rank of captain.

Captain D. A. Ross, son of the late R. S. Ross, master of the Antsha to Lake Salama.

The same son, now a metallurgist, recently joined him and have just got back to

Kenya.

Mr. P. H. D. McLean, who has lived in Beira, the last Southern Rhodesia, was recently married to a Miss Clegg.

Mr. N. R. W. Moore, American consul general in Cape Town, who was visiting Northern Rhodesia when the war began, has returned.

Mr. C. J. M. de la Nauze, settler, who was captured by the Germans, has, we regret to report, since died.

Sir M. J. Barlow, retired to London from Maribor, and is leaving shortly for Scotland for two or three weeks.

Colonel D. H. H. G. Commander of the Royal Engineers, has been appointed to command the new camp on the Shire River.

Dr. J. A. Hart, who has been allocated to service in Hong Kong, has been promoted to the rank of colonel of the A.R.C.F.

Mr. T. J. Hooper, who has considerable East African interests, has given £10,000 to the fund for the blind African College.

Mr. J. F. H. Smith, the well-known author of "The Story of Cholo," was recently married in Blantyre to Miss John Foot, a schoolteacher.

Miss M. J. Herbert, 25-year-old daughter of the late Sir Frank Herbert, has been engaged to Mr. G. D. Studd, a solicitor.

Mr. W. E. Elliot, formerly of the Royal Engineers, has joined the staff of the Economic Advisory Council, the African Affairs Com-

mission, as its first Trade Commissioner, with headquarters in the Colony of the Natal, Transvaal, and the Orange Free State.

Mr. G. H. G. Parker, the Cranforth polo player, has just returned from the British Polo team, which in the final match easily beat the German team.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. G. Parker took place in London on Mr. M. A. Molloy, of the Transvaal Veterinary Service, to Miss Leslie Ann Stevens, of Sydney, Australia.

Mr. H. G. T. H. Parker has been re-elected chairman of the Kenya Islamic Union Association.

Mr. G. J. Penfold, for some time past manager of Mombasa's Mwamba Warehouse Company, has left the port town for Jinja to take up a new appointment.

Mr. J. M. Lawford was fined 40s. at Bow street police court last week for driving the speed limit by 10 miles in a motor car at the rate of forty miles an hour in the Mile End park.

Mr. J. M. Lawford, the well-known author of "The White Man's Grave," has a native home in the Colonies. Commander Lawford, first world champion in 1922,

Dr. Dennis, working with Verentz, arrived last week to undertake research. Dr. Verentz was invited mid-week to visit Dorothy Kitson, daughter of the well-known pioneer.

Mr. K. A. G. G. Hunter, the Kenya and Uganda Surveyor, was married last month to Miss Dorothy Verentz, mid-week to Miss Dorothy Kitson, daughter of the well-known pioneer.

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EAST AFRIC

The engagement is announced between Major
John Smith, the son of General Smith, and the
daughter of Sir John of the late King's
Hedges, and Dorothy, elder daughter of the late
General Smith.

The Central Polo Club recently held their 10th annual polo match for the Keny-Cadby Cup. The game was played between Mr. J. C. Buxton and Mr. P. D. Hahn. British stars thirty goals while Mr. H. C. Johnson scored one two goals for the losers.

Mr. Alfred Lhrhaght, a Congolese, was appointed a Judge of the High Court of British East Africa in 1914, died in London a few days ago at the age of sixty-four. For the last nine years he had served as a consultant to the colonial

The Rev. James Simon, S. J., the veteran missionary who served for twenty years at the school on Friday last in St. Dominic's Hospital after a long accident in the age of ninety-five. He was the greatest manly author on Asia.

Sir John Sandeman, fellow Vice-chairman of
East African Board, and Humphrey Oldfield
of Imperial Knopf society, who was taken ill on his way
to Canada a month ago, is we are glad to learn
now sufficiently recovered to have been able to leave
hospital.

The Duke and Duchess of York are taking Naseby, Chas., Northants, for the hunting season. Major Leslie Renton, the wife of Naseby Hall—who, as many of our readers know, is the owner of a plantation in Florida—is going along for the winter.

He said that American friends will learn with regret of the death of this country's Captain Michael H. Tingle, who was lost to Taganika Territory as Crown Prosecutor, a strong and energetic man, that country having been transferred to the coast in a very short time.

... been of and generally reported, death
and Precautions at Hospital, the event of
James Gray, who had served the New England
Corporation in New Haven, the last time he
was in Connecticut, and his inventory
will be much missed in the Probate Office.

Mombasa and Mombasa. As far as
the men from Mombasa the following
men have agreed to go on the Committee:
Messrs. F. C. Baker, J. Wright, F. Gribble,
T. Nelson, J. Buttler, H. C. H. G. Ross,
and Mr. V. C. ...

We deeply regret to announce the sudden death of Dr. William G. de la Rue, Vice-Chairman of the American Opstal, managing director of the American Agency International and the Compagnie Belge du Matériel du Congo, a prominent shipping group which comes from a distinguished family of American Seafarers.

The following have been arranged by the author as forming the main body of the book, and it is the author's desire that they should be read in the order given.

East Africa, which consisted largely of Sidney Davis and Major General Sir ~~John~~ ^{John} French. It was at first a small force, but as the war progressed it grew rapidly, and by the time of the Armistice had become one of the largest and most powerful forces in the world.

of the British Army. Sir Eric Smith English first went to East Africa in 1898 serving in Inglisland, then in 1900 he was promoted to command of the troops in Uganda and took charge of the operations in Somaliland in 1900 and 1901 until forced to leave by severe malaria to return to Great Britain. For his services he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and on his return to Somaliland was made V.C. From 1902 to 1906 he was Commissioner, Commander-in-Chief and Consul-General for British Somaliland and during his term of office in that Protectorate he organised a Defence Ministry. In 1906 he was promoted Governor of British Honduras and continued in that office until 1911. During this period he was responsible for the re-organisation of the frontier tribal arrangements.

recognition in London's Mayfair. Walid, who has been managing his Kenyan sisal and sugar and maize farm at Sonohor and a timber farm at Kibera, In 1948 he visited London as a member of the Indian delegation to the Colonial Office and while there met all the Indian statesmen. In 1949, in the following year he organized a conference on the promotion of co-operation between Europeans and Indians. He served as a member of the Uprightening Commission in 1949, the Labour Commission of 1950, the May Conference of 1951, the India-Egypt Board of Trade, and the India-Egypt Joint Commission of 1952. Mr. Walid has traveled extensively in America, Canada, Egypt, Germany and France, and is shortly going to the United States. In this case, whence he intends to return, he will make a tour of Japan and Korea in East Asia, and about the beginning

— EQ-EAST

Camp *The Gombe*

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Fleas on Monkeys

The most remarkable point in natural history mentioned in our book is the picture of a wild animal which had been converted into a living host. It seems natural belief that birds were unknown, they would not have been eating a parasite which took more interest than names on like birds. It was birds (*black ant*) of the old times that little dogs (the dog) were hunting around for fleas. Calves and so forth, big ones, but not monkeys. Fleas pass on to them monkeys when ticks through each other were in search of new hosts. Animals of skin or feathers all do secretions to us.

Printed in All Countries Reports

Comments from the king and his son in the critical and the laid on the back apparently of probably all of you reading in the report and news departments. At the end of 1928 it is surprising to see such names as *Archibald Fox*, *Eugene Hanmer*, *Robert C. Fox*, *J. T. S. Reid*, *John E. C. Bell*, *John E. H. C. Bell*, *S. G. C. Chisholm*, *G. W. G. Crisp* and *John G. C. Crisp*. The first name is the first. The capital letter used is the one. There is no explanation which seems to me to be observed and to choose a language distinctly reported by the Foreign Office and the Foreign Department.

New Zealand for the Garden

In describing home I saw it was hard to make up our minds to go up to the south or south-west. The small size of plants in New Zealand we found the English oranges thirty years ago must be due to the fact that their trees were not more than two feet high. They did not grow big trees at all and if they did they were not very tall. This was due to the small size of the country and the few people who had a great deal of land.

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Dear friends, we welcome East Africa! We have endeavoured to make the best hotel list possible.

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S. AFRICA



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East Africa

THE PROTECTION OF THE RIVER GORILLA.

It is seemingly a world apart but my mate, Franklin H. L. Smith, correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph*, has just returned from the forests which are being taken over by the gorillas still surviving in Africa, and declared that it was now the business of the world to count themselves lucky to be alive.

The study of these creatures can only be undertaken by those who allow them to live in their own lives in complete security. The Belgian Government has done all that it can do in the National Parks, while the members of the Belgian Congo occupied by gorillas have now been made an absolute haven. The last step will be taken in September by the Royal Belgian Government, the Parliament having accepted the Royal Council's "since the 1st of October," has been strengthened by the appointment of representatives from other nations and Lord Greaves of Bulwerland and the Earl of Onslow have accepted invitations to sit on it.

Another seems an important step for Great Britain, as far as in the charming phrase of Lord Bulwer, "a leader of the world is to be made safe for gorillas." The gorillas in Africa, where they are found in large numbers, are the only ones remaining in the national parks there, and consisting of exactly similar habitations, and without permanent inhabitants. It would be impossible for the guardians of the parks to be efficiently the owners of these animals, and so the government has decided by the third option given for gorilla sums are to be set aside to raise the Belgian gorillas. Other nations make periodic visits to see what can be done and agreed to be reducing seriously the remaining gorillas to safety and shelter.

It is not known exactly how many gorillas there are in the Belgian territories. Diversely enough there are some 2,000 gorillas in the Belgian territory, between 1,500 and even 1,800, and with regard to the part of their area within Uganda opinions differ. The District Commissioner at Kabale, who knows the volcanic ranges well, says the figure has been 2,000 killed on the highest mountains, temporary stragglers from Belgian territory, and others left. The leading authority, however, from those who have examined the various types of mountain, is high up that there are residual gorillas there. But whether they are temporary permanent or a regular species of the country, it makes little difference, we are told, as the population of gorillas on the mountain is increasing every year. This is due to the fact that in the eastern range there is no competition for food, and the Belgians are not hunting them. The Shire, a symptom of Great Britain in the East African territories, is still rampant and has not yet all volcanic areas under its sway, the same conditions obtaining in other mountainous regions.

THIRTY BUILDINGS A YEAR

THE EAST AFRICAN ARMY, which is now to be reorganized, will be interested in the following:

If you need it.

The following is a list of the principal buildings in the African

FROM THE PANGANI FALLS.

After the first steps, made by the Tanganyika Government had now been decided, to postpone the opening of the house of parliament at the falls for another year, the business under consideration is in the hands of the Central Government.

The main difficulty is the question of the

construction of the railway line through the

forests of the Eastern Highlands, the

difficulty of which is that an animal might be ex-

posed to the Airstrip, but it is also stated that the

Government is not prepared to defer its

construction any longer than is necessary.

Meanwhile, the local initiations have been

extended to cover the higher parts of the watershed.

The irrigation, hydro-power, planning, up to the

concessions concerned have already been

arrived at, and the work is in the hope that the

work will be completed by the end of the year.

As the result of the uncertainty regarding the

the Pangani scheme, they are unable to plan steam

or oil-driven power units, the market for Pan-

gan electricity will be considerably reduced, as

is obvious, as far as the estates are concerned,

installed and up-to-date plant in order to take elec-

tricity from the Pangani development. By holding

in the latter, the government is thus

jeopardising its prospects of success.

Another point which is worth attention in view

of the present need of creating employment in Great

Britain is the enormous greater amount of work

available in the country which will be created

by the opening of the Falls. In addition, any his

is an additional reason why the provision of cheap

power for these industries will be of great importance.

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THE ORIGIN OF THE

Moslem Arab Tribes of our contemporaries in Africa.

In the present passage about the migration of the Arab tribes of Africa, it is said, "but they must have been more white than black," which is to say, the skin of the men was to be that of Professor Balfour's "original black man." No one knew of the negroes as "Shebaeans" or "Champanians" in Sabaea, or in Abyssinia and Egypt, and as far north as El-Yemen, where there was an important kingdom before the Christians came, was frequently mentioned in the Hebrew Scriptures, in the Arabic geographies, and even in Assyrian inscriptions, coming from the reign of Sennacherib (705-702 B.C.); and also

The Sabaeans, who were famous in the ancient world as traders in incense, becoming such a precious species, in the same manner as the skins of the beasts and rarer kinds of birds, as well as the skins of them which were not catched by traps and snares, which excited the curiosity of Romulus and his expedition under the sign of Gemini. Those who go to church will also recall the glowing accounts of the state apparel of the Queen of Sheba, King Solomon, with whose shade avow a certain evidence of the originality of the negroes in the valuable *bakshish* and *incense*. There were about

1000 A.D. in the country appears to have reached a maximum prosperity and influence about a hundred years later. The power of influence of the Sabaeans has been a ruling force to the negroes in those parts of Africa, in countries used to support for their produce in the last 1000 years. Such had intimate connections with Abyssinia and with the eastern continent, and Abyssinia was colonized from both sides, as proved by the remains found in the district of Azwa, where that country was being exploited by a Spanish governor. In 1511 the capital was removed to Melka, where there was a great increase in wealth and power, and we are accustomed to hear a traced connection between the negroes of Zebda and Abyssinia.

While it may be right in saying that the present existence of the Zimbabwes, as a nation, is to be accounted for by the guineas obtained by the negroes, it is equally erroneous to say that the negroes received only a small part of the gold. It is contended that the negroes received a greater share than the people of Malabar, and that they received a greater share than the Portuguese, and that they received a greater share than the Spaniards, and that they received a greater share than the English, and that they received a greater share than the French.

A report of which has just come up to the British Association, and the author has fully confirmed Marlow's statement, a fair estimate to put the date of the time when the 500 A.D. or later, obtained gold. The negroes, it is evident, had no knowledge of the minting of gold, and the culture of the land, and the introduction of the use of silver began in the 15th century, and the dates back to 1500 A.D. or later, are obtained by means of the negroes.

SLAVERY AND SLAUGHTER IN TROPICAL AFRICA.

In different parts of Africa, particularly among the negroes, I have met with a white man with a black skin. But in the countries I have wandered I have found more white men with black skin, even than white men. The custom that the boys up to a certain age are still the same as boys in other parts of the world, and none can only reach them while

they are still young, and that they are in the right way to be blacked, I am told, is very common among them. I have computed that at least half the number of them

would grow to the same colour as white men with black skins. For this reason when I am asked, as I have been told, what is the secret of the negroes' success, I would say it is that they are educated, though

it is difficult to answer this question generally, as the negroes are largely according to their

beauty and beauty. But I have every hope that the boy's education should be available to most

of them if applied with understanding and sympathy on the part of the European in charge. The experiments have already been made over a wide

general with most gratifying results. From

what I have seen of the negroes, it is evident that it is possible to educate and discipline a negro after he has been through the Scout Training, but the

whole question whether or not it depends upon the general character of the Scoutmaster

and the Scout training—and here we are up against the master in Africa. Native and of all creeds, are trained and led to follow up a number of hours, are brought up to the standard

of successful parties will rest upon the hands of white men.

—*Sir John Lubbock, K.C.B., M.A., F.R.S., Lord Baden-Powell, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., General Recruit*

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—*Hats, Hoods, Umbrellas, Medals, Coats, Cords, Coatings, &c., &c.*

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—*Old Neggs, &c.*

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—*May 1st, 1900.*

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—*ENGLAND*

—*London*

DO YOU APPRECIATE THEIR BEAUTY? EAST AFRICA'S CRAFTSMAN ENDOWED

Heretofore we have had such an impression of the natives of Africa that it is hard to believe they can produce such articles as Iron Age ornaments as the ones shown here. It is now known that the so-called savages are much to inferior to their comrades. Sir William Rivers has recently shown that the greatest number of ornaments may often die in water, either from the waters or rivers. Cage dug one such ornament, a elephant's tusk.

In olden days, when the tribes were scattered over the land, they had no time to build on new buildings, so they used to sit on the ground while encamping, guests, it has been said, would often bring them new buildings, known as Stool of Honor which was usually a sign of rank and use as offices and veranda, showing the great importance of the owner while he sat in them. However, being a native, I am not able to tell you what the present tendency is, but there are now many new buildings, each with its private back room, new bedrooms, each with its private back room, thus giving a total of rooms in each house.

It is only a short distance away to another tribe, the Kikuyus, who are well known for their fine Cameos and other ornaments. They are also known for their fine jewelry, and the men of this tribe are very fond of their women.

The Kikuyus are a very primitive race, the women wearing nothing but a loincloth, and the men a small cloth. They are very fond of their women, and the women are very fond of their men. They are very fond of their children, and the children are very fond of their parents.

The Kikuyus are a very primitive race, the women wearing nothing but a loincloth, and the men a small cloth. They are very fond of their women, and the women are very fond of their men. They are very fond of their children, and the children are very fond of their parents.

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112 Regent Street, London, W.1.

TANGANYIKA'S FIRST EXHIBITION**Sir Donald Cameron's Opening Speech.**

After many months of preparation Tanganyika held its first exhibition at Dar es Salaam last week in a native town close to its native quarters. There were about thirty exhibits, including every branch of agriculture from Zanzibar and South Africa, very striking indeed. The exhibition was the magnificent response to the invitation to the people of the Union to the Union's first exhibition to the people of Tanganyika. Sir Donald Cameron, the Governor, who opened the exhibition said that no official had had anything to do with the arrangement of the exhibits or the general's did so. The city of Tanganyika had paid a tribute to the operation of Kenya, and said he hoped the results would show that the foundation of commercial ties between all members of the community—European and Indian—had been well founded. He also said that the capital was not the most ideal spot for the administrative centre of the vast territory of Tanganyika, but said the question of the future site of the capital required much consideration. He did not think claims could be made in a period of time within which the colony was born. In the development of a nation to arise a suitable site between the scattered centres of the country was the chief object to be adopted for surveys. He added that General D. C. Somers, Fundraiser, had further enclosures, and hoped that another agricultural society would be established. Referring to the big game conference, Sir Donald said that in respect to the present animals as the daughter of the earth, in the Serengeti plains in January 1907, he had taken immediate steps to prevent any further such incidents.

THREE HUNDRED IN RHODESIA BY**Colonel S. M. L. 18.**

were doing serious damage to the crops we勵ned them to the hills. On the 1st of August we came down to the valley of the Shangani River where we found a camp of 3000 natives who had gathered the sky above. They were training their bows and arrows and at last we came upon them. We had no idea in the morning and secured our horses and rode over the hill at the right of the river. We crossed the river and obtained a bow and arrow. In the afternoon we obtained a gun and a rifle. From the兕ce we rendered excellent service. The natives being particularly ignorant of the value of the white man's property, it was a case of content for us.

On the 1st of September we started on our journey southward. The country around Bulawayo is very flat and the soil is very thin. The natives do not cultivate it. The inhabitants are all Europeans. We took the road to Gwelo and the railway to Bulawayo. We had a very bad night, as there was a violent storm. We got into Bulawayo at 2 o'clock in the morning. We took a train for Victoria Falls, which took place at the middle of the day. The weather was very bad and the roads were very bad.

SISAL GROWING NEAR ARUSHA.

ENGAGE LTD., LTD., has been registered in England. The company will develop a sisal estate 265,000 acres in the Arusha district of the African colonies. The company will issue shares to the present shareholders and Mr. Alexander and Captain J. A. Hewitt both former members of the British Council of Arusha, Mr. C. K. Anderson, the engineer of Messrs. Birrell & Co. Ltd., and Mr. E. B. Stirling, a High Holder, Mr. B. N. Macmillan, managing director, and Mr. H. A. Bennett, chairman and managing director. This company which is to be satisfied by the sisal estate, has planted sisal already in the general area of the crop in the Arusha district. It intends to plant more sisal in the same area and to plant the same as the sun suggests. It may add that the same which the company is growing is fully described in our publication "Sisal in Africa."

THE COLONIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL last week's session gave power to the Governor to announce that the Colony of Kenya would enter into a confederation of the Colony of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika under the name of East African Protectorates. In other parts of the continent of Africa, states have been asked to send representatives of the industries to discuss their problems. It did not propose to force reforms on any unwilling community and it did not contemplate legislation affecting the Colonies.

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SLEEPLESSNESS*

*VIROL
AND
MILK*

ALL STORES STOCK BOTH

BREVITY ON THE KENYA CONVENTION

Executive's Memorandum to the Association.

The Executive of the convention of associations of Kenya has, we think, given these answers in full to day before various associations' meetings on the subject of their criticisms of the Convention under the main headings, namely:

- (1) that the Convention has lost something of its representative character because (a) other districts have become unrepresented in affairs of the Native Constitution, and interests of trade and commerce are rebalanced by those of agriculture through giving undue weight to the latter in relation with the government; (b) (c) members of the Executive, in general, do not come from the districts they represent, the remainder substantially the same from 1910 onwards; (d) the Convention is not a fiscal instrument, and that it does not meet the conditions of the Standing Committee.

Criticism Examined.

The Executive considers at first point and most seriously that there is no question in the Convention that the majority of the community does not look to native interests or native affairs continuously. The most important issues of concern are those of agriculture, which is the chief and only active interest in native districts, and that it is important to have somebody who can not only manage the local affairs of a district adequately, but can also immediately, when important issues arise, be called in to consider the matter. Point (1) is considered to apply to the need to accredit to the Colony some districts, and the suggestion because Nairobi and Mombasa have professed to be 'British' political organisations of their own, and so on. The Kenyan Native Associations, have the opportunity of assessing their wishes at the annual election of officers. A number of efforts made to place far greater power in the hands of the districts, and the districts are entitled to be represented in the districts, but the districts of the districts, and the lack of control within them, is a matter which calls for action. It is considered that in the future, to meet all important economic matters, and in step with possible developments, the State will charge a sum of the state to each of the subjects capable effectively to dealt with in the Federal Council in their district association.

The Functions of the Convention.

The memorandum concludes with a detailed statement of the functions of the Convention, including the following: "The Convention is to deliberate over the whole range of issues involved, both in the districts and in the setting and their elected representatives. The Convention is to be an independent body, and its functions are not directly related to the constitution of the Government, but it is to be a body which can express an opinion, unlike that of an ordinary committee, on the various subjects of interest to the districts, and to be a body which can be consulted by the Government. Being a consultative body, the Convention is able to adopt alternative forms of system which permits of recommendation being proposed should they apply to what is addressed more fully."

ADVICE on the Present Constitution
In consideration of the Executive giving three possible forms of constitution for Kenya, (1) to remain as it is, (2) a body of White men, whom are to be able to widely separated people to meet, discuss, and decide on its aims in political, economic, and social matters, (3) to create the new, to review all the questions, or (3), to exercise a economic question, whether the last two may have been adopted for the sake of the object, if necessary to find solutions, at the session of the convention.

NYASALAND CONVENTION

In the Zambezi Bridge and Railway Extension. At the end of 1910, the African Affairs Committee had passed its resolution, in the name of the Imperial Government, to sanction the construction of the Zambesi bridge. Now, the view that the railway extension, like the bridge, should be undertaken experimentally, and that up to now, given to British interests, has been sufficient to local and national economy, and that it is not necessary to have a European railway system, and that the railway should be built by the Native labourers, and they should be under the control of employers who have the emergence of such labour and work harder than with them.

Mr. G. W. H. Jackson, the manager of Dye Works, has been advised by his wife, that his company's Dy Works were recently awarded the first prize in the weekly Agricultural Exhibition in Dar es Salaam. Entry was, we believe, open to all countries in British East Africa, and Tanganyika.

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NYASALAND TRADE IN 1928

British Imports Steadily Falling.

The depression in the market for British imports which lasted throughout the year 1928 definitely affected both the imports and exports of the Nyasaland Protectorate (Annual Report of the External Trade of Nyasaland, Government Printer, Simbari, 1928). It did not have more serious results reflecting very favourably on the country's resources. 1928 was an occasional year, but compared with former times the trade of Nyasaland makes a steady progress.

A large number of goods are sold during the year, and as new industries are adopted as the protective factor the exports has diminished and the trade has become less favourable. The chief export is cotton; the export of cotton fibre goods appears to be steadily declining, due to the greater attraction of ready-made clothes. The native demand for vehicles, steam and horses and other hardware is yearly increasing.

For the first time in the history of Nyasaland the value of the imports exceeded the value of the exports from the United Kingdom.

Year	Value of Exports	Value of Imports
1926	£13,619	£19,491
1927	£19,893	£21,557
1928	£15,344	£21,927

Comparing with the trade of 1927 the exports from the United Kingdom have declined 18.21% and the total British imports show a decrease of 19.68%. Imports from the United Kingdom have increased.

Cotton, jute and sisal are the chief articles imported from the United Kingdom. Cotton is the general, as a raw material, to be imported from the United Kingdom, and the average quantity imported annually is about 1,200,000 lbs. against

the London value about £1,500,000. The whole of the cotton is a common product of the United Kingdom and 90% of the total cotton imports to the Protectorate come from the United Kingdom. In 1928 the average annual cost per lb. was £1.27.5d.

THE USE OF SISAL WASTE.

In Central Africa, in the Eastern African Protectorates, there is no question these in respect of the natives of the various countries are far from being developed. The industry of the natives, as far as can be observed, consists in the sale of their surplus grain and produce to the local markets, and in the cultivation of their lands, and in their handiwork, such as weavers, tailors, carpenters, etc. The use of sisal waste is not many years old. The machine can be easily obtained for even those who are not in a position to buy a machine can be easily obtained for instance that they will be of the government for the use of the sisal waste, leading to a long way towards meeting the whole of the remaining expenses of an average estate.

The use of sisal waste is the best way to meet the expense of production. The use of sisal waste is the best way to meet the expense of production. The use of sisal waste is the best way to meet the expense of production. The use of sisal waste is the best way to meet the expense of production. The use of sisal waste is the best way to meet the expense of production. The use of sisal waste is the best way to meet the expense of production.

EAST AFRICAN SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments to the East African Public Services were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 1st June 1928.

Mr. A. L. Cook, Assistant Master, H.M.S. Astley. He succeeds Mr. F. A. Cooke.

Mr. L. J. M. Miller, Assistant Administrator.

Mr. M. E. James, Mr. G. J. Cook, Assistant.

Mr. C. H. Lovell, Superintendent.

Mr. T. W. H. Carte, Mr. R. E. H. Well, Mr. J. A. Washington, Mr. W. H. Hutchinson.

Mr. D. J. Herbert, Mr. J. E. Kilburn.

Mr. J. H. Lampard, Mr. C. E. Smith.

Recent transfers and promotions made by the Secretary of State include the following:

Mr. A. D. Barnes, Assistant Director of Agriculture, Zanzibar, to be Superintendent of Agriculture, Jinja.

Mr. F. W. Hepple, District Commissioner Northern Rhodesia, to be Provincial Commissioner.

Mr. E. C. J. Hussey, Director of Education, Uganda, to be Director of Education, Nyasaland.

Mr. D. A. Macgregor, Attorney-General, Tanganyika, to be Attorney-General, Kenya.

Mr. E. G. Davis, O.B.E., Deputy Director of Education, Uganda, to be Director of Education, Kasese, Uganda.

Mr. R. V. Conolly, Captain R.A.F., to Commandant, Royal Flying Corps, Uganda.

Mr. J. H. Lampard, Mr. J. E. Kilburn, Mr. C. E. Smith.

Mr. A. C. W. Balfour, Mr. R. G. G. Martineau, Mr. R. G. G. Martineau, Mr. C. E. Smith.

Mr. J. E. Kilburn, Mr. C. E. Smith, Mr. R. G. G. Martineau.

Mr. J. H. Lampard, Mr. C. E. Smith, Mr. R. G. G. Martineau.

Mr. J. E. Kilburn, Mr. C. E. Smith, Mr. R. G. G. Martineau.

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Advertisers are invited to appoint agents and make further representations, and to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this bureau in this matter.

Advertisement space is available at reasonable rates, and increasing.

A Sonder branch of the settlers' line in Kenya and East Africa is being formed.

Development in Kenya has been distinct with speed given to the definite decision to construct a new railway line from Kisumu to Mombasa.

Three southern Rhodesian settlers, Messrs Hopwood, Mallard and Francis, are motorizing across via Kenya, Uganda, the Sudan, and

Egypt to England, as they did last year, and expect to return September 12 to spend a week in Mombasa before proceeding to Colombo and onwards.

The total indebtedness of East African commerce and agriculture to the banks in 1918 was stated by Mr. A. Walter, the statistician of the African Governors' Conference, to be £4,770,000.

Kenya's anti-mosquito organisation is experimenting with smoke screens and incendiaries, which cost ten shillings each in England, having been purchased for trial purposes on the advice of the War Office.

The Sudan Medical Service has been strengthened, in a major building scheme, on the initiative of the Royal Sanitary Commission, and aged medical officers are to receive a special salary increase.

The Asasalea estate, which is the largest in the country for export, in the hands of Messrs. J. & J. Beir from Liverpool, has a value of £1,000,000, and is situated in the Karamoja district of Uganda.

Political expenses from Northern Rhodesia for the year ended April 30, 1919, amounted to £1,000,000, including 200 tons of copper, valued at £1,000,000, 74 tons of zinc, valued at £15,725, and 500 tons of various minerals, valued at £9,275. Northern Rhodesia is the only colony in Africa where copper is the chief mineral export.

The outcome of the East African Protection Conference of this year, held at Dar es Salaam, was the formation of a subsidiary organization, the East African Council, to control the port of Dar es Salaam and its exports to Europe. This organization is now established in Kampala at 50/- 10/- per bag of 56 lb.

H.M. Government's Agent Commissioner for East Africa reported that a Mombasa firm is desirous of receiving quotations for the supply of fifteen motor charabancs suitable for forty passengers, and also for similar smaller vehicles. Any dealers offering English-built vehicles can obtain further particulars of this call for tenders upon application to the Departmental Commissioner, 3 Old Queen Street, Dar es Salaam, S.W. Reference number A.N. 847/1919.

Food consumption in the Sudan has increased from one million acres in 1917 to 1.5 million in 1918. The Sudan Farms appear to have done a small amount of sowing in 1918, and the grain produced is not yet optimum for foreign sale being received by commercial houses expect that there will be a minimum exportable surplus of between 1,000,000 and 1,250,000 bags of wheat, about 1,200 tons of sisal, between 10,000 and 11,000 bags of coffee, and about 75,000 bags of wheat. The first Sudan seasonal monthly crop reports have however not yet been published, and the above figures are to be regarded as approximate. It is however to be noted that extra grain-growing work has been done in the anti-flood areas, which has increased in the majority of the flooded areas, and in the non-flooded areas and districts. Irrigation in general has been regarded as unprofitable areas, and the main area of karamoja.



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African Product Reports

UGANDA. — In the latest reports the African cotton crop is estimated at 30,500 tons, an increase of 20% over last year, while sisal is quoted at 250,000 tons, or about 150,000 bales, an increase of 10% over 1938/39. *Cotton:* The export market for Uganda cotton has shown a general decline during the past year. A large quantity of cotton was shipped from the port of Mombasa to the British Isles last month, and at present prices of 35s. per ton, the value of the consignment is estimated at £150,000. The value of cotton exported from Uganda to the British Isles in 1938/39 was £1,000,000. The market price of cotton in Uganda is 45s. per ton, and the value of the crop is estimated at £1,500,000. The value of cotton exported from Uganda to the British Isles in 1938/39 was £1,000,000.

Uganda's New Cotton Crop. — The new head of Uganda cotton in the market is the manager of the Uganda Cotton Corporation, who has been appointed to buy cotton at 45s. per ton, though on the spot good quality parcels would possibly realize about 48s. per ton. *Coffee:* This crop is not yet ripe, but it is estimated that 25,000 bags will be available for exportation by the end of October December, 1939. The total coffee production reported by the African cotton association reported 3,000 bags of African coffee with quotations of 6s. per bag. *Sisal:* The output of East African Sisal cotton in the U.K. market increased 10% in 1938/39, and 100 bales were imported from Kenya and Uganda during the corresponding period. *Coconuts:* The market price of coconuts in Kenya is unchanged at about 2s. per ton, ex-ship. *Groundnuts:* The quotation in Kenya for groundnuts is about 2s. per cwt., but no figures are reported for white and/or yellow.

TANGANYIKA. — The market for groundnuts in Tanganyika is quoted at 1s. per cwt., or 10s. per ton. The price of groundnuts in Kenya and Uganda is quoted at 1s. per cwt., or 10s. per ton. The price of groundnuts in Tanzania is quoted at 1s. per cwt., or 10s. per ton. The price of groundnuts in Kenya and Uganda is quoted at 1s. per cwt., or 10s. per ton.



TANGANYIKA SISAL GROWERS

Proposal of Director.

The current sowing and harvesting are shown more clearly on the ground, the crop of sisal and cotton are the results of many years of planning, care and effort by the Tanganian Planners Association. Consequently the time now has come for a final review of the crop and its future development. It is proposed that the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Sisal, and the Director of Cotton be invited to attend a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Sisal and Cotton Growers Association.

A proposal will be made for a meeting to be held as soon as possible, and the Board of Directors will be asked to consider the proposal and to decide whether or not to accept it. The proposal will be considered by the Board of Directors at their next meeting. The proposal will be accepted if the Board of Directors consider it to be in the best interests of the Sisal and Cotton Growers Association. The proposal will be rejected if the Board of Directors do not consider it to be in the best interests of the Sisal and Cotton Growers Association. The proposal will be accepted if the Board of Directors consider it to be in the best interests of the Sisal and Cotton Growers Association. The proposal will be rejected if the Board of Directors do not consider it to be in the best interests of the Sisal and Cotton Growers Association.

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