

1924

421

RENDER

C. O.
45011
22 SEP 24

Date

22nd SEPTEMBER 1924.

BERNARD CORYNDON

TEL
290

REGULATION

UASIN GISHU

Est. and cost now £1,902,130 + provisions
interest and ... rtionate cost of loan issue it
is probable total cost will reach £2,202,130.
Completion improbable by 31st Dec; recom-
ends operation of penalty clauses after 15th Oct.
Requests tel reply.

U.S. of S.

U.S. of S.

U.S. of S.

Previous Paper

REPLY

Mr. Boyle Bottomley

For your first letter...

...the bottom of the...

The first meeting's claim for...

...in capital ...

...of ...

...should not be claimed at the...

...final accounts are being...

...regard penalty for delay...

...these means to be a good claim...

...but have not any ...

...for the ...

20 20163
31 Dec 1924
31 Dec 1924

Subsequent Paper

MINUTES.

MINUTES NOT TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

Specimen we have to
 find a copy of the claim
 copy Oct 14/44
 which I decided to
 connect to the A. G. Co.
 history of class for a copy
 given: will it be for
 then to establish that
 nature of the work
 the (G. Co.) or for
 the land for (the
 contractors, and a local
 Company)

Oct. 22/44

A. I don't think it matters if
 47. If the lot are now paying
 profit - advance - they may
 want to raise the deductions
 under cl 57.

B. I don't think it matters -
 but I don't if any notice is
 required.

3/5/9

8/8/44 submitted. I think £22
 are bound to be set over business
 matters, & that half of it
 goes that expenses can always be
 a way of getting out of
 difficulties. I think of the expenses
 recommended by the Resident
 Engineer I think we can try
 with this

As before - the call to be
 withheld to 3% is the 1/2

of £1,000,000 of £50,000 mentioned in the
 Contract of cl. 47 has long been
 paid, so that the 3% is not

paid currently. If it is there
 of about £8,000 for the benefit of
 interest, that will about 3 7/8%

£100,000, & it is not likely that
 so much will be raised in the
 year after Oct. 15/44. So my
 proposal is not unreasonable.

Oct. 22/44

4501143

Telegram from the Government of Kenya to the
Secretary of State for the Colonies

22 SEP 1964

Dated 22nd Sep

(Received Colonial Office 24-9-64)

C.O.



13

When the Contractor's default
is complete the

of 1/2 of 5 per cent

of the work,

intended

under the first paragraph

of the contract,

is suspended until

of the penalty

for delay or completion

is incurred.

KENYA.

No. 223.

CONFIDENTIAL.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
49250
18 OCT 1934

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI, 426
KENYA.

1934.

I have the honour to refer to Mr. Northcote's Confidential despatch No. 376 dated 25th June, 1923, and to transmit marginally noted copies of recommendations of the General, Uganda Railway, for alterations in the scale of pay which were introduced on the 1st November, 1923, in accordance with instructions conveyed in your predecessor's Confidential despatch of the 22nd August, 1923.

I have approved subject to your covering sanction of these alterations with retrospective effect from the 1st November last year.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Yours obediently,
le seruant.

GOVERNOR'S DEPUTY.

RIGHT HONOURABLE

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

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,

DOWNING STREET,

LONDON, S. W.

300

2nd September. New Zealand

of the Bank of New Zealand branch New Zealand

Provisional including interest

and proportionate cost of issue

so that total cost will reach £2,202,130 of

the issue.

Interest on the loan is payable quarterly

and will not be affected until March

1934. The first instalment of 22th September

of the loan will be repaid on completion of

the loan of £5 million in event of non completion

of the loan by 13th October 1934.

The instructions are.

DRYDEN.

UGANDA RAILWAY

Kampala, Uganda
KAMPALA, 12th September, 1924
Kampala, Uganda

Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. regarding the proposed increase of the minimum pay for signallers and train clerks. I am glad to hear that you are in favor of the proposed increase and that you are in favor of bringing the minimum pay for these staff within the scope of the new leave rules which have effect from 1.7.1924. Under the rules previously in force the minimum pay laid down which staff must be in receipt of for the rules to be applicable, was Shs: 120/- and the minimum pay for signallers and train clerks was also 120/- which brought them within the scope of these rules. The

minimum pay for signallers and train clerks is now Shs: 150/- and I am glad to hear that you are in favor of bringing the minimum pay for these staff within the scope of the new leave rules which have effect from 1.7.1924. Under the rules previously in force the minimum pay laid down which staff must be in receipt of for the rules to be applicable, was Shs: 120/- and the minimum pay for signallers and train clerks was also 120/- which brought them within the scope of these rules. The

My recommendation to increase the minimum of the scale for signallers and train clerks is in order to bring this class of staff within the scope of the new leave rules which have effect from 1.7.1924. Under the rules previously in force the minimum pay laid down which staff must be in receipt of for the rules to be applicable, was Shs: 120/- and the minimum pay for signallers and train clerks was also 120/- which brought them within the scope of these rules. The

PHIN ADDRESS
AYS, NAIROBI

TO
D. NO. 8. V.

PHONE No. 17.

By please quote ref.
and date.

UGANDA RAILWAY

42

General Manager's Office,

NAIROBI, 15th September, 1922

East Africa Colony.

minimum pay under the new rule ~~shall~~ be 140/- so that if the scale of pay, as at present ~~shall~~ be adhered to, these men will not participate in leave ~~and~~ they have been employed for at least two years. A ~~great~~ deal of hardship will therefore be caused to members of the staff who have hitherto been within the provision of the leave rules but a revision of salary come below the min- ~~imum~~ pay now laid down. My desire to raise the minimum pay for ~~the~~ grade is further strengthened by the fact that at a large number of stations, signallers are often called upon to perform ~~very~~ time duties as Assistant Goods Clerks and in many cases complaints have been made that two men of equal service and experience who are performing practically the same class of work are on account of difference in grade unequally treated in regard to pay and leave conditions.

4. The need for the proposed new grade of Inspecting ~~steward~~ has been brought about by the heavy increase in the Catering work owing to the opening of new lines &c and the consequent need for extra supervision. A post of Assistant Catering Manager was previously in existence but this was abolished last year on the grounds of economy. The present needs of the Catering Department will be more economically met by the creation of this new grade than by reviving the post of Assistant Catering Manager.

5. I should be glad if these proposals can be approved by His Excellency the Governor and be brought into force immediately subject to the covering sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies being obtained. Any extra expenditure involved is covered by the existing provision under the head of estimate concerned.

C. N. FELLING

GENERAL MANAGER.
UGANDA RAILWAY.

59250/24 Kenya

433

DRAFT.

3 with

13 Nov 1924

(2)

Belvedere
MINUTE.

Sir

- Mr. ~~Price~~ Nov 12
- Mr. ~~Jeffries~~ 12/11
- Mr. ~~...~~
- Sir G. Davis.
- Sir G. Criddle.
- Sir H. Read.
- Sir J. Masterton Smith.
- Lord Arnold.
- Mr. Thomas.

J

I have to act the result
of your conf. des. N° 22
of the 9th of September
conveying my covering
& to inform you that I
sanction for
approve the alterations in
of certain Asiatic staff
the Scales of pay proposed
by the General Manager
of the Uganda Railway

despatch, & the
creation of a new
mode of inspecting
stevedores, with effect
from the 1st of Nov

1923

(Sgd.) L. S. AMERY

KENYA.

No. 1277.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

NAIROBI.

KENYA.

23rd. September, 1924.

C.O.
49110
17/9/24

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith a Form of Particulars required for the computation of pension payable to Mr. D. F. Nazareth, 1st Grade Clerk, Provincial Administration, who has been pronounced unfit for further service in this Colony by a Medical Board held on him at Kisumu on the 13th February, 1924. A copy of the proceedings of the Medical Board is enclosed herewith for your information.

2. Mr. Nazareth's services date from the 1st November, 1900, and he is, therefore, eligible for a pension in respect of twenty three completed years of service, which is computed at Shs. 2,608/20 a year with effect from the 17th June, 1924, inclusive.

3. Pending the receipt of your sanction to the pension recommended, I have authorised the grant of an alimentary allowance to Mr. Nazareth at the rate of Shs. 2,040 a year with effect from the date of his retirement.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant.

GOVERNOR'S DEPUTY.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

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

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,

DOWNING STREET - LONDON, S. W.

Form.
Proceedings.

COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA.

COLONIAL PENSIONS, &c.

Particulars required to be furnished in reference to persons recommended for Superannuation, Compensation or Compaesionate Allowances, or Gratuitids on retirement.

(To fill up this Paper refer to the Instructions in page 1)

43

Name of Applicant **DAVID FRANCIS HAZARETH**
 Office or Situation **FIRST GRADE CLERK**
 Recommended for **A PENSION.** of **Sh.2608/20 a year**
 Service in Years and Months **23 Years, 7 months, 16 Days.**
 Salary or Wages **Actual** **Sh. 6120-00**
 Value of Quarters (10% of Sh.4560) **Sh. 684-00.**
 Total amount of Salary or Wages and Quarters **Sh. 6804-00.**

Reason of retirement **ILL-HEALTH.**

Dates of original and Termination of the several Appointments held by Applicant, with their Emoluments distinguishing Salary from other allowances, and specifying such Allowances.

Date of Appointment	Date of Termination	Emoluments Shs.	Allowances	Nature of Allowances, &c.
by Clerk etc.	1-11-00	31-3-11	1,800 to 2,760.	
Grade Clerk (Sh. 3000)	1-4-11	31-3-12	3,000	
3,120 to Sh.3600 a year	1-4-12	31-3-13	3,120	
	1-4-13	31-3-14	3,240	
	1-4-14	31-3-15	3,360.	
	1-4-15	31-3-16	3,480.	
promoted to Sh.3000 by 30 to Sh.3720 a year.	1-4-16	31-3-17	3,600.	
	1-4-17	31-3-20	3,720.	
Grade Clerk (Sh.4560 by	1-4-20	31-3-21	3,840.	
30 to Sh.6120 a year)	1-4-21	31-3-22	3,960	
	1-4-22	31-3-23	4,080	
	1-4-23	31-7-23	4,200	
Grade Clerk (Sh.4560 by	1-8-23	16-6-24	4,320.	
30 to Sh.6120 a year)				

Statement, if the circumstances warrant it, that the Applicant "has discharged his duties (with diligence and fidelity, to the satisfaction of the Head Officer or Officers of his "Department," to be signed by any two of such Head Officers, if there shall be more than one, or by such Head Officer, if there shall be but one, together with "such a statement as will exhibit the merit, and value, and labour of the services of the Person recommended, embracing as long a period of his public service as can be authentically "stated," and observations as to Special Services, Suspension, Reprimand, &c., with full particulars of any injuries received on duty, or other claims or matters for consideration.

Applicant only worked for four months in this Office.

431

I have no reason to question his fidelity but his diligence suffered from ill health on which account he was in ~~the~~

Witness signed.

E. J. ...
 Lt.-Col.
 Asst. District Commissioner.
 Central Kavirondo District.
 Kisumu, 25th August, 1924.

M. ...
 SENIOR COMMISSIONER NYANZA.
 Kisumu, 25th August, 1924.

Computation by the ...

Identified the Person which may be paid to the Applicant according to the Rules of the Colonial Service amounts to Two thousand Six Hundred and eight Shillings, and twenty cents (Sh. 2,608/20) a year.

Date of 1st Appointment - 1st Nov 1920.

Date of Retirement - 17th June, 1924.

Years, Months, Days.

Actual Service. 23 7 16.

Deduct period of leave without pay. 6 1 9

Balance 17 6 8

Retenable Service. - 21 years.

Basic salary and emoluments - Sh. 630/- a year.

Thereof 28/60ths. - Sh. 2,608/20 a year.

M. ...
 For ...

The Governor, Nairobi.

Instructions.

to Deputy
Danbar

277

DATE

23rd September 1927

RECEIVED

U.S. of S.

U.S. of S.

U.S. of S.

U.S. of S.

Previous Page

Permanently for the use of the
at the [unclear] [unclear]

reference to [unclear] [unclear]

if necessary [unclear]

reference to [unclear]

at [unclear]

The

of 600/6 [unclear]
subject [unclear]
since 191 [unclear] inclusive.

[unclear]

4

KENYA

437

C. O.
50108
24 OCT 24

Date

1279

23rd September 24

Annual Report 1923

PRINTED AS NON-PARLIAMENTARY PUBLICATION.
Colonial Report. Annual No. 1227

Two copies. Points out that the report, being for a comparatively prosperous year, has formerly been made long and exhaustive and future reports will be more condensed. Commends credit is due to Mr. D. M. Logan.

MINUTES

This Report is very full; indeed it has seemed to me much too full for inclusion in the A.R. Report series, and I have suggested the deletion of numerous passages for omission. In addition, there has been a departure from the usual order in which the various subjects are dealt with. The sections on Agriculture, Commerce, and Fisheries are all included between the two parts. The sections on Trade and Approaches have been run together with the attempt to separate the two seems needless. It is a pity that the evident enthusiasm of the compilers

Previous Page

500
59609
- 23

Subsequent Page
NO. 1280 (1st) (2nd) Report
1924 35560
08409/25

Since of the financial detail
(No. 16-19) can, I think,
very well be omitted.

? Let us have a
proof for when.

1914 11 24

I have received the
revisions in blue, Al. cases been
as a he filler has
explained for me
that as he is to be used
tends to be
too difficult in the
view of length.

Print
1914 11 24

Mr. [unclear]
No. 16-19
Proof herein for [unclear]

For authority to publish.
There are a few
queries

A few more capital have been
omitted
on 10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-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THE GOVERNOR'S ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 31st, 1923, ON THE
COAST AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA. *

as in last
report

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GEOGRAPHICAL AND
HISTORICAL NOTE.

The territories comprised in the Colony of Kenya are bounded on the East by the Protectorate of Kenya, or the Indian Ocean; on the North-East by the Tana River, and the South-Western boundary of the Italian sphere; on the North by the Abyssinian frontier; on the West by the Uganda Protectorate and Lake Victoria Nyanza; and on the South by Tanganyika Territory, and includes ^{Certain} adjacent islands between the Rivers Uba and Tana and in the Lake Victoria Nyanza.

The Protectorate of Kenya is bounded on the East by the Indian Ocean; on the North by the Northern branch of the Tana River; on the West by a line following the line of Coast at a distance of 10 sea-miles from high-water mark; and on the South by the Tanganyika Territory. It includes Kau and Kalandu, the Island of Lamu, and the Station of Kismayu with a radius landward of 10 sea-miles, and all adjacent islands between the Rivers Uba and Tana.

The territories now comprised in the Protectorate of Kenya were the subject of many conquests before they were recognized in 1862 by the British, French and German Governments, as part of the dominions of the Sultan of Sansibar. ~~His independence from Muscat dated from an award of recognition made in 1861 by Lord Canning, then Viceroy of India.~~ In December, 1885, the limits of the Sultan's Mainland Dominions were defined by agreement between Great Britain and Germany, at a continuous

but in that year an
Britain and Abyssinia. This boundary has
adjusted from time to time.

In the ~~1887~~ concession of the mainland
Dominions within the British zone, that is to say, the
territories now comprised in the Protectorate of Kenya,
had been granted in 1887 by the Sultan of Zanzibar to an
association of merchants, styled the "British East
Africa Association", for the administration of the
Government of those territories as a sovereign
This Association also extended its
hinterland within the British zone
with various native tribes. On
Association obtained from the British
Charter, under the title of the Imperial
African Company, extending over
Concession from the Sultan of Zanzibar
hinterland; and on October 9th, 1885 the Company received
from the Sultan a fresh concession on substantially the
same terms as that given in 1887, save that the Sultan
was allotted one founder's share in the Company and a
portion of the Company's profits. The Company's posts
were spread through the hinterland and into Uganda
during the first 3 years of its Charter, but on August
20th, 1891, it announced its intention of withdrawing
from Uganda. This announcement was confirmed on May 17th,
1892, and on June 18th, 1894, a British Protectorate over
Uganda was notified, and it is to be remarked here that
up to March 31st 1902 the Protectorate of Uganda included
the
large portion of the territory which is now Kenya Colony

Company withdrew entirely from East Africa, and on July 1st of that year a Protectorate was declared by the British Government, on August 31st, 1896, by means of a public notification that all territories in East Africa then under the protection of Her Majesty, and the Islands of Zanzibar and the State of Uganda, were for the future to be included in one name of the East Africa Protectorate. By agreement between the British and the Sultan's Government, the Company at the time of its surrender of its assets, which agreed to pay to the Sultan's Government the annual sum of £11,000, as well as a sum of £100,000, representing interest on a sum of £200,000 disbursed by the latter for the purchase of the Company's Concession, and for the purchase of its assets.

The whole country there was brought under the operation of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act of 1890, and various Orders in Council were issued between 1897 and 1919 providing for the machinery of government. In 1920, however, those territories in the East Africa Protectorate which lay outside the limits of the Sultan's Dominions were formally annexed to the British Crown, with effect from July 1st, 1920, and named "The Colony of Kenya". The decision of the Privy Council (in the Order in Council 1920) brought the Colony within the scope of the British Settlements Act of 1887, and the issue of a new constitution became necessary, and was effected through the Letters Patent and Royal Instructions bearing date of September 11th, 1920. The territories

Handwritten notes:
Under
the
Sultan

Handwritten notes:
Under
the
Sultan

territories on the Coast rented from the Sultan were proclaimed as the Kenya Protectorate by the Kenya Protectorate Order in Council, 1920, issued under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act of 1890, and the machinery of Government set up in the Colony of Kenya was applied to the Protectorate.

The first Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya was Major General Sir Edward Marthey, K.C.M.G., (now G.C.M.G.) C.B. He was succeeded on December 1st, 1922, by the present Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Robert Thorneycroft, K.C.M.G.

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I. OBSERVA-

The dominant political feature in the history of the year was the decision upon the status of Indians in Kenya embodied in Command Paper No. 1922 dated the 23rd of July, 1923. This question had been a source of contention for a considerable time, and by the beginning of 1923 had become a matter of Imperial policy. In March the Governor was summoned to England to confer on this question with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the European and Indian Communities, with the Secretary of State's approval, appointed delegates to accompany the Governor and represent them in the discussions in England.

~~[It is not necessary to discuss the question at any length in this report.]~~ The history of the various steps which had led to the position in 1923 is set out briefly in the Command Paper ^{to which I have referred} to which I have referred. In respect of political status, it was decided that "having regard to all the circumstances the interests of all concerned in Kenya will be best served by the adoption of a Communal system of representation."

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Five seats on Legislative Council were allotted to the Indian Community and one seat to the African Community all on an elective basis. An enquiry was to be set up regarding Indian representation on the Municipal Council of Nairobi. Segregation in townships was to be abolished; and while the reservation of the highlands for Europeans was maintained, the temporary reservation of land in the lowland outside the limits of native occupation and requirements was promised for Indians. It was stated that "it is to be ascertained by experience what demand there is for agricultural land on the part of Indians and suitable guarantees of their intention to develop the land themselves." As regards immigration, it was made clear that the Immigration Laws of Kenya had no racial basis. It is to be recorded, and regretted, that the Government decided to retire from participation in the proceedings of the Legislative Council.

omit here

The decisions rested on the broad basis of British trusteeship for the African, and it is clearly recorded that the primary duty of the Colonial Government is the advancement of the Africans.

It is necessary definitely to record the Government's opinion that the interests of the African and native must be paramount, and that if, and when, these interests and the interests of the immigrant race should conflict, the former should prevail. It is further stated that the Act of Annexation in 1920 "in no way derogates from this fundamental conception of the duty of the Government to the Native Races in the Uganda Protectorate, so in the Kenya Colony the

A large number of natives has been engaged and trained as Veterinary Scouts to detect outbreaks of cattle disease, supervise quarantine areas, and to give instructions in better methods of ghee production, and the preparation of hides and skins.

The headway made in the control of disease is shown by a few figures.

Minister	Rinderpest Inoculations,	13,061
Chief	Contagious Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia,	32,000
Inspector	Inspected.	
Assistant	Inspected.	

A striking illustration of the change which is gradually coming over the life of the native was seen in January of 1924, when the

Annual Show was held in Nyanga.

The show was attended by about 25,000 natives.

Exhibits of stock of different kinds were shown and about 650 exhibits of produce and some 600 exhibits

in the Arts and Crafts section were sent in by natives of the district. Mention is made

of the Show in this Report because it was the culmination of efforts made during the year under review.

Other shows followed, and will be noticed in the next Annual Report.

The conditions of the Livestock industry remained stagnant, unfortunately, during 1923, but it is still hoped that the establishment of Canned Meat Factories will not be long delayed.

Considerable progress was made in the medical work in Native Reserves during the year. The total number of in-patients treated at hospitals during 1923 was 32,229, as against 37,384 in 1922,

but the number of out-patients increased from 165,528 to 245,554 owing to the greater use made of the

sub-dispensaries in charge

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by a few figures.

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Chief	Contagious Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia,	32,000

inspected.
amount, etc

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but the number of out-patients increased from 365,598 to 345,554 owing to the greater use made of the 26 sub-dispensaries in 1923.

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but the number of out-patients increased from 165,508 to 245,554 owing to the greater use made of the 16

charge of African Dressers, at which 110,509 patients were treated. No new General Hospitals were opened in 1923, but some idea of the extent of the activities of the Doctors in charge of these African Hospitals is obtained by a glance at the figures of the 3 essentially Native Reserve Stations and in order to show how the work has expanded, comparative figures for 1922 are also given.

In-patients. See Out-Patients. Out-Dispensaries and treated by Medical Officers on tour.

	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.
Chuka	4,470	3,757	552	1,775	Included under out patients	5,672
Kisii	5,624	2,795	3,565	2,306		22,811
Kakamega	2,179	1,105	27,071	9,271		28,017

There was a great extension of the Medical campaign against Lassa. 64,344 cases were treated, compared with 24,233 in 1922, and this increase has been made possible by the more frequent tours of Medical Officers and, in the Fort Hall District, by the stationing at the out-Dispensaries of African Dressers specially trained to give injections of Bismuth. The expansion of this campaign was facilitated by the perfection and use of extremely inexpensive substitutes for Novarsenobillon, and there has resulted a most marked and welcome change in the attitude of ~~the~~ Natives to the European Doctor. Whereas formerly the Doctor and the Hospital were feared, now Natives have gained confidence from the knowledge that thousands of their fellows have been quickly cured of a wide-spread crippling disease.

THAS
12

2 microscopical
and lines

ordinary ~~microscopical~~ and other examinations
required in the routine work of a Hospital.

Attention is directed to the action
taken to reduce darkness ~~Nati. Order~~ by
Department of the Sugar Ordinance, 1923, the
purpose of which is explained later in the
of this Report on ~~the~~

Though ~~in the~~ there was a ~~diff~~ ~~conce~~ of ~~plague~~
staff of plague, ~~it~~ was ~~clear~~ that ~~the~~
of the ~~pre~~ reading, and ~~of the~~ ~~plague~~
possibly ~~develop~~, it ~~may~~

and tr ~~of~~ plague will ~~grow~~. Further ~~into~~
and Europ ~~into~~ the epidemiology of plague is necessary.

Vaccine is now ~~plac~~ ~~in~~ the ~~laboratory~~
gical Laboratory, ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~result~~, and the
inoculated ~~method~~ result, and the
usual methods of ~~the~~ ~~plague~~ ~~was~~ prosecuted.
A small outbreak ~~of~~ ~~plague~~ ~~occurred~~
of the Coast, ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~cases~~ were
found in ~~the~~ ~~Reserve~~

The incidence of pneumonia during 1923
is for remark. The figures from ~~the~~ ~~sources~~
outside the Reserves show that 1223 cases were
treated, of which 385 terminated fatally, a
percentage 31.5% included in these are the figures
from the Usin Gishu Railway where, owing to
climatic

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climatic and other conditions the incidence and mortality were higher than elsewhere. In the total of cases 746 were admitted during the months July to October, and it seems that in that period the disease was unusually prevalent throughout the country.

to visit
H

Though many more natives applied for treatment for leprosy in 1923, it is not considered that this disease is extending; but rather that confidence in Government ~~in Government~~ doctors is increasing. During the year, 236 cases were reported, compared with 81 in 1922: the bulk of this increase occurred in Chuka, Kisii, and Kalaraga.

to visit

Accommodation for leprose has been provided at these stations. There are also leper settlements at Malindi and Lamu in which 48 and 8 lepers are resident. ~~Treatment by the combination of Eucalypti Extract of Chaul-mogra oil with intravenous injections of the oil according to Harper's method is proved the most satisfactory of the methods and has yielded the most conclusive results.~~

to visit
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The public money available in 1923 was insufficient for the institution of any ambitious schemes of sanitary improvements but progress on modest lines has been made, more specially in the provision of improved quarters for Natives in Towns. In Nairobi the Corporation and the Railway have commenced the erection of well-built ranges of dormitories of permanent construction, but funds are not yet available for a complete scheme.

Meanwhile

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The Budget for 1923 was framed so as to provide for a Surplus balance of Revenue over Expenditure of £27,634, and if it had proved possible to limit expenditure to the sanctioned Estimates the year would have ended most satisfactorily, with a surplus of £125,000, as the actual revenue exceeded that estimated by £54,785, and as from Extraordinary Charges there was a saving on estimated expenditure of £2,721. Heavy charges which had not been foreseen, and which were of non-recurring nature had however, been met, and this amounted to £425,325, the amount which was added into the large deficit

of the Colony's Assets and Liabilities. At December 31st, 1922, was registered of £190,844. The actual revenue over the estimate was £54,785, the revision in the Customs Tax, and operating throughout the year, Duties, Taxes, etc., due to the closer trade, especially in the Ukamba and Nyasa, combined with increased prosperity amongst the natives. The net excess was £57,096, though the actual excess of Hut Tax collected over estimate was £74,725, and in Miscellaneous receipts (122,456) for the sales of purchased ivory were much more lucrative than was anticipated, and further, a sum of £10,325 was recovered from Uganda, Nyasaland, and Tanganyika Territory in respect of Military expenditure during the year 1920-21.

There were at the same time shortages of revenue under 6 Heads of Revenue, amounting to £107,481. The largest shortage was under "Reimbursements" £51,240, and this was due principally to the fact that only £100,461 was found to be debitables in regard to interest charges against the £5,000,000 Loan, and

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R. CLIFTON GRANNUM,
 Treasurer,
 Nairobi, 12th July, 1924.

107,541	13	48
1,539,446	13	72
190,844	12	41
1,837,832	18	71

R. CLIFTON GRANNUM,
 Treasurer,
 Nairobi, 12th July, 1924.

Examiner
 M. A. VAN DE VELDE,
 Auditor.

December 31st, 1924.

M. A. VAN DE VELDE,
 Auditor.

Particulars	Receipts	Expenditure	Total Expenditure	
			During 1923	Up to 31-12-23
1. Kilindini Harbour Works	5,150	160,000	165,150	1,430
2. Uasin Gishu Railway	20	13,164	13,184	0
3. Repayment to His Majesty's Government purposes	1,793,317	1,103,912	689,405	0
4. Repayment to Railway & Stationery Expenses in connection with Stores for Railway and Stationery	600,000	600,000	0	0
5. Payment of Interest	497,635	100,461	598,096	90
6. Expenses of Issue and Redemption	507,000	454,460	51,540	16
Total	3,400,000	3,400,000	3,400,000	486

comparatively minor difficulty of ascertaining the respective **467**
 trade of each country. It will be recalled that in 1922
 an Ordinance was enacted to revise the method of division of
 Customs Revenue between Kenya and Uganda: it provides that
 there should "be payable annually to the Government of Uganda
 a sum which bears the same proportion to the net revenue
 collected by the Customs Department as the total net duty
 collected on goods imported into or exported from Uganda
 bears the net total duty collected." Consequently, the
 greatest care is now taken to ascertain the quantity and value
 of goods imported through Kenya for consumption in Uganda, and
 similarly the quantity and value of domestic exports originating
 from Uganda: and although complete accuracy is not claimed,
 it was possible to extract a fairly approximate indication
 of the separate trade of the two countries.

The 1924 trade imports (excluding Government imports,
 bullion, and parcels post) amounted to £4,045,045, plus
 £3,130,674 imports for consumption in Kenya and Uganda plus
 £914,391 re-exports, which, with the importation by parcels
 post of articles to the value of £212,778, gives the figure
 of £4,257,843 quoted above. An analysis of the imports for
 consumption in Kenya and Uganda gives a total of £1,249,528
 for Uganda, and of £1,881,126 for Kenya. A similar analysis of
 the domestic exports trade discloses a trade of £2,431,477
 from Uganda, and of £1,504,955 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. They are however, sufficiently accurate
 to show that the export trade of Kenya is but in its infancy.

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(The former indicates an increase in the acreage harvested from 13,896 to 15,135, and the latter record the transport of 2,459 tons of local wheatmeal as against that of 562 tons in 1922.)

4) Tea

There are signs of activity in the local growth of tea. The local ~~assumption~~ is at present almost entirely dependent on imported tea: the quantity imported this year showed a slight decrease and realized 4822 cwts. valued at 37,460. Experiments in tea planting have been undertaken locally chiefly in Ngazda - and 6 tons were moved on the Railway during the year. The market is not unattractive, and is capable of very considerable extension, owing to the readiness of natives for when the crop produces it.

European representatives of one of the well-known tea companies visited Kenya with a view to taking up land for its cultivation, but by the end of the year had taken no definite action.

5) Salt

The possibilities of producing salt locally occupied attention during the year, but without definite results, though at the time of writing renewed interest is being manifested. The value of the import of salt in 1923 was £12,928, of which 55% came from Italian East Africa, and the remainder from Egypt and Arabia. There is reason to expect that salt sufficient for the local market could be produced locally, as the climate on the Coast at and North of Lamu is the same as that of Italian East Africa.

6) Fuel Oil

Before leaving the scrutiny of the import trade, the increase in the importation of Fuel Oil during 1923 from 2,499,827 gallons in 1922 to 3,558,236 gallons, should be noted. It is still the case that the bulk of this import is re-exported as fuel for ships using Kilindini Harbour, but the increase may in no small measure be attributed to the fact that by the end of 1923 all locomotives on the Railway between Kilindini and Voi, a distance of 104 miles,

33

7. Motor vehicles and bicycles.

472 31.

burning oil. ~~At~~ Finally, the figures for the import of motor vehicles exemplify the necessity of motor transport in this young country of great distances and undeveloped communications. During the year, 309 motor-cars, 66 motor-lorries and tractors, 345 motor-cycles, were imported at a cost of £78,442 with accessories to the value of £29,408.

Of this trade Kenya's share was £47,801 worth of motor-cars and accessories, and £6,744 worth of motor-cycles and accessories. An unestimated value of the £9,700, which was spent on motor-cycles and tractors; further the import of motor fuel doubled itself in 1923, and 684,678 gallons out of the quantity imported for home consumption were consumed in Kenya. The number of motor-cars and cycles registered in Kenya at the end of 1923 was 2865, and with increase in licences issued being

the number of motor-vehicles in the European population. Evidence of the growing fondness for motor-cars is shown in the importation of 2761 motor-cars in 1923. 50% of the money spent, £24,100, came from the various countries though the natives of Uganda are larger buyers (than those of Kenya).

EXPORTS

It is as briefly as possible on the chief features of the export trade, it is convenient to include remarks on the natural development which has occurred in the production of various raw materials.

The chief export is Cotton, which originates almost entirely from Uganda. In amount this export was 395,095 cwt, the declared value of which was £2,163,253. Uganda was credited with the sum of £2,090,750, and Kenya with but £3,026 (the balance of £69,477 being re-exports from Tanganyika Territory and Belgian Congo). Kenya is, however, setting itself to the cultivation of cotton. The areas in which this crop will grow are limited, as the necessary low altitude combined with suitable soil, humidity and warmth, is found only round the shores of the Kavirondo Gulf and the neighbouring shores of Lake Victoria Nyanza in the South and North Kavirondo Districts, and in certain parts of the Embu district, and at the -

supervises the cultivation of the crop, its operation is not harsh.

Coffee

471

The second largest export is coffee. The quantity exported in 1923 was 335,497 cwts., of which 32 cwts. was "prepared coffee" - an increase of 33,127 cwts. on the 1922 output, and of £215,879 on the value of that year's crop, the 1923 value being £760,633. The distribution of the crop was as follows:-

From Kenya	- 139,028 cwts.	valued at	£491,181
	32 "	"	" 235 (prepared)
Uganda	- 45,372 "	"	" 199,716.

Re-exports

51,065	"	139,501
<u>235,497</u>		<u>760,633</u>

The export of Kenya and Uganda produce shows an increase of 43% on the 1922 figures of quantity, and of 64% on the relative value. The year was thus a very satisfactory one for the growers. As usual, the largest buyer was the United Kingdom. 8,890 acres were brought under cultivation, chiefly in the Thika, Kyambere and Trans-Zoia districts, and at the end of the year there were in all 52,243 acres under coffee, of which 26,777 were in bearing.

It may be noted that an import of £154,716 worth of Coffee appears in the lists of imports. This coffee came from Tanganyika Territory, and was subsequently re-exported. It would under former conditions, have appeared in the table of "Transit imports," but from January 1st, 1923, a modified system of inter-protectorate free trade was adopted, under which the produce of Tanganyika Territory is admitted into Kenya or Uganda free of duty, and though such goods are intended for Export from Kilindi, they appear in this year's Customs' figures as Imports and also as Re-exports.

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The

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supervises the cultivation of the crop, its operation is not harsh.

Coffee

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The second largest export is coffee. The quantity exported in 1923 was 235,497 cwts. of which 32 cwts. was "prepared coffee" - an increase of 33,127 cwts. on the 1922 output, and of £215,879 on the value of that year's crop, the 1923 value being £760,633. The distribution of the crop was as follows:-

From Kenya - 139,028 cwts. valued at £491,181
32 " " " 235 (prepared)

" Uganda - 45,372 " " " 149,716.

" Re-exports

51,065	"	"	139,501
235,497	"	"	760,633

The export of Kenya and Uganda produce shows an increase of 43% on the 1922 figures of quantity, and of 64% on the relative value. The year was thus a very satisfactory one for the growers. As usual, the largest buyer was the United Kingdom. 8,890 acres were brought under cultivation, chiefly in the Thika, Kyoga, Mau and Trans-Goja districts, and at the end of the year there were in all 52,249 acres under coffee, of which 26,777 were in bearing.

It may be noted that an import of £154,716 worth of Coffee appears in the lists of imports. This coffee came from Tanganyika Territory, and was subsequently re-exported. It would under former conditions, have appeared in the table of "Transit imports," but from January 1st, 1923, a modified system of inter-protectorate free trade was adopted, under which the produce of Tanganyika Territory is admitted into Kenya or Uganda free of duty, and though such goods are intended for export from Kilindini, they appear in this year's Customs' figures as Imports and also as Re-exports.

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The

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210 commodities, of which 158 were effected in 1923.

The route mileage of lines as at January 1st, 1923, was 776 - of which 67 only are in Uganda, and in the latter part of the year the first two sections (32 miles) of the Uasin Gishu Extension line were completed, and the Voi-Kake Railway (91 miles in length) was purchased from the Imperial Government. On the Uasin Gishu line there were at the end of 1923 100 miles to complete to bring the line to Nairobi, and it is contemplated that this line will be extended to meet with the Busoga Railway, a distance of approximately 160 miles. The extension of the Thika Branch Railway towards Nyeri, as far as the Tana River - 68 miles - begun during 1923, and other branch lines to the extent of 100 miles in Kenya and 100 miles in Uganda, are contemplated; and if the whole programme is approved according to its present schedule, the mileage of the whole Railway system in Kenya and Uganda will be 1410 miles. The Uasin Gishu Railway is being built by Contractors Messrs. Griffiths & Co. under the control of a Resident Engineer appointed by the Consulting Engineers. ~~[but future constructional work will be directly under the control of the Railway Administration.]~~ Work on the Nyeri extension was commenced in 1923, under the direction of the Chief Engineer of the Uganda Railway and his Construction Staff - the actual construction being in the hands of various small contractors for sections of work at prices fixed after tenders had been invited. It is considered that this method will be more economical.

Concurrently with new construction, the main line of the Uganda Railway between Mombasa and Nairobi is being gradually relayed with 80 lb. rails. This will enable a train to be hauled very much in excess of the present loads. The present 50 lb. rails will be used in the proposed new branch lines.

~~In the actual working of the Railway the total~~

480

train and engine mileage run was 2,119,446 miles - an increase of 197,619, or 10% on the 1922 figure. Of this total 367,053 miles was the passenger train mileage. [and it was no mean achievement that of 813 trains run, 706 ran punctually to time, and only 22 trains reached their destination more than 30 minutes late; more especially as the time has been speeded up, and under the new time table a saving of 3 hours 6 minutes has been effected in the up-direction, while in the down direction 3 hours 28 minutes has been saved. The journey from Mombasa to Nairobi now takes 20 hours; and that from Nairobi to Kisumu 18 hours: the respective distances being 350 and 257 miles. Downwards, the two journeys are completed in 19 hours, as far as Nairobi, and from Nairobi to Mombasa 5 minutes less time. The cost of these journeys work out at 26 cents, or 2s. a mile first class, 18 cents or 1s. 6d. a mile 2nd class, and 6 cents or 1/5d. a mile 3rd class. These rates compare very favourably with present day charges on English railways, and, as in England, the bulk of the passenger traffic receipts came from the 3rd class passengers, who in 1923 paid £86,000 out of a total of £169,925 in fares. This sum was received from 576,800 passengers, practically all native - for Italians very seldom, and Europeans never, travel 3rd class - and clearly illustrates the use of the Railway to the natives. First class fares were reduced in 1923 and, though the number of passengers who travelled during 1923 was greater than in 1922, there was a decrease in revenue from this source of £2212- 2527s.

As the native is increasingly the largest traveller on the Railway, so is his importance in the internal economy of the railway growing. He has for years done all the manual labour on the line and in 1923, apart from the labour

employed -

SHIPPING:

The major shipping lines which serve this country from Europe are the Union-Castle, British India Steam Navigation, Messageries Maritimes, Maritima Italiana, Clan Eilerman-Harrison, Holland East Africa and Deutsch Ost Afrika Companies. The last named Company commenced a monthly service to England in June, and the passenger fares are ~~not~~ less than those charged by the ~~Confederate Line~~ ~~the~~ Scandinavian East African Line also make a few calls during the year. To and from India the British India Steam Navigation Company maintained a fortnightly service, as in former years, and the Coastal service of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and that of the British India Steam Navigation Company, continued to operate fairly regularly. The ~~British~~ British India Steam Navigation Company (Messrs. A. M. Veerajee and Company) ceased to operate in April, and ~~that~~ ~~caused~~ the ~~reduction~~ ~~of~~ ~~steamers~~ which visited the ~~ports~~ ~~of~~ ~~Mombasa~~ ~~in~~ ~~1922~~. The total steam tonnage entering the ports amounted to 1,086,938 tons (in 1922 983,218 tons), represented by 540 vessels, as against 666 in 1921; and of sailing vessels the tonnage entered in the Ports was 65,389 tons, represented by 3,352 vessels, as compared with 81,959 tons, and 3,978 vessels in 1921.

On May 31st, 1923, the Port Ordinance, 1922, was applied to the Ports of Mombasa, Kisumu, Lamu, Malindi and Kilifi, and under Rules of the same date port dues became payable at these ports: the revenue from this source amounted to 24,078.

BOARD

W.T.

ROADS:

The roads in the Colony may be grouped in 5 classes - metal roads, of which there are 39 miles, including metalled township roads; formed, drained, bridged and culverted roads, provided with a wearing surface of Murrum, 108 miles; roads similarly formed and drained, etc., but without a Murrum surface, 280 miles; earth roads partially formed, etc., 402 miles; and lastly earth roads provided to a very varying extent with rough or occasionally substantial bridges and culverts and variously graded and drained, especially in hilly country, of these 58 miles were made in 1923, bringing the total mileage of this type up to 2771. There are thus in all 3,600 miles of roads passable for motor traffic during most months of the year.

The maintenance of main thoroughfares is in the hands of the Public Works Department, which allots to the District Road Boards appointed under the Public Travel and Access Roads Ordinance 1920 funds for the upkeep of public roads within their districts; the Boards also settle questions arising in the matter of local Roads of Access.

In Nairobi Township the care of roads was handed over to the Nairobi Corporation as from January 1st, 1923. Government made contributions to the Corporation for the maintenance of both Municipal and Trunk Roads. The figures already given of the number of motor vehicles imported into Kenya indicate the extent of road traffic in this country, and though conditions of travel naturally vary it may be said to be possible during the dry season to go by motorcar almost anywhere in the Colony.

LAND

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Gold was discovered in certain areas of the Masai Native Reserve by prospectors in 1921, but little tangible result was achieved, and it is still doubtful whether these discoveries will prove payable. Towards the end of November, 1922, a new discovery was made near the boundary of the Masai Reserve and the South Kavirondo District, and during the last few days of the year numerous parties of prospectors set out for this area. 450 prospecting licences were issued on August 28 in 1922. An amendment to the Mining Ordinance of 1912 was under consideration when the year closed, and until the amendments can be brought into law, renewals of Sole Prospecting Licences already granted under the 1912 Ordinance have been granted for periods of 6 months: seven of these Licences were issued in 1923.

The Magadi Soda Company went into liquidation, in view to re-construction, during the early part of the year, and consequently, from April to July there was practically no railway traffic in Soda. The total export for 1923 was 31,762 tons, valued at £192,917, of which Japan took 15,519 tons; the 1922 export being 48,710 tons. The Magadi Railway was run at a loss of £5,307 (owing to the reduced traffic) compared with a loss of £250 in 1922.

FOREBODS:

FORESTS:

It is possible only to estimate the ratio of Forest area to ^{of the Colony} total land area in Kenya at 2.08%, which is by comparison with other countries very small. The great bulk of the forests are under Government control and timber cut in them is subject to the payment of Royalties; the Forest Department also sells a certain amount direct to consumers. ~~A necessarily accurate survey has been made of the extent of the activities of the timber traders.~~ Twenty three mills were at work during the year, but only during the latter months were they fully employed, and throughout the year the largest individual concession, the Grogan Licence Forest, turned out very little timber. The total amount of commercial timber cut during the year (on this basis of calculation) was 580,434 cubic feet, of which 57,523 cubic feet were exported, the local trade thus accounted for 522,911 cubic feet, or 10,458 tons. In addition to this consumption of local timber there was an import of 227,949 cubic feet, mostly (196,520 cubic feet) on Government account. ~~It~~ therefore appears that the local output can cope with the local demand, but the trade can only hold its ground financially through the assistance of a 50% ad valorem import duty, which has almost killed the import traffic from overseas. ~~It continues, however, to be the case that local timber is used without being properly seasoned, (and merchants do not follow the usual trade practice of storing and seasoning timber in their yards, possibly because of the capital expense involved.)~~ This is a state of affairs which requires careful examination, and at the time of writing it is receiving attention.

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~~EDUCATION:~~

Facilities for the education of young European boys and girls up to the standard of a middle-grade English schools are afforded in Government Schools at Nairobi, Nakuru and Eldoret, the Eastern College at Kisumu, and at Farm Schools on the Uasin Gishu Plateau. The staff of Masters, Mistresses and Matrons employed at the Government schools for Europeans amounts to 28, and the pupils to 478; the cost to Government of European education being £14,444. (no computation for the ~~cost of~~ ~~the~~ ~~education~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~European~~ ~~children~~).

The children for the most part are between the ages of 7 and 14 years, only approximately 2% being over 14 years. It follows therefore that but a few scholars each year reach the standard of the Cambridge Junior Local and London Matriculation Examinations. [This year 12 candidates were entered for the former, and 3 for the latter, and 2 were entered for the latter examination and being successful].

A considerable activity in the School Committees of the various Indian schools was apparent during the year, and an increase in the number of scholars from 1298 to 1463 was recorded. Of this total number of children 620 attend the Government schools at Nairobi and Mombasa, and the remainder are taught at the 12 assisted and 1 unassisted schools, of which there are 5 at Nairobi, 4 at Mombasa, 2 at Kisumu, and 1 each at Machakos and Naivasha. It is of interest to notice that 8 of these Indian Assisted Schools are girls' schools, with a total roll of 542 girls. Amongst Indians also the large majority (2/3rds) of the scholars are between the ages of 7 and 14, those above 14 years of age amounting to 104, as against 58 below 7.

The net expenditure by Government

EDUCATION:

Facilities for the education of young European boys and girls up to the standard of a middle-grade English schools are afforded in Government Schools at Nairobi, Nakuru and Eldoret, the Kapsen College at Kijabe, and at Farm Schools on the Usambara Plateau. The staff of Masters, Mistresses and Matrons employed at the Government schools for Europeans amounts to 28, and the pupils to 476; the cost to Government of European education being £14,444. (as compared with £2,100 for the African children).

The children for the most part are between the ages of 7 and 14 years, only approximately 2% being over 14 years. It follows therefore that but a few scholars each year reach the standard of the Cambridge Junior Local and London Matriculation Examinations. [This year 125 scholars were entered for the former, and 17 for the latter, and 17 were entered for the latter examination and 10 were successful.]

A considerable activity in the School Committees of the various Indian schools was apparent during the year, and an increase in the number of scholars from 1298 to 1403 was recorded. Of this total number of children 620 attend the Government Schools at Nairobi and Mombasa, and the remainder are taught at the 12 assisted and 1 unassisted schools, of which there are 5 at Nairobi, 4 at Mombasa, 2 at Kisumu, and 1 each at Machakos and Naivasha. It is of interest to notice that 8 of these Indian Assisted Schools are Girls' Schools, with a total roll of 542 girls. Amongst Indians also the large majority (2/3rds) of the scholars are between the ages of 7 and 14, those above 14 years of age being 10%, as against 5% for the Government Schools. The net expenditure by Govern-

ment on Indian Education was £8,000, and the staff employed comprised ^{one} Senior Headmaster, and 25 Indian teachers. The course of study framed in the Indian Schools has been based on the curriculum adopted in the Schools of Bombay and the Punjab. Some difficulties has, however, been experienced in the bi-lingual character of the media of instruction and in the number of sectarian schools, which increases the cost of administration, and various proposals for co-operation were under consideration by the School Committee at the close of the year.

African Education has occupied considerable attention during the year, and though much remains to be done, the year's effort is by no means unsatisfactory. The scope of this effort is reflected in the following figures: - There are in all 832 schools, in which 45,011 pupils receive teaching from 238 Europeans and 1,228 Africans. These figures include every sort of school. The schools in which are managed or controlled by Government number 314, and in these 14,228 pupils are taught the elements of education, and 742 are undergoing vocational training. The expenditure on Arab and Native Education in 1921 was £12,637, and an additional sum of £9865 was distributed as grants to Missions. Too great emphasis is not laid on literary education, and especially in village schools the curriculum has been adjusted to promote the improvement of village life, and whatever occupation the native finds in a village has been made the subject of interest in the village school. The measure to which the training of Africans in the technical schools has succeeded is shown in the sections of this Report dealing with the Railway and Post Office Departments, and while it is of great advantage to the African to be trained for such specialised work, it is of equal - if

its Engineering Branch, pays a contribution to Kenya based on half the cost of the postal and telegraph and telephone operative staff supplied. In return, Uganda is credited with the revenue accruing in her country from Telegraphs and Telephones. This, obviously an ad hoc arrangement, and a closer form of amalgamation, based on more logical grounds, was adumbrated at the end of the year.

The figures given in this Report apply therefore to the services, both of Uganda and Kenya. (Though the Uganda Division retained its own staff, where necessary, as given.) The gross earnings of this Department originating in Kenya amounted out of a total Postal Revenue of £77,253, Kenya contributed £65,788 of Telegraph Revenue, £2,962 out of £41,771, and £7,972 out of a total Telephone Revenue of £10,643.

The amount of mail matter handled by a reduced staff in both countries increased by 1.36%, the total number of letters, postcards, and book-sheets dealt with being 7,808,600, of which 739,908 were under official cover. The total number of parcels handled 127,789, showed an increase of 6.83%; of these 96,200 were either posted or delivered in Kenya; 81,135 parcels were received from abroad, valued at £216,937, of which 60,597 were destined for Kenya.

A feature of the Parcels Service this year was the introduction of a Cash on Delivery Service. Some misgivings were entertained of its success, but the results of the first year's working points to its being increasingly utilized. So far the service extends overseas only to the United Kingdom and from there Kenya received 405 parcels, valued at £1073, and Uganda 211, valued at £420. The local traffic was Kenya 160 parcels (£2321 value) and Uganda 55 parcels (£144 value).

Another useful innovation was that of a Deferred ^{Letter} Telegram Service, which was introduced on November 1st, 1923, and permits of the exchange of telegrams written in plain English or French between Great Britain and Ireland on the one side, and Kenya and Uganda on the other. These telegrams are accepted for transmission on any day, except Sunday, for normal delivery 48 hours after the time of acceptance. The rates are approximately one-quarter of the ordinary rates.

The volume of Money Orders business is exemplified in the following figures:-

Money Orders:

	<u>Issues:</u>		<u>Payments:</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Amount.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Amount.</u>
Kenya	16998	146,961.	10584	118,557.
Uganda	11287	147,636.	5303	58,206.
Total	28285	294,597.	15887	176763.

The average value of Money Orders drawn on the United Kingdom and India was ~~25. 2. 8~~ as compared with ~~26. 4. 00~~ in ~~1922~~ and ~~210. 18. 6~~ * ~~273. 6. 6~~ in ~~1923~~.

The telegraphic Money Orders Service introduced in 1922 was used to a greater degree as it became more familiar, the total value of such orders issued and paid in both Kenya and Uganda being 243,777 for Kenya, and 201,836 for Uganda, as compared with 224,576 and 228,006, respectively, in the preceding year.

Owing to an increase in shipping there was an improvement in the overseas mail service to and from East Africa generally during the year under

CLIMATE

IX

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The rainfall in 1922 over the country as a whole was deficient, though on the coast that was the wettest year on record. In 1923 the rainfall was abundant and well distributed, a fact exemplified no less by the abundance of crops than by the statistics collected at various stations. In the matter of rain, Kenya may be divided into three parts. In the Northern deserts, in Jubaland, in tracts of Tanaland, the rainfall is less than 20 inches a year. The coastal strip, the Vanz and Kikuyu Provinces, have between 40 and 80 inches and the remainder of the country from 20 to 40 inches of rain a year. At the coast the climate is tropical, though the temperature at Mombasa seldom rises above 87° in the shade. Up-country the heat is seldom intense, and in the cold season fires at night are welcome. Throughout the country the direct actinic ray compels the wearing of helmets or terei hats from 8 a.m. to 4-50 p.m.

E. F. D.

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19 Dec 1924

Sir

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of the Col & Prot^s for 1923
which has been printed
& published

- Sir G.
- Sir G.
- Sir J. ... Aeron Smith.
- Lord Arnold.
- Mr. Thomas.

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State, in respect of the library
and other things.

Warkamba
Library

KENYA.

No. 1282.



J.
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
KENYA

13th September, 1934.

C.O.
49114

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith a petition with enclosures from Messrs. Abdulali Jivaji and Company of Mombasa concerning a plot situated in the Mombasa Reserve near Machakos, formerly held by them, together with a relative report submitted by the District Commissioner, Machakos.

Petition:
Report:

2. Plot No. 2962/4 of about 2½ acres was granted to Indians in 1907 for a period of ten years for the purpose of growing vegetables to supply the Township some two miles distant. In course of time, however, these plots developed into a Trading Centre where grain, purchased and sown, manufactured into sugar cane, was sold to the surrounding natives. Therefore, the leases expired in 1917. New conditions were imposed in the new agreement and the plots were subsequently held on a yearly lease. A copy of this lease is attached to the petition. In May 1920 this plot was transferred by the holder, an Indian named Natha Gopal to the petitioners Abdulali Jivaji and Company. The District Commissioner, Machakos, subsequently found that the conditions attaching to the plot under the agreement as regards the keeping of cattle, and the cultivation

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

J. H. THOMAS, P.G., M.P.,

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,

BOWLING STREET, LONDON, S. W. 1.

6. Our solicitors, Messrs. Shalaby & Schwartz, were given to understand in the interview they had at the Land Office, Nairobi, that although the Government had served us with a notice to quit, the Government will not enforce it and we shall have the possession of the above property.

7. In spite of the assurances given by the Government and our solicitors, the District Commissioner, Nairobi, on the expiration of the period mentioned in the notice to quit, took possession of the above property from us and handed it to an African Indian by named Ruda Mwangi.

8. When this property was taken back from us by the District Commissioner Mwangi, who was acting in accordance with the instructions of the then District Commissioner, there was a heavy crop of sugar cane, 10000 lbs. of the above property and there were also many other vegetables which yielded to us annually a net sum of Shs. 750/-.

9. The action of taking back the above property from us in spite of the assurances given to us by the Government above, and without giving us an opportunity of applying to the Government our position in order to obtain our understanding which may have been put to us, has been a hardship upon us and has resulted upon us a loss of about £300/- in the least over and above our labour in developing this piece of land.

10. It may be mentioned here that during the term we held the above piece of land we had duly complied with the various terms and conditions set down in the Original Occupation License, and did not cause anything whereby the Government may find an opportunity to raise a complaint against us.

11. It seems to us that by taking back the land from us in the manner stated above a great injustice has been done to us by the British Government; and we therefore put the whole facts of this case before the Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

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OFFICE	OF THE
SECRETARY	GENERAL
LONDON	

Secretary, who replied showing his inability to do anything in order to give us back the above property, snatched from us by the government of Kenya.

12. From this incident it appears to us that there is no safety whatsoever in having lands under temporary Occupation Licenses; and if no justice will be done herein by you the Temporary Occupation Licenseholders will not be tempted to develop and cultivate the lands held under such licenses, and thus the Revenue of the Colony of Kenya will seriously be decreased.

13. It will be seen from the enclosed correspondence that we were ready to explain our position; that we were ready to enter into a fresh agreement, if so desired by the Government of Kenya, with the Government with reasonable terms and conditions. In spite of this, which view harasses us and also with a view to unjustly penalize the Government snatched away this piece of land and gave the same to another Indian named above to reap the advantage and fruit of our labour.

14. We have therefore to request you to kindly cause enquiries to be made herein and instruct the Governor to hand over back this piece of land to us and thus do justice to us.

we have the honour to be,

sir,

Your most obedient humble servants,

Abdully Jivajee & Co

(i.e. ABDULLY JIVAJEE & CO)

Secretary, who replied showing his inability to do anything in order to give us back the above property, snatched from us by the Government of Kenya.

12. From this incident it appears to us that there is no safety whatsoever in having lands under Temporary Occupation Licenses; and if no justice will be done herein by you the Temporary Occupation Licenseholders will not be tempted to develop and cultivate the lands held under such licenses, and thus the Revenue of the Colony of Kenya will seriously be decreased.

13. It will be seen from the enclosed correspondence that we were ready to explain our position; not only that but we were ready to enter into a fresh agreement, if so desired by the Government of Kenya, with the Government with reasonable terms and conditions. In spite of this, with a view to harass us and also with a view to unjustly penalize the Government snatched away this piece of land and gave the same to another Indian named above to reap the advantage and fruit of our labour.

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We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servants,

Abdullah Jivasee & Co

(i.e. ABDULLAH JIVASEE & CO)

AMERICA PRODUCTIONS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C.
Date: [illegible]
To: [illegible]
From: [illegible]

Office of the Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535
Telephone: [illegible]
Teletype: [illegible]

RE: [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

RECORD OFFICE



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(Signed) L. S. AMERY

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KENYA

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Denham

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DATE

24 September 1924

REGULATION :-

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Honourable,
The Colonial Secretary

Coast Production & Trade

Notice to vacate

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represent

such as

to

wrote to the Secretary

Part I

by Mr. Amisworth

situation generally.

Part II - pp. 4

the report of a local

on the general direction

action can usefully

to improve matters.

Part III - pp. 13-23 - contains detailed

recommendations (presumably by
Mr. Amisworth Dickson) for encouraging
agriculture & industry.

Part IV - pp. 24-26

Subsequent Paper

RECEIVED

Handwritten signature/initials

522
J.

KENYA.

No. 1289.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE
- NAIROBI,
KENYA.

24th September, 1924.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit copies of a Report on Coast Production and Trade together with a memorandum showing action taken at the meetings.

Report:
Memorandum

1. It is the case that considerable attention has been paid to the question of Coast production and trade and further progress has been made in carrying out the recommendations of the report. I have spent a considerable time recently on the Coast and shall be at Mombasa for three weeks in the near future. It has been possible to deal individually with many points mentioned in the Report, ~~and~~ the execution of ^{the} complete scheme must necessarily depend ~~largely~~ on the financial position of the Colony.

3. With regard to the medical and agricultural services, provision has been made in the estimates for 1925 for an additional Medical Officer for the Coast, and one of the three Senior Agricultural Supervisors who has recently arrived from England and who has experience in and knowledge of tropical agriculture, is now stationed at Mombasa.

4. Tenders for working salt deposits at Mombasa and Lamu are being invited.

5. Rules under the Forest Ordinance which are calculated to

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

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

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,

DOWNING STREET, LONDON, S. W.,

PART I.The Present Situation.

- A. Climate
- B. Migration of Population.
- C. Lack of Markets.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

Before exploring the means of reviving trade on the Coast it is desirable to consider the present situation and ascertain what causes may have contributed to existing conditions.

Reliable evidence proves that some 25 or 30 years ago the Coast enjoyed a very important overseas trade; it was dependent on the strategy of South Arabia while all building in the cities of the Western Coast of the Persian Gulf depended on the supplies of berberies out in the Mangrove swamps of East Africa. Broadly speaking the basis of agricultural prosperity can be traced to changes in climate, and I propose to examine briefly these points with regard to the situation prevailing there.

There is no doubt that a steady process of desiccation is in progress on the East Coast. Wells which supplied the needs of some 3,000 to 4,000 inhabitants have dried or become salt, while lakes and ponds have disappeared. This is especially noticeable in the Sabei Valley and in the Northern Coast and Islands of the Lamu District.

That this desiccation is due to decrease in rainfall seems unlikely. Comparing the first five years recorded 1876/1880 with the last 1898/1902 we find the average 54.79 and 48.86 respectively; we may conclude therefore that while certain desiccation has affected the grouping of population

the rainfall, although less, has not decreased sufficiently to materially affect the agricultural potentialities of the Coast.

MIGRATION OF POPULATION.

Abolition of slavery, recruitment for military purposes during the late war and heavy taxation are the principal causes of the migration of the Coast population. Generous but unsupplied legislation in suddenly divorcing masters and retainers produced a limited class with a small amount of capital instead of labour and with no education to apply the funds to obtain the latter. The result was that the capital was rapidly dissipated and large areas of valuable plantations and arable land reverted to the bush. Against the very freedom was the inability of the natives and fatherless, they lacked the responsibilities of life, their children drifted to the towns.

Recruitment for the Carrier Corps has exercised a powerful influence on the Coast Natives. A Conservator who grew up at home by nature he, by his unforced wanderings with the Military, realized that other parts of the country possessed attractions and offered an easier life than his father's village, and considerable numbers only returned to rest a short while and then migrated again.

LACK OF MARKETS.

Lack of organization has been responsible for the failure to win new markets. Co-operation is not understood by the native and the large producers having disappeared the small individual landholder is left to the mercies of the local buyer. The foregoing are in my opinion the primary points to which attention should be

REPORT OF DISCUSSION HELD BETWEEN A SELECT COMMITTEE
OF THE MOMBASA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, THE HON. COMMISSIONER
OF CUSTOMS, AND THE ACTING SENIOR COMMISSIONER, COAST.

This Committee, selected by the Chamber of Commerce and representatives of the Trading and Planting interests of the Coast, has discussed with the Hon. The Commissioner of Customs and the Acting Senior Commissioner, various suggestions for the revival of Coastal trade and the increase of native production.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MARKETS FOR NATIVE PRODUCE.

We are of the opinion that the first measure to be undertaken is the establishment of markets for native produce. Under present conditions it may be said that the more a native produces the less return he receives. This is attributable to the fact that the individual native cannot place his produce in any but a local market, and therefore production beyond a certain point is to his own detriment. This is further emphasized by the pressure exercised in the collection of tax by Government as soon as the harvest is reaped.

To pay his tax the native is forced to sell and the more abundant the crop the more he has to dispose of to meet his liabilities. Co-operative effort among natives is difficult nor is to be expected that large buyers can afford to enter into individual negotiations for small quantities of produce.

We are of the opinion that the acceptance of Native Land and Poll Tax in grain would solve these difficulties and lead to the establishment of large markets. The calculation of harvest prospects by District Officers can seldom be sufficiently accurate to justify negotiations with large buyers, but

general conditions may be prophesied. Acting on this information and basing its calculations on the buying prices in Mombasa, Zanzibar, and other markets, Government would advise its District Officers of the rate at which grain produce could be accepted. This information, with previous of place and period of collection would be published by the District Officers.

Under this scheme the native will get a better return for his labour which should, and it is anticipated will, stimulate him to greater effort while the burden of taxation will be less irksome. Government will be the gainer by the increased acceleration and facility in collection. It is realized that there is a certain element of risk to Government, but it is believed the scheme will decrease in revenue if it continues.

Furthering the subject further, it is reasonably certain that native coast grown grain will be sent any those of the Benadir Coast, Somaliland, Arabia, and it is with due regard to this further important fact that the following final resolution was unanimously passed:-

"THAT Government be asked, as a trial, to accept grain (Maize, Sim Sim, Rice, and Mtama) in payment of Native Hut and Poll Tax at the Ports of Lamu, Malindi, Kilifi and Vanga, and that the maize grading Ordinance should not apply to Maize shipped to the Benadir Coast, Somaliland, Arabia, and the Persian Gulf."

The alternative of payment is left, of course, to the native but it is confidently believed that the majority will avail themselves of payment in kind and that within a very short time of the harvest there will be definite stocks of sufficient importance at each of the aforementioned ports to attract the interest of large buyers. In addition to this, records could be made of the purchasable balance still remaining with individual cultivators. While we are certain that the establishment of better markets will stimulate the native to

This same argument applies in even a greater degree to itinerant Traders who at present are liable to a fixed fee of Sh.120/- per annum (10/- per month).

Representations have been made as to the handicap and hardships on traders by the present scale licences which are divided in 2 classes only, i.e., stocks up to 3000/- 30/- and over 3000/-, and it is urged that a revision of fees on a sliding scale should be considered, if there is any insuperable objection to this that an intermediary fee of 150/- should be instituted for traders holding stocks of between 3000/- and 10,000 in value.

There are many traders on the Coast whose normal stocks do not exceed 3000/-.. The purchaser of grain, however, may temporarily double this amount but in order to deal with the extra stock he has to pay another 150/- (1/2 year's licence @ 300/-..)

MORTGAGE OF UROPS TO TRADER.

Mr. Dickson submitted a statement with regard to the condition of indebtedness to traders in which were almost all the credit natives. The matter was discussed with interest and unanimity. The opinion of the Committee is that this is a subject for which legislation is most difficult and that probably the cure for this evil lies in establishing better markets and keener competition among buyers of native produce.

DEPRECIATION BY SABOONS, PIGS, AND OTHER PESTS.

The pests which make things unbearable for the uprooted cultivators are legion from elephants to rats, and from buffaloes to blight. For these it is impossible to legislate but the ever present baboon and pig are the real scourge of the country. It is difficult for the individual cultivator to protect his crops but there are natives who at present are of no economic value to the country such as the Wa-Boni and Wa-Mania who might play a useful part in protecting crops if Government offered a

small reward for every baboon skull, pig, or tail brought in. Incidentally this would lead to some control of these tribes, and a proportion of the rewards given would return to Government in the form of increased tax.

ASSISTED IMMIGRATION FROM ARABIA, AND ALLOTMENT OF LAND FOR INDIAN AGRICULTURISTS

Mr. Dickson, referring to the lack of population in the Lema District, suggested that immigrants from South Arabia might be encouraged to take up land for development provided assistance was given by Government in the matter of ship passages. It was contended that the Shih of the Hadramut Arabs had proved themselves a valuable asset to this country. The Hon. Sheikh bin Salim did not consider the scheme atractive, and after some discussion it was decided that no recommendation should be made with regard to introducing new population at present. We confidently hope that the Government will accept and put into effect the proposals. We have no doubt that the resultant increased wellbeing of the native cultivators will attract them to their villages again these who are at present seeking out a precarious and exotic existence in Kambassa and other towns.

TRANSPORT.

The acceptance of the Indian rupee will in all probability cause a revival in the foreign dhow trade which, providing transport to the most suitable markets for native grain, will strengthen as native production increases.

The Coastal dhow trade which has suffered from the competition of small steamers for the last two years should with the disappearance of the latter come into its own again. The crisis which applies to all other shipping applies to dhows, i.e., if there is freight there will be the vessels to cater for it.

The improvement of roads has been carefully considered but

SPECIAL ACTION RECOMMENDED FOR ENCOURAGEMENT OF
AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY.

AGRICULTURE.

Native Agriculture on
four classes:

- A. Maize, Millet, and Sim Sim.
- B. Rice.
- C. Coconuts
- D. Tobacco, Beans, etc.

MAIZE, MILLET, SIM SIM AND TOBACCO.

Distribution of good grades of maize
first measure. Free distribution is not advised
every facility should be given for natives to buy
at first. The better prices obtained for the crop
from this seed will provide incentive to purchase

RICE.

Rice cultivation can be revived by simple irrigation
works. Approximately 3,200 acres on the Umba, 20,000 on the
Sabaki irrespective of land needed still remains undeveloped,
and an unlimited area on the Tana River could be brought under
cultivation by irrigation scheme which should not cost more
than 2/- per acre.

The following is an extract from a report on the Tana
River district by Mr. Mason:-

"The most paying crop is Rice, and it can be grown in
the long rains anywhere between Masebubu and Kaa. In the
short rains (Kilimo) it can be grown anywhere in that area, but
from Ngaa to Garsen and again from Hala to Masebubu are very
beautiful areas, and an alternative crop should be provided.
The most obvious is Beans, but chillies also are worth consider-
ing.

"among individual villagers, whoever should undertake to plant
"it; but in the meantime communal labour is the only practi-
"able way of dealing with it.

"I am distinctly of the opinion that these works have
"great educational value both to the natives and to the Officer
"supervising and that every effort should be made to keep the
"goodwill of the Elders towards them. But there is a danger
"that an over-enthusiastic Headman may do a thing to the
"detriment of production. I therefore should not advocate any
"considerable extension of the scheme until the results at
"these two places can be seen.

"The fairly extensive shamba at Ngao has a different
"purpose. These people are notoriously lazy, and are very
"much in arrears with their Hut Tax. The idea is to get
"them to work under supervision until they are tired of doing
"hard work for themselves.

EMBANKMENTS

Perhaps even more important than the trenching of
"shambas is the question of embankments along the river. It
"is surprising how easy it is to keep back the water by little
"embankments near the river bank, and how difficult it is to
"keep it back by quite large embankments built further back.
"Once the water has lost its direction it will silt through
"anything.

"The moral is that anyone having a shamba at a little
"distance from the river cannot keep the flood water off by
"embankments, while the man in front of him, whose shamba is on
"the actual bank could do it quite easily. And so the man on
"the bank ought to be made to embank his land, or else he ruins
"not only his own shamba but his neighbours' as well.

"This is a matter to which I have had insufficient
"attention, as I have learned a good deal in these floods

which /

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"The moral is that anyone having a shamba at a little
"distance from the river cannot keep the flood water off by
"embankments, while the man in front of him, whose shamba is on
"the actual bank could do it quite easily. And so the man on
"the bank ought to be made to re-bank his land, or else to re-bank
"not only his own shamba but his neighbours' as well.

"This is a matter to which I have had insufficient
"attention, as I have learned a good deal in these floods

which /

COCONUTS.

In the whole question of coconut growing and its attendant industries has recently been the subject of enquiry by a Committee of the Legislative Council, I do not propose to discuss this subject further.

TOBACCO, BEANS, ETC:

Tobacco growing is worthy of attention. Excellent crops were obtained last year on the Tana River and in the Lamu Archipelago. Unfortunately the new protective Customs Tariff in force in Italian Somaliland closed that market to us and practically the whole crop was thrown on to the hands of the growers. I suggest that markets might be found upcountry or in Tanganyika.

BEANS:

Beans form a valuable crop and are deserving of greater attention. The Madagascar Butter Bean should give good results and experiments are being made in its cultivation on the Tana.

The Native wants the advice of a man with an experience of tropical agriculture and a thorough knowledge of Ki-Swahili, who should be continuously on safari preaching the gospel of good husbandry in co-operation with the Arab officials and Native Headmen. If such advisers are not available then the Administrative Officers of the Coast staff should undergo a simple course of instruction in Tropical Agriculture. The control of the sale of land by natives to aliens is very necessary. The tendency in recent years is for the Swahilis and poorer Arabs to sell their land to Indians when they have obtained their titles, and to drift into the towns where they quickly expend the proceeds of the sale and degenerate into indigene life. This is particularly noticeable in what may be called the suburbs of Mombasa and near Malindi, but it

is taking place throughout the Coast and in
 Mombasa and Lamu. Indian usually buys for export
 or possibly political purposes. The
 intention of developing
 groups of small as well as large
 for export should be gas
 and other uses, and the
 by other ways
 while other methods may

INDUSTRIES

making is an important
 100,000 tons being shipped
 1922. An attempt to
 demand. An attempt to
 introduce machinery producers failed as
 handicapped competition although the buying
 is only about 50/- per 100. It is possible
 might be found for this industry in making
 ships.

SANDALS: Formerly, a good trade existed to Zanzibar
 sandals but the change of currency affected this adversely.
 Government requirements for police, prison, and porters could
 be inexpensively met (ordinary sandals are purchasable at
 2/- per pair in Lamu) and would keep the industry alive
 pending the opening up of other markets. The Tanganyika
 Prison took a considerable number of sandals in 1921.

DRIED FISH: The whole Coast offers unparalleled opportu-
 nities for fish drying and curing. Fish is abundant and
 salt easily obtained. A small trade exists but a steady
 demand has not yet been found. Prices vary from 25/- to
 30/- per 1,000 fish.

REGULATED INDUSTRIES

SALT

COASTAL TRADE

I desire to draw attention of the Government to the fact that the rice produced in the coastal area of the Assam is of a high quality and is being largely exported from the India area of the territory. This rice is of excellent quality and is considerably cheaper than Indian rice imported for the market there is every possibility that at an early date it will entirely displace the cheaper qualities of rice (i.e. Halwa, Nilkura, Kishungudi, etc.) hitherto imported from India for consumption in this country.

The popularity of this rice is a sufficient indication that no market preference for Bangora rice exists and as in 1937 the imports of rice into this country amounted to 12,400 tons valued at Rs. 1,08,100 it is evident that a very valuable market for locally grown rice is awaiting exploitation.

It is therefore suggested that producers in the coastal area be encouraged to produce rice and that the Government should take steps to ensure that the advantages which can be reaped from the production of that territory is fully utilized.

This suggestion is based on the fact that the rice produced in the coastal area is only available to the market...

C.O. 533 313

PROFITABILITY.

Two crops of maize a year are obtainable throughout the Coast. The major Rice crop is harvested in August to September but in some areas a second crop is gathered in January.

Reference may be made to Notes under Estimates

A. Climate, in para. 1.

ESTIMATED AREAS UNDER CULTIVATION.

YANGA. Apart from areas under coconuts which it is difficult to estimate it is probable that some 80,000 acres are cultivated twice annually.

KILIFI. Approximately some 20,000 acres.

MALINDI. " " 15,000 "

LAMU. " " 10,000 "

TANA RIVER.ESTIMATED AREAS OF VACANT LAND CAPABLE OF CULTIVATION.

YANGA. The whole area under session to the East African Estates, the Ninka Hills, and a large area of the Duruma country.

KILIFI. At least some 30,000 acres.

MALINDI. " " " 95,000 "

LAMU. All the islands of the Lamu Archipelago, an area of about 20 square miles in the neighbourhood of Witu and a coastal strip of say 30 miles by 8 miles deep.

CROWN LANDS.

Taking as Crown Land, land which is neither tribal nor the subject of individual claims there remain those areas shown on the attached map only in Malindi District and Kilifi District. Under the existing agreement with the East African

Estates all Crown Land in Vanga District becomes the
 property (Household) of the Company while claim to
 Land of the said District have yet to be decided
 for this is that

Ministry of Crown Land to review

and as per the report of the

Ministry of Crown Land to review

about the

Ministry of Crown Land

212

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NO. 1000
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Commercial
 enter for the Arab
 about on the
 recommendations of
 Huggsey, who made
 special report on
 at education at the
 est, in order to
 provide the teaching
 English and simple
 practical subjects
 encourage Arab
 to enter
 press houses in Mombasa.

9. Depredation by Raboons:

A grant of £40 has been sanctioned for the whole Coast out of existing Rewards and Gratuities Vote for the 4 Districts for rewards for destruction of these animals.

Part III.

1. Maize:

A certain quantity of Hickory King Seed sent to Malindi.

Coast grown maize is exempted from Grading Ordinance.

2. Rice:

Seed sent to Tana River, Malindi, Vanga.

4 Rice Hullers asked for under Assisted Loans for Tana River, Malindi, Kilifi, Vanga.

A European resident of Lamu has asked for assistance to put up a rice Huller and Cleaner and Motor Transport Launch.

3. Coconuts:

Coconut Ordinance applied to Mombasa.

Application to Coast is held up pending a decision on the application of Lamu to be exempted tapping Licence on tembo Lamu (Section 8 of Ordinance 33 of 1923)

Note:- Please see despatch No. 1231 of 15th Sept. re: Coconut Ordinance.

4. Tobacco:

A small quantity of seed has been sent to Tana River by the Agricultural Department.

C.O.
43131
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
KENYA.

20th September, 1924.



Sir,

I have the honour to enclose the typed copies of the Annual Report for 1923 of the Medical Department of this Colony for your information and favour of submission to the Colonial Advisory Medical and Sanitary Committee. Arrangements for printing the report locally are being made and on publication the number of copies will be forwarded.

2. With regard to medical work amongst natives in the Reserves, the following points would be most noteworthy:-

(a) Typhoid: The total number of cases treated during the year under review were very large increase in the figures for 1923. The campaign was most extensive in the Districts of Fort Hall, South Kavironda and Chuka. The treatment by intramuscular injections of diamtho-tartrate of sodium and potassium continues to give good results though novarsenobillon has been used in certain cases.

(b) Leprosy: The large increase in the number of cases treated in 1923 is considered to be due not to any increase in the incidence of the disease, but to the greater confidence shown by the natives in applying for treatment.

RIGHT HONOURABLE

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

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,

DOWNING STREET, LONDON, S. W.

20/9/24

C.O.
49131

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
KENYA.

RECEIVED FOR USE OF
MISCELL.
No. 366
COLONIAL OFFICE

20th September, 1924.

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Annual Report
1923

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(a) Lassa: The total number of cases treated during the year under review were very large increase in the figures for 1923. The campaign was most extensive in the Districts of Fort Hall, South Kavirondo and Chuka. The treatment by intramuscular injections of bismutho-tartrate of sodium and potassium continues to give good results though novarsenobillon has been used in certain cases.

(b) Leprosy: The large increase in the number of cases treated in 1923 is considered to be due not to any increase in the incidence of the disease, but to the greater confidence shown by the natives in applying for treatment.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

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

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,

DOWNING STREET, LONDON, S. W.

W. S. S. S.

treatment. This was noteworthy in Chuka, Kisii and Kakamega districts. In no case has a cure by any method been reported. The two leper settlements at Lamu and Malindi still exist, and it is hoped that it may be found possible to provide for the establishment of an improved Leper Camp.

(c) Tuberculosis: The number of cases for 1923 is approximately the same as for the two preceding years. Undoubtedly this complaint is common in the Reserves and very prevalent in the towns. It was the most common cause of death reported during the year at Mombasa. The majority of cases pulmonary tuberculosis appears to be rapidly fatal.

(d) Plague: The growth of trade and communications, closer settlement in the localities in European occupation together with an increase of prosperity and density of population in the native areas with consequent accumulations and storage of grains and food stuffs are all conditions which favour the propagation of the plague and the spread of plague. This is borne out by the sporadic outbreaks reported during the year under review. The non-co-operation of the native population, especially in Mombasa, does much to stultify the efforts of the Health Authorities with regard to the extermination of rats. The appointment of an Entomologist will assist in necessary research work in connection with plague.

During 1923 the only anti-plague vaccine used was manufactured at the Bacteriological Laboratory in Nairobi. Its preparation cost less and the results do not show that the local vaccine was less efficacious than that obtained from India.

3. Labour: There was a general improvement in the sickness and mortality rates of labour on the Usaini Gishu Railway during the year, which is ascribed to more efficient sanitary

copies

Jan 20 7 31/24

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Brett
Allen

Secretary
Report

27 Aug 1925

Sir,

With ref. to Sir Rodas

Coyndam's deop No 1284 of

the 21st of Sept 1924, I

have to enquire when

I may expect to receive

the printed Report of the

Medical Dept for the

year 1923

Yours

(Signed) L. S. AMERY

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