

ne
arc
enc

Cap.
90.
Fort
Basi
res
is
eas
epi
ran
e t
he
brit
ises
ossi
"

Handwritten notes and signatures:

...this direction would
tions and with the

gypt, the question
nously. His re
me, he forwarded
Rough Notes to
e System of L
e rough not
y of
and were conside
of
their control over
ail to deal
at
of December 17
and according
note
Mon ult
officials, 7
a limited nu
unofficial mer
members of t
ended espe
have secu
him
at n
last
the directors of
was stati

...nos aut...
...modo implitent...
...ganc...
...malofet...
...ganc...
...can...
...disea...
...nim consist...
...be elected from...
...nated in various...
...nated by the E...
...nality was to be...
...rovide for the rep...
...ected represen...
...As app...
...ifficultie...
...andi...
...the...
...Bede...
...and considering...
...into annuam not...
...nee lugh as festa...
...fem ven ad metum...
...omer wr...
...ualified opti...
...ar 1900, but abc...
...eculation which finis

PUBLIC

RECORD

OFFICE

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS FILM

C0533/362

ORDER NO. ⇒ FN/E207
CAMERA NO. ⇒ 19
OPERATOR. ⇒ SP
REDUCTION. ⇒ 10
EMULSION NO. ⇒ 321022
DATE. ⇒ 15/2/72

CROWN COPYRIGHT

THESE COPIES ARE SUPPLIED FOR INFORMATION
AND RESEARCH ONLY-NO REPRODUCTION MAY BE
MADE FOR PUBLICATION WITHOUT THE ASSENT OF
THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

neighbouring territory ^{has come} of Tanganyika, 41% of the total quantity imported originating in that Territory.

Jan Tea. Favourable reports of the progress made in tea planting in the Colony continue to be received, but the production stage has not yet been reached. 6,934 cwt^s. of tea were imported during the year as compared with 5,301 ^{cwt^s} in 1924. It is hoped that in the near future supplies of tea for the East African Dependencies will be drawn from the locally grown product.

Jan Sugar. The local manufacture of sugar is progressing satisfactorily, 9,951 cwt^s. (of which 5,560 cwt^s. originated in Kenya) being exported during the year. The local sources of supply are, however, not yet sufficiently large to satisfy the demand in all parts of the Colony and 27,161 cwt^s. of sugar were imported in 1925.

Jan Salt. Facilities for the local production of salt are being afforded by Government to supply the demand for salt, which is large, 146,616 cwt^s. being imported during the year.

S. cano. EXPORTS.

Jan General. Apart from carbonate of soda dredged from a natural deposit at Lake Magadi, the export of which amounted in value to £213,680, the exports from Kenya are almost entirely of agricultural products. Adverse climatic conditions reduce the yield in certain areas, but the increased acreage under cultivation and improved methods of agriculture have more than counterbalanced the ill effects of drought, there being an increase of £1,625,461 in the value of agricultural products of Kenya and Uganda exported during the year. A very large proportion of the local produce exported is shipped to Empire markets, no less than 84.2% ^{has come} being sent to destinations in the British Empire.

Cotton. This is again by far the most valuable export, constituting as it does ^{by cent} 60% of the total domestic exports of both territories. 785,849 centals valued at £4,694,359 were exported during the year as against 515,095 centals of a value of £3,489,329 exported in 1924. Of this quantity 3,836 centals originated in Kenya. The export of cotton seed amounted to 21,958 cwts.

Coffee. The shortage of rainfall, to which allusion has already been made, adversely affected the export of this important crop although the decrease in quantity exported was more or less compensated for by the high prices ruling in overseas markets during 1925. 177,141 cwts. of a value of £963,920 were exported as compared with 199,504 cwts. valued at £803,313 in 1924.

Sisal. Production has continued to increase satisfactorily, 14,365 tons valued at £531,129 being exported in 1925 as compared with 11,416 tons of a value of £396,777 in 1924. There is very little doubt that the sisal fibre industry is likely to be of great and increasing importance to the Colony.

Maize. A slight increase is recorded in the quantity of maize exported, 1,219,076 cwts. being shipped in 1925 as against 1,164,479 cwts. in 1924. In the case of this commodity also, a shortage of rainfall greatly reduced the yield from the acreage under this crop.

Hides and Skins. The value of hides and skins exported advanced from £253,709 in 1924 to £358,953 in 1925. The sources of supply are principally the Native Reserves. A schedule showing the six principal exports of Kenya during the year appears as Appendix I. to this report.

S. Cape. AGRICULTURE.

The incidence of rainfall for the year for purposes of crop production was unsatisfactory and crops in many areas suffered from drought, particularly those planted late in the season.

In the Native Reserves, fears were entertained for a time in regard to food supplies but, with the exception of the Kerio Province and a part of the hinterland of the Coast, no serious shortage took place. The increase in development, particularly in European areas, combined with the varied climatic conditions in different parts of the Colony, decreases the possibility of famine on so large a scale as would necessitate the importation of food supplies, as was done in 1918.

A sense of insecurity is still noticeable in regard to insufficiency of labour but efforts are being made to reduce the number of labour units required on holdings. The year has been noteworthy for the increasing interest taken in the use of agricultural tractors for ploughing and other operations. The high cost of draught oxen, the inefficiency of labour in their use and the higher value of land have all contributed towards a change from the ox to the tractor.

The rapid rate of progress maintained from 1922 to 1924 was partially arrested during 1925 owing principally to the unfavourable season but there is also reason to believe that inadequacy of the labour supply has been an important factor. A decrease of about ten per cent in the average number of units of native labour employed monthly on European farms is recorded between June, 1924, and June, 1925, the numbers decreasing from 87,093 to 78,527.

The total area under cultivation on European farms has, nevertheless-

nevertheless, advanced from an average of 214 acres per occupier in 1924 to 232 acres per occupier in 1925. Including the development through live stock on a basis of six acres per head for cattle and three acres per head for ~~xxxxx~~ small stock the average development for each European occupier is 1,325 acres, a total of nearly 2,250,000 acres out of an occupied area of 4,420,000 acres.

The following are the main crops produced on European holdings:-

Ind

Maize. The acreage under maize increased by ten per cent. in the year to 155,916 acres. Yields show a high average varying from five to nine bags to the acre and there are records of more than 20 bags per acre from comparatively large acreages on individual farms. The Maize Conditioning Plant was put into operation at Kilindini on November 1st. This is designed to deal both with excess moisture and with the destruction of insect life. Maize grading services have been maintained and nearly 820,000 bags were offered for grading.

Ind

Coffee. The acreage under coffee increased by eight per cent. to 65,140 acres. The season was exceptionally dry in the main coffee-producing areas. There was a drop of 25,673 cwt. in coffee exports and the quality both in respect of size and "liquoring" was below standard. The importance of this industry lies not only in the fact that the value of coffee exported amounts to nearly one-third of the total exports from the Colony but also in the fact that forty per cent. of the European owners and occupiers of land are coffee growers.

Coffee plantations have now passed through two extended periods of serious drought during the last ten years and although losses have been suffered from crop failures, experience seems to justify the opinion that any drought likely to occur will not cause permanent loss or damage to the plantations. The industry is in a sound position and, but for the uncertainty in regard to labour supplies, particularly during the picking season, more rapid progress would be made in extending the acreage under coffee.

Handwritten: Sisal. The acreage under sisal has been increased by seventeen per cent. to 52,872 acres. This industry is in a flourishing condition. Roughly two-thirds of the sisal planted is more than three years old and available for cutting.

Handwritten: Wheat. Wheat is grown mainly for local consumption. 61,067 bags were harvested in 1924-25 as compared with 55,920 in the previous year. Experience has shown that the higher altitudes are more suited to wheat growing but in these areas further settlement and development are required to secure a substantial increase in wheat production. The yields per acre are still low but are showing an upward tendency. In an area of the Trans Nzoia, where good crops of wheat have been grown during the last three years, "rust" caused great damage even among varieties which had hitherto appeared to possess considerable rust-resisting powers. A great deal of work has been done in hybridisation and selection to secure wheats which are resistant to the three main forms of rust.

Handwritten: Other Crops. Large increases are recorded in the area put under sugar-cane and barley. The production of sugar is increasing but it is still only meeting a portion of local requirements. It has been proved that "malting" barley of good quality can be grown in Kenya and satisfactory yields have been obtained. The area under flax has decreased. Even in areas where flax has proved to be a suitable crop, growers

have given it up largely owing to the depressed state of the market and the low prices obtainable.

Native Agriculture.

Encouragement has been given to the production of economic crops possessing an export value and to the increased production of foodstuffs. The chief crops grown are maize, sim-sim, beans, ground-nuts and cotton. A greater interest is being shown in wheat growing. There has been a considerable increase in the demand for small ploughs and scufflers; a few water-power grinding mills have been erected by natives and about a hundred land-driven grist mills have been bought.

Maize. Issues of "Flat White" maize have been continued. There has been a revival of the maize trade from Malindi and Kilifi.

Cotton. The production of cotton has been stimulated in areas suitable for this crop and there is an increase of 375 per cent. in cotton exports. Drought caused partial failure on the shores of the Kavirondo Gulf and reduced the crop expected from the Sio-Samia area. The low prices paid, in consonance with market prices, caused much dissatisfaction, areas which proved unsuitable to cotton production last year have been eliminated and the area planted in 1925 shows a decrease as compared with the previous year.

Sim-sim. This crop is gaining in popularity and is tending to displace cotton in Kavirondo country. Efforts are being made to increase the production of sim-sim on the Coast.

General. Seven Native Agricultural Shows were held during the year, three of them in Coast districts. The educational value of these Shows is increasing yearly and where Shows have been held for the last two or three years the improvement in quality of the exhibits and the voluntary elimination

of poor exhibits is marked. The Native Agricultural Schools at Bukora (North Kavirondo) and at the Scott Agricultural Laboratories have been developed during the year. These ~~institutions~~ institutions provide for the training of native agricultural instructors and already their value is felt in the development of Native Agriculture generally.

Part Live stock. It is estimated that stock in the possession of natives, other than those on European holdings, includes:-

Cattle/	3,200,000/
Sheep/	2,500,000/
Goats/	3,500,000/

Prices realised by sale of stock have advanced considerably. Meat prices for local consumption are higher than they are in other stock-raising countries where the quality is better. Oxen for draught purposes have also reached a price far above their proper value. Some of the native pastoral areas are greatly over-stocked. The "Crop Production and Live stock Bill" is intended to exercise some pressure in such cases in order to avoid depreciation in value and losses from poverty and old age. During the past two years, natives have come to realise in increasing degree the value of preventative measures against disease. New inoculation stations have therefore been opened in the Native Reserves and inoculation services have been extended generally.

Instruction has been given in the better preparation of hides and skins but much of this trade is so inefficiently conducted and organised that the native finds that he gets no better price for well-prepared hides. Grading only takes place after the hides have passed out of the hands of the original buyers.

Steps have been taken to stimulate the production of ghee. Demonstrations are given in various markets and

three separating stations have been established. A schedule showing the estimated value of the principal agricultural exports of native origin appears as Appendix II. to this report.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY. *Scaps*

There have been small increases only in the numbers of cattle, horses, sheep and goats. As regards cattle, there is a steadily increasing proportion of "grade" to "native" type on European farms but the proportion of pure-bred to either has not grown. 111 pure-bred bulls and 54 pure-bred cows and heifers were imported during 1925, as compared with 21 and 13, respectively, in 1924.

A new co-operative society was formed during the year for the establishment of a Creamery at Naivasha.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS. *Scaps*

In addition to the Native Agricultural Shows, two successful Shows were held under the auspices of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya, one at Nairobi and one at Eldoret. In both cases they took place on new Show-grounds.

FINANCIAL. *Scaps*

The net cost of services rendered by the Agricultural Department, including the Veterinary and Veterinary Research Divisions was £67,090. The revenue derived from inoculations against rinderpest and similar services which, in 1923, amounted to £6,120 and to £11,536 in 1924, rose to £24,520 in 1925, owing very largely to the increased demand for these services among native stockowners.

run on

la clau V. LAND.

The total area of land alienated as at the 31st December, 1925, was 5,745,607 acres as compared with 5,542,809 acres on the 31st December, 1924, of which 516,175 acres are freehold, and 5,229,432 acres leasehold.

The area of grants registered during the year was 317,258 acres compared with 364,410 acres for the previous year, and the area of surrenders was 114,460 acres.

One auction of farms was held during the year at which 26,759.8 acres realised the sum of £26,104.

Sales of Township Plots were held at Nakuru, Eldoret, Njoro, Kisumu and Kitale.

The Revenue derived from sales and rents of land, survey fees, sale of maps, etc., amounted to ££ 81,706 during the year.

There was a marked increase in the tendency towards closer settlement, many schemes of sub-division having been approved, more especially in the Trans Nzoia district. The area of the surveys submitted by Licensed Surveyors to the Director of Land Surveys was 292,848 acres as compared with 216,421 acres in 1924 and 119,346 acres in 1923.

Registration transactions during the year totalled 12,595 as against 11,885 for 1924. The revenue derived from Registration Fees, Stamp Duties and Conveyancing Fees amounted to £57,380 as compared with £44,622 in the previous year. This figure is exclusive of extra revenue expected from the operation of the over-embossing method of stamp cancellation, as non-arrival of staff and other delays prevented the application of this system.

MINES:

S cap →

Troubridge
h 26

The Mining Ordinance, 1925, was enacted in March. Prospecting Licences were issued and 483 claims registered.

July

FORESTS.

S cap

Of the area of Forest Reserves totalling approximately 5,100 square miles, it is estimated about 51% ^{*per cent.*} carries a sufficient stock of timber to be considered merchantable, 31% ^{*per cent.*} consists of poor forest and scrub which can be regenerated and converted into good forest, 16% ^{*per cent.*} is pure bamboo forest and 2% ^{*per cent.*} consists of moorland, rock and grassland. Considerable progress has been made with forest surveys and 420,000 acres are now mapped on a scale not smaller than 1 : 25,000.

The demand for timber became exceptionally active during the year and in many districts ^{*S m*} Saw-Millers were unable to cope with it, the resulting timber famine causing much inconvenience. Many ^{*S m*} Saw-Mills were in process of reorganization at the end of the year. A total of 913,088 cubic feet of timber ~~was~~ was cut in the Forest Reserves, this being by far the largest cut ever recorded in one year.

Exports of timber amounted to 69,425 cubic feet, and 638,238 ^{*m*} Mangrove poles as compared with 80,165 ^{*cubic feet*} and 840,400 ^{*m*} poles in 1924. The value of the ^{*m*} Mangrove Poles was returned at £10,034, compared with £6,446 in the previous year. Imports for the use of Kenya and Uganda amounted to 205,995 ^{*cubic feet*} compared with 79,004 ^{*cubic feet*} in 1924; of this quantity 134,511 ^{*cubic feet*} were for Government consumption.

9

Of the timber exported 56,151 ~~cubic feet~~^{cubic feet} consisted of ^ccedar in the form of slats for pencil manufacture. This trade has not shown the progress ^{that} ~~which~~ had been hoped for, but a greater number of enquiries were coming in at the end of the year.

3,419,775 ~~cubic feet~~^{cubic feet} of firewood were sold by the Forest Department as compared with 3,242,549 ~~cubic feet~~^{cubic feet} in 1924. The Railway took over from all sources 9,009,818 ~~cubic feet~~^{cubic feet}, compared with 9,975,598 ~~cubic feet~~^{cubic feet} in the previous year. The supply of Railway fuel was at times inadequate owing to the failure of contractors to fulfil their contracts punctually.

The year was an exceptionally dry one and reforestation plans had to be considerably ~~curtailed~~^{curtailed}. 2,177 acres were replanted as compared with 2,127 acres in 1924. In addition, 3,129 acres were successfully treated for natural regeneration, this method proving, in certain types of forest, much more successful than had at one time been thought ~~probable~~^{probable}. 4,073,000 young trees were raised in the nurseries as compared with 2,890,000 in 1924. This will permit of a very great increase in the plantations in 1926 if the weather conditions prove favourable. In some districts progress in reforestation is still hindered by an insufficiency of labour.

Steps have been taken to begin the experimental planting of the species of trees which yield ^cChaunmoogra oil required in the treatment of leprosy but it is feared that there are very few districts in the Colony where suitable conditions prevail.

The total cash revenue collected by the Forest Department in the form of royalties ^o in timber, fuel and other forest produce was £25,457 as compared with £21,648 in the previous

year. The revenue was the largest in the history of the Department, though sales of fuel and young trees did not come up to expectations. The expenditure amounted to £27,925 and the proportion of revenue to expenditure increased from 85.65% in 1924 to 91.13% in 1925.

The value of produce issued free amounted to £1,771 compared with £2,376 in 1924. From 1st January, 1925, other Government Departments were required to pay for all timber and other forest produce used by them. The free issues were mainly to settlers on timberless farms possessing Free Timber Permits and to Natives in certain localities where special conditions prevail.



run on

VI. LEGISLATION.

le dar.

~~-----~~

During the year ten new Ordinances and twenty Amending Ordinances have been passed.

The more important Ordinances are:-

The Mining Ordinance (No.3.).

The Public Trustees Ordinance (No.7.).

The Arms and Ammunition Ordinance (No.8.).

The Witchcraft Ordinance (No.23.).

The Detention Camps Ordinance (No.25.).

A Bankruptcy Ordinance on the lines of the English Act was also passed and becomes No.1 of 1926.

The revised Edition of the Laws of Kenya ^{has} have now been completed and will be brought into operation on the 1st July, 1926.

~~-----~~

Ann on

li: clar VII. EDUCATION.

Government Schools have been established for the provision of education to European, Indian, Arab and African children. Private and missionary enterprise supplements State provision. During the course of the year a Committee considered the question of grants-in-aid to missions and grants have been systematised. The Government inspecting staff has been strengthened.

The Central Advisory Committees demanded by the Education Ordinance, 1924, began to function and some of the African School Area Committees were provisionally consolidated. More than one thousand schools were registered and several thousands of teachers were listed for licensing.

Handwritten: EUROPEAN EDUCATION. There are Government Schools at Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret and Kitale. Private schools, notably Kenton College for Boys and Loreto Convent for Girls, maintain a high standard of attendance and attainment and there are six rural schools on farms on the Uasin Gishu.

Proposals have been developed for the erection of school buildings out of loan funds. Money from this source is being found for a secondary school at Kabete, elementary schools at Nairobi and Kitale, and additions to the Nakuru and Eldoret Schools. An elementary school is also to be started at Nanyuki.

The number of children receiving education in European schools rose during the year from 554 to 626. The cost

of European education excluding all administrative expenses totalled £26,247.

Part 8
INDIAN EDUCATION. Government schools are established at Nairobi and Mombasa and there are four assisted schools, one at Mombasa, two in Nairobi and one at Machakos. 933 children are receiving education at the Government schools and 811 at the assisted schools as compared with 728 and 747, respectively in 1924. The cost of Indian education in 1925 amounted to £11,943. An Advisory Council on Indian Education was appointed during the course of the year.

Mal
ARAB EDUCATION. Arab schools are established at Mombasa and Malindi. The attendance has advanced in 1925 from 128 to 299, but although these schools are called Arab schools, the majority of the pupils are not Arabs. The attachment of a Koran school to the Mombasa Arab School is beginning to find favour and this section is well supported, 125 children under the age of eleven being in attendance. The Arab School at Malindi is making only slow progress. Parents in that area appear to be indifferent to the advantages of education. It is also difficult to keep Arab boys long at school for, as soon as they attain a very moderate standard, they are in great demand in commercial and other circles.

Mal
AFRICAN EDUCATION. Government schools exist at Machakos, Waa, Kwale, Narok, Kapsabit and Kericho; schools are maintained by all the principal Missionary Societies; there are Police Schools in many important centres, and there are large numbers of village schools situated throughout the Native Reserves.

In 1925 the Jeanes School for training supervisors of African village schools was opened at Kabete and good progress was made at the Native Industrial Training Depot at Kabete, whose object is to supply the Colony with qualified African artisans. Attendance in Government Schools totalled 1,683 as compared with 1,625 in 1924. For African assisted schools no accurate figures for 1925 are obtainable. In 1924 the number was 21,539.

The cost of ~~AFRICA~~ Arab and African education, exclusive of administrative charges, was £36,017 in 1925, of which £14,803 appeared as grants to Missions.

lc. clav.

S. cap-

VIII. COMMUNICATIONS.
RAILWAYS AND MARINE.

The results of ^{the} working of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, Marine, and ancillary services for the year 1925 disclose the progress made by the Railway and the favourable financial position that has been achieved.

Earnings for the year amounted to £1,993,509 and the ordinary working expenditure to £1,090,071 - the surplus of receipts over ordinary working expenditure being £903,438. After allowing for contributions to renewals funds, interest charges, etc., the net surplus of this excess for transfer to Betterment Funds amounted to £368,774.

The carriage of public goods provided a revenue of £1,580,642, and the tonnage of this traffic amounted to 534,474 tons, as compared with £1,297,236 and 482,480 tons during the previous year. The revenue derived from passenger traffic also showed an increase over that of 1924, viz., in 1925, 913,640 passengers contributed a revenue of £225,548 as against 830,209 passengers and £197,991 in 1924. Natives continued to use the railway in increasing numbers, ~~which~~ ^{show the number} ~~showing~~ the following figures of passengers carried under different classes:-

Ind. ->

	1st Class.	2nd. Class.	3rd Class.	TOTAL.
1924/	15,904/	57,924/	756,384/	830,209/
1925/	16,745/	57,530/	839,365/	913,640/

Lake steamer traffic also showed a steady improvement. The tonnage carried increased from 149,803 tons in the previous year to 197,629 tons, an increase of 31.92 per cent.

The supply of wood fuel for locomotives was again ~~very~~ unsatisfactory and the consumption of coal was very heavy in consequence. The following figures show the consumption

of coal, wood and oil fuel during the year:-

Coal/	51,536	tons	consumed	at	a	cost	of	£88,196.
Wood/	81,056	"	"	"	"	"	"	£42,135.
Oil/	9,073	"	"	"	"	"	"	£38,249.

The work of relaying the main line with a heavier (80 lb.) rail in place of the 50 lb. did not progress as well as was anticipated owing to the big increase in traffic which had to be carried over the line while relaying operations were in progress and also to the difficulty experienced by the contractor in obtaining sufficient labour and good supervision for that labour. 106 miles of 80 lb. track were laid during the year.

General upkeep has been maintained throughout the year, and also a considerable amount of regrading and realignment work. The regrading is almost completed and will give a maximum ruling gradient of 1.18% ^{per cent.} compensated against downward traffic between Nairobi and the Coast.

The total route mileage of line open at the close of the year was 4,036, of which 67 miles are in Uganda. The final sections of the Uasin Gishu Railway, totalling 73 miles, were taken over from the contractor during the year. The final cost of the Uasin Gishu Railway, which was built under the direct control of the Consulting Engineers with Messrs. Griffiths and Company as contractors, will be approximately £2,350,000 or over £16,550 per mile. On the Thika-Nyeri branch 25 miles were taken over from construction lines.

At the end of the year the following lines were under construction:-

<u>Kenya.</u>	Thika-Nyeri Branch.	73 miles.
	Solai Branch.	27 "
	Kitale Branch.	45 "
	Turbo-Uganda Border section of the Uganda Extension.	79 "
<u>Uganda.</u>	Uganda Border - Mbulamuti section of the Uganda Extension.	106 "
	Total.	<u>330 miles.</u>

Further surveys and reconnaissances were carried out to ascertain the merits of future branch lines towards productive areas.

SHIPPING.

S cap

*expand
expand
expand*

During 1925, the Port of Mombasa was ~~served~~ served by seven regular lines of steamers from Europe, i.e., The Union Castle Mail Steamship Co. Ltd., The British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Messageries Maritimes, Italia Navigation Co., Clan Ellerman and Harrison Line, Holland East Africa Line and the Deutsche Ost Afrika Linie. In addition to these services, a few calls were made by Norwegian and Japanese Lines and miscellaneous Oil and Coal Steamers discharged full cargoes at this Port.

A fortnightly service between Bombay and Durban, calling both ways at Mombasa, has been maintained by the British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. ^{maintained} Coastal services by this Line and by Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros. ^{steamer} steamer, have been fairly regular.

The total steam tonnage (Mercantile) entered in the Protectorate ~~Ports~~ ^{ports} during the year amounted to 1,253,552 tons net, represented by 549 steamers. These figures show an increase of 88,425 tons and 45 steamers as compared with ~~the~~ figures for the previous year. In gross tonnage, the figures are:- 1924 - 1,781,039 tons, 1925 - 2,025,629. This is the first year during which the gross tonnage of shipping has exceeded two millions. The total tonnage of sailing vessels entered in the Protectorate ^{ports} during 1925 was 64,139 tons, represented by 3,069 vessels, a decrease of 4,490 tons and 476 vessels. On account of the cession of Jubaland to Italy, the 1925 figures for the port of Kismayu are for six months only as against twelve months for 1924.

The figures for Mombasa were 440 steamers of 1,180,493

tons net, against 372 steamers of 1,037,631 tons net. for 1924, an increase of 68 steamers and 142,862 tons. The tonnage of sailing vessels amounted to 24,375 tons, represented by 1,283 vessels, a decrease of 2,418 tons and 158 vessels over the previous year.

Revenue derived from Port Dues amounted to £10,585, an increase of £2,772 over the previous year, due to the steady increase in tonnage and in the number of ships visiting the Port of Mombasa. Corresponding increases have resulted also in Light Dues and Pilotage fees.

Approximately 640,000 shipping tons of cargo (346,714 ~~364,714~~ tons inwards and 293,326 tons outwards) were dealt with and 36,764 passengers passed through the Port of Mombasa during 1925. 92,777 shipping tons were handled at Mbaraki which was purchased by Government towards the end of the year.

ROADS. S. lat

There are approximately 5,800 miles of public roads in the Colony, 2,000 miles of which may be classified as main roads. The roads are practically all earth roads, and many of them are mere tracks, almost impassable during the heavy rains. These tracks are gradually improved from year to year as funds are available, with the object of making them properly formed, graded and drained roads. The average expenditure per mile on maintenance and improvement work during 1925 was £18 for main roads and £13 for other roads. This expenditure includes maintenance and repairs to bridges and culverts, and the provision of new culverts.

The Public Works Department is responsible for all road maintenance work throughout the Colony, with the

exception of Nairobi, and for work in collaboration with District Road Boards in the settled areas and with the Administration in the Native Reserves.

The system of road maintenance by contract continued during the year but was practically confined to District Roads. Most of the main roads were maintained by direct labour employed by the Public Works Department but District Roads in the settled areas were, when possible, maintained by contract with the local farmers through the medium of the District Road Boards. In a few cases it was, however, possible to arrange contracts for improvement or replacement work with a contractor who was not a farmer.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS. *Cap*

The financial results of the year's working of the Post and Telegraph Service established a fresh record. The following comparative statement shows the expenditure, cash revenue and value of free services rendered to Government Departments:-

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Expenditure.</u>	<u>Cash Revenue.</u>	<u>Value of official free services.</u>	<u>Excess of (b) & (c) over (a).</u>	<u>Excess or Deficit of (b) over (a).</u>
	(a) £	(b) £	(c) £	(d) £	(e) £
1922/	156,548/	132,727/	34,103/	10,282/	23,821. deficit
1923/	138,261/	132,287/	31,749/	25,775/	5,974 "
1924/	139,790/	150,481/	33,500/	44,191/	10,691. excess
1925/	146,309/	181,435/	15,696/	50,822/	35,126 "

The foregoing statement does not include the value of free services performed by other Government Departments for the Post Office, which are estimated at £14,230.

The reduction in the value of official free services is due to an arrangement, which was introduced during the year, under which all Departments pay cash for telephone and telegraph and certain other special services. This arrangement has resulted in economy in the use of these

services.

The Post and Telegraph services of Uganda and Kenya are unified under the control of the Postmaster-General at Nairobi. The scheme for the closer amalgamation of these services, which was referred to in the year 1924, came into operation on the 1st of January, 1925. The Scheme has worked with great smoothness and has achieved its object of effecting a division of revenue and expenditure between the two territories on an equitable basis.

To the total cash revenue of £181,435, Kenya contributed £138,413 and Uganda £43,022, whilst of the total expenditure of £146,309, £101,401 was expended in Kenya and £44,908 in Uganda.

The estimated number of letters, postcards, book packets and samples dealt with during the year was 9,041,799, representing an increase of 14.9 per cent. over 1924 figures. An increase of 27.9 per cent. is found in the number of parcels dealt with, i.e., 175,585, and an increased number of insured parcels and registered articles was also handled. The bulk of the overseas mail business is with Great Britain.

The value of money orders issued and paid rose in Kenya from £310,592 in 1924 to £480,967 in 1925 and in Uganda from £287,527 to £505,011. Increased use is being made, particularly in Uganda, of facilities provided by the telegraph money order service, which at present extends to no overseas countries except Great Britain and the Irish Free State. The value of money orders issued increased by £221,370, from £374,841 in 1924 to £596,211, or 59 per cent. Of this increase £164,085 was in respect of inland orders, and £61,534 in respect of remittances to India, an increase in the case of the latter of 53.3 per cent.

The total number of inland telegrams and cablegrams dealt with during the year was 2363,851 and 115,502

-respectively-

7. respectively, being an increase of 47.8 per cent, and 8.5 per cent, respectively, over the figures for the preceding year. The remarkable increase in the number of inland telegrams is mainly due to the reduction of 50 per cent, in rates which came into effect on the 1st January. Of the cable traffic slightly less than half was with Great Britain. The number of telegrams exchanged over the line of the Overland service to South Africa totalled 45,534.

Jul 10

Overseas communications were on the whole expeditiously and satisfactorily maintained. Two interruptions lasting altogether 32 days occurred in the Mombasa-Zanzibar cable. Traffic ^{was} diverted via the Mombasa and Zanzibar wireless stations and via Dar-es-salaam and sustained no serious delay.

With the exception of extensions to existing telephone exchanges, engineering work in Kenya was mainly confined to maintenance services. The demand for telephone facilities was above normal, the increase in the number of installations being 18.2 per cent, over the previous year. All applications for service were dealt with without undue delay.

In the Post Office Savings Bank deposits ⁵ exceeded withdrawals by £5,145. The total number of active accounts at the end of the year was 4,012, and the total balance due to depositors was nearly £57,500. ~~YE~~ 604 accounts, with a total balance of £4,725, stood in the names of Africans. Efforts continue ~~to be made~~ to popularise this bank among Africans and ^{to} make them familiar ^{with} the advantages it offers.

Africans are still employed largely in the telegraph service as ^{o/} operators and the work of recruiting and training proceeded normally. So far, however, the educated Africans show no desire to enter the Engineering branch of the Department.

66

The very decided expansion which took place during the year in all branches of the Post Office may be accepted as a reflection of the business and industrial activity which prevailed generally.

IX. CLIMATE.

be clear

The general effect of climate ^{the} conditions in ~~this~~ their relation to crop production has been mentioned under the Head Trade and Agriculture. Records are compiled at 209 meteorological stations, 134 of which are private stations situated in the farm areas. The following table indicates temperature and rainfall conditions at various stations:-

V. pages 45, 46

46/94

Station. 1925.	Shade Temperature.					Relative Humidity % 9 a.m.	Rainfall.		Period of years. No.	Latitude.	Longitude.
	Mean.		Max. & Min. Combined.	Extreme.			Total	Average			
	Max.	Min.		Max.	Min.		Amount 1925. ins.	Fall. ins.			
o	o	o	o	o	%				o'	o'	
COAST.											
Lamu.	84	80	82.0	93	70	87	26.82	36.99	17	2°16'S	40°50'E
Mombasa.	79	59	69.0	85	55	77	51.80	46.70	34	4°03'S	39°40'E 8 mths.
HIGHLANDS.											
Fort Hall.	79	54	66.5	86	48	79	33.59	46.08	24	0°43'S	37°10'E
Kericho.	77	49	63.0	91	39	91	64.69	73.81	12	0°20'S	35°20'E
Limoru.	70	50	60.0	81	35	72	40.88	54.29	18	1°7'S	37°39'E
Lumbwa.	76	51	63.5	85	39	61	37.91	50.04	5	0°13'S	35°30'E
Machakos.	79	65	72.0	93	56	67	34.59	36.37	30	1°31'S	37°16'E 7 mths.
Nairobi.	76	55	65.5	87	49	75	27.14	37.29	9	1°17'S	36°50'E
Nyeri.	72	52	62.0	78	36	--	23.41	25.30	11	0°06'S	36°59'E
Trans Nzoia.	79	51	65.0	93	42	--	-	44.76	4	1°0'N	35°10'E 7 mths.
LAKE.											
Kisumu.	81	63	72.5	89	58	73	46.56	45.51	22	0°06'S	34°45'E

45.5

Rainfall during 1925 was generally unsatisfactory with the exception of certain areas of the Coastal and adjacent hinterland and Lowland (Lake) areas where normal to slightly excess precipitation was experienced.

The outstanding feature of the year was the almost universal abnormal rain experienced in January followed by a sequence of months of deficient fall.

Late and bad distribution, however, was reflected rather than abnormal lack of rain, as was experienced in 1924.

S. caps. APPENDIX. I.

The six principal Exports of Kenya during 1924 and 1925.

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.		Value.	
		1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
1. Coffee.	Cwts.	158,411	147,257	635,618	823,901.
2. Sisal and Sisal Tow.	Tons.	11,416	14,363	336,777	531,129.
3. Maize.	Cwts.	1,164,479	1,219,076	381,272	416,964.
4. Hides.	Cwts.	47,856	62,064	178,389	268,057.
5. Carbonate of Soda.	Tons.	34,326	48,306	154,306	213,680.
6. Sesame Seed. (Sim-Sim)	Tons.	4,020	3,030	84,610	64,849.

then rule 3 caps. APPENDIX. II.

Estimated value of Agricultural Exports of Native origin for the last three years of the principal articles only:-

Article.	1923.	1924.	1925.
1. Hides.	60,000	121,000	210,000
2. Maize.	120,000	130,000	100,000
3. Sim-Sim.	22,000	84,900	65,000
4. Skins.	3,000	30,000	50,000
5. Cotton.	-	11,860	41,000
6. Copra and Coconuts.	10,280	35,000	28,000
7. Groundnuts.	24,000	26,000	19,000
8. Animals.	10,000	20,000	16,800
9. Pulse.	12,000	15,000	16,000
TOTAL: (All Exports)	271,680.	480,360.	564,665.

Hand Set