

1924

KENYA

68

C.O. 45033

FROM:

G. Brindley 1120

DATE:

21st

OR CIRCULATION:

Mr. Mr. Bottley

Mr.

Mr.

Asst. Sec. of S.

Encouragement of ... produce

Perm. U.S. of S.

Part U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

Previous Paper

10 of 8

32

Smile & comments upon reports by the Argy. Dir. of Agric. & the ... regarding progress of ... Foundation ... should be taken ...

MINUTES

Major Furse

Col. ...

Have you a ...

On the staff ...

Confidential

The despatch to Kenya in the staff ... probably seems very satisfactory ... 3 & 4 ... p. 6 of ... minutes ... other Colonies) at a later date

Jan 3 10 1924

RST

13. 10. 24

Thank you, for any appearance ... Mr. R. H. ... with this pp.

Vertical text on the left margin: 31 Oct 1924

Subsequent Paper

MINUTES.

MINUTES NOT TO BE WRITTEN
ON THIS SIDE.

See what American is

... for ...
... in
... of disease
... time ever ... relative ...
... condition ...



KENYA

No. 1120.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE
NAROBEE
KENYA

45033
28th August, 1924.

Sir,

As Requested in Colonial Office despatch No.359 of 4th April, 1924, I have the honour to forward a copy of a Report by the Acting Director of Agriculture on the progress of the efforts to stimulate native agriculture and the results obtained in the form of increased production. I also enclose a Report received from the Senior Commissioner with regard to Native Production in the Nyanza Province.

Report:
Report by Senior
Commissioner,
Nyanza.

2. It was essential, in order to initiate the organization for fostering native production, to engage staff without delay who had a certain experience with natives and were acquainted to some extent with their customs and language. Temporary local appointments were, therefore, made and work was thus initiated over a large area simultaneously. The ground-work of the system is now laid, which should prove of great value to officers subsequently appointed, who at first will lack local knowledge. The Acting Director of Agriculture, who has throughout controlled the work in the Reserves personally, is satisfied that the Supervisors now employed are engaged on work ^{which} lies within their individual capacity and for which they are well suited. They are, as you observe, only serving in a temporary capacity though one or two may qualify for promotion. Mr. P. Booth possesses -

RIGHT HONOURABLE

J. H. THOMAS, P.C., M.P.,

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,

DOWNING STREET, LONDON, S. W.

68J

KENYA

No. 1120.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
KENYA.

45033
28th August, 1924.
22 SEP 24

Sir,

As requested in Colonial Office despatch No. 359 of 4th April, 1924, I have the honour to forward a copy of a Report by the Acting Director of Agriculture on the progress of the efforts to stimulate native agriculture and the results obtained in the form of increased production. I also enclose a Report received from the Senior Commissioner with regard to Native Production in the Nyanza Province.

2. It was essential, in order to initiate the organization for fostering native production, to engage staff without delay who had a certain experience with natives and were acquainted to some extent with their customs and language. Temporary local appointments were, therefore, made and work was thus initiated over a large area simultaneously. The ground-work of the system is now laid, which should prove of great value to officers subsequently appointed, who at first will lack local knowledge. The Acting Director of Agriculture, who has throughout controlled the work in the Reserves personally, is satisfied that the Supervisors now employed are engaged on work ^{which} lies within their individual capacity and for which they are well suited. They are, as you observe, only serving in a temporary capacity though one or two may qualify for promotion. Mr. P. Booth possesses -

18/8
2799
Report:
Report by Senior
Commissioner,
Nyanza.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

J. H. THOMAS, P.C., M.P.,

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,

DOWNING STREET, LONDON, S. W.,

possesses the National Diploma in Agriculture and was trained at Aberdeen University. Mr. Butler (who was selected by the Crown Agents) recently became a Fellow of the Linnean Society, and may eventually be suitable for promotion as an Assistant Botanist - he is otherwise not more highly qualified than officers appointed locally - Mr. Watt attended Aberdeen University for several years but never

that a number of existing officers to perform more advanced work or obtain promotion. It is recognized that for the senior positions a number of qualified officers such as Mr. J. J. I. appointment is referred to in the Colonial Order No. 667, of 27th June 1920, but it is possible to utilize the services of Agricultural Inspectors now in the Department to considerable advantage on similar lines to those which proved successful in the employment of Stock Inspectors in the Veterinary Department.

152A

I note your desire to be assured, when any future vacancies are filled, that no better candidates can be found in the United Kingdom. It is certainly desirable, now a good foundation has been laid, to secure for future vacancies applicants with knowledge and wide outlook who can be trusted to develop the work in the Reserves on approved lines. It is to be hoped that the finances of the Colony will enable men of this calibre and with high qualifications and experience in other parts of the Empire to be employed.

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,
 Your most obedient, humble servant

R. A. Colquhoun
 GOVERNOR.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

P.O. BOX NO. 323,

NAIROBI, 28th July, 1924.

687

ENCLOSURE

Despatch No. 222 of 28.7.24

Colonial Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, NAIROBI

Reference is made to the letter of 30/5/24 of 15th May, 1924, from

the Office Despatch No. 222 of 28.7.24, paragraph 6.

It is pointed out in the letter of 30/5/24

that the object - namely to promote agriculture

requires that an increase in production will follow

work is not doubted, but although the

Department tend in that direction

it is necessary to increase production

in connection with the Administration

meeting report of 15th, 1922

and employees of the Department

have urged natives to cultivate and

subsequently improved yields, better marketing

facilities, and transport, general commercial investment

and venturing will add very greatly to the initial stimulus.

Increased production, if achieved, must therefore

be impelled by several forces - economic, administrative

and educational.

It follows then that a detailed survey of this

Department's activities in Reserves will not wholly answer

the enquiry in the despatch referred to. Much of the material

required, however, may be collected through this Department,

as it is in touch with Agricultural activities in most

areas of Kenya.

ORGANISATION.

Head Office. No one professional officer is

is entirely responsible, but up to the present the Deputy Director mainly has controlled the work in the reserves.

Under Head Office ultimately there should be appointed three District Agricultural Officers one each for Nyanza, Kikuyu and the Coast. These Officers will be necessary as the work grows and problems will require attention locally in consultation with the Senior Commissioner of the Province.

Under District Agricultural Officers, Senior Supervisors and Supervisors will work in the various areas of the Provinces and under these Supervisors the native staff.

Thus a proper chain will be finally established as is the case in Uganda. It should be borne in mind too that a new service requires the provision of housing and storage if it is to function efficiently. I would draw attention to this matter as the absence of such equipment operates to the detriment of the health of Officers, and the deterioration of supplies. To this day the Department borrows storage in Kisumu.

The Province of Nyanza has received the lion's share of attention and during the last six months no fewer than five Agricultural Officers have been working there.

Supervisors are stationed:-

One in S.Kavirondo	with 1 native instructor & 3 native apprentices.
" " C.Kavirondo	" 4 " " " " 8 -do-
" " N.Kavirondo	" 4 " " " " 8 -do-

A temporary Officer is stationed at Bukura, the recently established Agricultural training school for Apprentices, and Instructors, and, within the last few days a Senior Supervisor has taken up his duties at this school where he will work mainly teaching native apprentices and giving from time to time refresher training to Instructors. At the same time he will have to keep in touch with the work in North and Central Kavirondo.

Much remains to be done before the school will be

is entirely responsible, but up to the present the Deputy Director mainly has controlled the work in the reserves.

Under Head Office ultimately there should be appointed three District Agricultural Officers one each for Nyanza, Kikuyu and the Coast. These Officers will be necessary as the work grows and problems will require attention locally in consultation with the Senior Commissioner of the Province.

Under District Agricultural Officers, Senior Supervisors and Supervisors will work in the various areas of the Provinces and under these Supervisors the native staff.

Thus a proper chain will be finally established as is the case in Uganda. It should be borne in mind too that a new service requires the provision of housing and storage if it is to function efficiently. I would draw attention to this matter as the absence of such equipment operates to the detriment of the health of Officers, and the deterioration of supplies. To this day the Department borrows storage in Kiambu.

The Province of Nyanza has received the lion's share of attention and during the last six months no fewer than five Agricultural Officers have been working there.

Supervisors are stationed:-

One in S.Kavirondo	with 1 native instructor & 3 native apprentices.
" " C.Kavirondo	" 4 " " " 8 -do-
" " N.Kavirondo	" 4 " " " 8 -do-

A temporary Officer is stationed at Bukura, the recently established Agricultural training school for Apprentices, and Instructors, and, within the last few days a Senior Supervisor has taken up his duties at this school where he will work mainly teaching native apprentices and giving from time to time refresher training to Instructors. At the same time he will have to keep in touch with the work in North and Central Kavirondo.

Much remains to be done before the school will be

be running properly. Its capacity at Christmas 1924 should be 30 pupils to be increased to 60 by Christmas 1926. Native pupils are paid by the Department under an indenture which gives the Department a call on their services for reserve work when trained. This school must be looked upon as a training centre for those Kavirondo people who appear to be suitable candidates for the posts of native instructors under the Native Agriculture Scheme. The wastage is very high hence the large annual capacity of the school, namely 50 men. There are other functions regarding crop trials, ploughing demonstrations and training and so forth which may be carried on from or at Bukura.

During the first six months of 1924 the following issues of approved types of seed have been made:-

	<u>Lumbwa.</u>	<u>Nandi</u>	<u>South Kavirondo</u>	<u>Central Kavirondo</u>	<u>North Kavirondo.</u>	<u>Total Nyansa.</u>
Cotton	2,888 kbx.	2,888	20 tons	150 tons	150 tons	320 tons
Maize	6,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs.	200 lbs.	20 1/2 "	19 1/2 "	44 "
Groundnuts	-	-	-	-	4 "	4 "
Wheat	480	800 kbx.	800 lbs.	-	400 lbs	5 "
Beans	1,200			2000 lbs	1000 lbs	2 "
					<u>Total</u>	<u>370 1/2 tons</u>

Cotton seed issues for the whole of the country should always be under the control of the Department. Up to the present the Department has had to import practically the whole of this seed and arrange its distribution; but in subsequent years the process will be simplified as the seed for issue will generally be in situ save for small tonnages of improved seed for certain locations and new areas.

MAIZE. The area in which only pure white maize may be grown has been considerably extended and by maintaining a careful watch coupled with further issues the "native" type will be reduced in quantity. The increase in output of maize from the substitution of uniform vigorous seed for the variable attenuated native seed is marked; at the

be running properly. Its capacity at Christmas 1924 should be 40 pupils to be increased to 50 by Christmas 1925. Native pupils are paid by the Department under an indenture which gives them a call on their places for reserve. They are looked upon as Kavirondo people who appear at the posts of native instructor and culture Scheme. The wastage is very high. The capacity of the school, name...

	Central Kavirondo	North Kavirondo.	Total Nyansa.
tons	150 tons	150 tons	320 tons
50 lbs.	20 1/2 "	19 1/2 "	44 "
800 lbs.		400 lbs	
	2000 lbs	1000 lb	
		total	

Cost of seed issues for the whole of the country should always be under the control of the Department. Up to the present the Department has had to import practically the whole of this seed and arrange its distribution; but in subsequent years the process will be simplified as the seed for issue will generally be in situ save for small tonnages of improved seed for certain locations and new areas.

MAIZE. The area in which only pure white maize may be grown has been considerably extended and by maintaining a careful watch coupled with further issues the "native" type will be reduced in quantity. The increase in output of maize from the substitution of uniform vigorous seed for the variable attenuated native seed is marked; at the

the same time the quality shows great improvement.

GROUNDNUTS. For the purpose of introducing a legume into Cereals-Cotton rotation and at the same time giving the native a substitute food crop and a revenue crop the widespread encouragement of Groundnut cultivation is most desirable.

WHEAT. A proportion of the rust-proof wheats produced by the Plant Breeder is annually issued in North and South Kavirondo. The native is thus provided with another food grain crop which may become revenue. The difficulty, however, is that Beer cannot be made from wheat hence the cultivation of a large acreage is retarded.

SIM-SIM. has been issued in 1923. In 1924 the issue has yet to be made.

POULTRY. A further issue of 50 purebred cockerels in the reserve near Kisumu was made. Natives are keenly interested in poultry and these issues will prove an incentive to natives to improve the small native hen.

EXPORTS FROM NYANZA GULFPORTS AND UGANDA RAILWAY RETURNS.

	<u>1923.</u>	<u>1922</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1920/21.</u>	<u>1919/20.</u>
			<u>9 months.</u>		
Maise	13,621	12,910	4,728	7,844	3,915
Sim-sim	1,627	520	1,004	1,329	1,573
Groundnuts	1,106	925	292	327	90

For the first six months of 1924 - the Sim-sim season over 2,500 tons was sent out.

KIKUYU RESERVE.

Late in 1923 a supervisor was detailed for duty in the reserve operating from Fort Hall. The district is far too large for one officer, but ground work could be done and restricted controlled issues of seed made. At the same time useful information regarding the districts of Embu, Fort Hall and Nyeri could be secured. This officer unfortunately has become medically unfit and in this regard I would emphasise the importance of the provision of housing and storage if

if Agricultural work is to proceed in this area.

Two Native Instructors work in Fort Hall and Embu, and two at Meru.

In 1923 the native training school commenced on the Kabete Government farm in 1922 was transferred to the Scott Laboratories. Here a Supervisor is stationed with a native teaching staff and it is hoped that Instructors for the Kikuyu Reserve and the Wakamba Reserve will be turned out each year. In addition to this training work the Supervisor stationed at the Scott Laboratories does a proportion of reserve work in the neighbourhood of Kyambu, Kikuyu and Dagoretti, there four Native Instructors are employed. The school, with 38 pupils, is about 18 months in advance of Bukura, but by the end of 1925 both schools should be fitted up properly, fully attended and equally advanced.

Issues of Seeds.	Fort Hall, Embu Nyeru.	Meru	Kyambu	Total tons.
Maize	49,000	-	38,000	48½
Cotton	4,500			2
Beans	4,000			2
Rice	120			
Chillies	5			
Sim-sim	6,000	2,600	-	4
Groundnuts	6,120	600	60	3
				<u>59½ tons</u>

UKAMBA RESERVE.

A Supervisor with 2 Native Instructors has been stationed in this Reserve, which is inhabited by a conservative and pastoral tribe, whose chief anxieties centre around water and grass. This little shewing can be hoped for from the point of view of production save in Ghee which has received attention.

Issues of seed have been made, but the Machakos area should be treated as a large estate, cattle culled, grazing

grounds rested and allowed to recover, dams built, and the whole area managed. Lacking the natural advantages of the Nyanza, Kiligu and the Coast very little will be seen for years for the work done in agricultural development, the difficulties being fundamental. The Teita and Taveta areas served from Voi are heavily populated, but they could produce much.

<u>Issues of Seed.</u>	<u>Machakos.</u>	<u>Voi.</u>
Maize	2,800	
Beans	2,000	
Groundnuts	12	
Onions	10	
Cotton		1570
Sig-sin		107

These areas in which no agricultural officers are at present employed are partially served on broad lines by the issue of seed to District Commissioners. Certain of these Officers are anxious to improve the condition of the people in their charge and a seed issue is one means by which more marketable crops may arise. In addition small trial quantities of seed of various crops are issued. Provision for a Senior Supervisor has been made but no one has as yet been appointed to the position. One Native Instructor has been working near Mombasa.

Issues of Seed to Coast District Commissioners, Mudirs, Liwalis etc.

Maize	...	2,600	
Sig-sin	...	6,800	
Groundnuts	...	4,060	
Rice	...	1,340	plus a large local issue from a Departmental issue previously made.
Beans	...	60	
Onions	...	7	

Seed Issues to the Kerio Province.

Maize	...	11,400
Groundnuts	...	486

A very small commencement with Agricultural training in Village Schools has been made. The Department has supplied seed to several schools and in co-operation with the Education Department plans will be made to supply a large number of smaller schools. At present the number of instructors are slight and it is considered that valuable instructions can be made in this way.

The increase in production as a result of these measures as previously stated is difficult to estimate, but a rough figure could be given. A comparison over years, on account of the recent changes in the policy, is not possible. I would suggest other means of gauging the influence of agricultural prosperity on native areas would be to study an economic index for typical areas. The index for Agriculture 1923 is a careful study of the condition of the inhabitants of villages. The index of agriculture is used and it occurs that the statistical method can be applied to give a progressive or retrogressive index. The distribution of possessions in native reserves too must be kept track of to reveal any tendency to the dominance of certain types of man and the submergence of others. The rapidity and ease of collection of tax is another index of prosperity.

The 1923 crop of cotton now being ginned is known to have produced 1,769,000 lbs of seed cotton.

Sio	...	...	528,000
Wania	...	...	40,000
Malikisi	...	...	119,000
Asambo	...	...	183,000
Kisumu, Mumias & Kiboa	...	...	44,000

974,000 purchased in Kenya

equivalent to an export of 750 bales ex Kenya. To this must be added the amount of cotton sold in Uganda; figures for which I have secured.

307,000 lbs. Kenya grown cotton were sold in Busia and neighbourhood.

488,000 " " " " were sold to Tororo.

XX 795,000 equivalent to 600 bales.

so that so far as we are able to trace some 1,300 bales of cotton have been produced from the 1923 crop.

PLANTING 1924.

This naturally gives us a very considerably increased figure. Estimates shew the acreage to be quadrupled, but as planting is continuing in two areas the acreage should be six times that of 1923, at around 50,000 acres.

Unfortunately the Lake shore area has experienced drought so that in view of the fact that no more planting is feasible there, acreage is dwindling and it is as yet too soon to predict the possible percentage of maturity and the yield over the surviving cotton crop.

In the Embu area of the Kikuyu Reserve, where a quantity of seed has been distributed, there will be a small crop as also at Taveta where the crop, although a small one now, gives very great promise. Perhaps the healthiest bushes I have seen are near Taveta.

MAIZE.

In 1923 the output of Nyanza was reduced on account of the long cold and wet season, but the excess production was 13,600 tons.

In 1924, the acreage planted cannot be estimated. We have not the control of maize planting that we have over Cotton, but from reports a considerably increased area has been put under the crop. Again the drought on the Lake shore has caused a very much reduced yield; in some cases sowings have failed entirely, but in the regular producing higher areas of Maragoli, Gem, etc. the crop is good and should

provide against shortage elsewhere. This year therefore it is not anticipated that a greatly increased export quantity of Maize will eventuate, there should be some slight diminution compared with 1923.

In the Kikuyu Province area conditions are moderate and although extensive planting has been carried out no great increase can be looked for.

A crop-reporting system has been inaugurated and a system of half-yearly progress reports, but these can only be complete for Nyanza as the organisation in Kikuyu Province is but a skeleton one and for the Coast non-existent.

I would remark and emphasise that the attitude of the local Administrative Officer is very important in connection with this effort at increased production and I must pay tribute to many of these Officers for their whole-hearted interest. As a matter of fact the Department with the present allotment of staff and money for this work cannot by any means meet the calls that are made on it and it is a matter which one feels should gradually be rectified in order that enthusiasm in the right quarter may be maintained and encouraged.

I would too emphasise the importance of having thoroughly trained Agricultural Officers for work in the reserves. There appears to be an idea that any local farmer is sufficiently well trained for Agricultural work. Agriculture is a subject so broad and of such importance that training is necessary to enable one properly to conduct Agricultural operations. It should be recollected that the province of the Agriculturist is not alone the planting, cultivating and reaping of crops. The innumerable aspects of agricultural work in a native area demand men of calibre, capacity, attainments and status.

NATIVE AGRICULTURAL SCHEME.

The Departmental scheme for the promotion of native

provide against shortage elsewhere. This year therefore it is not anticipated that a greatly increased export quantity of Maise will eventuate, there should be some slight diminution compared with 1923.

In the Kikuyu Province area conditions are moderate and although extensive planting has been carried out no great increase can be looked for.

A crop-reporting system has been inaugurated and a system of half-yearly progress reports, but these can only be complete for Nyanza as the organisation in Kikuyu Province is but a skeleton one and for the Coast non-existent.

I would remark and emphasise that the attitude of the local Administrative Officer is very important in connection with this effort at increased production and I must pay tribute to many of these Officers for their whole-hearted interest. As a matter of fact the Department with the present allotment of staff and money for this work cannot by any means meet the calls that are made on it and it is a matter which one feels should gradually be rectified in order that enthusiasm in the right quarter may be maintained and encouraged.

I would too emphasise the importance of having thoroughly trained Agricultural Officers for work in the reserves. There appears to be an idea that any local farmer is sufficiently well trained for Agricultural work. Agriculture is a subject so broad and of such importance that training is necessary to enable one properly to conduct Agricultural operations. It should be recollected that the province of the Agriculturist is not alone the planting, cultivating and reaping of crops. The innumerable aspects of agricultural work in a native area demand men of calibre, capacity, attainments and status.

NATIVE AGRICULTURAL SCHEME.

The Departmental scheme for the promotion of native

Agriculture provides European Supervisors for Native districts and Native Instructors and Apprentices for groups of localities. Their work is to engender improved methods in Reserves, to attempt to gauge production in the various areas, to issue imported seed and livestock and gradually to introduce new food or revenue crops. not

The African staff has to be trained and this training is secured by the eventual establishment of three training centres. The people of a reserve prefer to be instructed by men of their own tribe, hence the necessity for schools in Kavirondo, Kikuyu and the Coast. The school serves as a centre from which in times of pressure pupils are released to help workers in the reserve and to gain an insight into their duties when sent out for service.

The equipment of such centres, whilst not needing to be elaborate should be sufficiently complete to function properly and to guard the health and vitality of the people put to work in them.

Sd. E. MARRISON.

AG: DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.

Offices of the Senior Commissioner,
Kisumu, 26th June, 1924.

63

Reference
No. 3/56

The Honourable
the Chief Native Commissioner,
Nairobi.

Re Production of Cotton in Nyandarua.
No. 168/2/2 of

Cotton.

Ginneries.

The following have been erected and were working during the Cotton season of 1923:

Messrs Small & Co's at Sio	J. Kavirondo
B.C.G.A'S at Asenbo	" "
D.E.A.C'S at Kisumu	" "
Messrs Hasham Jama l's at Kibera	" "

Mr. Folkes' Ginnery at Mambere is in course of construction but the B. C. G. Association have so far only a Cotton gin at their Ginnery site at Malakisi. Both these sites are in North Kavirondo.

Several applications for one more site in North Kavirondo are under consideration.

Crop.

From the 1923 planting approximately the following amount of cotton was purchased by the Ginneries:-

In North Kavirondo	457½ tons
In Central Kavirondo	286 " "
	<u>743½ "</u>

In South Kavirondo only a few loads of seed were planted too late for their use to make any showing.

The acreage planted was between 5000 and 8000 acres.

Prices ranged between 18 and 25 cents.

For the current year, preparations are going on apace but it is feared owing to the present drought, cotton on the plains bordering the Lake may not be the success anticipated. Rain has however again commenced lately and crop prospects should improve.

Seed has been or is being distributed as follows:-

In North Kavirondo	100 tons
In C. Kavirondo	140 " "
In South Kavirondo	20 " "
	<u>260 "</u>

Office of the Senior Commissioner,
Kisumu, 26th June, 1924.

Reference
No. 3/80

The Honourable
Chief Native Commissioner,
Nairobi.

re Production of Cotton in Nyanza,
No. 165/28 of

Cotton.

Ginneries.

The following have been erected and were working during the Cotton season of 1923:

Messrs Small & Co's at Sio	J. Kavirondo
B. C. G. A's at Asambo	" "
D. E. A. C's at Kisumu	" "
Messrs Hasham Jama l's at Kibera	" "

Mr. Folkes' Ginnery at Nambere is in course of construction but the B. C. G. Association have so far only a Cotton gin at their Ginnery site at Malakisi. Both these sites are in North Kavirondo.

Several applications for one more site in North Kavirondo are under consideration.

Crop.

From the 1923 planting approximately 743 tons of cotton was purchased by the Ginneries:-

In North Kavirondo	457 1/2 tons
In Central Kavirondo	286 "
	<u>743 1/2 "</u>

In South Kavirondo only a few loads of cotton were landed too late for their use to make any showing.

The acreage planted was between 5000 and 8000 acres.

Prices ranged between 18 and 25 cents.

For the current year, preparations are going on apace but it is feared owing to the present drought, Cotton on the plains bordering the Lake may not be the success anticipated. Rain has however again commenced lately and crop prospects should improve.

Seed has been or is being distributed as follows:-

In North Kavirondo	100 tons
In C. Kavirondo	140 "
In South Kavirondo	20 "
	<u>260 "</u>

The acreage prepared for planting is estimated as follows:-

In North Kavirondo	25000 acres
In C. Kavirondo	15000 "
In South Kavirondo	1000 "
	<u>40000</u> "

In South Kavirondo an accurate estimate of the area prepared for planting cannot be given owing to the Agricultural Supervisor only having been appointed just lately. It should amount to at least 1000 acres.

It is hoped that late planting on the Kano plains may be successful this year, in which case the acreage will further increase.

In Central Kavirondo a very large crop was reaped from 1923 planting; the quality could have been better but for continuous rain which made proper drying very difficult.

In North Kavirondo 1923 seed Maize have been sold to the Natives of North Kavirondo, in which Location experiment of the elimination of Native Maize is being carried on.

The crop is popular in the Eastern part of North Kavirondo, and is cultivated by the Natives generally.

In Central Kavirondo last year's crop was above the average and was 589 tons (surplus to that consumed locally.) Owing to the high prices realised by the Natives the acreage will be increased this year.

In South Kavirondo this crop is a favourite one with the Natives in the lower parts of the District. During 1923 218 tons valued at £217, 316 were exported from Kendu, Kaga and Karungu, the 3 ports in the District, and during the first quarter of 1924 140 tons valued at £8,445

The price averaged £18 per ton.

Ground Nuts

In North Kavirondo the crop is in the initial stage and has not showing.

In Central Kavirondo only two Locations grow this crop to any extent and exported some 275 tons. The remainder of the District produced 3 tons only.

In South Kavirondo the crop is nearly as popular as Sim Sim, and during 1923 the exports from the 3 ports in the District amounted to 778 tons value £12,078. During the first quarter of the current year 16 tons value £267 were exported.

The price obtained averaged nearly £16 per ton.

Food Crops

These have been plentiful during 1923 though there was some shortage in Uyoma in Central Kavirondo in the early part of the past year.

Agricultural Shows

In order to stimulate a spirit of competition

a standard at which Natives might attain, an Agricultural show was initiated by Mr. Montgomery, late District Commissioner, Central Kavirondo.

It was held on January 25th 1924 near Maseno which is conveniently situated for both North and Central Kavirondo. It proved an unqualified success as the following figures will show and subsequent applications for improved seed, implements and advice generally show that the main objects were generally accomplished.:-

Stock.	Cattle	856 entries.
	Sheep & goats	500 "
	Poultry	116 "

Produce. There were 40 classes and over 600 entries.

The judges considered that many of the stock and Produce entries were of a very high order.

BUKURA GOVERNMENT FARM.

This Farm is in the Marama Location of North Kavirondo District. Some 50 acres of land have now been broken up and are being put under cultivation. The various buildings are going up and work on the Farm is proceeding.

Sd/- R. W. Hemsted.
SENIOR COMMISSIONER, NYANZA.