1925 KENYA CO 58409 REC 30 DEC 25 VERMOR CRIGG. 30th November 1925. 1499 CHOULATION :-Mr. allen 11/1 Mr. Bollan ANNUAL (BLUE BOOK) REPORT, 1924. Asst. U.S. of S. Trs three copies. Regrets delay in for-Permit U.S. of S PRINTED AS NON-PART AUGUSTARY PURE THE Party U.S. of S. Golomal harvet . Innual No. 1282 certary of State. MINUTES Goo \$ 0108 /24 Mr. allen I have been though this, and peneilled in some suggested alterations in punctuation oc. The size too been substantially Cate 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 de edition , as finally runsed . The two 24 3 appendices ( new) proude figures which may will come in useful. ? print smallen 7.1.26. (M. Streety love "1/16 900-X.F. 7629

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COLONIAL REPORTS-ANNUAL.

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No.

LONY & PROTECTORATE
OF KENYA.

1282

REPORT FOR 1923.

teport for 1922 see No. 1188 (Price 94) and for Report for 1923 see No. 1227 (Price 1s.).]



LONDON:

RINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTYS STATIONERY OFFICE students of the property from 1(M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses; statish House, Kingswey, Fouriers, W.C.2; 28, Abingdon Street, London, S.W.1; Vorg. Street, Marchaster; J. St. Andrews, Creasent, Cardiff; er Tho; Heerge Street, Edinburgh; or through my Bookship my Bookship.

1926

Price d. net.

I. GBOGRAPHICAL
II GENERAL OBSERVATIONS C.
Measures for the Improvement of Native Conditions.
Public Health
Vital Statistics
Migration
III.—Gévernment Finance
IV TRADE AND AGRICULTURE
Imports
Exports Agran
V-LAND
Mines
Forests
VI_LEGISLATION
VII.—EDUCATION
Railways and Marine
Shipping
Roads
Posts and Telegraphs
IX.—CLINATE
Appendix I.—Principal Domestic Exports
APPENDIX II.—Exports of Native Origin
· Andrews

## PORT ON THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA FOR THE YEAR 1924.\*

## I. Geographical Note.

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

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

#### II. General Observations.

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

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

The terms of reference to the East African Commission were :-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 coordination 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."
- A sketch map will be found in the Report for 1914-15 [Cd. 8172-7] See Cmd. 2387.

The Commission, consisting of the Honourable Major W of Ormsby-Gore, M.P., now Under Secretary of State for to Colonies, Major A. J. Church, D. S.O., M.C., M.P., and Mr. F. Clinfield, J.P., M.P., arrived in the Colony on the 30th of Octobe after having visited the neighbouring Dependencies, and remains until the 1st of December. The sympathy with which a sections of the community were heard by the Commission was used as to inspire confidence and was heartly appreciate 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 of a hunting expedition.

MEASURES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF NATIVE CONDITIONS.

Government pursued its policy of utilizing harive, Ches 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 Administrative 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 wellare of the tribes and the management of communal matter such as land, forests and veterinary asserties. The local concern of health, ducation, agriculture, trade and Jabour 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 thes 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 rainfal was disappointing, yet in most districts the cultivators were able not only to grow ample crops for their covin 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 £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 d at the Scott-Agricultural Laboratory near Nairobi for the ining of intelligent young natives as future instructors in the serves.

European Supervisors are posted in various areas to advise natives in better methods of cultivation and to fesue better ed in selected localities for experiments with likely crops at ferent altitudes and on different soils. These Supervisors are liped by trained native assistants,

Agricultural Shows have also been organised which have been mensely popular with the natives, and have afforded them an portunity of seeing high-standard produce and stock and also undate implements such as ploughs, hand-mills, etc., in actual

portunity or seeing nign-standard produce and solve and the one-date implements such as ploughs, hand-mills, etc., in actual le It is estimated that over 20,000 natives on one day attended a largest of these shows held on the borders of North and entral Kavirondo. The

Native stock has received attention, and the campaign already arted in Nyanta Province against Pleuro Pneumonia and inderpes has shown very satisfactory results. The natives preciate these efforts and realise that there is a ready market resultably inoculated bullocks for farm and transport work.

The Veterinary Officers and their native assistants have been cessful in instructing the pastorally tribes in better methods curing hides and in making thee. A flourishing ghee factory, m on 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 increasing demand for firewood and for building material for sterr buts is gradually being realised and satisfactory progress re-afforestation is taking place in the greater portion of Kikuyu tovince: a start has been made in North, Central and South avirondo also.

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

The total number of native in-patients treated at hospitals iroughout the Colony in 1924 was 25,990 as against 33,229 in 23. The number of out-patients treated at hospitals was 50,172 as against 245,554; but to this lower figuic must be ided a further 185,718 (making a total of 335,890 out-patients) sated by Medical Officers at sub-dispensaries, which now umber 62, located in the principal native reserves and under care of African native dressers. The decline in the number in-patients as shown is due to the fact that a different system th regard to returns has been adopted in certain particulars, a order to give some idea of the extent of the activities of the

li

The

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

Station.	Staff other than native dressers.	In-pa	tients.	Out-pe		Out-dist and tre Medica on	ated in
	1923-24	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924
Chuka.	1 European M.O.	3,757	836	1,775	1,894	5,672	16 45
Kisii	M.O., 1 Indian S.A.S	de	2,772	8,306		22,811	19.69
Kakamega	. 1 European		984	9,271	1,746	28,017	36,1
100	M.O., 1	1	7.				27E.

7,658 4,592 19,352 14,498 56,500 72.28

The training of Africans as dispensers and Laboratory Assistants has been continued, and though 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 dresser 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

#### 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, no only in Nairobiz but at many places on the line in the provision of African housing, and Government has in preparation plan 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 hoped will prove of 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	1924	Increase.	Decrease
Europeans		14%	41%
Arabs 10,102 Arabs (estimated) 2,483,500	2 9,753 0 2,560,983	3%	31%
Total 2,529,13		31%,	_

The increase in the European population is due largely to namigration, but it may be noted that there is an excess of births over deaths. The births registered numbered 209 casompared with 194 in 1923, and deaths 81 as compared with 114 The European birth-rate was therefore approximately per 1000

Reliable figures of these rates amongst Asiatics and Africans annot 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 41,968, 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 Painst 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.

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 :

652

Europeans	1923 3,430 6,075	grants. 1924. 4,079 7,978	Emigr 1923. 3,374 4,433	1924 3,236 4,380
Goans Arabs Others	688 867 2 014	890 1,044 1,871	582	628 491 1,589
Totals *	13,074	15,857		10,324

The same	es of Immigration	1923	1044
Europ	eans .	2,845	3,412
India	15 (1)	4,406 583	739
Goans		1 No. of the London	( 970
		2,670	1,740
Arabs Other	*** X ** **		{
	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 eithe important more will not be long delayed.

## III. Government Finance

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

- Taller	reflected in	the following figures:	7	4 16 16	7
21/11/120	2/	Net surplus as at 31/2/20 converted	at	- Plan Ir	
31/14/2	1/	Rs. 10 to the Lon 1/4/20		203,802	T
is a free 1	1920/21	Revenue, 12,978,786 (a).		1.	34
31/12/20 is a fine 1		Expenditure, £2,976,960 (a). Revenue in excess of expenditure		1,826	- 1
Livi	1921	Revenue, £1,891,679 (b) (x).	12		15
12/12/20	(9 months)	Expenditure, £1,666,785 (b).  Revenue in excess of expenditure	1	224,894	- 1
21/1	1922	Revenue, £1,649,032 (b).		100	/ I
18H		Expenditure, £1,972,212 (b). Expenditure in excess of revenue		7	323,180
19.09.1	1923	Revenue, £1,839,477 (b)			
11	The state of the s	Expenditure, (2,137,633 (b).  Expenditure in excess of revenue		_	298,186
	1924	Revenue, £2,111,665 (b).			
V The state		Expenditure, £1.861,511 (b). Revenue in excess of expenditure		250,054	-
A		Net surplus as at 31/12/24		1.14%	59,210
		The state of the s		£680,576	680,576

Notes.—(a) Including Railways.
(b) Excluding Railways.
(x) Including £600,000 appropriated under item 4 of the Specification Confidence, 1921.

The year opened with a deficit of £190,844; at its close here was a credit balance of £59,210, the Revenue of the year aving exceeded the Expenditure by no less than £250,054, not but for these payments of an extraordinary and non-recurrent ature, principally arising out of the War, amounted to £29,396, not but for these payments the surplus on the year's working toold have been £290,040. The actual receipts of the year weeded the estimated Revenue by £175,992; whereas the simulated expenditure exceeded the amount actually expended £48,751.

During the year the Funded Public Debt of the Colony was breesed from \$5,000,000 to \$6,500,000 by a Loan of \$5,500,000 om the Imperial Government, This loan is one for transport evolution and is free of interest for the first five years.

Of the £5,000,000 Loan raised under Ordinance No. 39 of 921, £4,527,545 had been expended by the close of 1924, the prenditure during the year being £689,109.

Of the Imperial (3.500,000 Loan authorised by Ordinance 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 fast year's teport has therefore been fulfilled and the year under review as placed the Colony in a favourable maneral position.

## IV. Trade and Agriculture.

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

A new Customs Tariff was enacted in the three territories ith simultaneous effect from the 1st of January, 1924s, It bllows closely upon the lines of the former Tariff, the principal literations being reductions in the rates of ditty chargeable on hotor cars, motor cycles, candles, corrugated iron, timber and ertain other building materials. The free list also has been onsiderably amplified by the addition of such articles as mining laterials, instruments for scientific purposes, and telegraphic and lephonic equipment.

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

20922)

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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 etton/piece goods there is a comparatively small but rapidly mergasing importation of other cotton manufactures, i.e. cotton in 1924 at 160,197 as against 441,417 in 1923. The total importation of cotton goods during the year amounted to 15,184,6318 as compared to 11,342,276 in 1923.

Kenya, it is reckoned, consumed cotton goods to the value of 1741,236 and Uganda to the value of 1805,07. Although apart continues to maintain her progress in the unbleached part cools market. Great Britain has advanced as a source of apply of other varieties. The following figures are illuminating, u. in 1923 largan provided 56 per cent, of imported unbleached pacegoods, and in 1924, 64 per cent, whilst Great Britain in 1923 priorided 127 per cent, of the total imports of all classes of auton, piecesgoods, and in 1924 furnished 38 per cent.

Teg. 5,301 cw2 of tea were imported as compared with is22 cw2 during 1923. Experiments in tea placing cardinus locally and favourable reports of progress are received from which it is flood that in the near future supplies for the East drican Dependencies will be drawn from the floodly grown product. Areas of considerable extent have been acquired by companies interested in tea production in India and a large amount of rea seed has been imported from India and Ceylon. This is the more satisfactory in that the native demand for tea steadily increasing.

Sugar.—The importation of sugar once again was lower than in the previous year, the quantities imported being 31.652 cwt in 1924 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 proparties to the purchasing power of the native population and the suitability of different parts of the local industry is somewhat disappointing to 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

Total Imports
Less value of Government Imports
Loss value of Government Imports
Insported during the years gendling in
boud of 3 H 12.24
Domestic Exports
Add Re-exports and Exports other than
those of domestic produce
7.720122

Bulance in favour

1,195,800 for 18 per cent.)

The total value of imports exclusive of bullion and Government imports, rose from 44.257.834 in 1923 to 46.178.547, 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 43.996.432 in 1923 to 46.137.009 in 1974.

The total trade imports (excluding Government imports bullion and parcel post) amounted to 15,914,861

An analysis of the imports for consumption in Kenya and Uganda, exclusive of parcelf post, gives a total of £1,975,307 for Uganda, and of £4,088,914 for Kenya. A similar analysis of the domestic exports trade discloses a trade of £3,887,305 from Uganda, and of £2,239,6144 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 £784,659 during the year 1924, an increase of 53 per cent. and 33 per cent.

The net yield of revenue cellected during 1924 was £1,016,817, and exceeded that for 1923 by £237,086. The sum of £426 was also collected, in Everse Duties on the maintacture of beer. The 1923 Beef Orthonous became operative from the last of January, 1924, and the collection of Excise Dury is in the hands of the estima 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

J. K. W. L. C.

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

Rice—The chief tiem in the list of grain and flour imports of the case of 109,984 cw/, was imported which represents 53 per cent of the value of the total imports of this class increased attention has been point to the cultivation locally of this crop but for some time any increase in production will prehably do no more than meet the growing demand amongst the native population and imports will continue until irrigation schemes can be undortaken.

Wheatmed and Flour—Notivithstanding an expansion in the local wheat-producing and flour-milling industries, imports of flour shew a shight increase during the year a 1n, 1924, 48 744 cm/valued at 40,792 were imported. During this specific, however the area under wheat cultivation locally increased from 15,422 acres to 20,940 acres, and it is estimated that only a further extension of 9,000 acres is required to supply all the demand to flour in Kenya. Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory. Experimentation proceeds side by side with increased acreage with the result that yields per acre are to 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.

Jule Bags and Sacks.—The import of jute bags and sacks har risen from the value of 178,269 in 1922 to 1109,001 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 cardiduring 1924 were more than twice the combined imports of the fived previous years. In 1922, 134 cars were imported; in 1923, 369; 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 nuleage 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 forms and tractors imported rose from 15 in 1922 to 68 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 nose correspondingly and imports of bicycles rose from 2.767 in 1923 to the remarkable figure of 17,439 in 1924, of which 14,874 were marken Great Britain. The increased imports of the latter are mainly due to the demand for bicycles by the natives of ignated following on the development of the cottop-industry of idial country and the Kenyu natives are following their example.

Motor Spirit and Fuel Oil — In 1924, 992,798 gallons of motor pirit were imported as compared with 911,869 in 1923. Imports of first oil increased from 3,558,236 gallons valued at £69,018 in 1923 to 5,302,494 gallons valued at £100,411 in 1924, the greater control being again re-exported as fuel or shipping using Kinadial Harbour, whilst the Rallway used oil to the value of £28,862 in all turning focumetrees.

#### ENPORTS.

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

The prices of the main agricultural products experted were bigh, and though untoward losses from disease occurred amongst vestock; the result is that the year 1924 has been one of presperity the most sections of the community.

Cotton: As in recent years, cotton is again the mist valuable expert. In 1923, 382,897 centals valued at 12,983,776 were exported, and in 1924, 515,095 centals valued at 13,489,329. To his Kenya contributed only 677 centals, The growth of this trop, in Kenya is only in its infancy and drought, and hestroyed much of the year's crop. Exports of cotton seed for oil-producing purposes also rose from the value of 454,789 in 1923 to 4106,290 in 1924.

Coffee.—The next export in point of view of value and importances is coffee, and this is the main export of Kenya. Uganda and Kenya in 1924 exported coffee to the value of 1930.3.13 as compared with £620.897 in 1923. The value of 1930.3.13 as compared with £620.897 in 1923. The value of 1930.3.15 as compared with £620.897 in 1924. When the summer of the summer of

	Countries whence	Quanti To 31st A		Val To 31st	
A	British East Africa British India British West Indian Islands Other British Possessions	1923. Cw/ 136,092 76,022 3,960 2,183	1924. Cwl/ 141,961 32,641 1,520 3,362	1923 617,490 388,569 16,047 10,602	1924 £ 745,747 186,186 10,126 16,768
	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	437,579	497,894	2,107,623	2,850,558

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

Sist!—Hie thirt! highest on the list of exports is sal and the whole of the exports of this product originate it. Kenva A highly salisfactory 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 priceruling its value amounted to £396,777.

Maize.—Practically all the maize exported, to the value of f381.144, was grown in Kenya, as compared with a value of f249.545 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 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 cartle, 2,500,000 sheep, and 3,500,000 goats.

(arbonate of Soda.—The main mineral export of Kenya is rhonate of soda, valued at £154,306. It is dredged and refined lake Magadi.

### V. Land.

The total area of land alienation registered as at the 31st beembet, 1924, was 5,542,800 acres, as compared with 5,178,393 at the 31st December, 1923. These figures include an area of proximately 192,000 acres, situated in the Kenya Protectorate and owned under Certificates of Title, the exact area of which the scomputed in due course. Further grants of landscreading about 400,000 acres, consisting for the most part of the first part of the state of the st

sale of leases of land by public auction recommenced during yeart, and one such auction was held at which 2,101 acres generalized land realised 47,344, representing an average to 6 Shs.69/91 per acre, and 40,879 acres of pastoral land for 420,394, or Shs.9/97 per acre.

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

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

#### MINES.

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

regarded as a gold-producing area from a business point of visit During the year, 1288-571 oz. of fine gold were obtained, busines of which was estimated at £5,570. A new Mining God to replace the Mining Ordinance of 1912 was in course a preparation during the year. The Oil Production Ordinana 1924, was enacted. The increasing activity in prospecting illustrated by the following figures. During the year, 25 Prospecting Licenses were issued, as against 450 in 1923, 17 Sa Prospecting Licenses, as against 7, and 2,782 Claims, was 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, as the percentage of revenue to expenditure decreased from 8.6 3 per cent. in 1923 to 85,65 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, wa 705.081 cubic feet, an increase of 182,929 cubic feet as compared with, the year before; 61,352 cubic feat of cedar, 50 cubic feet firer 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, 42,63 cubic feet were for Government consumption. Satisfaction is felt in respect of these figures having regard to the fact that, or 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 Rajlway is about to insta 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 3,959,210 cubic feet in 1923, by the Forest Department The Railway took over from 1 sources 9,975,598 cubic feet 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 Teddington, the samples sent in 1923 not having dried out select, 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 years amples of the bark of year-old scara trees, grown in the Nairobi Arboretum from seed obtained are California, were forwarded for analysis to the Imperial restitute and the consequent report shows that the production it cascara Bark might be a good commercial proposition. Buther samples are being forwarded to allow of the Arpettic rads 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 unportance and re-afforestation has been continued throughout he year. Climatic and other local conditions sewirely 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 15-1923. The total area, excluding Mangrove, replanted up to the end of the year was 1,7530 acres.

In 1924, 2,890,404 seedings 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 structure and its commercial possibilities.

#### VI. Legislation.

Mention is made elsewhere in the Report of the Native Anthority Amendment Ordinance (No. 14), establishing local Native Councils, and also of the Education Ordinance (No. 17). By the Givil Procedure Ordinance (No. 3), the present procedure, last down by the Indian Code of Procedure of 1882 as applied to this Colony, will be repealed and fresh Procedure will come mito 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 much to bring to the fore the various problems connected with education, more particularly of the African. In Kenya, Govern ment schools have been established for the education of [different races, i.e. European, Indian, Arab and African, and services thus rendered by the Education Department augmented by private and missionary enterprise. Co-operator between the bodies undertaking the education of the yours the Colony is of vital importance and a satisfactory step wa taken towards its establishment when in 1924 the Education Ordinance was enacted, by which a Central Advisory Commufor 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 every teacher. The appointment also of the Colonial Office Advisory Committee signifies a great advance in African education and will being about the co-ordination of the separate polars of the Education Departments of the various African Depen densites. The progress made during 1924 in Kenya may be summarised as follows, each race being commented of separately :-

European.—The year has been marked by development at 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 coedification of low and girls over twelve years of age. Kenton Callege at Kljabhas now nearly fifty boys eighty girls attend boyets to do the "Hill" Guls School at Limonius increasing in number.

Government schools for the education of young Earopeaboys and girls up to the standard of a middle-grade English school are established at Nairobi, Nairon and Eldoret. These are also six Farm schools on the Uasin Gishu Plateau. Lechildren are for the most part between the ages of 7 and 14 years, only some 20 pix cent. being over 14 years. It follows therefore, that only a few scholats 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 increasin the number of scholars from 1,403 to 1,475 was recorded. Whis total, 664 children attended the Government schools 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 pine at Machakos, the one at

Maria San

ryasha having been closed during the year. Eight of the stard schools are girls schools, and amongst Indians also the majority of the schoolars are between the ages of 7 and The staff remained the same in number as the previous manely, one senior headmaster and 25 Indian teachers, arriculum was not changed during the year, the Indian teachers are the indiander in the main being followed in all the lower classes. In the last standards the pupils are prepared for the cambridge of examinations.

ival — Government schools for the instruction of Arab instruction exist at Mombasa and Malindi and are attended by over spools.

"dilive to It is satisfactory to be able to report the united boil being made by all sections of the European community the improvement of African education. The Central Advisory minittee consisting of four officials, two non-officials and nine sionaries, met several times during the year and laid down basis of a policy for Native education, one of the principal distions arrived at being to erect a Jeanes School at Kabete for training of itinerant native supervisors of village schools. school is now under construction. After full discussion. he Missionary Societies have agreed to exempt objectors from undance at religious instruction, thus throwing open their ols to all natives of the Colony without regard to their good progress has been made the system of village education among the Akamba in the behakos District, and 16 schools are now in existence in Osition to the Central Technical School at Machaches. In each residence there are about 80 pupils. In schools managed aided by Government, 23,164 pupils are being saught the Fine bits of education. In 1924, of the total expenditure by Education Department of (64.618, the sum of 722,004 was out on the education of Europeans, 410,664 on that of Indians, 1 11,974 on that of Arabs and Africans, whilst grants-in-aid the amount of \$11,972 were made to Missions to assist in the thation of natives.

#### VIII. Communications

RAILWAYS AND MARINE.

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

The gross farming affirm even amounted to £1,635,189, the conceptual turns to £756,222. After allowing for contributions to the wals funds, interest charges, &c., the first balance of this vess for transfer to Estterment Funds amounted to £438,139.

Revenue derived from public goods traffic amounted to having been taken over during 1924. The following extensions 41.297,236, and the tonnage carried to 482,840 tons, as compared with 1962 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	646.04
1924	15,904	57,921	756,384	830,20

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

During the year the Imperial Government sanctioned a loan from the Imperial Treasury to the Government of Kenya for Radway, Port and Lake development in Kenya and Uganda, amounting to 43,500,000.

is ecoming increasingly difficult to obtain adequate supplies of docomotive 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	76,000 €	ons consumed	at a cost o	f £28,000.
Wood	94,430	And The	1 1.	£43,990
Oil	6,532	M. F. W.	a style	128 862

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 these 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 fraining 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,

were in the process of construction :-

$A_{p}$	proxim mileage	
Uasin Gishu Railway from	niteuge	
Timboroa to Turbo	73	
Thika to Tana River	- 58	
Solai Branch	30	
Kitale Branch	45	
- 4 Professor 19-15		1
Total	206	12

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

•	Appelo	1774
	Uasin Gishu Extension to Ugunda (i.e. Turbo 255	ge
	to Busega Railway and branches)	
	Fana River to Nyeri	
	Total	

Reconnaissances have also been carried out to ascertain the erits 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 om the main line is being used on the Thika-Nvert Solai, and Kitale branch lines.

General upkeep has been maintained throughout the year and also a certain amount of re-grading and re-all-rament work, chiefly on the brarich line from Namobi to Thika. The reconditioning of the Voi-Kahe branch, which forms a link with langanyika 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 Kilindini 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 tradevelopment, 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 sever regular lines of steamers from Europe, Le. The Union Cast. British India Steam Navigation, Messageries Maritims Maritima Italiana, Clan/Ellerman-Harrison, Holland Essa Africa, and the Deutsche Ost Afrika lines. This service was supplemented by a few calls made by steamers of the San dinavian Line and several miscellaneous oil and coal steamer 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 Dinsho has been fairly regular.

The total steam tonnage (mercantile) entered in the Protectorate Ports during the year amounted to 1.185,127 tons are 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 figure for the previous year. Do total tonnage of sailing vessels effered in the Protectorate Bors 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 1,037.81 tons net, against 380 steamers of 946,029 tons net for 1923, at 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, at 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 Colons 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 trinity of Nairobi, which have been provided with metalled of murramed surfaces, all public country roads are of earth. have been bridged and culverted to a varying degree, but many of the bridges and culverts are of temporary character and fingire frequent renewal.

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

## POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS,

The financial results of the year's working of the Post and elegraph 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:—

	110	Expendi-	Cash	Official .	of (b)	Bucess or	Deficit	
ear.		ture.	Revenue.	free ser-		of (b) o	ver (a).	
		(a)	(b)	vices.	over (a)	(0)		
		·······································	£	£	€ 145	£		
122		156,548	132,727	34,103	10,282	23,821	deficit.	
423	4.4	138,261	132,287	31,749	25,775	5,974	deficit.	
424		139,790	150,481	33,500	44,191	10,691	excess.	ì

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

The Post and Telegraph services of Uganda and Kenya remain marifed 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 [56] January 1925.

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

IX. Climate.

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 oversers. countries except Great Britain and the Irish Free State.

The total number of inland telegrams and cablegrams deals with during the year was 246,178 and 105,396 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 wa extended during the year to the following countries - Canada Newfoundland, United States of America, and all F tish 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 Kismavu 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 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.

During the year the rainfall was below the average in nearly districts, though in none was it sufficiently low as to cause mine amongst the native population. Although low, the rainall 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 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 be year and in different parts of the Colony, but in the main prountry there are "long" and "short" rains falling during the months of April to June and October to December respecively, while on the Coast there is more often one rainy season commencing in April and ending in November. Although the prect actimic ray compels the wearing of helmets or "terai" hats 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 ase in a country situated on the Equator. The Coastal regions sare a tropical climate, but for a greater part of the year the reperature seldom rises above 80° and the nights are cool, except using the hottest months of December to March. In the Highds on the other hand, the heat is seldem intense, and cool terzes temper the sun's effects, the mean maximum shade temperature at Nairobi for instance in 1921 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 I

APPENDIX I.

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

	Articles.	Unit o	of Ou	antity.	v	alue
	Arnaes.	Quantity	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924
1.	Coffee (Raw)	Cwts.	139,028	158,411	491,181	835.61k
2,		Tons.	8,820	11.416	236:044	-396 777
3.	Maize	Cwts.	874,701	1,164,051	244 545	381 141
4.	Hides J.	Cwts.	35,301	47,856	90.840	178 380
		Tons.	31,762	34,326	142,917	154 306
6.	Sesame Seed (Sim-Sim	) Tons	2,132	4,020	37,552	84 610

### APPENDIX AI.

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

	The second secon	- L	The state of the s	aren de la constante	Sign of
G <sub>0</sub>	Article.		1922.	1923.	1924
	Maize 4		73.000	120.000 13	0.000
2	H		45,000		1.000
3.4	Sesame Seed (Ar Sim-Sim)	and the	4,800		4700n
1	Skins		12,000		5,000
8/-	Ground Nuts		5,000		0,000 6.000



GOVERNMENT HOUSE NAIROBL. KENYA.

November.

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 Henya for 1924.

I regret the delay in the preparation of this Report which is due to present at wark Headquar tere

I have the honour to be,

Must obedient, humble servent

Edward Stigg

UGAN DA, 1983 No. 1890 UNDER BRITISH PROTECTION, 1900, Se 1985 WHI HAI WEI, 1924, No. 1248 ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE, 1924,

TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE, TRIMIDAD & TOBAGO, 1994, No. 1260 D

TURKS & CAIGOS ISLANDS, 1924, No.

FIT, 1914, No. 1240
GARBEL, 1914, No. 1240
GARBEL, 1914, No. 1985
GHRAGITAR, 1914, No. 1985
GHRAGITAR, 1914, No. 1985
GHODOWST, NO. 1914, No. 1244
GARBEL, 1914, No. 1244
GARBEL, NO. 1244
GARBEL, NO. 1244
HONGKONG, 1921, No. 1244
HONGKONG, 1921, No. 1249
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HONGKONG, 1921, No. 1259 MANDATED TERRITORIES.

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RIGHT HONOURABLE

IEUTENANT 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.

# IND PRINTED AS NON-PARLIAMENTARY PUBLICATION.

700	The state of the s		665 Pag
I			1
II.	- 0110		1
	Measures for improvement of Nat	iveCondi	tions 2
	Public Health	• • •	6
	Vital Statistics .		7
	Migration		8
III.	. Government Finance	/ • • • •	9
IV.	Trade and Agriculture	and the second	10
	Imports		12
N.	Exports.		1.6
٧.	Land		19
	inines		21
	Porests A. A. A.		21
VI.	Legislation		24
VII,	. Education ! .	70.	7 24
VIII	, Commun. atlons	y 160	27
	Reilwaysand farine	the state	1 27
	Snipping	Sept all	-/31
	Roads	The state of the s	32
	Posts and Telepiapha		38,
IX.	Climate 3	4.1	36
4.5	Appendix I. Principal Domestic Exp	orts	38
	Appendix II Property of Notice Can	2.4 V	70

(2

The boundaries of the Celony 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 Jubalana to the Latter.

The Covernor's Report for 1923 contained a historical mote showing the various steps by which the country attained 4th arcsent status.

## II . GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

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

In July the Secretary of State for the Colonies appointed the Test African Commission to visit all East African Dependencies and to obtain it offsation and, upon their return, to report on tests season on their tests of pergrance, which includes present to these services.

Were:-

- (t " To consider and report: -
- on the measures to be taken to eccelerate the general economic development of the British East African Dependencies and the means of securing closer openination of policy on such important matters is transportation, ecoton growing and the control of human, animal wind plant diseases.
  - (b) on the steps necess ry 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-netives with special reference to labour contracts, care of labourers, certificates of literalification, employment of women and contracts.
    - d) on the taxation of natives and the provision

for servides directed to Engir moral and material

The the month of December to Culouv was honoured by a visit by Their Royal High objective Duke and Duchess of York, who spent a few days in Firebi before proceeding on a hunting Pattion.

# MEASURES FOR THE TAPPONT TO THE

Government pursue! its policy of underlying mative chiefs and Headmen in tribal institutions under the guldance of administrative factors for the overment of the natives in the lifether. A natual converse was made in Native Administrative and by the electment of the Native Administrative for induce, 1924, which bestows a considerable decourse of Pockl self-Government upon the Native Councils in regard to the social welfare of the tribes and the management of communications such as land; forests and veterior; mentice. The

local concerns of Health, Education, Agriculture, Trade and Labour recruitment are also brought within the scape of their consi cration.

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

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

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

The progress of hative striculture by in some measure be gauged by the fact that the estimated walue of agricultural exports of mative origin for 1924 was £48,56° against £27,580 in 1923 and £176,060 in 1922; and 15 also if ying result of the efforts of the Administration, and Armicultural pepartment.

Schools have been opened at Bukora in Forth Kavirondo and at the Scott A rigultural Later tory near Mairobi for the training of intelligent paint natives as future instructors in the Reserves.

to advise the natives in better atmoss of cultivation and to issue letter/seed i melected

00.11-100

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

Agricultural shows have 'so been organised which

have been immensely popular tith the natives and have afforded them an opertunity seeing him-standard produce and stock at also upposed implements such as ploughs hand-mills etc. in actual use. It is estimated that over 20,000 matrices on one day attended the largest of these shows held on the borders of Formand Central Kaylondo.

Native stock has received attention and the campaign already started in Nyanz Province against Pleuro-Pheumonia and Rin Prest 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 Cillers and their active assistants have been successful in instruction the Castoral tribes in better setnods of curical as and in askir, ghee. A flourishing shee factory, ran on order-sequing lines, has seen opened in the fat labeserve to other districts propose shortly to follow this example.

There are might that the importance of growin trees to meet the increasing a restor fire sod end for building material loss better hats in radually eing realised and a disfactor; progress in re-afforestation is taking place in the greater portion of Kikuyu Province; a start has been made in North, Central and South solvirondo also Medical work in Native Reserves was maintained satisfactorily during the year; and, though no new centres of work in Stive Reserves mayor

been opened during the year, the re-opening of hospital at Voi in connection with the recon itionin of the Voi- she ilway has benefited the Teit trib and one ward was sed to the Pisli Ospital.

The total number of native in-patients tre tedent hospitals throughout the Colony in 1924 was 25,990 a against 33,229 in 1923; wailst the number of putpetients treated at in pitals was 150,172 as charact 245,5341 fut to this lower flour must) be added a Turther 185,718 (making a total of 335,830 out Streeted by Secical officers ed sub-dispensation and now number 62 located in the principal rivive factive and under the care of African native pressers The deetine in the number of in-patients as shown is due to the fact that a different system with regard to mentres has been adopted in certain particulars, in order to give some idea of the extent of the ctivities of the doctors in where of African

Carrenter Live Consentially Motive enerve state to be spoted with comparative a mine caff other In-patiente Put-Detients

than native ressers. 923-24 1925-1923 -3757 uropeen 1775 16488 2796 2772 22811 19638 uropean .,l Indian 1105 746

9271

984

4599

7658

The training of Africans as disper ere and

19352 114498

Labor tory Assistants has been continued and thou a

36190

72280

28017

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

Public Health. Wo epidemic occurred during 1924, thous a pumper of shall outbreaks of planue occasioned manatu.

The notain; scheme for African in Mairosi, with has been under consideration by the Matrobi, Municipality Ton some vine, was not carried to 1 elleat 1984, in averce of the property been der Ly benetioned to this spur sold and perore the end at the world corable amount of good and houlthy a though on broun be available.

Crent progress has been made by the Ugaraba Railway not only in Mairobi, but at many places on the line, in the provision of Trican housing, and Covernment has in preparation plans for the better housing of its employees.

s Activity continued arounded the year in the general improvement of sunitarios late larger townships by the staff averlance for this purpose. and in Mairobi a small Public Sealth nuseum has bee opened to the publicain which are displayed typeplans for African Mousing, models of septic tanks etc. and other subjects of public health and sanitary interest which it is hoped will prove of

benefit to estates on which large number of natives ere employed and housed.

No cerisia of the non-ne ive population des been taken since 1921: A fairly appurate cut of scult natives is made yearly for to a for runposes, but the number of children can only a fourth estimate. The f gllowing estinated figures for the web remore collected Applitus verious districts, are bet out in comparison with those of the 1921 commus.

d .	the Contract of the Contract o	THE	98.00	Mark & The
<b>4</b>	1921 Census	1924 Estimate.	теренье).	Decrease.
icolus ( ) /-	9,651	11.002	145	The state of the s
rabs)	25880	1 [ 2477]		4.0
ans ted)	10108 348,500 H	2566983	2 1 3%	3
made (4)		16 <sup>74</sup>	- 100	47

e the in the large population is adue lateel new land boy it care be nated that there is the red of the west deaths. The py this registered subceres 200 as compared with 10% in 1923, and Seator \$1 as expered with 64. The Juropean Ji on rate was therefore approximately ? per 100.

Reliable figures of these rates shongst Asiatics and africans carnet 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 Tombasa with a population

of 41968 the crude death rate for 1924 was 13.4 per thousand as compared with 15.6 in 1923; In Nairobi with a population of 25428 the rate was 22.8 as against 23.5 in 1923 and in Fisuau with a population of 6141 the rate was 17.9 as against 21.3 in 1923.

It must, however, be remembered that the least enlightened native when taken 117 still usually tries to return to his home for trestment by the local medicine many otherwise the above figures may give a rules impression as to the general state of neelth in the three towns ducted.

## MIGRATION.

puring the year 1924 it has been possible to collect more acturate figures of inderestion into Years than in previous years; but statistics of Enigration of from Menya are lacking and therefore comparative.

figures of figuration can only be given for renya, Usanca and Tanganyika Teritory combined. These are absolutions

	1923	ants 1924	Ender 1923	h <del>Us</del> 1984	
Europeans -	34301	4679	3374	or 3236	
Indians	6075	7973	4433	4380	
Goans	688	890	582	628	小老
Arebs	867	1044	1.4	491	
Others	2014	1871		1589	ali Svan A
Totals	13074	15857	-	10324	PA.

The figures of Immigration into Kenya only are:-

3)	Europeans Indians Goans	2845 4406 583	3412 5775 739
unit vige	Arabs ) Others	2670	1740
À.	Totals	10504	12636

010

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.

## GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

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

Het surplus as at 31st December 1920 converted at Re.10 to the 2. on 1st April 1920

203,802

920/21

Revenue, £2/976,786 (a) Expenditure £2/976,960 (a) Revenue in excess of Expenditure

1,826

1921 months) Revenue £1,891,679 (b) (Expenditure 1,666,785 (b) Revenue in excess of Expenditure ...

224,894

1922

1924

Revenue £1,649,032 (b) Expenditure £1,972,212 (b) Expenditure in excess of Revenue ..

Revenue £1,839,477 (b) Expenditure £2,137,653 (b) Expenditure in excess of Revenue ....

298,186

Revenue £2,111,665 (b) Revenue in excess of Expenditure .1. 250.054

Net surplus as at 31st December 1924

59.210

£. 680,576

680,576

Notes: (a) including Reilways
(b) excluding Reilways
(x) including \$600,000 appropriated under item 4 of the Specific Loan Ordinance 1931:

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 extra-

extraordinary and non-recurrent nature, principally arising out of the War, emounted to £29,986, and but for these payments the surplus on the rear'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.

paring the year the Funded Public Gebt of the Colony was increased from £5,000,000 to £8,500,000 by a Loan of £5,500,000 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 Lorn relied whose elimine to 39 of 1021 \$4,527,545 had been expensed to fastisfied a spenditure during the factor for 109.

The inverse 20,500,000 Lors resultings to fadingle No.29 of 1924 \$151,594 Kin expended during the year and \$81,459 was earned on the trexpended welfance.

The forecast of the colony in 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.

# AT A TRAME AND ACRICULTURE.

Kerre and Uganda have since 1947; formed one administrative unit for purposes of customs, which the control of the Commissioner of Customs resident at momens, and complete freedom of trade exists between the two territories and a general uniformity in pariffs is now observed with rangenyika Territory also.

A new Customs Teriff was enacted in the three

territories with simultaneous effect from the 1st of January, 1924. It sollows closelytuper the lines of the former Tariff, the principal alterations being reductions in the rates of duty chargesole on other fars, loter cycles, candles, corrugated from timber and tertain other building materials. The free list closely materials are free list close articles as minimisentals, instruments for scientific purposes, and telegraphic and telephonic equipment.

A Pavouragle balance of trade was again recorded for the year; the balance of 18% both, struck on the following figures:-

Total Imports J. ..... All ,090,947 Loca Value of Covt. Imports 2 4,548,623.

Total trade Tribolay including to code imported to including the year.

.) . 26,524,222

ponestic/E/Abbor

Add Re-exports Althorit other than of omestic produce earlor inca

Balance in favour

1,583,113 7,720,123

(or 18%)

The total value of insorts exclusive of pullion for Government imported Process from \$4,257,834 in 1925 to £6,178,547; an increase of 45 per cent; while the comparative values of the exports of domestic produce showed a rise of 64 per cent; i.e. from \$3,996,432 in 1923 to £6,137,009 in 1924.

The total trace imports (excluding Government imports, bullion, and parcels post enounted to 25,914,861.

An analysis of the imports for consumption in Kenya

and Ugenda, 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 Usanda, and of. \$2,239,614 from Kenya. These if ures are cuoted in order to afford a reflection of the Colony's trade, I but they cannot be considered as more than an approximation, and from them it will be seen that the import trade of Kenyswincreased by 22,157,788 and the export trade by 2734,859 during the year 1934, an increase of 53 per cent and 33 per cent r espectively.

The net yield of revenue collected durin #1924 was £1,016,817 and exceeded 7,012,202 1923 by £237,086. The sum of \$426 was allow on rected in Excise Duties on the manufacture of beer for the 1923 Beer Ordinance became operative from the 1st of January 1924, and collection of Whoise Duty is in the hands of the dustons Deportments

## Imports:

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

## cotton Goods and Menulacture.

As in previous years the most important item in the list of values of Imports is folton Piece foods. 1.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.

(10)

Menya, it is reckoned, consumed outton goods to the value of £741,296 and Ugander to the Value of £805,017. Although Wapan continues to maintain her procress 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 J pan provided 55% of imported unbleached piece goods and in 1924 34%, whilst Great Britain in 1923 provided 37% of the total imports of all classes of cotton piece goods and in 1924 fourthere 37%.

LTAN . 15;301 cWtw. by the were imper ed has compared with 4,822 dayto 10:38

Superminents in St. P. A. La. Action of Dealty and Avoirable reports to secrees are received from which is noped tent in the near flittle Hipplies for the East African Dependencies will be drawn from the locally-grown product. Areas of considerable extent nave been acquired by Companies interested in teaproduction in India and a large amount of the seed has been imported from India and Ceylon. This is the more satisfactory in that the native demand for tes is steadily increasing.

Sugar. The importation of sugar once again was lever than in the previous year, the cumulities 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 suger for local consumption in a market which expends in proportion to the purchasing power of the native population and the suitability of different parts of the country for growing sugar came, 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:

5 in 1922 31,209 cwt. 5 in 1925 107,294 /" 1924 159,033 "

were imported, 65% being provided by Italian dark Africal from is fully alive to the partition of Sakinak alice the cosat of 50% That, and at tanking a factor well they are being a reto encountered production.

nice. The selection in the list of all and a few and a f

Impressed intention 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 amonast the native population and amports will continue until irrigation schemes can be undertaken.

the local wheat-producing and flour-milling industries imports of flour snow a slight increase during the year. In 1924 48,474 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 furthe extension of 9,000 acres is required to supply all the demand for flour in Kenya, Uganda, and Tenganyika 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. Boap. The importations of soap show an upward tendency and in 1924 common soup to the Value of 284,487 was imported as compared with 254,481 in 1983. whilst imports of townet soop in the same period rock from £11,964 in 1923 to £21,606 in 1924. Education, and an increased ourclasin power aconst the house promise well for the future of the local intuitry, water experted 209 cuts, of common soap in 1924. Os. the most wor common soap Tenziber Supplied 47% and Meat TA LA 49%.

Nute Take The Sacks. The ispurchol/Juleaus and made nee risen from the 1 issent 10,28, in 1222 to 2109,901 in 1925 to 2109,901 in 1925 to 2109,901 in 1925 to 2109,901 in 1925, in a further rise in the future can be inticipated as development continues throughout the Colony. The bulk at this import trade is at present supplied by thate.

bors during 1924 were more than twice the combined imports of the two previous years. in 1922, 184 care were imported in 1925; 309, and in 1924; 845 of which nowever 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

It the same time the number of motor lorries and irractors imported rose from 15 in 1922 to 66 in 1923 and 450 in 1924 of which 54 originated in Great Br itain 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 ploudning in the larger areas under cultivation. During the year imports of motor cycles rose correspondingly and imports of motor cycles rose correspondingly and imports of cycles rose from 2767 in 1923 to the remarkable figure of 17,430 in 1924 of which 14,674 were made in Great Britain.

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

Noter 301715 and Fuel Oil. In 1984 992,798 miles of motor spirit were inverted as compared with 911,889 in 1923. Imports of Aut oil increased from 3,558,836 gallons valued at £63,018 in 1923 to 5,302,494 sallons valued at £100,411 in 1924, the greater portion being again re-exported as fuel for shippin, 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 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 centals valued at £2,093,776 were exported and in 1924 515,095 centals valued at £3,489,329. To this kenya only contributed 677 centals. The growth of this crop in kenya is only in its infancy and drought and hall destroyed much of the year's crop. Exports of Cotton Seed for bil-producing purposes also rose from the Value at 634,789 in 1933 to 2166,830 in 1924.

coffee. The new export in point of view of view and importants is coffee, and this is the main export of Kenya, Uganda and Senya in 1934 exported Coffee to the value of \$303,515 as compared to \$20,897 in 1925. The value of ane, assuming provides in the Angelia and Uganda respectively were \$625. Some instruction. Exports for the year ending 51st after 147,149 Valued at \$47,438 which compared with the angle IT less is sufficient to thiustrate the repla progress of the coffee rowing industry. The growing importance to the Home markets of coffee produced in East African Dependencies is clearly indicated in the following Board of Trade figures relating to the total imports of coffee for some consumption in Great Britain:

ies whence signed.	Cuantities 1923 1924 to 318t Aug.		1923		
	dwts.	Cwts.	enene L	ewik.	
n East Africa	136092	141961	617,490	745,747	
a India	76022	32641	388,569	186,186	
n West Indian Islands	3060	1520	16,047	10,126	
British Possessions	2183	3362	10,602	16,768	
imports from British Empire.	217357	179484	1,032,708	958,827	
imports from Foreign	220222	318410	1,074,915	1,891,728	
Imports Car Edne	437579	497894	2,107,623	2,850,555	

Prices in the London market ruled him for Kenya Coffee the year's average orice being annual Littly \$125 per ton resulting no doubt from the greater experience of anily which is being acquired in the doubting doubt organization of the crop for market. The erg. planted outling the little increased by hearly 8,000 acres and \$3,000 are now the 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 infreduently 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 a hundring nices.

That there is a wide field of expendica in this active to the second of second

### Y. LAID.

The toti area of land alienation registered as at the 31st December, 1924, was 2,542,809 acres at compared with 5,178,399 or the 51st 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 brea of which will be computed in due course. Purther grants of lands aggregating about 400,000 acres, consisting for the most part of Soldier Bettlement allotments, have

also been made but have not get been registered. The total area of land allotted is, therefore, approximate 5,942,809 acres, of maich 510,175 acres are fireenold, 5,026,634 acres leasehold at 400,000 acres not get registered. The acresse resistered during the year was 364,410 acres compared with 404,267 acres the previous year.

Sale of land by public suction reconnect uring the year, followin on the settlement of Indian question in 1923, and one suction was neld at white 2,101 acres of agricultural and religed 27344 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 seles, work was continued on the examination of the Native Reserve Foundaries and Glock much time was devoted to the compilation of economic maps showing the density of opulation, stock and so some extent, cultivation within these Reserves. Economic surveys were also carried out in certain areas, into which it has been proposed to build brench railways, in order to ascertain the amount of traffic likely to support such lines.

A more detaile recount of all registration transactions is now meintained and during the year 11,885 such transactions were real derests a class 11,295 including 5,655 which was a last 11,295 including 5,655 which was a last 10 complete the local Lands in 1985. The revenue derived from Registration fees, 3th polytics, all conveyancing fees amounted to 844,670 as complete its £35,492 in the previous year. It was not found possible 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 reverderived from stamp duties is assured.

## SE MINES.

Considerable prospecting took place in the Lolgarianea near the border between the Massi Reserve and the South Kavironeo District, but it is still doubtful whether the locality can be regarded as a Jola-product area from a business boint of view. During the year 1268.571 ozs. of fine colo were obtained, the Welus which was estimated at 25,570. In new limit course expreparation during the year. The Cil Production Ordinance 1924, was enacted. The increasing activity in prospecting is illustrated by the robboxing finance as against 450 in 1925, Il Jole Prospecting Licenses are issued as against 7, and 2,782 claims were registrated as compared with 5 in 1923.

## FORESTS.

The forests, which cover roughly 5,100 source 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 Porest 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.

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The total amount of commercial timber, cut at 23 mills, was 705,081 cupic feet, an increase of 132,929 c.ft. as compared with the year before; 61,353 c. 7t. of cedar, 150 c.ft. of other fine woods, 18,813 c. ft. of unspecified timber and 840,400 mengrove poles were-Imports for the use of Kenya and Uganda amounted to 79, carb. ft), as compared with 211,949 c.ft the previous year, and of this 42,86% d. ft. were for Satisfaction to Kett in Covernment consumption. respect of these figures having regard to the fact that on 1st January 1924, the import duty on it lies was reduced from 50% to 30%.

ming.

to the present not been able to retain stocks long enough to suffice for the primer seasoning of their timeer out a rim a final tracement is now monifest and the Bearing Contract of the Teach Advise Rills the marks end open end endead secondary of Tour Child asswire the rose from the co wast of export the Wood water reserves fore turkets in numbery is cen and theresport waith has increased since 1925, is

Owing to depand for local timber, perchants have up

contestly in the form of state for pencil manufactures an improvement in preparector, of water for market has

been noted. 3.242,549 stacked cubic feet of firewood were sold. as compared with 3,919,210 c.ft. in 1925 by the Porest Department. The Pail y took over from all sources 9,975,598 cubic feet as compared with 9,325,941 cift. in the previous year.

purin the year under review furt er a robes of Comphor and tuhogo woods were sent to the Matignal Physical Laboratory at Teddington, the samples sent in 1923 not having dried out before lesyabeh. mestil ts

books.

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

In the early part of the year amples of the bank of year-old Carcara trees, grown in the Mairobi Arboretum from seed obtained from California, were for anged for enalysis to the I perial Institute and the consequent report shows that the production of Cascara Eark might be a good con ercial proposition. Further saultes are bein forward to allow of the repeutic trials in order to establish its quality In comparison with that from other mources before step ore karen to entand the cultiv figores trees work of re-stocking the talon we total business rent importance and to-a corestation and been Continued throughout the very Mingtic and other local conditions severely light was breat that can be planted annualty; but during 1984 the total area 1. plented was 2,127 acres as compared total, 806 acres is the previous year. It is noteworthy then the are planted was the largest so far schieved in any one. vest en the proportion of it igenous species viz. 60.5% was greater than in 1923. The total area, excluding langrove the planted u p to the end of the year was 12,536 acres.

In 1924 2 000,400 seedlings were a ired in the rurseries 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 sylviculture and its commercial possibilities.

1.4

VT.

Mention is made elsewhere in the Report of the Native Authority Amendment Ordinance (No.14), establishing local Vative Journils, and else of the Education Ordinance (No.17). By the Cival 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 Pfresh Procedure will come intonforce on such date may be decided; no date has as yet been fixed.

The revised Edition of the Laws of Yenya, though not yet published, is now in the press and will contain the Laws in force up to becember 31st,1923. The Commissioners for the Revision of the Laws are now preparing a revised edition of the Education Process and Process and Process and Process and Process and Process 1923.

## VII. / EDUCATION.

The visit during the year under review to this Colony of the Phelps-Stokes Commission was generall appreciated and did much to bring to the fore the various problems connected with education, or experticularly of the African. In Yenya, everyment schools have been established for a consist four different races, i.e. have and African, analyservices to be served to be dies undertaking the elementary state of the bodies undertaking the elementary state of the bodies undertaking the elementary state of the state was taken towards its establishment on in 1924 the Education (refinence was erests), it with

a Central Advisory Committee for the Colony, and district Education Committees, representative of all interests, were constituted at provision/made for the registration and inspection of all schools and the licensing of every teacher. The appointment also of the Colonial Office divisory Committee signifies a great advance in divisory committee of the various African Dependencies. The progress made during 1922 in Kenya may be supported as follows, each race being commented on separately:

ENCOPEAN: The year at een marked by the development in the direction of private schools largely owing to the fact that/existing Covernment boarding establishments are full and there is an increasing objection to the co-education of coys and sirl over twelve years of age. Menton college at Mijade has now nearly fifty boys, eighty firls abtend Loreto convergence the "Hill" firls School at Limorn is increasing in numbers.

Government schools or the election of Works of Durope in boys and mirks up to the standard of a middle-grade English school are established at Nairobi; Nakuru and El cret. There are also 6 Farm schools on the Uasin Tishu Tatenu. The children are for the most part between the cres of 7 and 14 years, only approximately 20 per cent being over 14 years. It follows, therefore, that with few scholars each year reach the stimum of the Cambridge Junior Local and London Strictlinion examinations. In all 554 pupils were under oin education

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

INDIAN: The School Committees of the various Indian schools, Government and "essisted", 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/attended the Government Schools at Table and Mombasa, and the remainder were taunt of Heven assisted schools of which there are 4 of Mairob 1, 4 at compass. 2 at Kisumu and I at Machakos, the one at Maiveens having been closed down during the year. Eight of the assisted schools are girls' schools and amongst Indians also the large majority of the scholers are between the ages of 7 and 14. The staff remained the some in munogr as the previous year, /one Senior Headnaster and 25 Indian Teachers. The curriculum was not element during the tear, the Indian code in the main being followed to all the lower classes and in the blacets stendards to proper size prepared for the cond Local expense tions

ARABS: Government schools for the instruction of trap children exist at Lombasa and aline 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 Nurope n community for the improvement of frican education. The central idvisory Consiste consists of 4 officials, 2 non-efficials and 9 dissionaries met several times during the year and haid down the basis of a policy for Mative education, one of the principal decision area.

at being to erect a Jeahes School at Kabete for the training of it inerant native supervisors of willess schools. This school is now under construction. Hidsionary Societies have After full discussion agreed to exempt objectors from attendance at religious instructions, thus throwing open their schools to all natives of the Colony without regard of their religious views. During the year good progress has been made in the system of Willage education among the Akamba in the Machine District and 16 schools are now in existence in addition to the Central Technical School at Wachakes. In each village school ties the about 80 pupils. In school memaged of aided by loverment, 23,164 publis are being taught the eterence of education in 1924 of the total expenditure by the Equipolitic level on one 264,618 the san of 188,004 was add the life education of Europeans, £10,664 on part of Indians. and £11,974 on that of Arabs and Africans, whilst grants-in-ald to the amount of fil. 972 were made to Missions to assist in the education of matives.

# RAILWAYS AND LABINE.

The year's working of the length and Uganda Fadilwe Marine, and ancillary services shows a favourable finencial position at the close of 1924.

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

to £438,139.

Revenue derived f po public books traffic bounted to \$1,297,23c and the torange carried to 482, 40 tons as compared with £962,25d and 369,062 bons during the previous year. The revenue erived from passenger traffic also showed an increase over that of 1923,viz: in 1924 850,209 passen ers contributed towards a revenue of £197,991 and in 1923 the figure were 646,040 passengers and £169,925 rayenue: The use made by natives of travelling facilities differed by the Eallwer is clearly shown by the hollowing figures under different classes:

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd 01888.	Total.
15,904	57,921	786 234 MA	850,209.
The second	The state of the s		
12,951	56,209	2,3,4	646,040.

Through A he fair there has a trace of the openent in take Spene to the towards course to 140,003% the work of the towards of 40.92% over 1925 and 119.92% over 1925.

During the rear the Taperial Twee bury to the Covernment of Menye for Railway, Bort 11 Lake development in Kenye and Trands, amounting to 13,5 , 100

adequate supplies of locomotive wood thel and during the year coal is a personent fuel has had to be adopted on a large scale. The following figures also the comparison in the consumption of coal, wood the oil fuel during the year:

Coal 16,000 tons consume at 100 - of find, wood 94,430 " " " " " £20,010 6,532 " " " " " " £20.

,0)

to £438,139.

Revenue derived from public goods traffic amounted to \$1,297,236 and the towners carried to 482,840 tons as compared with £562,284 and 369,082 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 dontributed towards a revenue of £197,991 and in 1923 the figures were 646,040 passengers and £169,925 revenue. The dde made by natives of travelling facilities offered by the mailway is clearly shown by the facilities of travelling facilities of the day of the day of the facilities of the day of the day of the facilities of the day of the day of the day of the facilities of the day of th

19t Class.	2nd Class.	3r3\Claws.	Total.
15,904	- 57,921	756 684 1/4	% 830,209.
12,951	56,889	575,34	646,040.

Through the sent there had dister the velocity of the interest of the sent of the forest country to 149,003% that a temperature with 106,500 temped 443, this being an intrinse of 40,92% over 1925 and 118,92% over 1922.

nuring the year the imperial outerment spectioned a loss from the Imperial Treasury to the Covernment of Kenya for Railway, Port and Lake development in Kenya and Uganda, amounting to \$3,500,000.

It is becoming increasingly distribut to obtain edecuate supplies of locomotive wood fuel and during the year coal as a permanent fuel has had to be adopted on a harpe 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 228,000 Wood 94,430 " " " " 243,990 Oil " 28,862.

The policy of training and employing as many Africa 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. Similtaneously the African Apprenticeship scheme commenced in 1983 has progressed satisfactorily on the whole, particularly in the Printing Press.

There are now 21 European apprentices in the workshops unveryoing a definite system of training in all branches of the Workshops and it is intended to apprentice in each year in future. Nive Europeans are apprenticed to the Transportetion be partment.

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 Usain Fishu. Railway, totalling 37.16 miles, having bean taken over during 1924. The following extensions were in the process of construction:

uasin Gishu Railw	ay from	, and the	Vitualie Litter
) Timboroa to Turb	0	1.	. 73
Thika to Tana Ri	ver c.	1. 11.	58
Solai Branch			30
Kitale Branch			45
		T otal	206

The following additional construction has been approved



approved with valle partie progress during 1925.

Uasin'Gishu Ertension to Transe (i.e. Turbo to Busuga Fallyay and branches) 256
Tana River to Nyeri 33

Recommatisances Live also been durited out to ascertain the merits of future pranch lines towards productive districts.

The progress in re-laying the Const section of the main line with it Wh. walls man not come up to expectations, chiefly owing to the difficulty in obtaining the resistancy isbour, but tertly also owing to the large increase in the traffic wilth a species riky to year over the line better with the course of malering operations. Naith which were completed by increase of the vent, and ware or a further one hundred and fifty miles is an industry on a first one hundred and fifty miles is him with the release if on the fact life is being on the Thika-Nyeri, Solai and Kitale traper is set, in

Ceneral mediatemente has been statisted in garage the year and also a certain endunt of re-grains and re-clienment work, chiefly on the branch lime from which to Thike. The re-conditioning of the Voi-Kahe branch which forms a link with tanganyike Territory was also carried out and on this line there now only remains the building of stations and cuarters for stationd work gangs. In this re-conditioning a number of creosoted Podocarpus sleepers sawn locally were used as an experiment.

buring the year under review shipping tomages of exports

20

exports and imports handled at Vilingini Pier totalied 119:734 tons and 141,730 tons respectively, whilst 86.252 salpoing tone of export were handled at M'Barak a privitely owned lighterage pier. The bir increase. i.e. 69% in the tonnege 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 wherver ton estion occurred es a result of this large increme the tris difficulty will not be overcome until the confiction of the deep water wharf undergoing construction, and even then, judging by the present rate of trade development, the new two berth wherf may prove inchequate. The work on affic new wharf proceeded during the Feer, hutalthough the date of completion about the day the costreety which is reing Whereathers where wath tra company, was about June, 1 things A Notwentie in the same Notwentiers that the link will be expole of MIPPING.

South the Person town and the served by seven repular lines of stochers from Murobe. Union Castle, Pritish India Sterm' V vivation. Messageries Paritimes, Marritin Ttellane, Clan William west Africa, and the Ellermen - Marrison. Deutsche Ost Tritte To vice was supplemented by e few calls note by here mers of the Scholnevier Line and several miscellareous oil and total ste mers. discharged congoes.

A regular forthightly service between nonty and Jurpan, calling both ways at Rombasa has been maintained by the British India, Steam Mavis willon Company. A constal service by this Company and Yessrs. Cowasjee

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 at steamers, as compared to figures for the previous year. The total tonnage of saiding vessels entered in the Protectorate Ports during 1924 was 66,129 tone represented by 5,545 vessels, a decrease of 260 tone, thousands increase of 193 vestels.

The journes for present only were 372 stanners of 1,087,031 tons net for 1323, at increase of 91,602 tons of 92,003 tons net 9.73, and 1488 scills vessely of 26,993 tons net being an increase of 836 vessels and 782 tons over the previous year.

Revenue derived from Port distinguished to (7.81) on iresease of 55,753, phrely outside the increase in Kolonse out principally to the fact to release was the first full year during which dues in we been ablected.

## ROADS.

For purposes of maintenance the gubliq rotal in the Colony and the Protectorate are divided into a Cownship and country rosus. With the exception of those within the municipal area of Tairooi and those in private townships, all tomathip roads are maintaine out of General Devenue by the Public Works Department. All public country roads are maintained out of General Mevenue by the Public Morks Department,

i ther

either by direct labour or contract, according to the nature and situation of the cost. Any of the minor public roads in settled breas are maintained by contract with local farmers through the medium of District Road Foards, who, by arrangement with the Public Works department, are responsible for the performance of the opatracts. In settled areas also, "roads of access" over which the public has the right of user are maintained by he farmers whose lands are served by such roads at their own expanse.

with the exception of portions of min routes, contestly in the vicinity of patrous, which have been provided with retailed or murramen surfaces, all fault country rosas the of earth. All have been willeged and culverted to a varying degree, but many of the bridges and culverts are of temporary currented and require frequent renewal.

The roads of the dolony deteriorate modely under cart traffic, but alk are passible except during wet weather. Progress of new construction and improvement of existing roads has been on the hole good during the year.

## POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

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

free services rendered to Government Departments:-

CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF			TERM TO AN AND A SECOND	XW 75 PART BUT STORY	3.7/	
Expend- iture.	Cash Revenue.	Velue of Official free ser- vices. (c)	Excess of (6) & (c) over(a). (d)		or efficit over (a).	
£.	٤.	£.	2	. · · · ·		
156,548	132,727	34,103	10,282	23,821	deficit	
130,261	132,287	31,749	25,775	5,974		
139,790	150,481	33,500	4 4,191	10,691	excess.	

The foregoing statement does not include the value of free services performed by other determined personal means for the Post Office which are estimated at 1990 2.14.445.

remain unified under the cultive of the mistant envariencement at Nairobi and airing the year a scheme for the closer analgment of these service. An alopted by both devertable and approved by the recretary of rotte the streng size into effect on January 1st, 1925.

To the total cash revenue of \$150,481,780, contributed 2019,774 and Ugside \$30,707; whilst \$98,560 was expended in Kenya and £41,427 in Ugside.

The estimated number of letters, postcards, book packets and samples dealt with during the year was 7,869,568 representing an increase of 78% over 1923 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 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 £310,592 in 1984 a in Uganom from £205,542 to £287,527. An increased use was made also, perficularly in Umanda, of facilities provided by the relegrant money order service, which at present extends to no Overdeas countries except Great Britain and the Trian Free £

The total number of inland telegrams and coblegated that 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 years of the deal attractic slightly less than only was Mi Great Britain. The number of telegrams exchanged we sould be vise the overland service totalled.

was first and the vest so one following countries: - Onnede. Newfor load, United Spaces of America, and all heities phiculas and depondential served by the lastern Telegraph Company and its associate ecopenies.

nirect telegraphic communication was established during the year with the Pelgiam Congo by means and a land line connecting Fort Portal in Uganda with four in the Telegraphic Congo, and the line San service at Mombasa and Klamayu was satisfactorily maintains.

With the exception of normal extension to exist telephone exchanges, Insineering work in Kenya was mainly confined to maintenance activices.

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 repositors was just ever £50,000. 519 accounts with a total balance of hearly £4,000 stood in the names of Africans. Special efforts are

being made to popularise this Benk 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 - in perfect 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 night standard of manipulative skill. During the year a number were successfully trained in wireless operating.

## CLIMATE

During the year the respect to below the everage in nearly all districts though in more was it sufficiently fow as to capae famine amongst the netive population. Atheuer terror valuable was distributed throughout the year in their a namer as to be the favourable to cred by a light a pamer as to be the

As regards reintal herry have be divided into three parts. In the Northern beserts, in Judalans, and in tracts of Tanaland the rainfall is usually less than 20 inches a year. The Constal 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 Colomy, 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 spon 3.0 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. the climate in the nigher elevations is more invigorating then is usually the case in a country situated on the Ecuator. The coastal regions have a thopical compate; but for a or part of the year the temperature seldem rises, above 80° and the nights are cool except during the nottest mouths of December to March. In the Birmi ands on the other hand the hear is selder intense and seel breezes temper the sunt wastects, the mech meximum suade temperature at 1 2 pool for in touce in 1924 V. 77° and the mean windows 57°, The rights he for the most part cool and in the histor recipror lives efter dusk are welcome of the duck .

APPENDED A.

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

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	1923, Oua	t110 1024	Value.		
1. Coffee (Raw) 2. Sissl and Sisel Twow 3. Maize 4. Hides 5. Carbonate of Soda 6. Sesame Seed (Sim-Sim)	Cwts. Cwts. Cwts. Tons	139,089 8,820 874,701 35,301 31,762 2,183	158,411 12:4166 11,164,651 47,056 34,38	491,181 236,042 249,545 90,840 142,917 37,552	£. 635,618 396,777 381,144 179,389 154,306 84,610	

APPENDED.

THE ESTITUTED VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL ENERTS OF MATIVE ORIGIN FOR THE LAST 3 YEARS. OF THE (PRINCIPAL ARTICLES (\*\*V)

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	引出的第三人称单数。 第二人称:"我们是一个人的人的人的人的人的人的人的人的人的人的人的人的人的人的人的人的人的人的人的			
1922 £1	1923	. 1924		
73,006	130,000	120,000	17.	
45,000				
4,800				*
12,000	5 40.286 T	THE RESIDENCE AND APPLICATIONS OF THE PERSON	-x-	ar brane
MA.	3,000	Wall of		
<b>30.105</b>	\$4,000 R	##1229."		
	73,000 45,000 4,800	73,000 120,000 45,000 60,000 4,800 22,000 12,000 50,280	73,000 120,000 130,000 45,000 460,000 121,000 4,800 22,000 4 34,000 12,000 5 10,280 54,000	75,000 120,000 150,000 46,000 60,000 121;000, 4,800 22,000 84,000 12,000 10,380 154,400

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your describes of their parameter laws, deller in apparents; he request had been attemptly assembled on in years here you can deposit to your for 1835.

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Tos is leave Bostoven Paper cian E. J. Harding. 1 SAPR Your deshoted of 30 Nov. 1499. Strachey. J. Shuckburgh, delay in appearance of export G. Grindle, has been strong commence on C. Davis. S. Wilson, at press hope on con Ormsby-Gore of Clarendon. Riporte report for 1825. Amery. RAFT. Com Ge Some come a regues F Ger zuengy 6.Cos.