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Mr. Allen

I have been through this, and pencilled in some suggested alterations in punctuation &c.

The size has been substantially cut down since last year - 39 pages of type as opposed to 58 - and this is all to the good. The general arrangement follows that of last year's edition, as finally revised. The two appendices (new) provide figures which may well come in useful.

C.A. Caffery

7.1.26.

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d.M. Allen

(Mr. Strachey's spec in proof) 11/1/26

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W.E.H.

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I have marked in red ink the
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G.C. Sturchev

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Mr Allen,

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1282

COLONY & PROTECTORATE
OF KENYA.

REPORT FOR 1923.

*Report for 1922 see No. 1188 (Price 9d.) and for Report for 1923
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1926

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INDEX.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL
II.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
Measures for the Improvement of Native Conditions
Public Health	..	..	..
Vital Statistics	..	..	..
Migration	..	..	..
III.—GOVERNMENT FINANCE	..	..	..
IV.—TRADE AND AGRICULTURE	..	..	..
Imports	..	..	..
Exports	..	..	..
V.—LAND	..	..	..
Mines	..	..	..
Forests	..	..	..
VI.—LEGISLATION	..	..	..
VII.—EDUCATION	..	..	..
VIII.—COMMUNICATIONS	..	..	..
Railways and Marine	..	..	..
Shipping	..	..	..
Roads	..	..	..
Posts and Telegraphs	..	..	..
IX.—CLIMATE	..	..	..
APPENDIX I.—Principal Domestic Exports	..	..	..
APPENDIX II.—Exports of Native Origin	..	..	..

No. 11

REPORT ON THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF
KENYA FOR THE YEAR 1924.*

I. Geographical Note.

The boundaries of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya underwent no actual change in 1924, though a Treaty was signed at London on the 15th of July of that year between the United Kingdom and Italy providing for the transfer of Jubaland to the latter.

The Report for 1923 contained a historical note showing the various steps by which the country attained its present status.

II. General Observations.

The outstanding political event which marked the year under review was the visit of a Parliamentary Commission.

In July the Secretary of State for the Colonies appointed a Commission to visit East Africa and to obtain information and, upon their return, to report on facts bearing on their terms of reference, which included the consideration of problems, many of which are common to these territories.

The terms of reference to the East African Commission were :—

To consider and report :—

- on the measures to be taken to accelerate the general economic development of the British East African Dependencies and the means of securing closer co-ordination of policy on such important matters as transportation, cotton-growing and the control of human, animal and plant diseases ;
- on the steps necessary to ameliorate the social condition of the natives of East Africa, including improvement of health and economical development ;
- on the economic relation between natives and non-natives with special reference to labour contracts, care of labourers, certificates of identification, employment of women and children ;
- on the taxation of natives and the provision for services directed to their moral and material improvement."

* A sketch map will be found in the Report for 1914-15 (Cd. 8172-7).
1 See Cmd. 2387.

The Commission, consisting of the Honourable Major W. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., now Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Major A. J. Church, D.S.O., M.C., M.P., and Mr. F. Linfield, J.P., M.P., arrived in the Colony on the 30th of October after having visited the neighbouring Dependencies, and remained until the 1st of December. The sympathy with which all sections of the community were heard by the Commission was such as to inspire confidence and was heartily appreciated throughout the Colony. There is every reason to believe that the recommendations of the Commission will prove to be of the greatest value to Kenya.

In the month of December the Colony was honoured by a visit by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, who spent a few days in Nairobi before proceeding on a hunting expedition.

MEASURES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF NATIVE CONDITIONS.

Government pursued its policy of utilizing native Chiefs and Headmen and tribal institutions under the guidance of Administrative Officers for the government of the natives in the Reserves. A notable advance was made in Native Administration by the enactment of the Native Authority Amendment Ordinance, 1924, which bestows a considerable measure of local self-government upon the Native Councils in regard to the social welfare of the tribes and the management of communal matters such as land, forests and veterinary services. The local concerns of Health, Education, Agriculture, Trade and Labour recruitment are also brought within the scope of their consideration.

Further, power is given, subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council, to levy a rate the proceeds of which may be devoted to the above-mentioned objects, and for this purpose the establishment of Local Funds is enabled.

It is scarcely necessary to add that expenditure of these District Funds will be supplementary to and not in substitution for the present contributions from general revenue to these activities.

In most native areas considerable increase in the acreage under cultivation has been effected, and although the rainfall was disappointing, yet in most districts the cultivators were able not only to grow ample crops for their own consumption, but also a considerable surplus for sale and eventual export.

The progress of native agriculture may in some measure be gauged by the fact that the estimated value of agricultural exports of native origin for 1924 was £480,360, against £271,680 in 1923 and £178,000 in 1922, and is a gratifying result of the efforts of the Administration and Agricultural Department.

Schools have been opened at Bukora in North Kavirondo and at the Scott Agricultural Laboratory near Nairobi for the training of intelligent young natives as future instructors in the Reserves.

European Supervisors are posted in various areas to advise the natives in better methods of cultivation and to issue better seed in selected localities for experiments with likely crops at different altitudes and on different soils. These Supervisors are helped by trained native assistants.

Agricultural Shows have also been organised which have been immensely popular with the natives, and have afforded them an opportunity of seeing high-standard produce and stock and also up-to-date implements such as ploughs, hand-mills, etc., in actual use. It is estimated that over 20,000 natives on one day attended the largest of these shows held on the borders of North and Central Kavirondo.

Native stock has received attention, and the campaign already started in Nyanza Province against Pleuro-pneumonia andinderpes has shown very satisfactory results. The natives appreciate these efforts and realise that there is a ready market for suitably inoculated bullocks for farm and transport work.

The Veterinary Officers and their native assistants have been successful in instructing the pastoral tribes in better methods of curing hides and in making ghee. A flourishing ghee factory, on a profit-sharing lines, has been opened in the Masai Reserve, and other districts propose shortly to follow this example.

There are signs that the importance of growing trees to meet the increasing demand for firewood and for building material for better huts is gradually being realised and satisfactory progress in re-afforestation is taking place in the greater portion of Kikuyu province: a start has been made in North, Central and South Kavirondo also.

Medical work in Native Reserves was maintained satisfactorily during the year; and, though no new centres of work in Native Reserves have been opened during the year, the re-opening of the hospital at Voi in connection with the reconditioning of the Voi-Kahe Railway has benefited the Teita tribe: and one ward has added to the Kiisi Hospital.

The total number of native in-patients treated at hospitals throughout the Colony in 1924 was 25,990 as against 33,229 in 1923. The number of out-patients treated at hospitals was 50,172 as against 245,554; but to this lower figure must be added a further 185,718 (making a total of 335,890 out-patients) treated by Medical Officers at sub-dispensaries, which now number 62, located in the principal native reserves and under the care of African native dressers. The decline in the number of in-patients as shown is due to the fact that a different system with regard to returns has been adopted in certain particulars. In order to give some idea of the extent of the activities of the

doctors in charge of African hospitals the figures of three essential Native Reserve stations are quoted again this year with the comparative figures for the previous year.

Station.	Staff other than medical officers.	In-patients.		Out-patients.		Out-dispenser and treated in Medical Office on tour.	
		1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
Chuka	1 European M.O.	3,757	836	1,775	1,894	5,672	16,438
Kisii	1 European M.O., 1 Indian M.O.	2,796	2,772	8,306	10,858	22,811	19,638
Kakamega	1 European M.O., 1 Indian M.O.	1,105	984	9,271	1,746	28,017	36,148
		7,658	4,592	19,352	14,498	56,500	72,224

The training of Africans as dispensers and Laboratory Assistants has been continued, and though disappointments at many distinct progress has been made. It is not an easy matter to find candidates for training who are possessed of the necessary preliminary education, and the lack of properly trained dressers is increasingly felt throughout the Colony. A scheme for training has been drawn up in preparation for such time as the financial state of the Colony will allow of an increased staff to undertake it.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

No epidemic occurred during 1924, though a number of small outbreaks of plague occasioned anxiety.

The housing scheme for Africans in Nairobi, which has been under consideration by the Nairobi Municipality for some time, was not carried into effect during 1924. An advance of £16,000 to the Municipality has, however, been definitely sanctioned for this purpose and before the end of 1925 a considerable amount of good and healthy accommodation should be available.

Great progress has been made by the Uganda Railway, not only in Nairobi, but at many places on the line, in the provision of African housing, and Government has in preparation plans for the better housing of its employees.

Activity continued throughout the year in the general improvement of sanitation in the larger townships by the staff available for this purpose, and in Nairobi a small Public Health museum has been opened to the public in which are displayed type-plans for African housing, models of septic tanks, &c., and other subjects of public health and sanitary interest which it is hoped will prove of benefit to estates on which large numbers of natives are employed and housed.

VITAL STATISTICS.

No census of the non-native population has been taken since 1921. A fairly accurate count of adult natives is made yearly for taxation purposes but the number of children can only be roughly estimated. The following estimated figures for the year under review collected from the various districts are set out in comparison with those of the 1921 census:—

	1921 Census.	1924 Estimate.	Increase.	Decrease.
Europeans	9,651	11,002	14%	—
Asiatics (excluding Arabs)	25,880	24,771	—	4%
Arabs	10,102	9,753	—	3%
Africans (estimated)	2,483,500	2,560,983	3%	—
Total	2,529,133	2,606,569	31%	—

The increase in the European population is due largely to immigration, but it may be noted that there is an excess of births over deaths. The births registered numbered 209,848 compared with 194 in 1923, and deaths 81 as compared with 114. The European birth-rate was therefore approximately 19 per 1,000.

Reliable figures of these rates amongst Asiatics and Africans cannot be given, but taking the total population in each of the three principal towns and the total number of deaths reported therein a crude death-rate can be estimated. In Mombasa, with a population of 41,988, the crude death-rate for 1924 was 13.4 per thousand as compared with 16.6 in 1923; in Nairobi, with a population of 23,428, the rate was 22.9 as against 23.5 in 1923; and in Kisumu, with a population of 6,141, the rate was 17.9 as against 21.2 in 1923.

It must, however, be remembered that the less enlightened native when taken ill still usually tries to return to his home for treatment by the local medicine man—otherwise the above figures may give a false impression as to the general state of health in the three towns quoted.

MIGRATION.

During the year 1924 it has been possible to collect more accurate figures of immigration into Kenya than in previous years; but statistics of emigration from Kenya are lacking and therefore comparative figures of migration can only be given for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory combined. These are as follows:—

7.6% The death-rate. The birth-rate exceeds mortality.

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	Immigrants.		Emigrants.	
	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
Europeans ..	3,430	4,079	3,374	3,258
Indians ..	6,075	7,973	4,433	4,380
Goans ..	688	860	582	628
Arabs ..	867	1,044	—	491
Others ..	2,014	1,871	—	1,588
Totals ..	13,074	15,857	—	10,324

The figures of Immigration into Kenya only are—

	1923.	1924.
	Europeans ..	2,845	3,412
Indians ..	4,406	5,775
Goans ..	583	739
Arabs ..	2,670	970
Others ..		1,740
Totals ..	10,504	12,636

It is hoped that the establishment of a Statistical Bureau which will supply accurate figures on this as well as on other important matters will not be long delayed.

III. Government Finance.

The financial position of Kenya over the last five years is reflected in the following figures:—

	Net surplus as at 31/12/20 converted at Rs. 10 to the £ on 1/4/20 ..	203,802
1920/21	Revenue, £2,978,786 (a).	
	Expenditure, £2,976,960 (a).	
	Revenue in excess of expenditure ..	1,826
1921	Revenue, £1,891,679 (b) (a).	
(9 months)	Expenditure, £1,666,785 (b).	
	Revenue in excess of expenditure ..	224,894
1922	Revenue, £1,649,032 (b).	
	Expenditure, £1,972,212 (b).	
	Expenditure in excess of revenue ..	323,180
1923	Revenue, £1,839,477 (b).	
	Expenditure, £2,137,633 (b).	
	Expenditure in excess of revenue ..	298,156
1924	Revenue, £2,113,665 (b).	
	Expenditure, £1,881,511 (b).	
	Revenue in excess of expenditure ..	250,054
	Net surplus as at 31/12/24 ..	59,210
		680,576
		680,576

Notes—(a) Including Railways.

(b) Excluding Railways.

(a) Including £600,000 appropriated under item 4 of the Speech Loan Ordinance, 1921.

The year opened with a deficit of £190,844; at its close there was a credit balance of £59,210. The Revenue of the year having exceeded the Expenditure by no less than £250,054. Items of Expenditure of an extraordinary and non-recurrent nature, principally arising out of the War, amounted to £29,986, and but for these payments the surplus on the year's working would have been £280,040. The actual receipts of the year exceeded the estimated Revenue by £178,892; whereas the estimated expenditure exceeded the amount actually expended by £48,751.

During the year the Funded Public Debt of the Colony was increased from £5,000,000 to £8,500,000 by a Loan of £3,500,000 from the Imperial Government. This loan is one for transport development and is free of interest for the first five years.

Of the £5,000,000 Loan raised under Ordinance No. 39 of 1921, £4,827,545 had been expended by the close of 1924, the expenditure during the year being £689,109.

Of the Imperial £3,500,000 Loan authorised by Ordinance No. 29 of 1924, £181,394 was expended during the year and £1,459 was earned on the unexpended balance.

The forecast of the Colony's progress made in last year's Report has therefore been fulfilled and the year under review has placed the Colony in a favourable financial position.

IV. Trade and Agriculture.

Kenya and Uganda have since 1917 formed one administrative unit for purposes of Customs, under the control of the Commissioner of Customs resident at Mombasa, and complete freedom of trade exists between the two territories: a general uniformity of Tariffs is now observed with Tanganyika Territory also.

A new Customs Tariff was enacted in the three territories with simultaneous effect from the 1st of January, 1924. It allows closely upon the lines of the former Tariff, the principal alterations being reductions in the rates of duty chargeable on motor cars, motor cycles, candles, corrugated iron, timber and certain other building materials. The free list also has been considerably amplified by the addition of such articles as mining materials, instruments for scientific purposes, and telegraphic and telephonic equipment.

A favourable balance of trade was again recorded for the year, the balance of 18 per cent. being struck on the following figures:—

Total Imports	11,070,947	
Less value of Government Imports	4,546,625	
Total Trade Imports (including goods imported during the year remaining in bond on 31/12/24)	6,524,322	Net Imports
Domestic Exports	6,137,009	
Add Re-exports and Exports other than those of domestic produce	1,583,113	
	7,720,122	
Balance in favour	1,195,800	(for 18 per cent.)

The total value of imports exclusive of bullion and Government imports, rose from £4,257,834 in 1923 to £6,178,547, an increase of 45 per cent., while the comparative values of the exports of domestic produce showed a rise of 54 per cent., i.e. from £3,996,432 in 1923 to £6,137,009 in 1924.

The total trade imports (excluding Government imports, bullion, and parcel post) amounted to £5,914,861.

An analysis of the imports for consumption in Kenya and Uganda, exclusive of parcel post, gives a total of £1,975,307 for Uganda, and of £4,038,914 for Kenya. A similar analysis of the domestic exports trade discloses a trade of £3,897,395 from Uganda, and of £2,239,614 from Kenya. These figures are quoted in order to afford a reflection of the Colony's trade, but they cannot be considered as more than an approximation, and from them it will be seen that the import trade of Kenya increased by £2,157,788 and the export trade by £734,659 during the year 1924, an increase of 53 per cent. and 33 per cent. respectively.

The net yield of revenue collected during 1924 was £1,016,817, and exceeded that for 1923 by £237,083. The sum of £426 was also collected in Excise Duties on the manufacture of beer. The 1923 Beer Ordinance became operative from the 1st of January, 1924, and the collection of Excise Duty is in the hands of the Customs Department.

IMPORTS.

Of the total value of trade imports the British Empire provided 69.18 per cent. and Foreign Countries 30.82 per cent.

Cotton Goods and Manufactures.—As in previous years the most important item in the list of values of Imports is cotton piece goods, i.e. £1,486,116, and of this amount it is estimated

that fully three-quarters is consumed by the native population. In comparison, however, with the total trade imports, the relative importance of cotton piece-goods shows some signs of diminution, the proportion during 1923 being 30 per cent. and during 1924 only 23 per cent., an indication of the broader basis upon which the trade of Kenya and Uganda now rests. In addition to cotton piece-goods there is a comparatively small but rapidly increasing importation of other cotton manufactures, i.e. cotton thread, yarns, curtains, handkerchiefs, &c., which were valued in 1924 at £60,197 as against £41,417 in 1923. The total importation of cotton goods during the year amounted to £1,546,313 as compared to £1,342,276 in 1923.

Kenya, it is reckoned, consumed cotton goods to the value of £741,256 and Uganda to the value of £805,057. Although Japan continues to maintain her progress in the unbleached piece-goods market, Great Britain has advanced as a source of supply of other varieties. The following figures are illuminating, viz. in 1923 Japan provided 56 per cent. of imported unbleached piece-goods, and in 1924, 64 per cent., whilst Great Britain in 1923 provided 27 per cent. of the total imports of all classes of cotton piece-goods, and in 1924 furnished 33 per cent.

Tea.—5,301 cwt of tea were imported as compared with 4,822 cwt during 1923. Experiments in tea planting continue locally and favourable reports of progress are received from which it is hoped that in the near future supplies for the East African Dependencies will be drawn from the locally-grown product. Areas of considerable extent have been acquired by companies interested in tea production in India and a large amount of tea seed has been imported from India and Ceylon. This is the more satisfactory in that the native demand for tea is steadily increasing.

Sugar.—The importation of sugar once again was lower than in the previous year, the quantities imported being 31,652 cwt in 1923 and 27,446 cwt in 1924. This continued decrease is attributable to the increased production of this commodity locally. Considering the opportunities for supplying sugar for local consumption in a market which expands in proportion to the purchasing power of the native population and the suitability of different parts of the country for growing sugar-cane, the rate of progress of the local industry is somewhat disappointing.

Salt.—There is a considerable demand for this commodity among the native population which is illustrated by the following:

In 1922	81,209 cwt
In 1923	107,294 cwt
In 1924	159,033 cwt

were imported, 63 per cent. being provided by Italian East Africa. Government is fully alive to the possibilities of salt

production along the coast of this Colony, and at the time of writing facilities are being offered to encourage local production.

Rice.—The chief item in the list of grain and flour imports is rice—a total of 109,984 cwt. was imported which represents 63 per cent. of the value of the total imports of this class. Increased attention has been paid to the cultivation locally of this crop, but for some time any increase in production will probably do no more than meet the growing demand amongst the native population and imports will continue until irrigation schemes can be undertaken.

Wheatmeal and Flour.—Notwithstanding an expansion in the local wheat-producing and flour-milling industries, imports of flour show a slight increase during the year. In 1924, 48,474 cwt. valued at £40,792 were imported. During this period, however, the area under wheat cultivation locally increased from 15,423 acres to 20,910 acres, and it is estimated that only a further extension of 9,000 acres is required to supply all the demand for flour in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory. Experimentation proceeds apace by side with increased acreage with the result that yields per acre are on the increase and better-milling wheats are being produced to allow of more perfect blending.

Soap.—The importations of soap show an upward tendency and in 1924 common soap to the value of £64,487 was imported, as compared with £54,421 in 1923, whilst the value of imports of toilet soap in the same period rose from £11,964 in 1923 to £21,606 in 1924. Education and an increased purchasing power amongst the natives promise well for the future of the local industry, which exported 209 cwt. of common soap in 1924. Of the imports of common soap, Zanzibar supplied 47 per cent. and Great Britain 44 per cent.

Jute Bags and Sacks.—The import of jute bags and sacks has risen from the value of £78,269 in 1922 to £109,901 in 1923 and again to £173,515 in 1924, and a further rise in the future can be anticipated as development continues throughout the Colony. The bulk of this import trade is at present supplied by India.

Motor Vehicles and Bicycles.—The imports of motor cars during 1924 were more than twice the combined imports of the two previous years: in 1922, 134 cars were imported, in 1923, 309; and in 1924, 945, of which, however, only 121 came from Great Britain. This total increase is attributable to the increased purchasing power of the community, to the extension of road mileage available for motor transport and to the alteration in the basis of assessment of duty on imported cars. At the same time the number of motor lorries and tractors imported rose from 15 in 1922 to 66 in 1923 and 450 in 1924, of which 84 originated in Great Britain. This is a further indication of the development during the year of motor transport as a means of marketing

produce and the adoption of mechanical ploughing in the larger areas under cultivation. During the year imports of motor-cycles rose correspondingly and imports of bicycles rose from 2,767 in 1923 to the remarkable figure of 17,430 in 1924, of which 14,874 were made in Great Britain. The increased imports of the latter were mainly due to the demand for bicycles by the natives of Uganda following on the development of the cotton industry of that country, and the Kenya natives are following their example.

Motor Spirit and Fuel Oil.—In 1924, 992,798 gallons of motor spirit were imported as compared with 911,869 in 1923. Imports of fuel oil increased from 3,558,236 gallons valued at £63,018 in 1923 to 5,302,494 gallons valued at £100,411 in 1924, the greater portion being again re-exported as fuel for shipping using Kismayu Harbour, whilst the Railway used oil to the value of £28,862 in coal-burning locomotives.

EXPORTS.

General.—The exports from Kenya are almost entirely of agricultural products, and the 33 per cent. increase experienced in 1924, when the rains were not entirely favourable, indicates not only the planting of a greater acreage, but also better methods of cultivation and marketing.

The prices of the main agricultural products exported were high, and though untoward losses from disease occurred amongst livestock the result is that the year 1924 has been one of prosperity to most sections of the community.

Cotton.—As in recent years, cotton is again the most valuable export. In 1923, 382,897 cwt. valued at £2,093,776 were exported, and in 1924, 515,095 cwt. valued at £3,489,329. To this Kenya contributed only 677 cwt. The growth of this crop in Kenya is only in its infancy and drought and hail destroyed much of the year's crop. Exports of cotton seed for oil-producing purposes also rose from the value of £54,789 in 1923 to £106,290 in 1924.

Coffee.—The next export in point of value and importance is coffee, and this is the main export of Kenya. Uganda and Kenya in 1924 exported coffee to the value of £803,313 as compared with £620,897 in 1923. The value of the amounts produced in Kenya and Uganda respectively was £635,618 and £167,695. Exports for the year ending 31st March, 1914, were valued at £47,438, which compared with the above figures is sufficient to illustrate the rapid progress of the coffee-growing industry. The growing importance to the home markets of coffee produced in the East African Dependencies is clearly indicated in the following Board of Trade figures relating to the total imports of coffee for home consumption in Great Britain:—

Countries whence consigned.	Quantities.		Value.	
	To 31st August 1923.	1924.	To 31st August 1923.	1924.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	£.	£.
British East Africa	136,092	141,961	617,430	745,747
British India	76,022	32,641	388,569	186,186
British West Indian Islands	3,060	1,520	76,047	10,128
Other British Possessions	2,188	3,362	10,602	16,788
Total Imports from British Empire	217,357	179,484	1,032,708	958,827
Total Imports from Foreign Countries	230,222	318,410	1,074,915	1,891,728
Total Imports for Home Consumption	437,579	497,894	2,107,623	2,850,556

Prices in the London market ruled high for Kenya coffee, the year's average price being approximately £125 per ton, resulting no doubt from the greater experience and skill which is being acquired in the handling and preparation of the crop for market. The area planted during the year increased by nearly 8,000 acres, and 33,000 acres are now in bearing.

Sisal.—The third highest on the list of exports is sisal and the whole of the exports of this product originate in Kenya. A highly satisfactory advance in the quantity exported is to be recorded. In 1923 the export was 8,820 tons valued at £236,044, whilst in 1924, 11,416 tons were exported, and at the high price ruling its value amounted to £396,777.

Maize.—Practically all the maize exported, to the value of £381,144, was grown in Kenya, as compared with a value of £249,545 during 1923. Throughout the year prices were high. The yield of this crop has been comparatively heavy in settled areas, ranging from 5 to 10 bags per acre, and on individual farms yields of over 20 bags per acre are not infrequently recorded. All maize is inspected and graded by the Department of Agriculture before export and bags are appropriately marked. Of the 689,367 bags received for grading, 35,784 were found to have too high a moisture content to export. Government has voted the sum of £10,000 for the installation of a Maize Conditioning Plant at Mombasa.

Hides and Skins. The value of hides and skins exported was £253,709 (Kenya's share being £215,161), as compared with £152,911 in the previous year. The majority of these came from the Native Reserves and the result should do much to stimulate the natives to learn the best ways of handling hides. That there is a wide field for expansion in this industry is shown by the estimated number of native-owned stock, which is 3,000,000 cattle, 2,500,000 sheep, and 3,500,000 goats.

Carbonate of Soda.—The main mineral export of Kenya is carbonate of soda, valued at £154,306. It is dredged and refined at Lake Magadi.

V. Land.

The total area of land alienation registered as at the 31st December, 1924, was 5,542,809 acres, as compared with 5,178,399 at the 31st December, 1923. These figures include an area of approximately 192,000 acres, situated in the Kenya Protectorate and owned under Certificates of Title, the exact area of which will be computed in due course. Further grants of lands aggregating about 400,000 acres, consisting, for the most part of similar Settlement allotments, have also been made but have not yet been registered. The total area of land allotted is, therefore, approximately 5,942,809 acres, of which 516,175 acres are freehold, 5,026,634 acres leasehold, and 400,000 acres not yet registered. The acreage registered during the year was 364,410 acres compared with 404,267 acres the previous year.

Sale of leases of land by public auction recommenced during the year, and one such auction was held at which 2,101 acres of agricultural land realised £7,344, representing an average price of Shs.69/91 per acre, and 40,879 acres of pastoral land for £20,394, or Shs.9/97 per acre.

In addition to the necessary preparations for the recommencement of land sales, work was continued on the examination of the Native Reserve Boundaries, and much time was also devoted to the compilation of economic maps showing the density of population, stock and, to some extent, cultivation within these reserves. Economic surveys were also carried out in certain areas, into which it has been proposed to build branch railways, in order to ascertain the amount of traffic likely to support such lines.

A more detailed account of all registration transactions is now maintained, and during the year 11,885 such transactions were registered as against 11,295, including 5,185 arising out of special effort to complete the Coast Lands in 1923. The revenue derived from Registration fees, Stamp duties, and Conveyancing has amounted to £44,622, as compared with £35,492 in the previous year. It was not found possible to apply the overcrossing system of stamp cancellation, as adopted under the Stamp Ordinance of 1923, during the year, but as soon as it is found practicable to utilise the system an increase of revenue derived from stamp duties is assured.

MINES.

Considerable prospecting took place in the Lolgorien area near the border between the Masai Reserve and the South Kavirondo District, but it is still doubtful whether the locality can be

regarded as a gold-producing area from a business point of view. During the year, 1288.571 oz. of fine gold were obtained, the value of which was estimated at £5,570. A new Mining Code to replace the Mining Ordinance of 1912 was in course of preparation during the year. The Oil Production Ordinance of 1924, was enacted. The increasing activity in prospecting is illustrated by the following figures. During the year, 2,186 Prospecting Licences were issued, as against 450 in 1923, 11 Special Prospecting Licences, as against 7, and 2,782 Claims were registered as compared with 3 in 1923.

FORESTS.

The forests, which cover some 5,100 square miles only of the total area of the Colony and Protectorate, viz., 245,060 square miles, are principally under Government control.

The total cash revenue collected by the Forest Department in the form of royalties, timber and fuel sales, and sales of other forest produce was £21,648. The expenditure was £25,274, and the percentage of revenue to expenditure decreased from 88.2 per cent. in 1923 to 85.85 per cent. in 1924. The value of forest produce issued free to Government Departments and native amounted to £2,376.

The total amount of commercial timber, cut at 23 mills, was 705,081 cubic feet, an increase of 182,929 cubic feet as compared with the year before, 61,352 cubic feet of cedar, 50 cubic feet of other fine woods, 18,813 cubic feet of unspecified timber and 840,400 mangrove poles were exported. Imports for the use of Kenya and Uganda amounted to 79,004 cubic feet, as compared with 211,949 cubic feet the previous year, and of this, 42,651 cubic feet were for Government consumption. Satisfaction is felt in respect of these figures having regard to the fact that, on 1st January, 1924, the import duty on timber was reduced from 50 per cent. to 30 per cent.

Owing to demand for local timber, merchants have up to the present not been able to retain stocks long enough to suffice for the proper seasoning of their timber; but a sign of improvement is now manifest and the Uganda Railway is about to install drying kilns for the more rapid and efficient seasoning of local timber.

As will be seen from the figures of export the only wood which reaches home markets in any quantity is cedar, and the export, which has increased since 1923, is chiefly in the form of slats for pencil manufacture. An improvement in the preparation of these for the market has been noted.

3,242,549 stacked cubic feet of firewood were sold, as compared with 3,919,210 cubic feet in 1923, by the Forest Department. The Railway took over from local sources 9,975,598 cubic feet as compared with 9,325,941 cubic feet in the previous year.

During the year under review, further samples of Camphor and Muhogo woods were sent to the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington, the samples sent in 1923 not having dried out before despatch. The results show the very marked increase in the strength of these woods as a result of drying.

In the early part of the year samples of the bark of year-old Cascares trees, grown in the Nairobi Arboretum from seed obtained from California, were forwarded for analysis to the Imperial Institute and the consequent report shows that the production of Cascares Bark might be a good commercial proposition. Further samples are being forwarded to allow of therapeutic trials in order to establish its quality in comparison with that from other sources before steps are taken to extend the cultivation of this tree.

The work of restocking the Colony's forest areas is of great importance and re-afforestation has been continued throughout the year. Climatic and other local conditions severely limit the area that can be planted annually, but during 1924 the total area planted was 2,127 acres, as compared with 1,800 acres in the previous year. It is noteworthy that the area planted was the largest so far achieved in any one year and the proportion of indigenous species, viz., 69.5 per cent., was greater than in 1923. The total area, excluding Mangrove, replanted up to the end of the year was 12,530 acres.

In 1924, 2,890,404 seedlings were raised in the Nurseries, of which 1,981,492 were planted out and 329,060 sold or issued free to selected natives who are showing an increasing interest in silviculture and its commercial possibilities.

VI. Legislation.

Mention is made elsewhere in the Report of the Native Authority Amendment Ordinance (No. 14), establishing local Native Councils, and also of the Education Ordinance (No. 17). By the Civil Procedure Ordinance (No. 3), the present procedure, laid down by the Indian Code of Procedure of 1882 as applied to this Colony, will be repealed and fresh Procedure will come into force on such date as may be decided; no date has as yet been fixed.

The revised Edition of the Laws of Kenya, though not yet published, is now in the press and will contain the Laws in force up to 31st December, 1923. The Commissioners for the Revision of the Laws are now preparing a revised edition of the Rules and Proclamations made under these Laws up till 31st December, 1923.

VII. Education.

The visit to this Colony of the Phelps-Stokes Commission during the year under review was generally appreciated and did much to bring to the fore the various problems connected with education, more particularly of the African. In Kenya, Government schools have been established for the education of four different races, i.e. European, Indian, Arab and African, and the services thus rendered by the Education Department are augmented by private and missionary enterprise. Co-operation between the bodies undertaking the education of the youth of the Colony is of vital importance and a satisfactory step was taken towards its establishment when in 1924 the Education Ordinance was enacted, by which a Central Advisory Committee for the Colony and District Education Committees, representative of all interests, were constituted and provision was made for the registration and inspection of all schools and the licensing of every teacher. The appointment also of the Colonial Office Advisory Committee signifies a great advance in African education and will bring about the co-ordination of the separate policies of the Education Departments of the various African Dependencies. The progress made during 1924 in Kenya may be summarised as follows, each race being commented on separately:—

European.—The year has been marked by development in the direction of private schools, largely owing to the fact that the existing Government boarding establishments are full and that there is an increasing objection to the co-education of boys and girls over twelve years of age. Kenyon College at Eljish has now nearly fifty boys, eighty girls attend Loreto Convent and the "Hill" Girls' School at Lamuri is increasing in numbers.

Government schools for the education of young European boys and girls up to the standard of a middle-grade English school are established at Nairobi, Nakuru and Eldoret. There are also six Farm schools on the Usin Gishu Plateau. The children are for the most part between the ages of 7 and 14 years, only some 20 per cent. being over 14 years. It follows, therefore, that only a few scholars each year reach the standard of the Cambridge Junior Local and London Matriculation examinations. In all, 554 pupils were undergoing education in 1924, as compared with 428 in 1923, under a staff of 33.

Indian.—The School Committees of the various Indian schools, Government and "assisted," continue to evince the greatest interest in the schools under their charge, and an increase in the number of scholars from 1,403 to 1,475 was recorded. Of this total, 664 children attended the Government schools at Nairobi and Mombasa, and the remainder were taught at eleven assisted schools of which there are four at Nairobi, four at Mombasa, two at Kisumu and one at Machakos, the one at

Machakos having been closed during the year. Eight of the assisted schools are girls' schools, and amongst Indians also the majority of the scholars are between the ages of 7 and 14. The staff remained the same in number as the previous year, namely, one senior headmaster and 25 Indian teachers. The curriculum was not changed during the year, the Indian side in the main being followed in all the lower classes, but the higher standards: the pupils are prepared for the Cambridge School examinations.

Arab.—Government schools for the instruction of Arab children exist at Mombasa and Malindi and are attended by over 100 pupils.

Native.—It is satisfactory to be able to report the united effort being made by all sections of the European community for the improvement of African education. The Central Advisory Committee, consisting of four officials, two non-officials and nine missionaries, met several times during the year and laid down the basis of a policy for Native education, one of the principal decisions arrived at being to erect a Jeanes School at Kabete for the training of itinerant native supervisors of village schools. This school is now under construction. After full discussion, the Missionary Societies have agreed to exempt objectors from attendance at religious instruction, thus throwing open their schools to all natives of the Colony without regard to their religious views. During the year good progress has been made in the system of village education among the Akamba in the Machakos District, and 16 schools are now in existence in addition to the Central Technical School at Machakos. In each village school there are about 80 pupils. In schools managed and aided by Government, 23,164 pupils are being taught the elements of education. In 1924, of the total expenditure by the Education Department of £64,618, the sum of £22,004 was spent on the education of Europeans, £10,664 on that of Indians, and £11,974 on that of Arabs and Africans, whilst grants-in-aid to the amount of £11,972 were made to Missions to assist in the education of natives.

VIII. Communications.

RAILWAYS AND MARINE.

The year's working of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, Marine, and ancillary services shows a favourable financial position at the close of 1924.

The gross earnings of the year amounted to £1,635,189, the gross expenditure to £878,467, and the excess of revenue over expenditure to £756,722. After allowing for contributions to renewals funds, interest charges, &c., the net balance of this excess for transfer to Betterment Funds amounted to £438,139.

Revenue derived from public goods traffic amounted to £1,297,236, and the tonnage carried to 482,840 tons, as compared with 1922 284 and 369,062 tons during the previous year. The revenue derived from passenger traffic also showed an increase over that of 1923, viz., in 1924, 830,209 passengers contributed towards a revenue of £197,991, and in 1923 the figures were 646,040 passengers and £169,925 revenue. The use made by natives of travelling facilities offered by the railway is clearly shown by the following figures under different classes—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.
1923	12,951	56,289	576,800	646,040
1924	16,904	57,921	756,384	830,209

Throughout the year there was a steady development in Lake Steamer traffic and the tonnage carried amounted to 149,803 tons, as compared with 106,300 tons in 1923, this being an increase of 40.92 per cent. over 1923 and 118.92 per cent. over 1922.

During the year the Imperial Government sanctioned a loan from the Imperial Treasury to the Government of Kenya for Railway, Port and Lake development in Kenya and Uganda, amounting to £3,500,000.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain adequate supplies of locomotive wood fuel, and during the year coal as a permanent fuel has had to be adopted on a large scale. The following figures show the comparison in the consumption of coal, wood, and oil fuel during the year—

Coal	19,000 tons consumed at a cost of	£28,000.
Wood	94,330	£43,990
Oil	6,532	£28,862

The policy of training and employing as many African natives as possible has been continued during the year with the result that the number of native labourers employed increased from 10,207 to 11,052, excluding those employed on construction works by contractors, and the number of skilled natives from 1,559 to 1,979. The erection of better housing for the native staff continued during the year. Simultaneously, the African Apprenticeship scheme commenced in 1923 has progressed satisfactorily on the whole, particularly in the Printing Press.

There are now 21 European apprentices in the Workshops undergoing a definite system of training in all branches of the Workshops, and it is intended to apprentice ten each year in future. Five Europeans are apprenticed to the Transportation Department.

The total route-mileage of line open at the close of the year was 940 miles, of which 67 miles are in Uganda, two further sections of the Uasin Gishu Railway, totalling 37.16 miles,

having been taken over during 1924. The following extensions were in the process of construction—

	Approximate mileage.
<u>Uasin Gishu Railway from</u>	
Timboroa to Turbo	73
Thika to Tana River	58
Solai Branch	30
Kitale Branch	45
Total	206

The following additional construction has been approved and will be in progress during 1925—

	Approximate mileage.
Uasin Gishu Extension to Uganda (i.e. Turbo to Busoga Railway and branches)	255
Tana-River to Nyeri	33
Total	288

Reconnaissances have also been carried out to ascertain the merits of future branch lines towards productive districts.

The progress in re-laying the Coast section of the main line with 80 lb. rails has not come up to expectations, chiefly owing to the difficulty in obtaining the necessary labour, but partly also owing to the large increase in the traffic which has necessarily to pass over the single line during the course of re-laying operations. Thirty miles were completed by the end of the year, and work on a further 150 miles is in hand. The 50 lb. material released from the main line is being used on the Thika-Nyeri, Solai, and Kitale branch lines.

General upkeep has been maintained throughout the year and also a certain amount of re-grading and re-alignment work, chiefly on the branch line from Nairobi to Thika. The re-conditioning of the Voi-Kahia branch, which forms a link with Tanganyika Territory, was also carried out, and on this line there now only remains the building of stations and quarters for staff and work gangs. In this re-conditioning a number of creosoted Podocarpus sleepers sawn locally were used as an experiment.

During the year under review shipping tonnages of exports and imports handled at Kilifi Pier totalled 119,734 tons and 141,720 tons respectively, whilst 86,252 shipping tons of export were handled at M'Baraki, a privately-owned lighterage pier. The big increase, i.e. 69 per cent., in the tonnage handled at the two piers as compared with the previous year, is another indication of the manner in which the trade of the Colony has

developed. With existing wharves, congestion occurred as a result of this large increase and this difficulty will not be overcome until the completion of the deep-water wharf undergoing construction, and even then, judging by the present rate of trade development, the new two-berth wharf may prove inadequate. The work on this new wharf proceeded during the year, but it is not anticipated that the work will be completed before the end of 1925.

SHIPPING.

During 1924 the Port of Mombasa has been served by seven regular lines of steamers from Europe, i.e. The Union Castle, British India Steam Navigation, Messageries Maritimes, ~~Messageries~~ Italiana, Clan/Ellerman-Harrison, Holland East Africa, and the Deutsche Ost Afrika lines. This service was supplemented by a few calls made by steamers of the Scandinavian Line and several miscellaneous oil and coal steamers discharged cargoes.

A regular fortnightly service between Bombay and Durban, calling both ways at Mombasa, has been maintained by the British India Steam Navigation Company. A coastal service maintained by this company and Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw has been fairly regular.

The total steam tonnage (mercantile) entered in the Protectorate Ports during the year amounted to 1,165,427 tons net, represented by 504 vessels. These figures show an increase of 78,189 tons or 7.2 per cent, and a decrease of 36 in the number of steamers, as compared to figures for the previous year. The total tonnage of sailing vessels entered in the Protectorate Ports during 1924 was 66,129 tons, represented by 3,545 vessels, a decrease of 260 tons, though an increase of 193 vessels.

The figures for Mombasa alone were 372 steamers of 1,037,639 tons net, against 380 steamers of 946,029 tons net for 1923, an increase of 91,602 tons or 9.7 per cent, and 1,438 sailing vessels of 26,793 tons net, being an increase of 236 vessels and 782 tons over the previous year.

Revenue derived from Port dues amounted to £7,811, an increase of £3,733, partly owing to the increase in tonnage but principally to the fact that 1924 was the first full year during which dues have been collected.

ROADS.

For purposes of maintenance the public roads in the Colony and the Protectorate are divided into township and country roads. With the exception of those within the municipal area of Nairobi and those in private townships, all township roads are maintained out of general revenue by the Public Works Department.

All public country roads are maintained out of general revenue by the Public Works Department, either by direct labour or by contract, according to the nature and situation of the road. Many of the minor public roads in settled areas are maintained by contract with local farmers through the medium of District Road Boards who, by arrangement with the Public Works Department, are responsible for the performance of the contracts in settled areas also, "roads of access" over which the public has the right of user are maintained by the farmers whose lands are served by such roads at their own expense.

With the exception of portions of main routes, chiefly in the vicinity of Nairobi, which have been provided with metalled or macrammed surfaces, all public country roads are of earth. All have been bridged and culverted to a varying degree, but many of the bridges and culverts are of temporary character and require frequent renewal.

The roads of the Colony deteriorate rapidly under cart traffic, but all are passable except during wet weather. Progress of new construction and the improvement of existing roads has been on the whole good during the year.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The financial results of the year's working of the Post and Telegraph Service are the best hitherto obtained, and the following comparative statement shows the expenditure, cash revenue and value of free services rendered to Government Departments:—

Year.	Expenditure.	Cash Revenue.	Value of Excess		Excess or Deficit over (a).
			of Official ser- vices (c) over (d).	of (b) & (c) over (a).	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
1922	£ 156,548	£ 132,727	£ 34,103	£ 10,282	23,821 deficit.
1923	138,281	132,287	31,749	25,775	5,974 deficit.
1924	139,790	150,481	33,500	44,191	10,691 excess.

The foregoing statement does not include the value of free services performed by other Government Departments for the Post Office, which are estimated at £14,448.

The Post and Telegraph services of Uganda and Kenya remain unified under the control of the Postmaster-General at Nairobi and during the year a scheme for the closer amalgamation of these services was adopted by both Governments and approved by the Secretary of State. The scheme came into effect on 1st January, 1925.

To the total cash revenue of £150,481, Kenya contributed £119,774 and Uganda £30,707; whilst the total expenditure of £139,790, £98,363 was expended in Kenya and £41,427 in Uganda.

The estimated number of letters, postcards, book packets and samples dealt with during the year was 7,869,568, representing an increase of 78 per cent. over 1923 figures. An increase of 7.47 per cent. is found in the number of parcels dealt with, i.e. 137,334, 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 £265,518 in 1923, to £310,592 in 1924 and in Uganda from £205,842 to £287,527. An increased use was made also, 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 total number of inland telegrams and cablegrams dealt with during the year was 246,178 and 105,398 respectively, being an increase of 12.39 per cent. and 16 per cent. respectively over the figures for the preceding year. Of the cable traffic slightly less than half was with Great Britain. The number of telegrams exchanged with South Africa via the overland service totalled 42,257.

The plain language cable letter telegraph service was extended during the year to the following countries—Canada, Newfoundland, United States of America, and all British Colonies and Dependencies served by the Eastern Telegraph Company and its associate companies.

Direct telegraphic communication was established during the year with the Belgian Congo by means of a land line connecting Fort Portal in Uganda with Irumu in the Belgian Congo, and the wireless service at Mombasa and Kisumu was satisfactorily maintained.

With the exception of normal extensions to existing telephone exchanges, engineering work in Kenya was mainly confined to maintenance services.

In the Post Office Savings Bank deposits exceeded withdrawals by £10,346. The total number of active accounts at the end of the year was 3,671, and the total balance due to depositors was just over £50,000; 519 accounts with a total balance of nearly £4,000, stood in the names of Africans. Special efforts are being made to popularise this Bank among Africans and make them familiar with the advantages it offers.

A very large proportion of the manipulative work of the telegraph service is now performed by Africans who, subject to certain limitations—imperfect knowledge of English and some lack of power of sustained concentration necessary in telegraph operating—are doing very good work indeed, and in some instances have attained an exceptionally high standard of manipulative skill. During the year a number were successfully trained in wireless operating.

IX. Climate.

During the year the rainfall was below the average in nearly all districts, though in none was it sufficiently low as to cause famine amongst the native population. Although low, the rainfall was distributed throughout the year in such a manner as to be favourable to crop production.

As regards rainfall, Kenya may be divided into three parts. In the Northern Deserts, in Jubaland, and in tracts of Tanaland, the rainfall is usually less than 20 inches a year. The Coastal strip and the Nyanza and Kikuyu Provinces have between 40 and 80 inches, and the remainder of the country from 20 to 40 inches of rain a year. The wet seasons vary greatly from year to year and in different parts of the Colony, but in the main, in the country there are "long" and "short" rains falling during the months of April to June and October to December respectively, while on the Coast there is more often one rainy season commencing in April and ending in November. Although the direct actinic ray compels the wearing of helmets or "terai" hats in all parts of the country from 8.0 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., the climate in the higher elevations is more invigorating than is usually the case in a country situated on the Equator. The Coastal regions have a tropical climate, but for a greater part of the year the temperature seldom rises above 80°, and the nights are cool, except during the hottest months of December to March. In the highlands on the other hand, the heat is seldom intense, and cool breezes temper the sun's effects, the mean maximum shade temperature at Nairobi for instance in 1924 being 77° and the mean minimum 57°. The nights are for the most part cool and in the higher regions fires are welcome after dusk.

Appendix 1 from p. 26

Appendix II

APPENDIX I.

The six principal Domestic Exports from Kenya during 1923 and 1924:

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.		Value.	
		1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
1. Coffee (Raw)	Cwts.	139,028	158,411	491,181	635,518
2. Sisal and Sisal Tow	Tons.	8,820	14,416	236,044	396,777
3. Maize	Cwts.	874,701	1,164,051	244,545	381,144
4. Hides	Cwts.	36,301	47,858	99,840	178,389
5. Carbonate of Soda	Tons.	31,762	34,326	142,917	164,306
6. Sesame Seed (Sim-Sim)	Tons	2,132	4,020	37,552	84,610

APPENDIX II.

The Estimated Value of Agricultural Exports of Native Origin for the last three years. (Principal Articles Only.)

Article.	1922.	1923.	1924.
1. Maize	73,000	120,000	130,000
2. Hides	45,000	60,000	121,000
3. Sesame Seed (of Sim-Sim)	4,800	22,000	84,000
4. Coconuts and Coconuts	12,000	10,200	35,000
5. Skins	5,000	3,000	30,000
6. Ground Nuts	20,000	24,000	26,000



56409

KENYA.
No.1499.GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI.
KENYA.

30th November, 1925.

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Sir,

With reference to your despatch No.1281 dated 19th December, 1924, I have the honour to transmit 3 copies of the Annual Report of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya for 1924.

2. I regret the delay in the preparation of this Report which is due to pressure of work at Headquarters.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant.

Edward Gigg

GOVERNOR.

RIGHT HONOURABLE
LIEUTENANT COLONEL

L. C. M. S. AMERY, P.C., M.P.,

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,

DOWNING STREET, LONDON, S. W.,

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA,
1924.

I. Geographical	1
II. General Observations	1
Measures for Improvement of Native Conditions	2
Public Health	6
Vital Statistics	7
Migration	8
III. Government Finance	9
IV. Trade and Agriculture	10
Imports	12
Exports	16
V. Land	19
Mines	21
Forests	21
VI. Legislation	24
VII. Education	24
VIII. Communications	27
Railways and Marine	27
Shipping	31
Roads	32
Posts and Telegraphs	33
IX. Climate	36
Appendix I. Principal Domestic Exports	38
Appendix II. Exports of Native Origin	39.

16213

2

The boundaries of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya underwent no actual change in 1924, though a Treaty was signed at London on the 15th of July of that year between the United Kingdom and Italy providing for the transfer of Jubaland to the latter.

The Governor's Report for 1923 contained a historical note showing the various steps by which the country attained its present status.

II. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The outstanding political event which marked the year under review was the visit of a Parliamentary Commission.

In July the Secretary of State for the Colonies appointed the East African Commission to visit all East African Dependencies and to obtain information and, upon their return, to report on facts bearing on their terms of reference, which included the consideration of problems, many of which are common to these territories.

The terms of reference to the East African Commission were:-

- (a) To consider and report:-
- (a) on the measures to be taken to accelerate the general economic development of the British East African Dependencies and the means of securing closer co-ordination of policy on such important matters as transportation, cotton-growing and the control of human, animal and plant diseases.
 - (b) on the steps necessary to ameliorate the social condition of the natives of East Africa, including improvement of health and economical development.
 - (c) on the economic relation between natives and non-natives with special reference to labour contracts, care of labourers, certificates of identification, employment of women and children.
 - (d) on the taxation of natives and the provision

for services directed to their moral and material improvement."

The Commission, consisting of the Honourable Major W. S. Omsby-Croft, M.P., now Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Major A. J. Church, D.S.O., M.C., M.P., and Mr. F. C. Linfield, J.P., M.P., arrived in the Colony on the 30th of October, after having visited the neighbouring Dependencies and remained until the 1st of December. The sympathy with which all sections of the community were heard by the Commission was such as to inspire confidence and was heartily appreciated throughout the Colony. There is every reason to believe that the recommendations of the Commission will prove to be of the greatest value to Kenya.

In the month of December the Colony was honoured by a visit by Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, who spent a few days in Nairobi before proceeding on a hunting expedition.

MEASURES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF NATIVE CONDITIONS.

Government pursued its policy of utilizing native Chiefs and Headmen and tribal institutions under the guidance of Administrative Officers for the government of the natives in their own affairs. A notable advance was made in Native Administration by the enactment of the Native Authority Amendment Ordinance, 1924, which bestows a considerable measure of local self-government upon the Native Councils in regard to the social welfare of the tribes and the management of communal matters such as land, forests and veterinary amenities. The local

local concerns of Health, Education, Agriculture, Trade and Labour recruitment are also brought within the scope of their consideration.

Further, power is given, subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council to levy a rate the proceeds of which may be devoted to the above mentioned objects, and for this purpose the establishment of Local Funds is enabled.

It is scarcely necessary to add that expenditure of these District Funds will be supplementary to and not in substitution for the present contributions from general revenue to these activities.

In most native areas considerable increase in acreage under cultivation has been effected and although the rain-fall was disappointing, yet in most districts the cultivators were able not only to grow ample crops for their own consumption, but also a considerable surplus for sale and eventual export.

The progress of native agriculture may in some measure be gauged by the fact that the estimated value of agricultural exports of native origin for 1924 was £481,360 against £271,880 in 1923 and £176,000 in 1922, and is a gratifying result of the efforts of the Administration, and Agricultural Department.

Schools have been opened at Bukora in North Kavirondo and at the Scott Agricultural Laboratory near Nairobi for the training of intelligent young natives as future instructors in the Reserves.

European Supervisors are posted in various areas to advise the natives in better methods of cultivation and to issue better seed in selected localities

localities to experiment with likely crops at different altitudes and on different soils. These Supervisors are helped by trained native assistants.

Agricultural shows have also been organised which have been immensely popular with the natives and have afforded them an opportunity of seeing high-standard produce and stock and also up-to-date implements such as ploughs, hand-mills etc. in actual use. It is estimated that over 20,000 natives on one day attended the largest of these shows held on the borders of North and Central Kavirondo.

Native stock has received attention and the campaign already started in Nyanza Province against Pleuro-Pneumonia and Rinderpest has shown very satisfactory results. The natives appreciate these efforts and realise that there is a ready market for suitably inoculated bullocks for farm and transport work.

The Veterinary Officers and their native assistants have been successful in instructing the pastoral tribes in better methods of curbing diseases and in making ghee. A flourishing ghee factory, run on profit-sharing lines, has been opened in the East Reserve and other districts propose shortly to follow this example.

There are signs that the importance of growing trees to meet the increasing demand for firewood and for building material for better huts is gradually being realised and satisfactory progress in re-afforestation is taking place in the greater portion of Kikuyu Province; a start has been made in North, Central and South Kavirondo also. Medical work in Native Reserves was maintained satisfactorily during the year; and, though no new centres of work in Native Reserves have

been opened during the year, the re-opening of the hospital at Voi in connection with the reconditioning of the Voi-Nakuru Railway has benefited the Territory and one ward was added to the Kisumu Hospital.

The total number of native in-patients treated at hospitals throughout the Colony in 1924 was 25,990 as against 33,229 in 1923, whilst the number of out-patients treated at hospitals was 150,172 as against 245,534. (But to this lower figure must be added a further 185,718 (making a total of 335,890 out-patients) treated by Medical Officers at dispensaries which now number 62, located in the principal native watering places and under the care of African native dressers. The decline in the number of in-patients as shown is due to the fact that a different system with regard to hospitalization has been adopted in certain particulars. In order to give some idea of the extent of the activities of the doctors in charge of African hospitals, the figures of total out-patients at Native Reserve stations are quoted in the following table, with comparative figures for the preceding year.

Staff other than native dressers.	In-patients		Out-patients		Out-Dispensaries treated by Medical Officer on tour.	
	1923-	1924	1923 -	1924	1923	1924.
1 European M. O.	3787	336	1775	1894	5672	16452
1 European M.O., 1 Indian S.A.S.	2796	2772	8306	10858	22811	19638
1 European M.O., 1 Indian S.A.S.	1105	984	9271	1746	28017	36190
	7688	4392	19352	14498	56500	72280

The training of Africans as dispensary assistants and Laboratory Assistants has been continued although with some disappointments.

disappointments are many distinct progress has been made. It is not an easy matter to find candidates for training who are possessed of the necessary preliminary education, and the lack of properly trained dressers is increasingly felt throughout the Colony. A scheme for training has been drawn up in preparation for such time as the financial state of the Colony will allow of an increased staff to undertake it.

Public Health. No epidemic occurred during 1924, though a number of small outbreaks of plague occasioned anxiety.

The housing scheme for Africans in Nairobi, which has been under consideration by the Nairobi Municipal Council for some time, was not carried into effect in 1924. An advance of £100,000, however, has been definitely sanctioned to the Municipality for this purpose, and before the end of the year a considerable amount of good and healthy accommodation should be available.

Great progress has been made by the Uganda Railway not only in Nairobi, but at many places on the line, in the provision of African housing, and Government has in preparation plans for the better housing of its employees.

Activity continued throughout the year in the general improvement of sanitation in the larger townships by the staff available for this purpose, and in Nairobi a small Public Health museum has been opened to the public in which are displayed types of plans for African housing, models of septic tanks etc. and other subjects of public health and sanitary interest which it is hoped will prove of benefit.

Benefit to estates on which large number of natives are employed and housed.

VITAL STATISTICS:

No census of the non-native population has been taken since 1921. A fairly accurate count of adult natives is made yearly for taxation purposes, but the number of children can only be roughly estimated. The following estimated figures for the year under review, collected from the various districts, are set out in comparison with those of the 1921 census.

	1921 Census	1924 Estimate.	Increase.	Decrease.
Europeans	9651	11002	1351	-
Asiatics (excluding Arabs)	25880	24771	-	1109
Africans	10102	9753	-	349
Persons (limited)	34835	35698	863	-
Total	2529133	230229	37	-

The increase in the European population is due largely to immigration, but it may be noted that there has been a decrease in the number of deaths. The births registered numbered 209 as compared with 194 in 1923, and deaths 81 as compared with 64. The European birth rate was therefore approximately 7 per 1000.

Reliable figures of these rates amongst Asiatics and Africans cannot be given, but taking the total population in each of the three principal towns and the total number of deaths reported therein a crude death rate can be estimated. In Mombasa, with a population

of 41968 the crude death rate for 1924 was 13.4 per thousand as compared with 16.6 in 1923; In Nairobi with a population of 23428 the rate was 22.9 as against 23.5 in 1923 and in Kisumu with a population of 6141 the rate was 17.9 as against 21.3 in 1923.

It must, however, be remembered that the less enlightened native when taken ill still usually tries to return to his home for treatment by the local medicine man; otherwise the above figures may give a false impression as to the general state of health in the three towns quoted.

MIGRATION.

During the year 1924 it has been possible to collect more accurate figures of Immigration into Kenya than in previous years; but statistics of Emigration from Kenya are lacking and therefore comparative figures of Migration can only be given for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory combined. These are as follows

	Immigrants		Emigrants	
	1923	1924	1923	1924
Europeans	3430	4079	3374	3236
Indians	6075	7975	4433	4380
Goans	688	890	582	628
Arabs	867	1044	-	491
Others	2014	1871	-	1589
Totals	13074	15857	-	10324

The figures of Immigration into Kenya only are:-

Europeans	2845	3412
Indians	4406	5775
Goans	593	739
Arabs	-	970
Others	2670	1740
Totals	10504	12636

It is hoped that the establishment of a Statistical Bureau which will supply accurate figures on this as well as on other important matters will not be long delayed.

III. GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

The financial position of Kenya over the last five years is reflected in the following figures:-

		£.	S.
	Net surplus as at 31st December 1920 converted at Rs. 16 to the £. on 1st April 1920	203,802	
1920/21	Revenue, £2,976,786 (a) Expenditure £2,976,960 (a) Revenue in excess of Expenditure		1,826
1921 months)	Revenue £1,891,679 (b) (x) Expenditure 1,686,785 (b) Revenue in excess of Expenditure		224,894
1922	Revenue £1,649,032 (b) Expenditure £1,972,212 (b) Expenditure in excess of Revenue		323,180
1923	Revenue £1,839,477 (b) Expenditure £2,137,633 (b) Expenditure in excess of Revenue		298,156
1924	Revenue £2,111,665 (b) Expenditure £1,861,511 (b) Revenue in excess of Expenditure	250,054	
	Net surplus as at 31st December 1924		59,210
		£. 680,576	680,576

Notes: (a) including Railways
(b) excluding Railways
(x) including £600,000 appropriated under item 4 of the Specific Loan Ordinance 1921.

The year opened with a deficit of £190,844, at its close there was a credit balance of £59,210, the Revenue of the year having exceeded the Expenditure by no less than £250,054. Items of Expenditure of an extraordinary

extraordinary and non-recurrent nature, principally arising out of the War, amounted to £29,386, and but for these payments the surplus on the year's working would have been £280,040. The actual receipts of the year exceeded the estimated Revenue by £175,892; whereas the estimated expenditure exceeded the amount actually expended by £48,751.

During the year the Funded Public Debt of the Colony was increased from £5,000,000 to £8,500,000 by a Loan of £3,500,000 from the Imperial Government. This loan is one for transport development and is free of interest for the first five years.

Of the £5,000,000 Loan raised under Ordinance No. 39 of 1921 £4,527,548 had been expended at the close of 1934, and expenditure during the year was £628,109.

The Imperial £3,500,000 Loan provided by Ordinance No. 29 of 1924 £181,394 was expended during the year and £81,459 was earned on the unexpended balance.

The forecast of the Colony's progress made in last year's Report, has therefore been fulfilled and the year under review has placed the Colony in a favourable financial position.

IV. TRADE AND AGRICULTURE.

Kenya and Uganda have since 1917 formed one administrative unit for purposes of Customs, under the control of the Commissioner of Customs resident at Mombasa; and complete freedom of trade exists between the two territories and a general uniformity in Tariffs is now observed with Tanganyika Territory also.

A new Customs Tariff was enacted in the three territories

A new Customs Tariff was enacted in the three territories with simultaneous effect from the 1st of January, 1924. It follows closely upon the lines of the former Tariff, the principal alterations being reductions in the rates of duty chargeable on motor cars, motor cycles, candles, corrugated iron, timber and certain other building materials. The free list also has been considerably amplified by the addition of such articles as mining materials, instruments for scientific purposes, and telegraphic and telephonic equipment.

A favourable balance of trade was again recorded for the year, the balance of 18% being struck on the following figures:-

Total Imports	£11,070,947	
Less value of Govt. Imports	4,546,625	
	<hr/>	
Total trade imports (including goods imported during the year, mainly in line of 1/12/24)		Net Imports
		£6,524,322
Domestic Exports	£6,137,009	
Add Re-exports & Exports other than of domestic produce	1,583,113	7,720,122
	<hr/>	
Balance in favour		1,195,800
		(or 18%)

The total value of imports exclusive of bullion and Government imports, rose from £4,257,834 in 1923 to £6,178,327; an increase of 45 per cent; while the comparative values of the exports of domestic produce showed a rise of 54 per cent; i.e. from £3,996,432 in 1923 to £6,137,009 in 1924.

The total trade imports (excluding Government imports, bullion, and parcels post) amounted to £5,914,861.

An analysis of the imports for consumption in Kenya and

and Uganda, exclusive of parcels post, gives a total of £1,975,307 for Uganda, and of £4,038,914 for Kenya. A similar analysis of the domestic exports trade discloses a trade of £3,897,395 from Uganda, and of £2,239,614 from Kenya. These figures are quoted in order to afford a reflection of the Colony's trade, but they cannot be considered as more than an approximation, and from them it will be seen that the import trade of Kenya increased by £2,157,788 and the export trade by £734,659 during the year 1924, an increase of 53 per cent and 33 per cent respectively.

The net yield of revenue collected during 1924 was £1,016,817 and exceeded that for 1923 by £237,086. The sum of \$426 was also collected in Excise Duties on the manufacture of beer, for the 1923 Beer Ordinance became operative from the 1st of January 1924, and collection of Excise Duty is in the hands of the Customs Department.

Imports:

Of the total value of trade imports the British Empire provided 69.18% and Foreign Countries 30.82%.

Cotton Goods and Manufacture.

As in previous years the most important item in the list of values of Imports is Cotton Piece Goods, i.e., £1,486,116, and of this amount it is estimated that fully three-quarters is consumed by the native population. In comparison, however, with the total trade imports, the relative importance of cotton piece goods shows some signs of diminution, the proportion during 1923 being 30% and during 1924 only 23%, an indication of the broader basis upon which the trade of Kenya and Uganda now rests. In

addition

addition to cotton piece goods there is a comparatively small but rapidly increasing importation of other cotton manufactures, i.e. cotton thread, yarns, curtains, handkerchiefs etc. which were valued in 1924 at £60,197 as against £41,417 in 1923. The total importation of cotton goods during the year amounted to £1,546,313 as compared to £1,342,276 in 1923.

Kenya, it is reckoned, consumed cotton goods to the value of £741,296 and Uganda to the value of £805,017. Although Japan continues to maintain her progress in the unbleached piece goods market Great Britain has advanced as a source of supply of other varieties. The following figures are illuminating, viz: in 1923 Japan provided 56% of imported unbleached piece goods and in 1924 64%, whilst Great Britain in 1923 provided 37% of the total imports of all classes of cotton piece goods and in 1924 furnished 33%.

Tan. 5,361 cwts. of tea were imported as compared with 4,322 during 1923.

Experiments in tea planting continue locally and favourable reports of progress are received from which it is hoped that in the near future supplies for the East African Dependencies will be drawn from the locally-grown product. Areas of considerable extent have been acquired by Companies interested in tea production in India and a large amount of tea seed has been imported from India and Ceylon. This is the more satisfactory in that the native demand for tea is steadily increasing.

Sugar. The importation of sugar once again was lower than in the previous year, the quantities imported being 31,652 cwts. in 1923 and 27,446 in 1924. This continued decrease is attributable to the increased production

production of this commodity locally. Considering the opportunities for supplying sugar for local consumption in a market which expands in proportion to the purchasing power of the native population and the suitability of different parts of the country for growing sugar cane, the rate of progress of the local industry is somewhat disappointing.

Salt. There is a considerable demand for this commodity among the native population which is illustrated by the following:

in 1922	81,209 cwt.
in 1923	107,894 "
1924	159,033 "

were imported, 53% being provided by Italian East Africa. Government is fully alive to the possibilities of salt production along the coast of British Somaliland and at present the facilities are being provided to encourage local production.

Rice. The chief item in the list of grain and flour imports is rice, a total of 109,984 cwt. being imported which represents 63% of the value of the total imports for this class.

Increased attention has been paid to the cultivation locally of this crop but for some time any increase in production will probably do no more than meet the growing demand amongst the native population and imports will continue until irrigation schemes can be undertaken.

Wheatmeal and Flour. Notwithstanding an expansion in the local wheat-producing and flour-milling industries imports of flour show a slight increase during the year. In 1924 43,474 cwts. valued at £40792 was imported. During this period, however, the area under wheat cultivation locally increased from 15,429 acres

to 20,910 acres and it is estimated that only a further extension of 9,000 acres is required to supply all the demand for flour in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory. Experimentation proceeds side by side with increased acreage with the result that yields per acre are on the increase and better milling wheats are being produced to allow of more perfect blending.

Soap. The importations of soap show an upward tendency and in 1924 common soap to the value of £84,437 was imported as compared with £54,431 in 1923, whilst imports of toilet soap in the same period rose from £11,964 in 1923 to £21,606 in 1924. Education, and an increased purchasing power amongst the natives promise well for the future of the local industry, which exported 209 cwts. of common soap in 1924. Of the total value of common soap Zanzibar supplied 47% and Great Britain 42%.

Jute Bags and Sacks. The imports of jute bags and sacks has risen from the value of £16,285 in 1922 to £109,901 in 1925 and again to £173,515 in 1924, and a further rise in the future can be anticipated as development continues throughout the Colony. The bulk of this import trade is at present supplied by India.

Motor Vehicles and Cycles.—The imports of motor cars during 1924 were more than twice the combined imports of the two previous years. In 1922, 154 cars were imported in 1923; 309, and in 1924; 945 of which however only 121 came from Great Britain. This total increase is attributable to the increased purchasing power of the community, to the extension of road mileage available for motor transport and to the alteration in the basis of assessment of duty on imported

imported cars.

At the same time the number of motor lorries and tractors imported rose from 15 in 1923 to 66 in 1923 and 450 in 1924 of which 84 originated in Great Britain. This is a further indication of the development during the year of motor transport as a means of marketing produce and the adoption of mechanical ploughing in the larger areas under cultivation. During the year imports of motor cycles rose correspondingly and imports of bicycles rose from 2767 in 1923 to the remarkable figure of 17,430 in 1924 of which 14,874 were made in Great Britain.

The increased imports of the latter are mainly due to the demand for bicycles by the natives of Uganda following on the development of the cotton industry of that country, and the Kenya natives following his example.

Motor Spirit and Fuel Oil. In 1924 992,798 gallons of motor spirit were imported as compared with 911,869 in 1923. Imports of fuel oil increased from 3,538,236 gallons valued at £63,018 in 1923 to 5,302,494 gallons valued at £100,411 in 1924, the greater portion being again re-exported as fuel for shipping using Kilindini Harbour whilst the Railway used oil to the value of £28,862 in oil-burning locomotives.

EXPORTS.

General. The exports from Kenya are almost entirely of agricultural products and the 33% increase experienced in 1924, when the rains were not entirely favourable, indicates not only the planting of a greater acreage, but also better methods of cultivation and marketing.

The prices of the main agricultural products

exported

exported were high, and as untoward losses from disease occurred amongst livestock the result is that the year 1924 has been one of prosperity to most sections of the community.

Cotton. As in recent years cotton is again the most valuable export. In 1923 382,897 centials valued at £2,093,776 were exported and in 1924 515,095 centials valued at £3,489,329. To this Kenya only contributed 677 centials. The growth of this crop in Kenya is only in its infancy and drought and hail destroyed much of the year's crop. Exports of Cotton seed for oil-producing purposes also rose from the value of \$54,789 in 1923 to \$166,330 in 1924.

Coffee. The next export in point of view of value and importance is coffee, and this is the main export of Kenya. Uganda and Kenya in 1924 exported Coffee to the value of £803,515 as compared to £520,897 in 1923. The value of the amounts produced in Kenya and Uganda respectively were £635,813 and £167,895. Exports for the year ending 31st March 1924 were valued at £47,438 which compared with the amount of 1923 is sufficient to illustrate the rapid progress of the coffee-growing industry. The growing importance to the Home markets of coffee produced in ^{the} East African Dependencies is clearly indicated in the following Board of Trade figures relating to the total imports of coffee for home consumption in Great Britain:-

ies whence signed.

	Quantities		Value	
	1923	1924 to 31st Aug.	1923 £. STKX	1924 to 31st Aug. £. STKX.
East Africa	136092	141961	617,490	745,747
India	76022	52641	388,569	186,186
West Indian Islands	3060	1520	16,047	10,126
British Possessions	2183	3362	10,602	16,768
Imports from British Empire.	217357	179484	1,032,703	958,827
Imports from Foreign Countries	220222	318410	1,074,915	1,891,728
Imports for Home Consumption	437579	497894	2,107,623	2,850,555

Prices in the London market ruled high for Kenya Coffee the year's average price being approximately £125 per ton resulting no doubt from the greater experience and skill which is being acquired in the handling and preparation of the crop for market. The area planted during the year increased by nearly 8,000 acres and 33,000 are now in bearing.

Sisal. The third highest on the lists of exports sisal and the whole of the exports of this product originate in Kenya. A highly satisfactory advance in the quantity exported is to be recorded. In 1923 the export was 8,820 tons valued at £236,044 whilst in 1924 11,416 tons were exported, and at the high prices ruling its value amounted to £396,777.

Maize. Practically all the maize exported, to the value of £381,144, was grown in Kenya as compared with a value of £249,545 during 1923.

Throughout the year prices were high. The yield of this crop has been comparatively heavy in settled areas ranging

ranging from 5 to 10 bags per acre and on individual farms yields of over 20 bags per acre are not infrequently recorded. All maize is inspected and graded by the Department of Agriculture before export, and bags are appropriately marked. Of the 669,367 bags received for grading 35,784 were found to have too high a moisture content to export. Government has voted the sum of £10,000 for the installation of a Maize Conditioning Plant at Mombasa.

Hides and Skins. The value of hides and skins exported was £253,709 (Kenya's share being £215,161) as compared with £152,911 in the previous year. The majority of these came from the Native Reserves and the result should do much to stimulate the natives to learn the best ways of handling hides.

That there is a wide field for expansion in this industry is shown by the estimated number of native-owned stock which is 3 million cattle, 2 million sheep, and 3½ million goats.

Carbonate of Soda. The main mineral export of Kenya is Carbonate of Soda valued at £184,300. It is discovered and refined at Lake Magadi.

V. LAND.

The total area of land alienation registered as at the 31st December, 1924, was 5,542,809 acres as compared with 5,178,399 on the 31st December 1923. These figures include an area of approximately 192,000 acres, situated in the Kenya Protectorate and owned under Certificates of Title, the exact area of which will be computed in due course. Further grants of lands aggregating about 400,000 acres, consisting for the most part of Soldier Settlement allotments, have

also

also been made but have not yet been registered. The total area of land allotted is, therefore, approximately 5,942,809 acres, of which 525,175 acres are freehold, 5,025,634 acres leasehold and 400,000 acres not yet registered. The acreage registered during the year was 364,410 acres compared with 404,267 acres the previous year.

Sale of land by public auction recommenced during the year, following on the settlement of the Indian question in 1923, and one such auction was held at which 2,101 acres of agricultural land realised £7344 representing an average price of Shs.69/91 per acre, and 40,879 acres of pastoral land sold for £20394 at Shs.9/97 per acre.

In addition to the necessary preparations for the recommencement of land sales, work was continued on the examination of the Native Reserve Boundaries and also much time was devoted to the compilation of economic maps showing the density of population, stock, and to some extent, cultivation within these Reserves. Economic surveys were also carried out in certain areas, into which it has been proposed to build branch railways, in order to ascertain the amount of traffic likely to support such lines.

A more detailed account of all registration transactions is now maintained and during the year 11,835 such transactions were registered as against 11,293 including 5,101 which was of special interest to complete the Lost Lands in 1923. The revenue derived from Registration fees, Stamp duties, and Conveyancing fees amounted to £44,613, as compared with £35,492 in the previous year. It was not found possible to apply the over-embossing system of stamp

cancellation,

cancellation, as adopted under the Stamp Ordinance of 1923, during the year; but as soon as it is found practicable to utilise the system an increase of revenue derived from stamp duties is assured.

5c MINES.

Considerable prospecting took place in the Lolgoria area near the border between the Masai Reserve and the South Kavirondo District, but it is still doubtful whether the locality can be regarded as a gold-productive area from a business point of view. During the year 1268.571 ozs. of fine gold were obtained, the value of which was estimated at £5,370. A new Mining Code to replace the Mining Ordinance of 1912 was in course of preparation during the year. The Oil Production Ordinance 1924, was enacted. The increasing activity in prospecting is illustrated by the following figures. During the year 2,349 Prospecting Licenses were issued as against 450 in 1923, 11,304 Prospecting Licenses as against 7, and 2,782 claims were registered as compared with 3 in 1923.

FORESTS.

The forests, which cover roughly 5,100 square miles only of the total area of the Colony and Protectorate, viz: 245,060 square miles, are principally under Government control.

The total cash revenue collected by the Forest Department in the form of royalties, timber and fuel sales, and sales of other forest produce was £21,648. The expenditure was £25,274 and the percentage of revenue to expenditure decreased from 86.20% in 1923 to 85.65% in 1924. The value of forest produce issued free to Government Departments and natives amounted to £2,376.

The total amount of commercial timber, cut at 23 mills, was 705,081 cubic feet, an increase of 132,929 c.ft. as compared with the year before; 61,352 c. ft. of cedar, 150 c.ft. of other fine woods, 18,813 c. ft. of unspecified timber and 840,400 mangrove poles were exported. Imports for the use of Kenya and Uganda amounted to 79,040 c.ft., as compared with 211,949 c.ft. the previous year, and of this 42,361 c.ft. were for Government consumption. Satisfaction is felt in respect of these figures having regard to the fact that on 1st January 1924, the import duty on timber was reduced from 50% to 30%.

Owing to demand for local timber, merchants have up to the present not been able to retain stocks long enough to suffice for the proper seasoning of their timber, but a slight improvement is now manifest and the Uganda Railway is to install drying kilns, the kilns could and efficient seasoning of local timber will be seen from the increase of export the only wood which reaches home markets in quantity is cedar and the export which has increased since 1923, is chiefly in the form of staves for pencil manufacture, an improvement in preparation of which for market has been noted.

3,242,549 stacked cubic feet of firewood were sold, as compared with 3,919,210 c.ft. in 1923, by the Forest Department. The Railway took over from all sources 9,975,598 cubic feet as compared with 9,325,941 c.ft. in the previous year.

During the year under review further samples of Camphor and Muhogo woods were sent to the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington, the samples sent in 1923 not having dried out before despatch. The results

results show the very marked increase in the strength of these woods as a result of drying.

In the early part of the year samples of the bark of year-old Cascara trees, grown in the Nairobi Arboretum from seed obtained from California, were forwarded for analysis to the Imperial Institute and the consequent report shows that the production of Cascara Bark might be a good commercial proposition. Further samples are being forwarded to allow of therapeutic trials in order to establish its quality in comparison with that from other sources before steps are taken to extend the cultivation of this tree.

The work of re-stocking the national forest areas is of great importance and re-forestation has been continued throughout the year. Climatic and other local conditions severely limit the area that can be planted annually; but during 1924 the total area planted was 2,127 acres as compared with 1,806 acres in the previous year. It is noteworthy that the area planted was the largest so far achieved in any one year and the proportion of indigenous species viz. 69.5% was greater than in 1923. The total area, excluding mangrove, re-planted up to the end of the year was 12,550 acres.

In 1924 2,390,404 seedlings were raised in the nurseries, of which 1,981,402 were planted out and 329,060 sold or issued free to selected natives who are showing an increasing interest in silviculture and its commercial possibilities.

Mention is made elsewhere in the Report of the Native Authority Amendment Ordinance (No.14), establishing local Native Councils, and also of the Education Ordinance (No.17). By the Civil Procedure Ordinance (No.3) the present procedure, laid down by the Indian Code of Procedure of 1882 as applied to this Colony, will be repealed and a fresh Procedure will come into force on such date as may be decided; no date has as yet been fixed.

The revised Edition of the Laws of Kenya, though not yet published, is now in the press and will contain the Laws in force up to December 31st, 1923. The Commissioners for the Revision of the Laws are now preparing a revised edition of the Rules and Proclamations made under these Laws up till December 31st, 1923.

VII. EDUCATION.

The visit during the year under review to this Colony of the Phelps-Stokes Commission was generally appreciated and did much to bring to the fore the various problems connected with education, more particularly of the African. In Kenya, Government schools have been established for the education of four different races, i.e. European, Indian, and African, and services to be rendered by the Education Department are augmented by private and missionary enterprise. Co-operation between the bodies undertaking the education of the Colony is of vital importance and a preliminary step was taken towards its accomplishment when in 1924 the Education Ordinance was enacted, by which a central

a Central Advisory Committee for the Colony, and District Education Committees, representative of all interests, were constituted and provision^{was} made for the registration and inspection of all schools and the licensing of every teacher. The appointment also of the Colonial Office Advisory Committee signifies a great advance in African education and will bring about the co-ordination of the separate policies of the Education Departments of the various African Dependencies. The progress made during 1924 in Kenya may be summarised as follows, each race being commented on separately:-

EUROPEAN: The year has been marked by the development in the direction of private schools, largely owing to the fact that ^{the} existing Government boarding establishments are full and ^{that} there is an increasing objection to the co-education of boys and girls over twelve years of age. Menton College at Kijabe has now nearly fifty boys, eighty girls attend Loreto Convent and the "Hill" Girls' School at Elmoru is decreasing in numbers.

Government schools for the education of young European boys and girls up to the standard of a middle-grade English school are established at Nairobi, Nakuru and Eloret. There are also 6 Farm schools on the Uasin Gishu Plateau. The children are for the most part between the ages of 7 and 14 years, only approximately 20 per cent being over 14 years. It follows, therefore, that ^{only} a few scholars each year reach the standard of the Cambridge Junior Local and London Matriculation examinations. In all 554 pupils were under joint education

education in 1924 as compared with 428 in 1923, under a staff of 33.

INDIAN: The School Committees of the various Indian schools, Government and "assisted", continue to evince the greatest interest in the schools under their charge, and an increase in the number of scholars from 1,403 to 1,475 was recorded. Of this total number of children 664 ^{children} attended the Government Schools at Malindi and Mombasa, and the remainder were taught at eleven assisted schools of which there are 4 at Malindi, 4 at Mombasa, 2 at Kisumu, and 1 at Machakos, the one at Naivasha having been closed down during the year. Eight of the assisted schools are girls' schools, and amongst Indians also the large majority of the scholars are between the ages of 7 and 14. The staff remained the same in number as the previous year, one ^{Senior} Headmaster and 35 Indian Teachers. The curriculum was not changed during the year, the Indian code in the main being followed in all the lower classes, and in the higher standards the pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local examinations.

ARABS: Government schools for the instruction of Arab children exist at Mombasa and Malindi and are attended by over 200 pupils.

NATIVE: It is satisfactory to be able to report the united effort being made by all sections of the European community for the improvement of African education. The Central Advisory Committee consisting of 4 officials, 2 non-officials and 9 Missionaries met several times during the year and laid down the basis of a policy for Native education, one of the principal decisions arrived

at being to erect a Jeanes School at Kabete for the training of itinerant native supervisors of village schools. This school is now under construction. After full discussion, ^{the} Missionary Societies have agreed to exempt objectors from attendance at religious instructions, thus throwing open their schools to all natives of the Colony without regard to their religious views. During the year good progress has been made in the system of village education among the Akamba in the Machakos District and 16 schools are now in existence in addition to the Central Technical School at Machakos. In each village school there are about 80 pupils. In schools managed or aided by Government, 23,164 pupils are being taught the elements of education. In 1924 of the total expenditure by the Education Department of £64,618 the sum of £23,004 was spent on the education of Europeans, £10,664 on that of Indians, and £11,974 on that of Arabs and Africans, whilst grants-in-aid to the amount of £11,972 were made to Missions to assist in the education of natives.

VIII. COMMUNICATIONS.

RAILWAYS AND MARINE.

The year's working of the Kenya and Uganda Railways Marine, and ancillary services shows a favourable financial position at the close of 1924.

The gross earnings of the year amounted to £1,635,189, and the gross expenditure to £878,467, an excess of revenue over expenditure to £756,722. After allowing for contributions to renewals funds, interest charges, etc., the net balance of this excess for transfer to Betterment Funds amounted

to £438,139.

Revenue derived from public goods traffic amounted to £1,297,238 and the tonnage carried to 482,840 tons as compared with £962,284 and 369,662 tons during the previous year. The revenue derived from passenger traffic also showed an increase over that of 1923, viz: in 1924 830,209 passengers contributed towards a revenue of £197,991 and in 1923 the figures were 646,040 passengers and £169,925 revenue. The use made by natives of travelling facilities offered by the Railway is clearly shown by the following figures under different classes:-

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.
24.	15,904	57,921	756,234	830,209.
23.	12,951	56,259	576,830	646,040.

Throughout the year there was a steady development in Lake St. George's region, the tonnage carried amounting to 245,303 tons as compared with 166,500 tons in 1923, this being an increase of 40.92% over 1923 and 119.92% over 1922.

During the year the Imperial Government sanctioned a loan from the Imperial Treasury to the Government of Kenya for Railway, Port and Lake development in Kenya and Uganda, amounting to £3,500,000.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain adequate supplies of locomotive wood fuel and during the year coal as a permanent fuel has had to be adopted on a large scale. The following figures show the comparison in the consumption of coal, wood and oil fuel during the year:-

Coal	16,000 tons consumed at a cost of £83,
Wood	94,430 " " " " " £25,
Oil	6,532 " " " " " £30,000.

to £438,139.

Revenue derived from public goods traffic amounted to £1,297,236 and the tonnage carried to 482,840 tons as compared with £962,264 and 369,062 tons during the previous year. The revenue derived from passenger traffic also showed an increase over that of 1923, viz: in 1924 830,209 passengers contributed towards a revenue of £197,991 and in 1923 the figures were 646,040 passengers and £169,925 revenue. The use made by natives of travelling facilities offered by the Railway is clearly shown by the following figures under different classes:-

	<u>1st Class.</u>	<u>2nd Class.</u>	<u>3rd Class.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
1924	15,904	57,921	756,684	830,209.
1923	12,951	56,289	573,900	646,040.

Throughout the year there was a steady development in Lake Stocking and the tonnage carried rose to 149,303 tons as compared with 106,500 tons in 1923, this being an increase of 40.62% over 1923 and 118.92% over 1922.

During the year the Imperial Government sanctioned a loan from the Imperial Treasury to the Government of Kenya for Railway, Port and Lake development in Kenya and Uganda, amounting to £3,500,000.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain adequate supplies of locomotive wood fuel and during the year coal as a permanent fuel has had to be adopted on a large scale. The following figures show the comparison in the consumption of coal, wood and oil fuel during the year:-

Coal	16,000 tons	consumed at a cost of	£23,000
Wood	94,430 "	" " " "	" £43,990
Oil	6,532 "	" " " "	" £28,862.

The policy of training and employing as many Africans as possible has been continued during the year with the result that the number of native labourers employed increased from 10,207 to 11,052, excluding those employed on construction works by contractors, and the number of skilled natives from 1,559 to 1,979. The erection of better housing for the native staff continued during the year. Simultaneously the African Apprenticeship scheme commenced in 1923 has progressed satisfactorily on the whole, particularly in the Printing Press.

There are now 21 European apprentices in the workshops undergoing a definite system of training in all branches of the workshops and it is intended to apprentice 10 each year in future. Five Europeans are apprenticed to the Transportation Department.

The total route-mileage of line open at the close of the year was 940 miles of which 67 miles are in Uganda, two further sections of the Uasin Gishu Railway, totalling 37.16 miles, having been taken over during 1924. The following extensions were in the process of construction:-

	Approximate miles
2 Uasin Gishu Railway from	
3) Timboroa to Turbo	73
Thika to Tana River	58
Solai Branch	30
Kitale Branch	45
	<hr/>
Total	206

The following additional construction has been approved

31

approved and will be in progress during 1925:-

694

	Approximate mileage.
Uasin Gishu Extension to Uganda (i.e. Turbo to Busoga Railway and branches)	255
Tana River to Nyeri	33
Total	288

Reconnaissances have also been carried out to ascertain the merits of future branch lines towards productive districts.

The progress in re-laying the Coast section of the main line with 30 lb. rails has not come up to expectations, chiefly owing to the difficulty in obtaining the necessary labour, but partly also owing to the large increase in the traffic which has necessitated to pass over the single line during the course of relaying operations. Thirty miles were completed by the end of the year, and work on a further one hundred and fifty miles is in hand. The 15 lb. material released from the main line is being used on the Thika-Nyeri, Solai and Kitale branch lines.

General maintenance has been maintained throughout the year and also a certain amount of re-grading and re-alignment work, chiefly on the branch line from Nairobi to Thika. The re-conditioning of the Voi-Kane branch which forms a link with Tanganyika Territory was also carried out and on this line there now only remains the building of stations and quarters for staff and work gangs. In this re-conditioning a number of creosoted Podocarpus sleepers sawn locally were used as an experiment.

during the year under review shipping tonnages of exports

exports and imports handled at Kilindini Pier totalled 119,734 tons and 141,720 tons respectively, whilst 86,232 shipping tons of export were handled at M'Baraki, a privately owned lighterage pier. The big increase, i.e. 69%, in the tonnage handled at the two piers as compared with the previous year, is another indication of the manner in which the trade of the Colony has developed. With existing wharves congestion occurred as a result of this large increase and this difficulty will not be overcome until the completion of the deep water wharf undergoing construction, and even then, judging by the present rate of trade development, the new two-berth wharf may prove inadequate. The work on this new wharf proceeded during the year, but although the date of completion specified on the contract, which is being undertaken by Messrs. Mullin and Company, was 21st June, 1924, it was anticipated that the work will be completed by the end of 1925.

SHIPPING.

During 1924 the Port of Mombasa has been served by seven regular lines of steamers from Europe, i.e. The Union Castle, British India Steam Navigation, Messageries Maritimes, Maritima Italiana, Clan Ederman - Harrison, Holland East Africa, and the Deutsche Ost Afrika. This service was supplemented by a few calls made by steamers of the Scandinavian Line and several miscellaneous oil and coal steamers, discharged cargoes.

A regular fortnightly service between Bombay and Durban, calling both ways at Mombasa, has been maintained by the British India Steam Navigation Company. A coastal service by this Company and Messrs. Gomasjee

Dinshaw has been fairly regular.

The total steam tonnage (mercantile) entered in the Protectorate Ports during the year amounted to 1,165,137 tons net, represented by 504 vessels. These figures show an increase of 78,189 tons or 7.2%, and a decrease of 36 in the number of steamers, as compared to figures for the previous year. The total tonnage of sailing vessels entered in the Protectorate Ports during 1924 was 66,129 tons represented by 3,545 vessels, a decrease of 360 tons, though an increase of 193 vessels.

The figures for 1924 only were 373 steamers of 1,087,631 tons net, against 330 steamers of 948,030 tons net for 1923, an increase of 91,602 tons or 9.7%, and 1438 sailing vessels of 26,493 tons net, being an increase of 434 vessels and 782 tons over the previous year.

Revenue derived from Port dues amounted to 27,811, an increase of 53,735, partly owing to the increase in tonnage but principally to the fact that 1924 was the first full year during which dues have been collected.

R.O.A.D.S.

For purposes of maintenance the public roads in the Colony and the Protectorate are divided into Township and Country roads. With the exception of those within the municipal area of Nairobi and those in private townships, all township roads are maintained out of General Revenue by the Public Works Department.

All public country roads are maintained out of General Revenue by the Public Works Department, either

either by direct labour or contract, according to the nature and situation of the road. Many of the minor public roads in settled areas, are maintained by contract with local farmers through the medium of District Road Boards, who, by arrangement with the Public Works Department, are responsible for the performance of the contracts. In settled areas also, "roads of access" over which the public has the right of user are maintained by the farmers whose lands are served by such roads at their own expense.

With the exception of portions of main routes, chiefly in the vicinity of Nairobi, which have been provided with metalled or macramed surfaces, all public country roads are of earth. All have been bridged and culverted to a varying degree, but many of the bridges and culverts are of temporary character and require frequent renewal.

The roads of the Colony deteriorate rapidly under cart traffic, but all are passable except during wet weather. Progress of new construction and improvement of existing roads has been on the whole good during the year.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The financial results of the year's working of the Post and Telegraph Service are the best hitherto obtained, and the following comparative statement shows the expenditure, cash revenue and value of free

free services rendered to Government Departments:-

Expenditure.	Cash Revenue.	Value of Official free services.	Excess of (b) & (c) over (a).	Excess or deficit of (b) over (a).	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
156,548	132,727	34,103	10,282	23,821	deficit
138,261	132,287	31,749	25,775	5,974	"
139,790	150,481	33,500	4,419	10,691	excess.

The foregoing statement does not include the value of free services performed by other Government Departments for the Post Office which are estimated at £114,443.

The Post and Telegraph Services of Uganda and Kenya remain unified under the control of the Postmaster-General at Nairobi and during the year a scheme for the closer amalgamation of these services was adopted by both Governments and approved by the Secretary of State. The scheme came into effect on January 1st, 1923.

To the total cash revenue of £150,481 Kenya contributed £119,774 and Uganda £30,707; whilst £98,565 was expended in Kenya and £41,427 in Uganda. of the total expenditure of £139,790.

The estimated number of letters, postcards, book packets and samples dealt with during the year was 7,869,568 representing an increase of 73% over 1922 figures. An increase of 7.47% is found in the number of parcels dealt with, i.e. 137,334, and an increased number of insured parcels and registered articles was also ^{handled} dealt with. The bulk of the overseas mail business is with Great Britain.

The value of money orders issued and paid rose in

Kenya from £265,518 in 1923 to £319,592 in 1924 and in Uganda from £205,342 to £287,327. An increased use was made also, 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 total number of inland telegrams and cablegrams dealt with during the year was 246,178 and 105,395 respectively, being an increase of 12.39% and 16% respectively over the figures for the preceding year. Of the cable traffic slightly less than half was with Great Britain. The number of telegrams exchanged with South Africa via the overland service totalled 42,377.

The multi-language Cable Letter Telegraph service was extended during the year to the following countries:—Canada, Newfoundland, United States of America, and all British Colonies and Dependencies served by the Eastern Telegraph Company and its associate companies.

Direct telegraphic communication was established during the year with the Belgian Congo by means of a land line connecting Fort Portal in Uganda with Inyanga in the Belgian Congo, and the wireless service at Mombasa and Kisumu was satisfactorily maintained.

With the exception of normal extensions to existing telephone exchanges, Engineering work in Kenya was mainly confined to maintenance services.

In the Post Office Savings Bank deposits exceeded withdrawals by £10,346. The total number of active accounts at the end of the year was 3671 and the total balance due to depositors was just over £50,000.

519 accounts with a total balance of nearly £4,000 stood in the names of Africans. Special efforts are being

being made to popularise this Bank among Africans and make them familiar with the advantages it offers.

A very large proportion of the manipulative work of the telegraph service is now performed by Africans, who subject to certain limitations - imperfect knowledge of English and some lack of power of sustained concentration necessary in telegraph operating - are doing very good work indeed and in some instances have attained an exceptionally high standard of manipulative skill. During the year a number were successfully trained in wireless operating.

CLIMATE.

During the year the rainfall was below the average in nearly all districts, though in none was it sufficiently low as to cause famine amongst the native population. Although low the rainfall was distributed throughout the year in such a manner as to be favourable to crop production.

As regards rainfall, Kenya may be divided into three parts. In the Northern deserts, in Jubaland, and in tracts of Tanaland the rainfall is usually less than 20 inches a year. The Coastal strip and the Nyanza and Kikuyu Provinces have between 40 and 80 inches, and the remainder of the country from 20 to 40 inches of rain a year. The wet seasons vary greatly from year to year and in different parts of the Colony, but in the main, up-country there are "long" and "short" rains falling during the months of April to June and October to December respectively, whilst on the Coast there is more often one rainy season commencing in April and ending in November. Although the direct actinic ray compels the wearing of helmets or 'terai' hats in all parts of the country

country from 8.0 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. the climate in the higher elevations is more invigorating than is usually the case in a country situated on the Equator. The coastal regions have a tropical climate; but for a greater part of the year the temperature seldom rises above 80° and the nights are cool, except during the hottest months of December to March. In the Highlands on the other hand, the heat is seldom intense, and cool breezes temper the sun's effects, the mean maximum shade temperature of Nairobi for instance in 1924 was 77° and the mean minimum 57° . The nights are for the most part cool and in the higher regions fires after dusk are welcome.

The 6 Principal Domestic Exports from Kenya during 1923 and 1924.

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity		Value	
		1923.	1924.	1923. £.	1924. £.
1. Coffee (Raw)	Cwts.	139,088	138,411	491,181	635,618
2. Sisal and Sisal Tow	Tons	8,820	11,416	236,044	396,777
3. Maize	Cwts.	874,701	1,164,051	249,545	381,144
4. Hides	Cwts.	35,301	47,856	90,840	178,589
5. Carbonate of Soda	Tons	31,762	34,825	142,917	154,306
6. Sesame Seed (Sim-Sim)	Tons	2,132	4,020	37,552	84,610

THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS OF NATIVE ORIGIN FOR THE LAST 3 YEARS, OF THE (PRINCIPAL ARTICLES ONLY)

702A

ARTICLE.	1922 £1	1923 £.	1924 £.
ze	73,000	120,000	130,000
es	45,000	60,000	121,000
ne seed (or Sim-Sim)	4,800	22,000	34,000
ra and Coconuts	12,800	10,280	51,000
is	2,700	3,000	30,000
and nuts	20,000	24,000	26,000

X

58409/22.

Telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor of Kenya.

(Sent 4.15 p.m. 14th April, 1950)

Your despatch of 20th November 1949, delay in appearance of report has been strongly commented on in press here you can expedite report for 1950.

END.

00409/25.

Telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor of Kenya.

(sent 2.15 p.m. 14th April, 1926)

Your despatch of 30th November 1925, and the appearance of reports has been strongly commented on in press here you can expedite report for 1926.

AMBT.

Provision 1/4/42 clear

58409
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Coded report
Nov. 2.15/14/42

C. D.
R 7 4 APR
D. 16

Your despatch of 30 Nov. 1499.

- E. J. Harding.
- Strachey.
- J. Shuckburgh.
- G. Grindle.
- C. Davis.
- S. Wilson.
- Ormsby-Gore.
- of Clarendon.
- Amery.

delay in appearance of report
has been strongly commented on
in press hope you can
expedite report for 1925.

RAFT. Core tal.

Governor
Kanshi

operation subject

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W. C. S.
14/42