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No. 921.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

REPORT FOR 1915-16.

(For Report for 1914-15 see No. 881.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

June, 1917.



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No. 921.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

(For Report for 1914-15 see No. 881.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,

Nairobi,

British East Africa,

30th March, 1917

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Annual Report on the East Africa Protectorate for the financial year 1915-1916.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your humble, obedient Servant,

H. CONWAY BELFIELD,

Governor.

The Right Honourable

Walter Long, P.C., M.P.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

Downing Street,

London, S.W.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE FOR 1915-16.

I.—FINANCIAL.

(A) GENERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The final results were a deficit of £20,086 on the Revenue Estimate and a saving of £112,730 on the expenditure.

The surplus balance on 31st March, 1916, amounted to £242,151.

Revenue.

The total revenue for the year amounted to £1,165,561, showing a deficit of £20,086 on the estimate and an increase of £180,805 compared with 1914-15.

The Customs Revenue amounted to £145,397, exceeding the estimate by £54,022 and the Revenue of the previous year by £59,853. £39,851, being 25 per cent. of the Import Duty collected at Mombasa, was paid to the Uganda Protectorate.

The Revenue from Native Hut and Poll Tax amounted to £182,699, an increase of £6,706 over the amount collected in 1914-1915.

The Revenue from Non-Native Poll Tax was £11,215.

Expenditure.

The original estimate of expenditure sanctioned for the year was £1,185,647, which was only arrived at by postponing many services on which the progress of the Protectorate largely depended. A further sum of £35,145 was sanctioned to be spent out of balances on special services and works authorised but not completed during the previous year.

The total authorised expenditure amounted, therefore, to £1,220,792. The net expenditure was £1,072,916, or £147,876 less.

In order to arrive at the actual savings it is necessary to deduct from this difference the unexpended balances of certain votes not completed during the year and revoted to 1916-17. The total net savings amounted to £112,730, of which £71,923 were effected on working expenses of the railway departments.

Financial position on 31st March, 1916.

The net excess of Assets over Liabilities on 31st March 1916 was £242,151.

This figure is arrived at as follows:—

Excess of assets on 1st April, 1915	£149,507
Total revenue 1915-1916	£1,165,561
Total expenditure 1915-1916	1,072,917
Excess of revenue over expenditure	92,644
	£242,151

(B) CURRENCY.

The total value of Currency Notes in circulation on 31st March, 1916 was Rs.79,87,500 as compared with Rs.68,66,000 on 31st March, 1915. The large increase was chiefly caused by the requirements of the military, the Indian Expeditionary Force having, in the early part of the year, imported large quantities of silver which were paid to the Currency Board in exchange for notes.

II.—TRADE.

The Customs receipts during the financial year amounted to £191,241, and the total refunds to £5,992.

The net revenue therefore amounted to £185,249, showing an increase of 26 per cent. as compared with the previous year, but a decrease of 6 per cent. as compared with the receipts of 1913-1914, when the highest figures as yet recorded, £196,197, were registered.

Imports.

The total value of trade imports during the year under report increased from £1,469,210 to £1,708,333, thus showing an advance of £239,123 or 16 per cent.; but if compared with the pre-war record year 1913-1914 it shows a decrease of £439,604 or 20 per cent.

Cotton textiles continue to constitute the most important and largest class of imports. They were valued at £451,022, with a yardage of 27,691,829, and represent 26 per cent. of the total trade imports. As compared with the previous year the increase in value is £181,778 or 67 per cent., and in quantity 10,211,844 yards or 58 per cent., thus giving an average rise in price to the extent of 6 per cent. The imports of other varieties of cotton goods such as bleached, dyed, and printed manufactures amounted to £172,841, an increase of £65,582 or 61 per cent. Of these imports English manufacturers represent three fourths of the supply in the market, whereas the share of Holland, given at 14 per cent., is more apparent than real, because the scarves used by native women are originally made in Manchester and thence shipped to Holland for printing by means of wooden rollers and hand blocks; when imported into the East Africa Protectorate they are shown as coming from Holland, where they were finished.

The second largest item in the list of imports is that of provisions, which represent 9 per cent. of the total trade merchandise. The increase as compared with the previous year is £19,418 or 14 per cent. The importation from the United Kingdom continues to predominate, with a value of £71,044 or 45 per cent. The presence of the troops has undoubtedly helped to swell our imports of foodstuffs.

The third class in order of value is grain, which forms 7 per cent. of the total trade imports. The quantity decreased by 70,587 cwt. or 27 per cent. and the value by £34,250 or 23 per cent. Rice, as usual, takes the first place in quantity as well as in value, and represents 56 per cent. of the total quantity and 52 per cent. of the total value of grain. The decrease is one of 35 per cent. in quantity and 32 per cent. in value as compared with the past year. The second place is occupied by the imports of flour and wheat meal, which

show a decrease of 12 per cent. in quantity and 8 per cent. in value. In other varieties of grain there is a decrease of 5,609 cwt. for a value of £3,262. Over 95 per cent. of the total grain was imported from India and Burmah. The importations of grain for the troops are not included in the foregoing figures.

In alcoholic liquors there is an increase of 109,427 gallons or 61 per cent. in quantity, and £32,352 or 50 per cent. in value, as compared with the imports of the previous year. There are no local distilleries and the supply therefore depends upon foreign imports. The large increase in the imports of spirits may partly be attributed to the action of importers anxious to forestall any increase of duty, to the presence of large numbers of European troops, and to accumulation of stocks in anticipation of trade with the occupied territory of German East Africa. Ale and beer constitute the first class in volume, and form 50 per cent. of the quantity and 27 per cent. of the value. The expansion in quantity is 73,980 gallons or 90 per cent., and in value £12,784 or 94 per cent., as compared with the previous year. South African beer, which was a negligible quantity in 1913-14, assumed the second place in order of value last year, and during the year under report it has taken the first place amongst beers. Whisky occupies the first place in value and is second in quantity. It shows an increase of 19,008 gallons, or 41 per cent., in quantity and £10,037, or 39 per cent., in value as compared with the preceding year.

Of other imports tobacco, &c., show an expansion of 464,882 lbs., or 73 per cent., in quantity and £44,007, or 94 per cent., in value; and coal shows a decrease of 3,231 tons, or 32 per cent., in quantity and £6,107, or 29 per cent., in value. Of 6,969 tons of coal imported, all but 20 tons came from the Union of South Africa. The average declared value was 44s. per ton as against 42s. in the previous year. Coal imported for the Admiralty and the Government of the East Africa Protectorate is not included in the foregoing figures.

The United Kingdom was again the principal supplier of trade goods to the East Africa Protectorate, but its share declined from 43·4 to 40·6 per cent. Both Holland and the United States have increased their trade with the local market.

Exports.

Mombasa and Kilindini, two ports within a couple of miles of each other, form the coast termini of the Uganda Railway, and the gateways through which pass imports and exports of the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, a portion of the Congo Free State, the Soudan, and German East Africa.

The comparative values for the past three years are as follows:—

Exports of produce from	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.
	£	£	£
East Africa Protectorate ..	329,519	314,804	443,624
Uganda Protectorate ..	356,642	506,878	564,244
German East Africa ..	872	150,941	448,103
Congo Free State	424,209	31,986	26,127
Soudan	182	187	778
Total ..	1,111,424	1,004,796	1,482,876

Domestic exports thus show an increase of £14,715 or 5 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

Hides and skins represent 32 per cent. of the total, with an export of £104,764, being slightly less than in 1914-15. The price of hides and skins has shown a tendency to rise since 1912, and after the outbreak of war prices rose rapidly. The rise was checked in August, 1915, when the completion of local military contracts and the action taken by the Home Government to control values brought the leather market to a more reasonable level. Italy took 60 per cent. in weight of the total of hides, with a value of £55,751, the United Kingdom was second with 6,803 cwt. valued at £29,864, while France bought 986 cwt. for £4,623.

68,746 pieces of sheep skins were consigned to the United Kingdom, 30,244 to India, and 7,788 to Italy. Of goat skins, 270,209 pieces went to the United Kingdom, 4,010 to Egypt, 2,782 to India, 2,293 to Zanzibar, and 130 to France.

The second largest item of export is fibre, valued at £77,050 and representing 23 per cent. of the domestic exports. The shipments of fibre are classified under the two headings of "Sisal" and "Other sorts" representing 46,407 cwt. (£74,669) and 3,338 cwt. (£2,381) respectively. As compared with the previous year the quantitative increase is one of 9,655 cwt. or 24 per cent., and the advance in value is £36,973 or 92 per cent. 97½ per cent. of the sisal fibre exported was consigned to the United Kingdom, while the whole of the "other sorts" exported was shipped to the United Kingdom. There can be no doubt now of the success of this industry, which promises soon to head the list of exports.

Grain and oil seeds have fallen off very considerably during the last three years. The exports during 1915-16 amounted to 76,883 cwt. valued at £37,076, as compared with 104,133 cwt., valued at £38,572 in 1914-15, and 383,243 cwt., valued at £147,389, in 1912-13, when the grain and oil seed export reached its maximum. The decrease in shipments may be attributed to prohibition of exports since the war began, and to the huge demands for local grain for His Majesty's forces in the Protectorate. High freights and want of railway facilities have also contributed to the decrease of exports.

Copra declined from 27,722 cwt., valued at £24,371, to 9,774 cwt., valued at £8,433. This is the lowest figure registered since 1906.

The rapid growth of the coffee-planting industry in the East Africa Protectorate was referred to in the Report for 1914-15. In the year under review the export fell from 7,784 cwt. (£21,738) to 6,028 cwt. (£17,297). This was due to heavy ocean freights by steamers, which have increased from 50 shillings in the pre-war period to 200 shillings a ton during the year, want of railway facilities, and the absence of estate owners at the front. The export to the United Kingdom was 88 per cent. of the total.

The export of wool is gradually increasing. 2,869 cwt., valued at £10,061, were exported during the year, as compared with 2,241 cwt., valued at £8,261, in 1914-1915. Wool is solely exported to the United Kingdom.

The exportable surplus of mangrove poles (known locally as *borities*) during the year increased from 324,195 to 495,363 in number, whereas the value increased from £4,537 to £8,264. About 80 per cent. of the total went to Arabia and the balance to Zanzibar, India, &c.

The export of mangrove bark from the Tanaland concession during the year amounted to 3,012 tons, valued at £4,621, thus showing a decrease of 37 tons with an increase of £1,623 in value. 1,600 tons of mangrove bark were consigned to the United States and 1,400 tons to the United Kingdom.

Carbonate of soda may well be one of the principal items of export from the East Africa Protectorate in future, but the war has seriously hampered the operations of the Magadi Soda Company on Lake Magadi. The company shipped 256 tons of raw soda in 1914-15, but only 77 tons as a sample consignment during the year under report.

The export of rubber declined from 1,279 cwt. to 500 cwt. and the value from £10,183 to £4,081; 83 per cent. of the quantity was consigned to the United Kingdom, and the balance of 17 per cent. to Zanzibar for re-shipment.

III.—INDUSTRIES AND MINES.

(A) INDUSTRIES.

The general prosperity of the Protectorate has been well maintained in the exceptional circumstances caused by the war. After the cessation of hostilities there should be no difficulty in restoring normal conditions, and a period of increasing progress may be expected.

There is no doubt that a large number of buildings would have been constructed had it not been for the excessive cost of material, particularly cement and corrugated iron.

The dairy farms near Nairobi, and in the Naivasha and Lumbwa districts are returning a handsome profit.

There was no increase in the selling price of local timber during the year. The demand was restricted.

Town and farm properties have not decreased in value.

The soda industry at Lake Magadi promises to be the largest industry in the Protectorate.

The area under coffee has increased considerably and excellent prices have been obtained in the home markets.

Good progress has been made in sisal. A flax factory has been opened at Lumbwa. This product promises very well and its cultivation is being largely extended.

The large plantations of wattle have given disappointing results. Suitable machinery has not yet been provided for the treatment of the bark.

The bacon industry has developed considerably. Pigs can be reared at small expense and have a ready sale.

(B) MINES AND MINERALS.

The continuation of the War and the consequent shortage of skilled European supervision has prevented the holders of the various mica concessions from recommencing operations. This is unfortunate, as the price of mica in the home market would probably enable the holders to recoup themselves for their initial expenses.

For the same reason practically no prospecting has been carried on during the year in question.

No mineral leases have been granted during the year.

IV.—AGRICULTURAL AND STOCK RAISING.

(A) CROPS.

The principal crops of the country, generally speaking, did well.

Coffee.—The area under coffee has increased considerably, the present acreage approximating 16,000 acres. The leaf disease *Hemileia vastatrix* has done only a moderate amount of damage; the trees, if properly treated in time, recover rapidly.

A new pest called "thrips" has, however, appeared and seriously injured the trees of certain planters, especially in the Kyambu district.

Fibres.—The interests in sisal and flax have grown considerably greater during the year. A number of extra machinery plants have been erected and a large number are on order from home.

Coconuts.—Owing to war conditions it was not considered advisable to put into force the legislation framed on the report of the Coconut Commission, but the trap system for the collection and destruction of the rhino beetle has been continued and extended with very satisfactory results.

Abnormal rains in the Lamu District caused serious damage in some of the coconut plantations.

Tobacco.—Owing to the unsettled state of the country, only a limited number of tobacco trials were undertaken.

Fruit Culture.—A large number of settlers continue planting citrus orchards, especially limes and lemons, with the object of subsequent export of lime juice and citrate of lime, and factories for this purpose will shortly be built. The supply of budded stocks from the Government Farm, Kabete, does not meet the demand, while imported trees are somewhat expensive and a good opportunity, therefore, appears to offer for the establishment of nurseries.

Sugar.—Trials with sugar canes imported from various sugar-producing countries have been most successful, and it seems almost certain that this will become a flourishing and profitable industry in the near future.

(B) STOCK.

The necessary supplies for the large numbers of His Majesty's troops present in the Protectorate have caused a heavy demand on the resources of stock owners, both native and European, which has been met in an admirable manner. 35,434 cattle, 128,123 sheep and 16,327 goats were consumed by the military from the commencement

of the war to March 31st, 1916. These figures do not include civil consumption, nor the numerous deaths occasioned by movement under abnormal conditions; and an additional 20,000 cattle have been used up for transport purposes. This extraordinary consumption has naturally resulted in a certain shortage of beef and mutton animals available at the present time, and a consequent rise in retail prices.

The desire for pure bred and high grade stock was shown at the annual Government sale at Naivasha. Owing to the supply not being equal to the demand, keen bidding resulted and record prices were obtained.

The health of stock during the year has, on the whole, been good. A notable exception has been the large number of cases of trypanosomiasis in the Thika District.

(c) EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

KIBOS.—Both as regards quantity and distribution the rainfall during the year was a distinct improvement on the previous four or five years.

A further slight addition was made to the nursery.

Trials with beans have given better results than on any previous occasion.

Owing to a failure to obtain good seed in time for planting in season, cotton was one of the few crops which yielded no results.

Experiments with maize were conducted along lines similar to those of the previous year and included the same varieties. The experiments demonstrated that the wider distances were more suitable for the Hogan variety, whilst the closer distances were more suited to the Hickory King variety. Issues of good Hickory King seeds were made to the surrounding districts.

Upland Rice was planted at the beginning of the rains in March and gave very good results.

Tobacco.—Of the 21 varieties of tobacco with which experiments were started some years ago all but three have been deleted from the experiments. Although no attempt has been made to turn out high grade leaves, experiments have shown that a type of tobacco suiting the tastes of medium to strong smokers can easily be produced under the existing conditions on the Farm.

Coffee.—Owing to the appearance of coffee leaf disease on the old plants the experiment in coffee has received a somewhat severe setback.

Cocoa.—Repeated trials have been made with cocoa but so far none of these have produced satisfactory results.

A scheme for the agricultural training of a limited number of native youths on the farm has been introduced. 22 boys, mostly sons of Chiefs and Headmen, have already been admitted.

NAIVASHA.—The rainfall suited all stock on the farm, and in consequence they were in good condition throughout the year.

During the year the cattle did well and the increase was good. The pure bred shorthorns had an excellent season, the Lincoln red shorthorn giving a larger return of calves than the beef breed. The Friesland cattle continue to be a success and are good breeders. The pure bred Hereford cattle have as usual not come up to anticipation and the increase is very low. The Ayrshire cattle have fulfilled

expectations, the increase being splendid. The Guernsey cattle have thriven and the Guernsey shorthorn cows also. Grade cattle have done well generally.

Sheep have thriven; the weight of fleece per animal is about the same as in previous years. The report on the clip was very satisfactory.

The price obtained was 11*d.* per lb. for pure merino ewe fleeces, and 10*d.* and 10½*d.* per lb. for grade merino fleeces. The sheep on the farm are certainly an eminently paying proposition, taking into account the wool increase and sales of sheep.

The Angora and the grade Angora goats have been healthy and the increase is good. The price obtained in London for the mixed mohair was one shilling per lb. The improvement in the native goat when crossed by the pure Angora is very marked; in each successive cross this is clearly to be seen.

The crossing of the native donkey with the imported Catalonian Jack is a success. The progeny are nice large animals and are in great demand.

Ostriches continue to thrive, but, owing to the slump in feathers, the return is not great.

Some 180 acres of land on the Naivasha Lake frontage have been brought under cultivation.

KABETE.—Good crops were obtained during the first season, owing to the very favourable rains in April, March, and June. The second season's crops were very disappointing, owing to great shortage of rain in December and January.

An area of 6½ acres was sown in linseed in April, with seed twice grown on the farm. This crop gave an excellent stand of linseed. Samples sent to England for examination were favourably reported on.

Since October, 1915, the farm has become a milk supply depôt for the military hospitals, and for this purpose a large number of additional cows were received from the military. The supply of milk now reaches about 100 gallons per day.

Livestock.—With the exception of casualties due to east coast fever, the health of the stock has been good. Sheep have not done well. Thirty cattle and 82 pigs were dispatched from the farm during the year. The stock on hand at the end of the year included 566 cattle, 54 sheep, and 107 pigs.

(D) DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

East Coast Fever.—Fresh outbreaks of east coast fever have occurred on several farms on the Uasin Gishu Plateau. More dipping tanks are being built and it is hoped that it will soon be possible for all animals on the Plateau to be regularly dipped. During the year, Government dipping tanks have been completed at Nairobi and at Rumuruti, and a tank has been erected by the military authorities at Fort Ternan. Several private dipping tanks have also been erected and some 80 are now in use in the Protectorate. The number of cattle belonging to settlers admitted to the east coast fever testing area at Kamiti during the year, was 587. The number of deaths was 24.

Rinderpest.—Outbreaks of this disease occurred in eleven settled areas, all in the Highlands. Double inoculation was used in suppressing these outbreaks in four of the areas. The other outbreaks were dealt

with by the inoculation of serum only. A fresh outbreak of rinderpest occurred amongst the cattle of the Samburu tribe, Northern Frontier District. A temporary quarantine station was formed at Archer's Post and all trade cattle passing through were injected with serum. 125,854 doses of serum were sent out by the Kabete Laboratory during the year.

Anthrax.—Several cases of this disease occurred at Fort Ternan quarantine station amongst cattle undergoing quarantine after double inoculation. Cases also occurred on the Kisumu-Mumias Road and in the Nairobi and Kyambu Districts.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.—A few cases of pleuro-pneumonia came under notice among the stock confiscated from the Turkana. Every possible precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of this disease from the Masai Reserve quarantine area.

Trypanosomiasis.—An outbreak of trypanosomiasis occurred in June 1915, amongst settlers' cattle in the Thika District. The area implicated was placed in quarantine in September, and a Veterinary Officer has, since then, been permanently retained in the district carrying out periodic examinations of all cattle. There is reason to believe that the disease will be eradicated along the transport routes in the near future.

Foot and Mouth Disease.—An outbreak of this disease occurred at the laboratory among cattle imported from Uganda. Prompt action was taken to segregate the affected herd and the disease did not spread.

Quarter Evil.—Outbreaks of quarter evil occurred in Nyeri, Lumbwa, Nakuru, and Kisumu Districts. A vaccine produced at the Laboratory has been used and has given good results.

Epizootic and Ulcerative Lymphangitis.—Very few cases of epizootic lymphangitis were noted during the year; and there has been a great diminution in the number of cases of ulcerative lymphangitis also.

Horse Sickness.—This disease was the cause of considerable mortality among military remounts in the Nairobi, Mbagathi, and Bissel Camps.

V.—FORESTS.

The total area of proclaimed forests is now 1378.55 sq. miles. The estimated total area of demarcated and partially demarcated forests not gazetted is 1,866 sq. miles. These figures do not include the forests on Mount Elgon nor those in the Nandi District, the area of which is estimated to be between 150 and 200 sq. miles.

Up to the end of 1915 the local timber trade was very slack and very little timber was sold; during the first three months of 1916 there was a recovery, the demand for timber was brisk, largely as a result of orders given by military departments and the railway, and the various saw mills in touch with the railway line were kept busy. During the year, 146,564 cubic feet of timber were sold as compared with 171,576 cubic feet in the preceding year.

The quantity of timber issued free to Government departments, settlers, and natives, amounted to 43,211 cubic feet as compared with 54,071 cubic feet in the previous year.

The Timber Market.—There was no increase in the selling price of local timber during the year as compared with the previous year; the demand was restricted; seasoned timber however was in strong demand.

The retail prices for sawn local timber in Nairobi at the end of the year were, per ton of 50 cubic feet: Cedar, Rs.120; Podo, Rs.102; Musharagi, Rs.120; Mueri, Rs.108-120; Muzaiti, Rs.216; other woods, Rs.100-120. The average retail prices for sawn imported woods in Nairobi at the end of the year were, per ton of 50 cubic feet: Deals, Rs.240; Teak, Rs.528. There were no stocks of pitch pine. The stocks of imported timbers were low; during the year under report, 1,429 tons, valued at £10,570, were imported, as compared with 4,373 tons, valued at £21,237, in the preceding year, and 10,516 tons, valued at £53,323, in the year 1913-14.

During the year timber to the value of £711 was exported as compared with £84 in the previous year. Nearly the whole of the timber exported was mangrove poles.

Railway Fuel.—A scheme has been sanctioned for the gradual substitution of a Forest Department fuel supply for the system of supply by contractors. Camps were opened at Molo in April, at Escarpment in August, and at Elburgon in February; fuel for the railway pumping station at mile 11/6 was also supplied from the Mwachi Forest. At the above camps the quantity of green fuel cut during the year was 584,385 cubic feet; of this amount 271,445 cubic feet was taken over by the railway. 3,531,076 cubic feet of wood fuel were supplied to the railway by fuel contractors cutting in Government forests, as compared with 2,955,423 cubic feet during the preceding year. The actual quantity of wood fuel taken over by the railway over the whole length of the line was 9,248,567 cubic feet as compared with 7,155,938 cubic feet in the preceding year.

Cultural Operations.—A total area of 561·93 acres was planted, as compared with 553·67 acres in the previous year; in the forests adjoining the railway 442·21 acres were planted, as compared with 474·28 acres in the previous year.

VI.—COMMUNICATIONS.

(A) RAILWAYS.

Uganda Railway.—The estimates for the year's working were based on the assumption that normal conditions would have prevailed in the country throughout the financial year, and provided for an expenditure of £381,949 and a revenue of £662,000.

The total revenue for the year actually amounted to £629,994, a decrease on the estimate of 5 per cent.; the actual expenditure was £342,694, a decrease of 10·28 per cent. on the estimate.

Five ships of the lake flotilla were in the service of the military throughout the year, leaving three for the use of the railway.

During the whole year the conditions of traffic have been abnormal. The railway was taken over by the military authorities in November, 1915.

Owing to the continued attempts of the Germans to wreck the railway and rolling stock, traffic suffered many inconveniences and delays. In all, fifty-five attempts were made during the year.

Thika Railway.—The Thika Railway offers many possibilities of favourable working in the future and at present is more than paying working expenses. The ordinary main line rates are now in force. During the year, 73,592 passengers were carried, 8,935 tons of goods, and 529 head of livestock. The principal traffic was in coffee and fibre.

Magadi Railway.—The Magadi Railway, 91 miles in length, was built by the Magadi Soda Company for the purpose of exploiting the soda that is found at Lake Magadi. The Uganda Railway took over the whole line finally on August 1st, 1915, and carried out the maintenance of the line on behalf of the contractors throughout the whole year. The railway has been of advantage in dealing with military traffic to Kajiado (Mile 26). Approximately 60,000 passengers were carried. Of the 12,937 tons of traffic received on the line, 93 per cent. was for military purposes.

Busoga Railway and Marine and the Port Bell-Kampala Railway.—The total revenue was £25,097 and the expenditure £23,024. The disappointing result of the year's working can be attributed entirely to the War. The urgency of the military situation in East Africa and the demand made upon the Uganda Railway for the use of its rolling stock resulted in the trade of Uganda having to suffer. The War has also affected the import traffic.

(B) ROADS.

Road development has failed to keep pace with the increasing traffic development. In the Naivasha Province roads have been repaired and work on the Londiani-Uasin Gishu road has been carried on. In the Nyanza Province necessary repairs to roads and bridges have been carried out with the limited funds allowed. Native tracks have been maintained and considerable additions have been made during the year. In the Kenya Province traffic has greatly increased on the Thika-Fort Hall Road. Repairs and reconstruction have been carried out on the main routes. The Fort Hall-Embu Road has been constructed by the Administration and native-made roads have been well maintained. In the Masai Reserve a new road has been constructed from near Kijabe to the Mara Station, a distance of 100 miles. The road is practicable for motor vehicles. In the Northern Frontier District the road from Archer's Post to Arodima was completed and was entirely serviceable as far as Bulesa. The road from Archer's Post to Merrille was repaired.

VII.—CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

(A) PUBLIC HEALTH.

1.—*The Coast Zone.*

The average health remained good throughout the year.

Communicable Diseases.—There were 7,112 cases of malaria treated. This number shews an increase over previous years, but only 14 deaths occurred, as compared with 17 in 1914 and 22 in 1913.

There were six cases of blackwater fever, and one patient, a European, died.

Infectious or Epidemic Diseases.—There were 27 cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, with 12 deaths, being a slight decrease on 1914, when 33 cases, with 12 deaths, occurred.

There were 317 admissions for dysentery, with 39 deaths, as compared with 621 admissions and 75 deaths in 1914. Twenty-six Europeans were treated for the disease, of whom one died.

Twelve cases of enteric were treated, of whom nine were Europeans. There were five deaths, four being Europeans.

Plague was not reported at the Coast during the year, and no infected rats were found.

436 cases of leprosy were reported from settlements at Mombasa, Malindi and Lamu.

Six cases of small-pox were discovered, of whom two died.

Forty-one cases of beri-beri, with one death, were noted at Mombasa Native Civil Hospital.

2.—*The Mountainous Zone.*

Communicable Diseases.—The number of admissions for malaria was 5,352, a large increase over the number admitted in 1914, viz., 3,851. Of 520 Europeans admitted, two died. Nairobi was responsible for the largest number of cases, but every township appeared in the list.

Nine cases of blackwater were treated, two being European. One death occurred in a native case.

Infectious or Epidemic Diseases.—The virulence of cerebro-spinal meningitis appears to be dying down. During 1915, there were three cases among Europeans and 78 were noted among natives, with three deaths. In 1914 there were 136 cases, with 51 deaths, and in 1913, 288 cases, with 152 deaths. The death rate has thus steadily decreased.

An increase is noted in cases of dysentery, 1,647 cases being admitted of whom 89 died; 105 of the cases admitted were Europeans, all of whom recovered.

In 1914, there were 1,471 admissions, with 49 deaths. The increase is attributed to the changed conditions produced by the war.

The admissions for enteric rose from 46 (10 deaths) in 1914 to 182 (19 deaths) in 1915; 35 cases occurred amongst Europeans, of whom three died.

347 cases of pneumonia were recorded, with 62 deaths; 13 cases, with two deaths, were Europeans.

3.—*The Kenya and Nyanza Provinces.*

Communicable Diseases.—4,687 cases of malaria were treated, showing a continued increase in the number of patients submitting to treatment.

There were three European cases of blackwater fever, with one death.

Only one case of trypanosomiasis came to light in Nyanza Province. Four cases and one death occurred in 1914.

Infectious or Epidemic Diseases.—Cerebro-spinal meningitis is fairly prevalent throughout the Nyanza Province; 27 cases were treated. There were 23 deaths.

Dysentery showed a notable increase and totalled, including two Europeans, 651 admissions, of whom 39 died. In 1914, there were 492 cases recorded, with 18 deaths. Only two cases of enteric were recorded.

Cases of plague have been numerous in Nyanza Province, but figures showing the number of cases in the native Reserves are unobtainable. Thirty-three Native cases were admitted to Kisumu Hospital; 29 died.

There were 24 admissions of small-pox during 1915, of whom two died. An outbreak occurred in October, 1915, in Nyanza Province, near the Uganda border, and spread to Kisumu. 514 cases were treated in the North Kavirondo District as out-patients up to March 31st, 1916, and 148 deaths were recorded.

4.—*The Desert Zone.*

Communicable Diseases.—1,666 cases of malaria were admitted to treatment. There was one European case of blackwater fever.

Infectious or Epidemic Diseases.—There were nine cases of beri-beri, none of which were fatal.

There were 107 admissions for dysentery, as compared with 373 in 1914.

(B) SANITATION.

1.—*Preventive Measures.*

Malaria.—Reports are unanimous in stating that malaria is on the increase. This year every medical station in the country has been reported to be infected with malaria. As far as possible, owing to the continuance of hostilities, attention has been directed to anti-malarial measures in the principal townships. Quinine prophylaxis has produced gratifying results in some instances, but very little opportunity for its prosecution has been offered.

Nearly all the millions fish imported from Zanzibar died in Mombasa.

Trypanosomiasis.—Four cases in all came under observation. No deaths were recorded.

Plague.—Observed cases of plague have occurred in Nairobi, Kisumu, and North Kavirondo towards the Uganda border. Towards the end of the year, plague appeared in various parts of Kisumu District north of Kisumu, but no supervision could be exercised, owing to shortage of staff.

Small-pox.—Towards the end of 1915, small-pox became prevalent in Nyanza Province near the Uganda border. Vaccination has been carried out throughout the Protectorate. 162,184 vaccinations were performed during 1915.

Enteric Fever.—The number of reported cases was 216, with 33 deaths as compared with 61 cases and 14 deaths in 1914. 1,021 inoculations were performed during 1915 in Nairobi Jail, and 1,320 persons were inoculated in various parts of the Protectorate. The vaccine used was prepared in the Government Laboratory, Nairobi.

Dysentery.—This disease has increased to a large extent in all parts of the Protectorate, the type generally observed being bacillary. The case incidence among porters enrolled for military service has been large. The total number of cases recorded in civil hospitals and

dispensaries during 1915 was 2,722, with 168 deaths, of which 134 cases, with one death, were Europeans.

In addition to these the Health Officer at Mombasa reports 350 deaths, at Nairobi 89 deaths, and at Kisumu 420 cases, with 31 deaths.

2.—General Measures.

Sewage Disposal.—Works for the treatment of sewage have not been constructed in any part of the Protectorate; the disposal of night-soil has continued by dumping into the sea, trenching, by means of cesspools, or distribution on the ground.

Water Supply.—At Mombasa the new water supply from the Shimba Hills was available at the Kilindini end of the island in March, 1915, but its distribution was restricted to that area. In the same month the new water supply at Nakuru was laid on the existing mains in the township, but in an untreated state. The permanent water supply to Kisumu has not as yet been initiated.

Drainage.—In Nairobi some advance has been made in the drainage scheme, over 1,100 yards of new masonry drains being constructed. The work in Nairobi, Kisumu and Mombasa has been well organised and sustained.

Bush Clearing.—Considerable work has been done in the principal townships and in the majority of out-stations, with excellent results.

VIII.—NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

The period under report has been one of considerable activity in Native Reserves in connection with military requirements. Large demands have been made for porters for the Carrier Corps, for transport oxen, and for meat supplies for the troops. The natives have responded remarkably well to the demands made of them, and, despite the shortage in the Administrative staff, the administration has in general continued on practically normal lines and steady progress has been made.

(A) HIGHLANDS AND NYANZA BASIN PROVINCES.

(1) Nyanza Province.

The Nyanza Province is divided into five administrative districts and is peopled by five main tribes—the Nilotic Kavirondo, Bantu Kavirondo, Kisii, Lumbwa, and Nandi. The population of the Province is estimated at 1,116,655, comprising 1,114,272 natives, 431 Europeans, 1,896 Asiatics, and 56 Anglo-Indians. The area of the Province is 10,254 square miles, of which 8,724 square miles are Native Reserve areas. The average density of the native population is therefore approximately five acres per head.

Great progress is being made among the Kavirondo tribes, who are rapidly becoming keen agriculturists and traders, and are eagerly seeking education. The spread of village schools, where a primitive form of reading and writing is taught, is considerably on the increase.

The Kavirondo are showing an increasing inclination to spend money on imported goods. Better domestic conditions are being adopted by many of the natives. The demand for clothing by both men and women is increasing. A greater tendency is shown to valuing articles in cash, rather than, as heretofore, in cattle.

The Nandi and Lumbwa are mainly a pastoral people and are more conservative than the Kavirondo. They have, however, responded well to calls for recruits for the King's African Rifles and Police.

Trade.—The trade in native produce, although severely handicapped by the absence of railway facilities caused by the military situation and by difficulties connected with sea freights, has shewn a decided tendency to improve. The main exports are sim-sim, maize, and mtama. The production of cotton was not undertaken in 1915–1916 owing to low prices obtained for the 1914–1915 crop. Efforts are being made to reinstate its cultivation.

The trade in imported goods has been hampered by the difficulty in obtaining supplies.

There are forty trade centres in the province, the trade being mainly in the hands of Indians. Allowing for the existing conditions in the country, the general state of trade is satisfactory. Markets are being opened by natives in several parts of the Reserves.

(2) *Naivasha Province.*

The Naivasha Province is divided into eight administered districts, and, apart from the European area, is peopled by a number of tribes, mainly pastoral, the largest of which are the Turkana, Suk, Elgeyo and Marakwet.

The European population of the Province is 1,541, the Asiatic 498, and the Native 156,734.

During the early part of the year a punitive expedition was sent against the Turkana tribe. The closer administration of this tribe has been undertaken as a consequence and three new stations have been opened in their country. Good progress has been made and the natives are settling down peaceably.

Satisfactory progress has been made among the other tribes of the Province.

Trade.—The principal trade has been in stock brought by Somalis from the North. An extensive trade in skins has taken place in Ravine District.

(3) *Masai Reserve.*

The Reserve has been divided into three districts with headquarters at Ngong, Narok River, and Engirende (Mara River) respectively. The population of the Reserve is estimated at 36,000, and the area at 14,600 sq. miles. The area is not excessive, as the Masai own nearly 700,000 head of stock and more than 2,000,000 sheep.

The Reserve being contiguous with the German border, the effects of the war have been very noticeable. Nevertheless, the administration has proceeded almost normally and substantial progress has been made. Since the commencement of the war, the Masai people have spontaneously contributed bullocks and sheep as meat for the troops to the value of about Rs.23,000. In addition, notwithstanding the dislike of

the Masai to part with their stock, large supplies of livestock have been readily forthcoming at moderate prices. On two occasions the enemy have invaded the Reserve, but without disturbing the loyalty of the natives. Relations with the Government have been excellent throughout. Serious crime has been rare.

Trade.—Of the twenty four trade centres in the Reserve, twelve were closed to Indians and Somalis, on account of the war. Trade has, nevertheless, expanded in a marked degree and has been in a most prosperous state.

(4) *Kenya Province.*

Kenya Province is divided into four administrative districts with stations at Nyeri, Fort Hall, Embu and Meru, and a sub-station has been established at Chuka.

The population is estimated at 867,779, consisting of 361 Europeans, 266 Asiatics, and 867,152 natives.

Relations between the natives and Europeans have been excellent throughout, and satisfactory progress has been maintained.

Trade.—An increase of trade is recorded in 1915-1916. Consignments of sisal, beans, maize and hides from Thika Station have greatly increased. The trade in livestock has been large.

(5) *Ukamba Province.*

Ukamba Province, in which Nairobi is situated, is divided into four administrative districts, in three of which Native Reserves are situated.

The population of the Province is estimated at 381,502, of which 372,948 are African, 2,875 Europeans, and 5,679 Asiatics. The area of the Province is 24,250 sq. miles; the total area of the native Reserves is 7,620 sq. miles, giving the average density of the native population as 13 acres per head.

The native tribes have, without exception, proved loyal to the administration. Some progress is being made in social advancement. The Kikuyu are seeking for education in largely increasing numbers, the growth of this desire being largely due to excellent missionary work among them.

There appears to be a lamentable increase of drunkenness among the natives of the Province, which is, in parts, not confined only to the old men. Steps are being taken to deal with the evil.

The fear of witchcraft is still a factor that has to be reckoned with.

The natives have willingly assisted in providing necessaries for the war, and have spontaneously made valuable gifts to relief funds and to provide meat for the troops.

Trade.—There are twenty-two trade centres in the Province and five townships. In the Kitui and Ulu districts, Indian traders are being confined to trade centres and forbidden to trade in isolated stores.

Trade in general has been hampered by the difficulty of obtaining ocean-borne supplies and by the limited quantity of rolling stock, due to military requirements, on the Uganda Railway.

An increase of trade was noticeable in the Ulu District, the main articles in demand being blankets, beads, wire, wheat and maize flour, sugar and tea. The important exports are hides and ghee.

Kitui district shews an increase in imports but a decrease in exports.

(B) COAST PROVINCES.

(1) *Seyidie Province.*

Seyidie Province is divided into five districts. The European population is 366, and the native population approximately 195,000. There are 7,677 Asiatics.

Certain adjustments have been found necessary in the Teita district on account of the military situation, and the inhabitants of two locations were temporarily removed from the sphere of military operations.

The Vanga district suffered from enemy occupation at the beginning of the year, and the majority of the inhabitants took refuge further from the German border. They did not return to their country during the course of the year. In spite of these trying conditions the natives generally remained perfectly loyal.

The reorganisation of the Giriama in the Nyika Reserve, after the rising of 1914–1915, proceeded slowly owing, to the conservatism of the natives. There is no longer any active hostility. Passive resistance to Government demands has been noticeable, but satisfactory progress has been made and taxes were paid willingly.

Trade.—The sisal industry has made considerable progress.

In the Teita and Vanga districts trade has been almost non-existent, owing to the military situation.

In the Nyika Reserve and Malindi district trade has been severely handicapped by the failure of the harvests. Export trade has been practically non-existent and money has been scarce.

(2) *Tanaland Province.*

The European population is 19, and the native population approximately 40,000. There are 699 Asiatics. There have been no signs of unrest among the Mohammedan population. The Arab staff has given loyal support.

Trade.—The export in copra was small. An exceptionally heavy rainfall caused serious damage to the coconut plantations. A considerable trade in foodstuffs is carried on by the Somalis with the Wapokomo.

(3) *Jubaland Province.*

The European population is 39, the Asiatic 367, and the native approximately 17,000.

During the early part of 1916, the Lorian Aulihan Somalis were troublesome. Some of their sections looted the Samburru of stock, the greater part of which has since been returned. A fine imposed has been paid in full.

Several public wells have been constructed in Kismayu.

Trade.—The native maize crop was excellent, but the price obtainable was very low.

(C) NORTHERN FRONTIER DISTRICT.

Affairs on the Frontier have been less satisfactory than in the last two previous years.

Trade.—There has been a growing trade from the Boran and Somalis on the Lorian to Meru and Nyeri with goats and skins. Trade with the Samburru and Rendili has been closed for the most part. A steady business was done in the Moyale market on a fairly large scale in coffee berry.

IX.—EDUCATION.

(A) GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

European Schools.

(1) *Nairobi Division "A" School.*—The provision of education in this school is now limited to children between eight and fourteen years of age. Though the impossibility of obtaining new assistant masters in England has handicapped the work of the school, examination results have been very satisfactory. Forty candidates entered for the College of Preceptors examination, of whom thirty-nine passed, eleven with honours in various subjects.

(2) *Nakuru Division "A" School.*—The attendance at this school has fallen off somewhat; in other respects the general results are satisfactory.

(3) *Central School, Eldoret.*—This school was opened as a boarding school on June 14th 1915, nineteen pupils being admitted. The number of attendants had risen to forty-four by March 1916. The popularity of the school is a good sign that the work of the school staff is appreciated.

Indian Schools.

The Nairobi school has suffered constant changes in the teaching staff, but the work done was very satisfactory. The average number of children during the year was 146. The infant standard had to be closed owing to insufficient accommodation. At the Mombasa school there are 120 pupils.

Native Schools.

Ukamba Industrial School, Machakos.—This school opened in April, 1915, with twenty-six pupils. At the end of March, 1916, thirty-eight pupils attended. Accommodation for large numbers of pupils is not available at present but it is hoped that extensions will be made when funds are available. The progress of the pupils has been good, and a large number of natives are waiting for the time when further accommodation can be provided.

Considerable improvement in the attendance and general work has been made in the Arab school, Mombasa.

Technical Education.

The training in Mission Industrial Schools has resulted in several natives passing examinations as carpenters, masons, and bricklayers.

(B) MISSIONS.

Seyidie.—The Church Missionary Society have done good work in Mombasa, Rabai, the Nyika Reserve, and Mbale in the Voi District. There are three Church Missionary Society Mission Schools in Mombasa under direct European control, and one in charge of a native teacher. The total number of attendants is 230 boys and 15 girls. In some of the schools fees are charged.

The Roman Catholic Mission have three schools at Mombasa, one of which is under European management. Natives are taught free.

Ukamba.—In Nairobi, the Church Missionary Society have opened a boys' school, a night school, and a women's school, the average daily

attendance being 120, 200, and 60 respectively. All schools are conducted under European supervision.

There are about 450 converts at the Roman Catholic Mission, Simonisdale. The greater number are Akikuyu. Technical and secular education is provided. The Nairobi Native Roman Catholic School has an attendance of about 157, of whom the majority are Kavirondo.

In the Kiambu District there are stations of the Church Missionary Society, French Roman Catholic Mission, Church of Scotland, Africa Inland Mission, Gospel Mission Society, and the Italian Roman Catholic Mission.

Kenya Province.—The principal missions are the Italian Roman Catholic Mission and the Church Missionary Society, who have opened sixteen and eight stations respectively. There are also branches of the Church of Scotland Mission, the United Free Church Mission and the Africa Inland Mission.

Naivasha Province.—Missionary effort in this Province is mainly confined to holding church services in the European areas. There are two mission stations occupied by members of the American Inland Mission, one in Elgeyo, and one in Kabarnet.

Masai Reserve.—An experimental school has been opened by the Scotch Mission at Ngong for educational purposes.

Nyanza Province.—The various Mission Societies in the Province maintain schools in their stations and also a number of out-schools in the district. The Church Missionary Society has three stations in the Province; the Roman Catholic Mission (Mill Hill), seven; the Friends' Africa Industrial Mission, four; the Africa Inland Mission, two; the Nilotic Independent Mission, one; the South Africa Compounds Mission, two; the Lumbwa Industrial Mission, one. The Seventh Day Adventists have six stations in South Kavirondo District, all of which have been unoccupied throughout the year.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEYS.

(A) LANDS.

Alienation of Land.—The total number of land grants made during the calendar year 1915 was 100, comprising an area of 246,679 acres, compared with 312 grants the previous year, totalling 639,640 acres. Of the 100 grants, 74 represent grants under licences or old licences for which new titles were issued in 1915; the actual number of new grants was, therefore, only 26, representing 36,519 acres, as compared with 120 new grants, representing 97,174 acres, in 1914. Of these 26, 12 grants were farms, while 14 were business, residential, or mission plots.

Land Available for Allotment.—Last year there were 880 farms surveyed and available for sale, some 40 of which, however, were to be retained by the Government to meet unsettled claims and as township and other reserves. To-day there are about 900, but, allowing for the retention of some 50 for Government reserves and unsettled claims, the number available becomes 850.

The new Crown Lands Ordinance came into operation on 1st June, 1915.

(B) SURVEYS.

All officers in the trigonometrical and topographical branch have been engaged on military work throughout the year. Much of the work in the cadastral branch has been curtailed owing to the military situation demanding the services of many members of the staff. Some 400,000 acres were surveyed by this branch; the cost of survey per acre shows a considerable increase over previous years. The demands made by the military authorities on the drawing office were relaxed on the arrival of a Royal Engineer lithographic section from India. Heavy arrears in deed plans have, in consequence, been cleared off.

XI.--PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to £120,828, as compared with £182,430 in 1914-1915 and £188,877 in 1913-1914. Loan expenditure amounted to £16,578.

Work connected with the Nairobi Drainage Scheme was continued. No vote was forthcoming for the construction of roads and bridges, while the work of the upkeep of roads in Nairobi was considerably increased by the destruction caused by heavy military motor lorries. Work on public buildings in Nairobi included the completion of eight new bungalows, the removal of the medical Quarantine Station to a new site, the reconstruction of certain quarters for the female postal staff, additions to the Survey Office, to the Office of the Commissioner of Police, and to the European School, and the improvement of the General Post Office.

The Post Office at Mombasa was completed at a total cost of £5,131 and handed over to the postal authorities on 12th March, 1916. Other work in Mombasa included the completion of residential quarters and the partial erection of a receiving room at the wireless station, and the completion of two concrete bungalows.

The service reservoir for the Nakuru Water Supply was completed. The distribution system in Nakuru was left in charge of the Uganda Railway authorities.

Two small concrete dams were built on Mt. Suswa, to impound water. Additional work on the improvement of water facilities in the Southern Masai Reserve was done, at an expenditure of £2,374.

Loan Works.—The work of continuation of the Mombasa Water Supply was severely handicapped by various causes connected with the war, by the difficulty of obtaining requisite materials from England, and by floods. Nevertheless, the headworks at Mreri and the first service reservoir at Changamwe were finished, while the carriage of the main across the Makupa Bridge on to Mombasa Island was practically completed. The distribution system on Mombasa Island was carried to an advanced stage. Throughout the year, a supply of water for the military at Kilindini was maintained by means of a four-inch pipe. The total expenditure on this project up to the end of March, 1916 was £96,006.

Training of African Apprentices.—Work has continued on normal lines. The classes contained 37 boys during the year, 16 of whom completed the course provided.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
884	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1914-1915
885	Wei-hai-wei	1915
886	Zanzibar	"
887	Fiji	"
888	Sierra Leone	"
889	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
890	Gambia	"
891	Trinidad and Tobago	"
892	Hong Kong	"
893	Ashanti	"
894	Gold Coast	"
895	Malta	1915-1916
896	St. Helena	1915
897	Seychelles	"
898	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1915-1916
899	Gibraltar	1915
900	Bahamas	1915-1916
901	Swaziland	"
902	Somaland	"
903	Cyprus	"
904	Ceylon	1915
905	Straits Settlements	"
906	Grenada	1915-1916
907	Falkland Islands	1915
908	Bermuda	"
909	Jamaica	1915-1916
910	British Guiana	1915
911	Basutoland	1915-1916
912	Barbados	"
913	Leeward Islands	"
914	Uganda	"
915	British Honduras	1915
916	Mauritius	"
917	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
918	St. Lucia	1915-1916
919	Nyasaland	"
920	Nigeria	1915

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-Percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.