

1932

18214

CO 533/425
KENYA

18214

DEVELOPMENT OF NATIVE RESERVES

See 1742/31
See 1702/31

See 1812/32 PA.
See 1814/32 PA.

1742/31

1818/32 1818 Refud
1750
2702/32/31
1818 Cont. Cont.

cont.

Mr Priestman 13/5
Mr Stoddard 13/5
Mr Flood 15
R 297

R 297 29/6
Stoddard 29/6
W Allen 19/8
37 19/8
Kochvale 19/9
W Allen 19/9
Chadman 12/9
W Allen 19/9
W Allen ✓
R 297 23/9
W Allen 29/9
R 297 29/9

1 Gov. Kenya 79 Cont. 4.6.1932 2
The copy of N.A.D. Circular 34 of 31.8.1931 relating to the need for increased production in native reserves, and encloses a precis of all recommendations received in answer to the circular. Refers to a discussion with the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce in regard to marketing of native produce and action taken in this connection.

Mr Stockdale dealt with the question of the development of native Reserves in his comments on the 1930 Report on the Agricultural Dept Kenya and his obscoms. are about to be conveyed in a despatch now under course.

It might be well to keep the question of the marketing of native produce separate (paras 8-10)

The suggestion of the Provincial Commission was an in reply to the C.O.C.'s Circular on 7/1/32

It is evident that very close co-operation with the Agricultural Dept is necessary to know the proper management of seed farms and the value of seed etc is a the responsibility. This is recognized by the Admin to take to judge by the numerous memoranda for the Dept of additional Agric & Development Officers. There may arise the question of contribution from native admin funds to the Govt - but that is rather a matter for the local Dept to consider.

See J. Beyond letter a personal in touch is the scheme and likewise intended to secure results.

(Taken verbatim from the 9/6/32)

A | This despatch should of course be acknowledge with an expression of interest and satisfaction that the Gov. is so actively pursuing the question of the development of native products ^{here} which is of vital importance to the future welfare of the Colony.

AA | Para. 7. The Governor will no doubt report in due course the result of the pastoral questions to the Board of Agriculture and we might so remark.

Para. 8. Press cutting No. 50 in 18068/32 Part 4 gives an account of the views of the Nairobi Chamber. There was a question of the subject in the House on 1 June last (18172/32). The question of trading licences affects the Indians and we have already enquiries from the Govt. of India as to the reported intention (of which there is no official confirmation at present) of the Govt. of Kenya to legislate.

Para. 9 & 10. It is to be hoped that in the matter of native co-operative societies Kenya is not getting ahead of proper measures of control. But there should be no real danger of this if they recognise that marketing is of greater present importance than credit and act on the agreed conclusion of the Governors' Conference that the Co-operative system should be applied slowly and not be introduced on a large scale unless state supervision for the whole organisation existed. The Conference also noted that the territories are experimenting in marketing systems and that these might in future be fitted into

17310/31.

B |

C |

3
to infer from this (though it is not a clear inference) that the Conference recognised the primary importance of marketing. But a despatch on the application of the new co-operative societies ordinance to natives was sent to the Governor on the 22nd June last and reference might be made to it.

Para. 11. In replying note the instructions given as to the circulars of the N.A. Dept.

I am sorry I could not get this in time for Mr. Stockdale to consider it before he went on leave but it should be referred to him as soon as he returns.

H. T. ALLAN

18.8.32.

All that is set out in this despatch is very sound, and the Secretary of State's satisfaction at the progress reported should undoubtedly be expressed.

X
I would only suggest that we might ask for further details regarding the co-operative marketing schemes which have been made in Kikuyu for wattle bark. You will remember that we had some suggestion that action approaching "exclusive licences" had been used in this connexion, and it would be as well to have authentic information on this side, in case any further questions are asked. I have also heard, or seen it suggested somewhere, that it is proposed to expand the system which has been put in force in regard to wattle to potatoes, which are an important native export crop to India.

Y. A. C. S. S. S. S.

18195/32

we have just had a further letter from the Co. as a result of representations from the Tenaga Indians of the Govt of Ladis. It will be necessary to deal with the matter in that connection.

? deal with this

reference to not as suggested at A.R. etc in previous minute:

other minutes

to note in Stockdale's X in the relevant part to which I have referred or to deal with 2/16 that I have refrained from mentioning in the minutes though I note that as regards meat factors reference should be made to J. H. Harris's remarks in the subject

J. H. Allen

12/19/32

As proposed. The forest dept. and scenic goods and conservation.

W. G. 25.32 11/35

note 18195/32

Mr. Priestman

Pl. see Mr. Allen's min. of

12/9/32. - 27047/6/32 now attached.

A.B. Gray 1/2

The question of overstocking and of the disposal of meat will be dealt with in 27047/6/32. This is the case and will be put by - Mr. note para 3 of 2 for the report of the committee of 18/12/32. H.S. P. 11/32

12/32 at m

Mr. Priestman

Brought up in minute above.

20.1.33 Reg 47

It seems unnecessary at present to press at present for the report mentioned in para 3 of 2 unless this would be useful to the Stockdale for the preparation of the memorandum mentioned in his minute in 27047/6/32 EA. Mr. Stockdale might perhaps like to ask Mr. Allen when he sees him if the local Board of Agriculture were able to formulate any proposals - and if they were we can examine.

H.S. P. 11/32

G. O.

Mr. Priestman

Mr. Allen

Mr. Parkinson

Mr. Tomlinson

Sir C. Bottomley

Sir J. Shuckburgh

Permt. U.S. of S.

Party, U.S. of S.

Secretary of State

18214/32 Kenya

SEP 16

SA

September, 1932.

Sir,

I have etc. to acknowledge

DRAFT.

KENYA.

CONFIDENTIAL.

GOV.

(1)

the receipt of your Confidential despatch No.79 of the 4th of June with enclosures, on the subject of development in Native Reserves.

2. The précis of the recommendations of the Provincial Authorities and your comments thereon have been read with interest, and I desire to express my satisfaction that you are so actively pursuing the question of the development of native production, which is of vital importance to the future welfare of the Colony.

3. You will, no doubt report in due course the result of the

La case ya
nyuma &
Infans

Not necessary as
"Mushini's business"
are to be dealt
with separately.
P.S.

reference to the Board of Agriculture
of the recommendations for the
development of the Pastoral Provinces.

4. As regards the question of
the organization and control of
native co-operative societies
mentioned in para.10 of your despatch
under reply, I ~~have recently~~ addressed
you on the subject in my despatch

No.462 of the 22nd of June.

(No.10 in 17310/31)

that
5. I note ~~the~~ instructions which
have been issued for the transmission
to me in future of copies of all the
more important circulars issued by
the Chief Native Commissioner.

I have, etc.

(For the Secretary of State)
(Signed) R. W. HAMILTON.

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(For the Secretary of State)
(Signed) R. W. HAMILTON.

KENYA

NO 79

CONFIDENTIAL



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
KENYA.

RECEIVED
27 JUN 1932
COL. OFFICE

4th June 1932.

SIR,

I have the honour to refer to paragraph 9, page 18, of my Confidential despatch no. 63 of 26th April 1932, in which I stated that "the development of the native Reserve is the subject of exhaustive scrutiny at periodic conferences of Heads of Departments and others particularly concerned under my presidency" and to transmit a report on the action taken with regard to this very important subject.

2. On studying this question I realised by the middle of last year that although Administrative and Departmental officers were doing all they could there was too little co-ordinating or driving force behind their activities. I thus arranged to hold periodic meetings, in order to review the position as well as to discuss and devise future lines of development.

3. The preliminary step was to outline a plan of immediate action whilst at the same time to take steps to obtain as soon as possible whatever facts and figures were available regarding the resources and economic possibilities of the Reserves. In consequence the Acting Chief Native Commissioner was instructed to issue his Circular No. 34 of which I enclose a copy - Appendix A.

4. Since then general and continuous propaganda has ...

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
MAJOR SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-LISTER, P.C., G.B.E., M.C., M.P.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

70
8/9/32
Am. ...

17 SEP 1932

copy

has been undertaken to impress on the people individually and collectively through Headmen, Local Native Councils, Missions, Schools and parazas, the need for increased production.

5. Concurrently in order to frame a programme of long-range development, reports with detailed recommendations for the advancement of native Agriculture have been compiled in answer to the Acting Chief Native Commissioner's Circular.

6. So far as the Agricultural Provinces are concerned these enquiries have been directed principally to the best methods whereby the yield per acre and areas under cultivation can be increased, the introduction of superior seed together with new kinds and varieties; the improvement in methods of cultivation (by the use of ploughs, etc), the conservation of soil values and the rotation of crops.

7. With regard to the Pastoral Provinces enquiries into the best methods for the improvement in the quality and quantity of ghee making, improvement of hides and skins and in the quality of stock have also been explored. I enclose a precis of all these recommendations and I intend to refer the whole matter for early consideration to the newly appointed Agricultural Board.

8. At the same time the question of improvements in the methods of Marketing Native Produce has been studied. Early in March a meeting was held at Government House which was attended by all the Provincial Commissioners and a discussion took place with representatives of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce on this subject.

9. During the same period go-downs have been

erected at important centres and a start in co-operative marketing has been made in Kikuyu by the formation of Native Co-operative Societies in the Fort Hall and Kyambu Districts, mainly for the sale of wattle-bark.

In North Kavirondo a plan for the construction of a combined Meat Market and Hide Drying Centre, has already been financed by Local Native Council whilst the possibility of siting all social activities such as seed farms, social centres, schools, central markets, etc. in or near the hub of native areas is being examined in all Provinces.

In Ukamba Province the Local Native Councils have already set aside an area of 500 acres and have voted funds for reconditioning experiments.

10. As you are also probably aware Memoranda on the questions of the marketing of Native Produce and the Administration of Pastoral Tribes with special reference to the problem of overstocking were discussed at the recent Governors' Conference. The Conference agreed that the co-operative system for natives, though it had many advantages, should be applied slowly and should not be introduced on a large scale unless State supervision for the whole organisation existed, and noted that all three Territories were experimenting in systems for marketing and that these might in future be fitted into local co-operative organisation. It was noted that different ideas are held by Uganda on the one hand and Kenya and Tanganyika on the other as regards the use of Native Administration machinery for furthering economic development, and the Conference looked forward with interest to the results. It was also considered that the best approach to the problem of overstocking

See Nov. 1 x 2 on
27047/6/32 L.H.



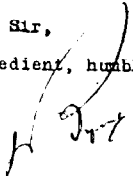
which could be done to create markets either for local purposes or for export would be of value, though an export market was not likely to develop rapidly. It was realised that any development on these lines must be a slow process but would be accelerated if the consumption of meat by natives could be encouraged and extended. The experiment being conducted at Mwanza would be of value, particularly in deciding the possibilities of an export trade.

11. I have given instructions that you should receive copies of all the more important Circulars issued by the Chief Native Commissioner.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,



BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

G O V E R N O R.

Ref.No.NADM.24/7/II.

NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.
NAIROBI.

N. A. D. CIRCULAR 34.

31 August 1931.

DEVELOPMENT IN NATIVE RESERVES.

Government is aiming at the improvement of the conditions of life of the inhabitants of the Native Reserves and the educational activities of all the various Departments of Government are designed towards this end.

(2) It is evident that one of the factors which must govern the level of civilisation which can be attained is the economic position of the population. It follows that the development of all the resources of the Native Reserves must be one of the primary concerns of Government.

(3) The areas in native occupation are capable of far greater economic output than has hitherto been achieved. This is fully realised by Government and His Excellency has directed that vigorous and co-ordinated efforts must be made in pursuance of the end to be attained, that is the realisation of the maximum productivity of every Reserve.

(4) The estimated value of agricultural exports of native origin for the last five years is as follows:-

1926	...	...	£470,750.
1927	...	...	£497,780.
1928	...	...	£482,457.
1929	...	...	£535,740.
1930	...	...	£395,750.

The total value of agricultural exports during the

... same ...

ALL PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS

(With enough copies to District Commissioners)

Hon. D.M. & S.S.

Hon. D/E.

Hon. D/A.

(and C.V.O.)

Hon. D.P.W.

With copies for distribution
to members of their staffs.

same period was as follows:-

1926	...	\$948,737	
1927	...	\$719,730	
1928	...	\$924,140	
1929	...	\$1,325,440	
1930	...	\$8,149,776	

Therefore in 1926 Native agricultural exports were about half the total, but in 1930 they were less than a quarter.

(5) It is appreciated that the value of the produce exported is no accurate indication of the amount grown owing to (a) fluctuations in prices; and (b) local consumption; but figures over five years might be expected to show an increase.

(6) Two lines of action are immediately indicated, viz:-

- (a) general and continuous propaganda by officers of all Departments; and
- (b) a programme of long range development.

As to (a) every opportunity should be taken to impress on the people individually and through Headmen, Local Native Councils, Missions, Schools and Barazas the need for increased production. Departmental officers should stress the inter-relationship of their own activities with the economic position.

As to (b) the first necessity is to arrive at an appreciation of the facts so far as the facts can be ascertained. In the 1930 Agricultural Census on page 59 is an estimate of the area under cultivation together with an estimate of production of individual crops. There are however no previous figures with which to compare these estimates. It would be valuable to know:

- (a) to what extent if any the areas under cultivation are increasing annually, and
- (b) to what extent there is room for increase after allowing for fallow land, grazing land and forests.

3.

Provincial Commissioners are therefore asked as a preliminary step to forward to the Chief Native Commissioner reports which will be in the nature of economic surveys of the several districts of their Provinces specifying, wherever possible, each section of the district, with recommendations for the advancement of native agriculture in the light of the special needs of each district or section, and indicating the directions in which increased effort is particularly needed and likely to be attended by the best results.

(7) The directions in which such efforts may be exerted may be classified under the following heads and Provincial Commissioners making their recommendations are asked to follow this classification-

1. AGRICULTURE.

- (a) Increase in the area under cultivation.
- (b) Increase in the yield per acre
- (c) Improvement in the quality of crops by use of superior seed.
- (d) Introduction of new kinds and varieties.
- (e) Improvement in methods of cultivation. (e.g. by use of plough)
- (f) Increase in the productivity of the land, e.g. by drainage, irrigation or use of manure
- (g) Rotation of crops and conservation of soil values.

11. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

- (a) Ghee making, improvement in quality and quantity.
- (b) Improvement of quality of hides and skins.
- (c) Improvement of quality of stock.

111. FISHERIES.

IV. GENERAL.

- (a) Improvement in facilities for transport.
- (b) Improvement in methods of marketing
- (c) Improvement of water supplies by bore holes, wells pipe lines etc.,
- (d) Increase of local fuel supply.
- (e) Miscellaneous - e.g. improvement in the health and physical standard of the people which result from the adoption of more hygienic methods of life leading to the reduction of disease. In this last

connection attention is invited to the success following intensive campaigns already carried out, e.g. in the Digo country during 1927 - 1928, the first result of which was a greatly increased demand for Digo labour and enhancement of their earning capacity due to marked improvement in physique, vide pp. 21 and 22 of the Annual Medical Report for 1928; also the campaigns carried out more recently in the Kikuyu and Kavirato areas relating to combating helminthiasis by the introduction of pit latrines.

(8) It will be at once appreciated that the close co-operation of all departments will be essential to success, and also that such co-operation will be ineffective without intensive propaganda. In compiling their reports Provincial Commissioners will naturally consult such technical officers as are available in their Provinces.

The proper co-ordination of administrative with technical activities is a powerful factor in increased production, as any attempt to put into practice the lessons which are or should be conveyed to the native population will in course of time result in a demand for improved conditions which will gradually become inherent.

The natural effect will be a growing interest in production as a means of satisfying that demand.

(9) On the receipt of Reports from all Provincial Commissioners there will be compiled and a programme will be devised indicating the general policy to be pursued and the particular steps to be taken in furtherance of that policy in respect of every district.

A. DE V. WADE.
 ACT. CHIEF NATIVE COMMISSIONER.

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A. DE V. VADE.

ACT. CHIEF NATIVE COMMISSIONER.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

General consensus of opinion is that development should proceed by

AGRICULTURAL PROVINCES.

- (a) The establishment of Model Holdings.
- (b) " " " Seed Farms.
- (c) Introduction of labour-saving appliances.
- (d) Appointment of Development officers to each Province. c.f. Appendix B, - only the Coast Province makes a definite recommendation of one for each district.
- (e) Instruction on Rotation of Crops.
- (f) Revivification of the soil by the use of Manures.
- (g) Improved Methods of Marketing.
- (h) Instruction in Sanitation and Hygiene.

PASTORAL PROVINCES.

- (a) Outlets for stock either by
 - (1) Markets.
 - (2) Meat Factories.
 in order to effect culling.
- (b) Eradication of disease.
- (c) Increase in Water supplies and reconditioning of grazing areas.
- (d) All-weather roads.

H.S]. Without (a) there can be no question of culling of stock either by forcible or preferably by educational methods.

PRECIS.

DEVELOPMENT IN NATIVE RESERVES.

N.A.P. CIRCULAR NO. 34/31.

A. THE AGRICULTURAL PROVINCES.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

(a) To what extent, if any, the areas under cultivation are increasing annually?

P.O. KILMURRY, remarks:

"Though no statistics are available all reports definitely establish the fact that the area under cultivation shows an annual increase". Again

"There is no doubt that during 5 years under review the output has enormously increased.

P. G. BYRNES makes no direct comment but it can be presumed that cultivation is certainly not decreasing by his remarks under para. 7 1 (a) of the Circular, i.e. "It was not considered that this was of the first importance except for specialised crops such as cotton or coffee (assuming that cultivation of the latter by natives is encouraged)." (N.A.P. This is not so in Kisii area where it is now estimated that cultivation is limited to 8% of the population and undertaken mainly by old men and women).

P. G. COLE states:

"It is generally held that native cultivation has been expanding steadily though slowly during the last five years".

B. THE URSI-AGRICULTURAL PROVISIONS.

R. G. URSI states:

"The development of agriculture in URSI has been almost entirely neglected, possibly because the Province has suffered for years from overstocking by cattle". But later states: "In spite of overstocking agricultural progress has been steadily made in areas to the North West of the Uru Reserve. Many natives on their own initiative have bought and put into use ploughs." (c.f. page 4 of (40).)

R. G. URU VALLEY writing of the two agricultural tribes the Kamasia (Uru) and Hjepe (Hjepe) states:

"Constant pressure and propaganda by administrative officers to overcome the natural aversion of the people to more work than what they consider the minimum which may provide a crop sufficient for the current year.

"Much has been done in this line, and results have been satisfactory, especially in the Hjepe, or highland area, where a greater acreage was planted than ever before."

R. G. URU states of the Agricultural Out (c.f. pp. 1 and 2) :

"The District Commissioner estimates that the total cultivated area hardly varies from year to year." (c.f. page 1).

SUMMARY.

General opinion is that Native Cultivation has increased steadily.

(b) To what extent there is room for increase
area cultivation for sugar, land, forestry
and agriculture?

P.O. KHUYN writes:

"The only districts in regard to which an extension of area under cultivation might present some difficulties are Fort Hall and Ryambu". (c.f. page 4 of his report).

P.O. HYNDA makes no remark save that he and his officers did not consider this question one of first importance. (c.f. page 2 ^{para 10} of his report).

P.O. GONG states:

"Room for further development more than ample". (c.f. page 1, para. 3 of his report).

SUMMARY.

Generally there is scope for increase in areas of cultivation.

B. THE DESE-AGRICULTURAL TERRACES.

F.O. HUNTER states:

"It is probably, even in the eroded areas, that the formation of terraces by native cultivators might tend to increase a permanent increase in arable lands" (c.f. page 4 of his report).

F.O. Rift Valley writes:

"The areas for increased cultivation are available although much of them are susceptible to draught conditions. The highland areas have sufficient land available to allow of their development to a large extent as the granary of the whole district."

F.O. Turkana says:

"There is scope for a considerable increase in the area lying along the foothills to the West of Masai location, e.g. Chesptual, Lomat and Wevei locations."

SUMMARY.

There is scope for considerable increase.

F.O. Ngala states:

"To me the fundamentals are:-

- (1) Provision of markets;
- (2) Education, creating demand for better things which can be gratified only by production and trade.
- (3) The growth of economic crops."

THE NATURAL PROVINCES.

A. GENERAL REMARKS.

Their demands are simple but emphatic.

directly or indirectly.

(b) Outlets for stock.

(c) All weather roads.

(d) Water boring and retention of water by dams.

(e) Veterinary training schools.

(f) Dairies.

(g) Hide-drying sheds.

(h) Medical services.

Of these, culling of stock and water boring are pre-eminent necessities.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

EXCERPTS OF ANSWERS FROM KENYOTA PROVINCE.

(a) F.O.'s recommendations Questions (a) to (a).

(1) Establishment of Model Holdings in each district on the lines of Kabeta (c.f. page 8 main report).

(2) Formation of Central Seed Plots (c.f. page 8).

(3) Introduction of labour-saving agricultural implements (c.f. page 8).

(4) Large Scale demonstration of improved agricultural methods in selected areas for a number of years. (c.f. supplement, page 1).

(5) Formation of Agricultural Committees for each Kiama division of a district (c.f. page 8 of supplement).

(6) Appointment of Development Officer.

(7) Appointment of Agricultural Officer to each district.

(8) Building of permanent and hygienic stores.

(9) Appointment of Provincial Development Committee.

(10) Encouragement of Native Co-operative Societies.

(b) E. S. Frank's recommendations (c.f. pp. 19-22 of his report).

are divided into two:

Social and Agricultural

Agricultural Development.

- 1. A regulated system of land tenure.
- 2. Consolidation of holdings and prevention of fragmentation.
- 3. Rules permitting and regulating migration of natives from congested areas to lessor populated areas.
- 4. Economic education by means of model holdings.

- 1. Improvement of cultivation on present acreage rather than extension.
- 2. Favour Seed Raising Plots but not Demonstration plots.

(c) D. C. Fair Hall Recommendations

(1) To increase cultivation per acre by

(a) Creating wants which must be bought with money. This to be achieved by the compulsory education of girls from 5 - 18.

(b) Encouraging natives to produce by a form of bonus for increased production. Funds to be obtained by a Government tax on goats and all untrained bulls or bullocks.

(2) To increase yield per acre by

(a) Co-operative Societies to sell ploughs, cultivators, etc. at cheap prices on a hire purchase system.

(b) Propaganda and demonstration regarding sowing of land.

(c) Hedging and terracing to prevent soil wash.

(d) Improved stores for holding crops when reaped.

(3) Improvement in quality of crops by use of superior seed, L.N.Co. to establish large seed farms for issuing bulk distribution of improved seed.

(4) Introduction of new kinds and varieties

Demonstration by Agricultural Department in Council seed farms; Coffee to be planted in approved areas.

(5) Improvement in methods of cultivation, increase in productivity of land

by large scale demonstration over a number of years by Agricultural Department and native instructors (c.f. page 5 his Report).

(6) Manual Cultivation - South India

Should be done under cultivation - doubtful if there is much land available for this. By rotation crops with land which is now fallow could

be cultivated. Pamphlet in English. Agricultural education for women who are the main cultivators.

(8) Increase in yield per acre

By Good Farms.

(5) Improvement of quality of crops by use of

superior seed. For this Agricultural Officer is essential.

(4) Increase in productivity of land

Drainage of swamps.

(5) Rotation of Crops.

Most important as it is chief means of increasing productivity.

(c) D. G. Work

(1) Increase in area under cultivation.

No increase considered necessary unless economic cash producing crops are planted.

(2) Increase in yield per acre

By introduction of higher yielding crops, e.g. maize, Canadian Wonder beans.

(3) Improvement of quality of crops.

Widespread introduction of good seed.

D. G. stresses education by use of cinematograph.

(5) R. G. Work

Further increase to use with lack of markets and long distances. New Crops - Coffee, tea, pulses, fruit for marketing. Encourage Kuru to use lime rather than digging stick.

• 8 •

23

UWANDA PROVINCE.

questionnaire answered jointly by all districts after a District Commissioners' Meeting.

GENERAL.

To carry out suggestions - a chain of control was recommended (c.f. page 3 of report).

(1) Increase in area under cultivation.

Use of first importance save cotton or coffee (as allowed).

(2) Increase in yield per acre and productivity.

Use of manure + encouragement in construction and use of compost pits + instruction in mixed rotations + terracing in broken countries.

(3) Drainage of the East Plains - drainage of small swamps - introduction of Egyptian "shaduf" on lake shores.

(4) Improvement by use of manure and...

Making manure essential.

(5) Introduction of new varieties

Sugar + maize + turmeric + date-palms on lake shores.

(6) Improvement in methods of cultivation.

Use of ploughs - planting crops in straight lines
Use of imported and forked jumbos + ox-drawn cultivators.

(7) Rotation of crops

Peasants already know much about this.

24

BOASE PROVINCE.

Provincial Commissioner recommends following long-range programs by

- (a) appointment of a Development Officer to each district.
- (b) Establishment of Experimental farm at Kibera.
- (c) One seed banking farm for each district.
- (d) Location planting campaign - starting with one location, to extend to all in due course with the object of displacing all inferior seeds.

BENTU-AGRICULTURAL PROVINCES.

UNSHA PROVINCE.

(2) Increase in area under cultivation.

Cannot improve until (a) excessive herds are reduced; (b) re-afforestation of slopes of eroded hills has been started; (c) fencing.

(3) Increase in yield.

By constant education and supervision by an expert.

(4) Improvement in quality of seeds by use of
IMPROVED SEEDS.

Establishment of Seed Farms.

(5) Introduction of new kinds and varieties.

Depends on success of Seed Farms.

(6) Improvement in methods.

Encourage use of plough, harrows, seeders, etc. Also weeding, draining to prevent erosion, deep tilling, sowing and of regular intervals.

(7) Rehabilitation of soil.

Revivify soil by use of manure, digging in leguminous crops, etc.

P.O. RIZE VALLEY.

- (1) Increase in area and yields.
Only by constant propaganda. Great help has been given by a Native Agricultural Inspector. At least 3 more are recommended.
- (2) Improvement in quality of seed, etc.
Results gratifying.
- (3) Introduction of new varieties.
Any crop similar to wheat.
- (4) Methods of Cultivation.
Hand cultivation only possible. Irrigation should be tried.
- (5) Rotation of Crops.
Charbas when fallowed to be laid down to grass.

P.O. SIKHARA.

- (1) Increase in area and yields.
Resident agricultural trained staff essential.
- (2) Improvement in quality.
New millet seed required.
- (3) Introduction of new crops, etc.
Maize, ground nuts and perhaps maize are suggested. For central hill locations English vegetables and native potatoes, - vegetables such as tomatoes, carrots and beans.
- (4) Improvement in methods of cultivation.
Instruments might later be introduced.
- (5) Progress in productivity of land.
Permanent system to replace present irrigation furrows.
- (6) Rotation of Crops.
Might be taught later.

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NEZIA PROVINCE. • Agricultural.

D. G. Kambai.

1. Increase in area and yields.
By propaganda.
2. Improvement in quality.
By introduction of superior seed.
3. Introduction of new kinds.
No recommendation.
4. Improvement in method of cultivation.
No recommendation.
5. Increase in productivity of land.
No recommendation.
6. Rotation of crops.
No recommendation.

D. T. Hwang.

1. Increase in yields.
Possible wherever water is available for irrigation.
- 2 and 3. Improvement in quality; method of cultivation.
By introducing use of ploughs and jumbies.
- 4 and 5. Improvement in quality; introduction of new kinds of varieties.
Quite possible.
6. Increase in productivity of the land.
By irrigation.

B. SPECIAL RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PROVINCES.

U.S.A.

(a) Experiments with dates on Xuma, Dawa, Baso Nyiro rivers and more especially the cases of the Koroni desert.

(b) Erection of meat factory at Xuma.

MASAI.

(a) 2 Development Officers one at Kajjale and one at Narok to improve ghee-making and hides.

(b) No one should be allowed to buy hides which have been branded on the trunk.

(c) Appointment of Veterinary Officer in Trans-Nava area to facilitate export of Masai slaughter cattle to Kavirondo Reserves.

KURUKA PROVINCE.

Inadequate grazing to allow for improvement in K. A. S. S.

URATHA PROVINCE.

(a) Establishment of training centre in the Veterinary Reserve at Machakos.

(b) ...

(b) Propaganda to abandon branding.

UYANDA PROVINCE.

Rules to restrict the number of separators operating in certain areas. Encouragement of Dutcheries. Improvement of Poultry and Agriculture.

KIKOINI PROVINCE.

(a) Campaign to induce L.H.Co. to provide funds for the training of pupils at the Ngong Veterinary Depot.

(b) Activities of European firms as purchasers of Hides to be encouraged by institution of shade-drying sheds and application of Hides and skins Rules under the Crop, Production and Livestock Ordinances.

REEF VALLEY PROVINCE.

- ONG. Very little development possible.
- HIDE. Buyers should be registered and licensed.

General inducement to fence by granting some 12000 acres on the Dolal border as grazing ground on condition that for every acre used therein and in the Reserve are to be fenced.

COAST PROVINCE.

ONG. Establishment of Dairies in Kilifi and Digo Districts on the basis of one dairy to every 2000 head of milk cows.

HIDE. Erection of shade drying sheds and application of Hides and skins Rules, 1931.

Improvement in quality of stock. Establishment of a stock farm for the Province is essential.

NECIA PROVINCE - Pastoral.

D. G. HENDI.

(a) Wool making + improvement in quantity and quality by establishment of Native dairies.

(b) Improvement in quality of hides and skins.
Possible.

(c) Improvement in quality of stock.
By distribution of selected bulls.

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KIBIKU AREA.

UWANDA PROVINCE.

Presence of Cambridge biological expedition should be used to obtain more information about the habits of fish in the Lake.

COAST PROVINCE.

Survey first required.

SUMMARY.

General opinion is that surveys are first required.

IMPROVEMENTS IN METHODS OF MARKETING.

KIKUYU PROVINCE.

Recommended that one or more European firms with large connections and experience behind them will either buy direct or act as agents for sale on commission for the natives.

UWANDA PROVINCE.

Fixed sale days for purchase of hides. Explore possibility of establishing an expert of skins.

NORTHERN FRONTIER PROVINCE.

To supply an outlet for stock - present quarantine regulations require serious re-consideration.

UWANDA PROVINCE.

Encourage local natives to export farm produce from Kitui by ox waggon.

RIVER VALLEY PROVINCE.

Investigation of meat market of Uganda and beyond by a Government agent with a view to supplying chilled beef.

COAST PROVINCE.

Development of Coast not sufficiently concentrated to justify bulk marketing.

IV. GENERAL.IMPROVEMENT IN FACILITIES FOR FRANKFORT.KIENGI PROVINCE.

Province is well served.

NYANZA PROVINCE.

More bridges required.

Each district to have white road foreman.

COAST PROVINCE.

Services are adequate, but bridge over the Kenia River is required.

NAROK PROVINCE.

Road and bridge over the Moger River for development of the Trans Mara area.

P. W. D. should take over main road from Eljabe to Dada Nyiro.

NYANZA PROVINCE.

Road system adequate.

NORTHERN FRONTIER PROVINCE.

All weather roads required up to Lomu.

RIFT VALLEY PROVINCE.

Road making requires development so that motor transport may be available for export of glass and fish.

INCREASE IN LOCAL FINE SHEEP.KIENGI PROVINCE.

Supplies adequate.

NYANZA PROVINCE.

Articulation is essential. Present

system of establishing nurseries at different centres should be extended.

U. P. P.

Supplies adequate.

UDANDA PROVINCE.

Reafforestation of eroded slopes urgently required.

NASAK PROVINCE.

Present supply adequate - reafforestation has been begun round Ngong Hills.

RIFT VALLEY PROVINCE.

Adequate. Planting and Forest conservation is practised.

COAST PROVINCE.

Well supplied. Conservation and new planting is being followed.

IMPROVEMENT OF WATER SUPPLIES.

KENYA PROVINCE.

Significantly watered save for Udeya grazing area which requires water.

NEGEA PROVINCE.

Water boring in some and Nyakach locations recommended.

Conserving of spring-heads and well tops is also recommended.

EASTERN PROVINCE PROVINCE.

Provision of adequate water supplies is essential.

SIAMBA PROVINCE.

Definite programs in order to construct dams also have holes.

NASAK PROVINCE.

Reservoir and bore holes is required.

RISE VALLEY PROVINCE.

Expert survey to ascertain how much can be done with tube wells, dams, shallow boring with hand machines in the more inaccessible parts of the district.

Clean fly from Kerio and East of Lake Hamington.

DISCOBIA PROVINCE.

KIKINDU PROVINCE.

Provision of additional sanitary inspection.
Propaganda to build model houses.

IKANDA PROVINCE.

1. Hygiene should be taught to the young.
2. Roofing essential - suggested that chemical research should investigate the conversion of sugar and other waste into roofing material.
3. Proper grain stores are required to eliminate the rat.
4. Propaganda to extend the use of beds.

IKANDA PROVINCE.

Propaganda to encourage sanitation and better housing.

KARAI PROVINCE.

Sanitation and erection of hospitals and dispensaries are required.

RISE VALLEY PROVINCE.

Campaign to improve general standard of living. Sanitation, disposal of manure, disposal of dead.

SOBAI PROVINCE.

The establishment of Social Centres is urged ...

urged which would include the combination of any of the following:-

Schools, dispensaries, dairies, hide-curing sheds - water boring or wells - doors and windows industries - hospital and seed bulking farms, Government camp, market, fuel and building pole plantation.