

EAST AFR. PROT.

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Number 819
Field

Date
1912

CUSTOMS REPORT 1911-12

Month
November

Previous Paper.

Tra 6 copies.

copies to library

Sir G. Zoller See marked passages.

An interesting report.

Sent copy to the Comm: detail: Branch of
the B: of J: - + ask: not saying that
Mr. Harcourt has read the report with
much interest?

H. J. R.

24/11

The S. of ...
the marked passages - especially 50 in
Commission with his remarks to the deputations
as to creating & satisfying new series - the
part of the natives.

very promising
14.12.12

P.T.O.

Copy Report to C.B. 6 p.m. to 2 a.m.

Correction

Subsequent Paper

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE

November 26th 1912.

No. 819



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Sir,

Report
1911-12

I have the honour to transmit herewith
six copies of the Annual Report of the Customs
Department of this Protectorate for the year
1911-12.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your humble. obedient servant,

H. W. B. B. B.

GOVERNOR.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

LEWIS HARCOURT, P.C., M.P.,

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,

DOWNING STREET, LONDON, S.W.

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DRAFT.

Sir, 3 January 1913

Esq. Mr. 5
No 11
Mr. Balfour

I have the honour to
acknowledge the receipt of
~~you~~ your despatch No
819 of the 26th of Dec^r, and
to inform you that I have
read with much interest
the Report of the Customs
Dept. of the Prob^{ts} for
the year 1911-12

MINUTE.

- Mr. Harper 2 Henry
- Mr. Bottonley 2 H.
- Sir G. Fiddes.
- Sir H. Just.
- Sir J. Anderson.
- Lord Emmell.
- Mr. Harcourt.

Yours

7 Report
Mr. Balfour
Mr. Balfour
Mr. Balfour
Mr. Balfour
Mr. Balfour

part no 40530

Custom House

-12 EAP

Mombasa 31st July 1912.

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Sir,

I have the honour to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Acting Governor my annual report on the Customs Department for the year 1911-12, together with tables showing the trade of the Protectorate, during the year under report.

Gross Receipts.

2. The gross amount of Customs receipts derived from duties was £.138,454 made up as follows:-

	£.
General Imports (exclusive of spirits)	110,487
Spirits and liquours	12,312
Exports	11,368
Transit goods	4,287
Total £.	138,454

Hon'ble

the Acting Chief Secretary

Nairobi.

refunds.

3. Refunds consist of :
- (a) Refunds of duty received on goods in transit made on the goods leaving the territory:
 - (b) Duty on goods declared for home consumption and subsequently re-exported to foreign countries:
 - (c) Duty received in error and other small refunds.

The total refunds made during the year amounted to £.15,514 made up as follows:-

Refund of duty of goods in transit	4,520
Refund of duty on goods declared for home consumption and subsequently re-exported.	10,648
Other refunds	346
	<hr/>
Total a....	15,514

Net Receipts.

4. The net receipts during the year ended 31st March 1912 therefore amounted to £.122,540 showing an advance of £.28,432 or 23.6 per cent over the previous year and the target figure is yet reached.

The refunds on account of transit duties

exceeded

exceeded the actual receipts by £.233 due to outstanding amounts from the previous year.

The revenue from Customs Import and Export duties exceeded the amount estimated by £.35,240 or 40 percent. It is almost impossible to estimate with any accuracy two years in advance especially in a young country like East Africa and at the time of framing the Estimates in August 1910, there was no indication whatever of the sudden rush of trade which began in October of that year and has since continued to increase. A more liberal estimate was not at that time justified.

Duty on Imports.

5. The duty received on Imports exceeded the estimate by £.31,872 mainly due to unexpected increase in the importation of Cotton Goods, Provisions, Grain, Building Materials &c.; the estimated Revenue of £.12,700 from duties on spirits and liqueurs fell short of the expectations by £.388.

Duty on Exports.

The duties on hides and skins exceeded the

estimate by £.4,077, on Ivory by £.389 whereas there was a falling off of £.717 in rubber and £.381 in other sundry articles. The net excess over the estimated receipts was therefore

£.3,368. 246

Value of Imports.

6. The Import trade of British East Africa includes that of Uganda. The total value of such imports for the year 1911-12 (inclusive of free goods but exclusive of specie, goods in transit, and Government stores) was £.1,330,437, as against £.1,000,346 in the preceding year, an appreciable increase of £.330,091. Included in the value of Imports are £.68,382 for Railway material imported by the Magadi Company and £.16,795 for articles necessary for maintaining cable communication imported by the Eastern Telegraph Company. Excluding these amounts, imports of trade goods amounted to £.1,245,260 showing a net increase of £.246,914 or 24.6 percent over the previous year.

The total import duty received during the year amounted to £.122,799, a rise of £.26,368 or 27 percent over the last year. The fact that the

value of trade imports increased by 24 percent on] whereas the duty increased by 27 percent, points to the fact that a larger proportion of dutiable goods was imported during the year under review than the previous year.

The principal articles of Import are stated below, together with their values in pounds sterling:

	217 £.
Cotton goods	394,715
Grain	100,903
Provisions	76,878
Machinery and parts thereof	60,392
Sugar	42,571
Wearing apparel	40,932
Iron and steelwares	40,652
Building materials	39,261
Tobacco	26,517
Agricultural implements	24,416
Spirits and liqueurs	20,406
Brass and copperwares	18,763
Bags and sacks	18,751
Kerosene oil	15,086
Articles necessary for maintain- ing telegraphic communica- tion	16,795
Railway, tramway and road materials	66,392

7. The largest item in the list is Cotton goods manufactures, which rose from £261,141 to £394,715, an increase of 51 percent in value

whereas the quantitative expansion was as much as 64 percent over the previous year. Cotton goods, the principal article of West Africa trade represents 81 percent of the whole trade imports. The rise in value of £.133,574 alone accounts for 64 percent of the total increase in value of ~~the~~ imports viz. £.246,914 in the year under report.

In Cotton goods, the share of the United Kingdom receded from 24 to 22.7 percent, a ~~relative~~ relative decline but an actual increase of £.27048 over the previous year's figures viz. £.62,672. The first place held a year ago has not been maintained but has been taken by the United States of America. The share of the latter country represents 30 percent as against 20 percent in the previous year; the advance in value is one of £.64,901, i. e. from £.53,494 in 1910-11 to £.118,395 in 1911-12. Germany has increased her supply from £.26,987 to £.40,136 and Holland from £.55,979 to £.62,915. India has lost ground with a percentage of 11.8 as against 12.1 in the preceding year, the decline in value being one of £.47,680 to £.45,493.

The appended statement shows the comparative values of Cotton goods imported during the last nine years and their percentage, in relation to the total imports.

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Year	Value £.	Percentage of total imports
1903-04	218,539	27
1904-05	145,588	28
1905-06	210,571	31
1906-07	222,272	30
1907-08	197,044	25
1908-09	207,545	26
1909		
1909-10	209,734	27
1910-11	261,141	26
1911-12	394,715	31

The foregoing figures are worthy of special note. The trade in Cotton goods in the Protectorate which takes the premier place in our imports, is in ~~the hands~~ my opinion still in its infancy. We have in British East Africa a population of about four millions natives most of whom until quite recently went about stark naked. The majority of them still adhere to primeval customs in the ~~matter~~ matter of clothing: the Kavirondo tribe numbering over a million being the most conservative in

this respect. The native however who formerly
 existed on what he got out of the ground is now
 producing articles which he exchanges for rupees
 and it is well known in this protectorate that
 he is hoarding these rupees not having as yet 250
 found a use for them. That however is a state of
 things not likely to continue. Natives will soon
 acquire a taste for becoming more as other human
 beings are; in fact the Kikuyus have already begun
 to purchase Cotton goods and they will soon realise
 that they possess the ~~wherewithal~~ wherewithal to obtain
 what they require whether it be blankets, wraps,
 or more elaborate clothing. The present trade with
 the natives in Cotton goods primarily but other
 articles as well, is, I am convinced, bound to
 expand enormously in a few years' time. One is at
 once struck with the immense market awaiting
 supplies which should form no inconsiderable
 outlet for British manufactures. The market
 however does not appear to hold out much
 inducement to British manufacturers in which to
 dispose of their goods in increasing quantities;
 the trade in Cotton goods both with Great Britain
 and with India having relatively declined.

The bulk of the trade is at present and appears likely to remain in the hands of foreign and Asiatic. So far from there being an influx of British firms, the past year has seen the advent of three new Foreign firms who have started business in Mombasa while the arrivals of British firms for the same purpose have been nil. I refer particularly to Mombasa because the bulk of the trade with the natives in Cotton goods is done by Mombasa firms. Up to the present time Nairobi has not catered for native wants. By Nairobi firms I mean Nairobi firms having no business houses in Mombasa.

9. The class next in importance is 'Grain', valued at £.100,903. It forms over 7 percent of the whole. The trade has expanded during the year under report: the amount in 1910-11 being £.80,054 (Cwt.184,093) as ~~against~~ compared with £.100,903 (Cwt.210,869) in 1911-12, an increase of 14.5 per cent in quantity and 25 percent in value. The price hardened in Burma owing to large demands from India and China in consequence of famine.

10. The next item is 'Provisions'. Bacon,

ham, butter, cheese, condensed milk, preserved meat, tinned provisions, &c. have previously been included under this head but during the year under review, much more comprehensive headings were arranged and in the Trade Returns for the year, the articles mentioned are shown under separate headings.

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The importation of Provisions amounted to £.75,878 and shows a negligible decrease of £.475 over the previous year; the decline is not to be attributable to decreased consumption but is probably due to increasing local production. The United Kingdom continues to supply more than half of these imports.

11. The imports of sugar advanced from £.55,558 (Cwt 42,289) in 1910-11 to £.42,671 (Cwt. 50,879) in 1911-12; the increase in value of £.9,239 or 27 percent and in quantity Cwt. 8990 or 19 percent being ^{due to} progressive increase in internal demand. China and Java claim 45 percent of this trade and Austria-Hungary to the extent of 58 percent.

12. The increase in Machinery and parts thereof, especially for agricultural and

industrial purposes, is remarkable. The value advanced from £.24,940 to £.50,392, a rise of over 100 percent. The United Kingdom continues to maintain the leading position and her share is 75 percent of this trade.

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13. The apparent fall of £.1,827 in agricultural implements is due to a change in statistical headings rather than to decreased demand: some of the articles formerly grouped under Agricultural implements are now included in Agricultural machinery.

14. Another satisfactory feature of the Returns is the increase of £.5,068 or 37 percent over the previous year in the importation of bags and sacks for packing produce, an index to the growth of the export trade.

The increase of £.1,075 in value of Seeds and Plants is also satisfactory.

15. The advance of 7,222 gallons in quantity and £.3,906 in value of Spirits and liquors during the year under report, is not entirely accounted for by increased consumption but would appear chiefly to be caused by the working off during the two previous years of large stocks

held in anticipation of a rise in duty The United Kingdom supplies 72 percent, France 24 percent and the balance comes from other European ports. 254

16. Furniture is another item which showed a decrease of £.7,786 last year over the preceding year but has recovered during the year under review and marks an increase to the extent of £.3,268.

17. Details of Increases in Imports.

Articles.	Increase over the previous year in	
	Value £.	Duty £.
Ale and beer	18	1
Apparel (wearing)	15,867	1,594
Bags and sacks	5,068	90
Beads	637	64
Books, maps and printed matter	917	Free
Building materials	11,356	1,135
Cotton goods	133,574	13,358
Cotton yarn	427	42
Drugs, medicines & chemicals	6,748	608
Earthen and glassware	5,872	
Earthen and glasswares	5,761	576
Firearms	1,078	82
Furniture	3,268	326
Grain including rice, wheat and flour	20,249	2,173
Gun powder	159	16
Iron and steelwares	12,709	1,271
Kerosene oil	678	68
Live stock		28
Machinery and parts of	25,552	611
Salt	185	19
Seeds and plants	1,075	Free
Silk goods	4,302	431
Spirits and liqueurs	3,906	2,180
Sugar	9,239	924
Surgical instruments	115	12
Tea	2,317	232
Tobacco	3,320	331
Timber	1,069	63
Woollen goods	5,321	533
Telegraphic materials	16,795	Free
Railway, tramway and road materials	56,382	Free
All other sorts		716
Total	386,289	27,866

Note:- As the new headings are not available for the year 1910-1911, the figures have been arrived at by the old method of compilation for purposes of comparison.

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From the foregoing list, it appears that in Building materials, Iron and Steelwares, Tea, Tobacco, Timber Silk and woollen goods there was any appreciable expansion of business. These items showed also increases last year over the preceding year.

Wearing apparel, Drugs, medicines and Chemicals Earthenware and glasswares which showed decreases during 1910-1911 have taken an upward turn during the year under report.

The increases in Ale and beer, Beads, Cotton yarn, Kerosene oil, Salt, &c. are all due to the growing trade of the country.

17a Details of Decreases in Imports.

Articles.	Decrease over the previous year in	
	Value ₹.	Duty ₹.
Agricultural implements	1,927	Free
Ammunition	942	116
Brass and copperwares	7,540	764
Coal	259	Free
Live stock	3,880	-
Provisions	473	156
Wines	1,727	173
All other sorts	9,840	-
Total Decrease	26,138	1,198

The total increase in various articles amounted to £.386,229 whereas the aggregate decrease in a few items was £.26,138 only showing a net increase of £.360,091 which includes goods imported by for the Magadi Company and for maintaining telegraphic communication.

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The total decrease of £.26,138 was spread over Ammunition, Agricultural implements, Brass and Copper wares, Coal, Live stock, Provisions, Wines, Ale and Beer, and 'All other sorts' and can, with the exception of Agricultural Implements, be ascribed to fluctuations of trade rather than to decreased volume of business.

19. The principal articles of Import into the East Africa Protectorate and their values during the last five years are stated below, the increase or decrease in their values as compared with the last quinquennial period being set against each.

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Articles.	Year ended 31st March					Increase £.
	1908 £.	1909 £.	1910 £.	1911 £.	1912 £.	
Cotton goods	197,004	207,645	209,734	261,141	394,715	197,711
Provisions	65,453	72,955	63,595	77,361	76,878	11,425
Cass and Copper wires	18,451	8,445	11,043	26,305	18,763	318
Sugar	35,532	34,469	24,723	33,332	42,571	17,039
Wheat and flour	99,176	99,473	74,880	80,654	100,903	11,727
Agricultural implements	15,679	25,171	27,512	29,265	27,438	11,759
Explosives and ammunition	13,042	14,459	14,442	19,015	19,151	6,109
Soap	18,314	17,669	21,027	22,697	26,517	7,703
Rosene oil	12,293	14,108	13,334	14,408	15,085	2,793
Barrel	33,014	20,357	27,251	35,065	40,932	7,619
Wire and tele graph materials	-	-	-	2,365	23,177	20,814
Books	4,207	7,250	6,072	7,395	10,212	5,405
Other sorts	9,657	2,076	4,542	9,273	9,910	253
Building materials	212,402	184,547	212,543	212,078	372,783	160,381
	33,872	57,177	33,076	40,173	52,603	18,731
						Decrease
Mixture	16,281	13,240	12,336	4,600	7,868	9,413
Wines and liqueurs	34,240	38,796	28,083	31,026	33,293	947
Total Imports	799,717	797,717	775,246	1000,340	1330,437	530,720

The most interesting feature of the above list, which shows advances in most cases, is the high percentage of increase in Cotton goods.

Re-exports.

19. A portion (11 percent) of the total imports declared for home consumption was re-exported to neighboring countries, mostly overland to German East Africa by the Uganda Railway. The value of these re-exports increased from £.70,002 to £.135,425 during the year under review showing an increase of £.65,423 or 93 percent over the previous year. This large increase can be accounted for by the fact that since the passing of the Customs Ordinance 1910, the whole amount of duty is returned on the re-export of goods, less 25 cents (4d.) per package to cover the administration expenses, instead of 75 percent only as was the practice formerly. For the same reason goods passed through in transit have decreased; the re-export trade being found to be a more convenient one than the Transit trade. The German railway from Dar-es-salaam to Tabora has not yet had the effect of reducing goods traffic on the Uganda Railway from and to Lake ports except in the matter of rubber from the Congo which I understand is now being sent down by the German

Line.

Export

Import Trade according to Countries.

20. Appended is a table showing the percentage of the total trade (excluding Government transactions, specie and bullion and goods in transit) of the East Africa Protectorate with (1) the United Kingdom, (2) British Possessions, ~~and~~ and (3) Foreign Countries during the last five years ended 31st March

Countries	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
United Kingdom	41.2	27.5	35.9	36.0	41.3
British Possessions	25.3	27.0	26.7	26.0	20.5
Foreign Countries					
Austria-hungary	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.2
France	2.3	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.3
Germany	7.9	7.6	10.2	10.5	9.6
Holland	0.1	6.0	5.3	6.7	0.3
United States of America	4.0	8.0	8.7	7.0	9.9
Other Countries	10.0	9.5	8.5	10.3	8.9
Total for Foreign Countries	32.0	35.5	38.5	39.0	39.2

The striking feature of the above list, as compared with the previous year, is the advance of the United Kingdom whose consignments of railway materials for the Magadi Company and telegraphic materials have increased her percentage from 36 to 41.3 whilst the United States of America has raised

from 7 to 9.9 owing to her increased shipments of Cotton goods and thus advanced her place in the list from ~~the~~ 4th to 3rd.

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Other Foreign Countries have reduced their share of Imports and there is a relative set-back in the trade with British Possessions.

21. The Imports valued at £.1,350,437 mentioned before, do not include importations on behalf of the East Africa and Uganda Administrations, or materials for the construction and maintenance of the Uganda Railway, or specie and bullion, or goods in transit imported by sea, which, in reality represent commercial operations. If added, the volume of the whole Import Trade would be swelled by £.739,634 thus making a ~~total~~ total of £.2,070,071 which again constitutes a record import and shows an increase of £.463,546 or 22 percent over the previous year.

The following comparative statement shows the values of all Imports into the East Africa Protectorate during the years ended 31st March 1904 to 1912

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	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Merchandise goods	799,717	797,188	776,246	1,000,346	1,380,437
Transportation on behalf of the East Africa Administration	89,776	73,377	40,577 42,22	41,146	62,776
Transportation on behalf of the Uganda Administration	12,414	36,874	32,117	17,169	77,188
Transportation for construction and maintenance of the Uganda Railway	35,473	57,165	32,396	73,692	157,413
Transportation of ivory, gold and other African produce	224,000	52,420	56,935	209,674	175,859
Transportation of goods in transit by sea	189,647	167,020	228,002	264,498	236,468
Total £.	1,261,027	1,174,014	1,165,673	1,606,525	2,070,071

Value of Exports

22. The total value of Exports of British East Africa produce (exclusive of Uganda, German East

Africa, the Congo Free State, the Sudan and Italian East Africa) for the year ended 31st March 1912, rose from to £.333,670 as against £.276,480 in the previous year. The advance being one of £.57,190 or 20 percent. The receipts on dutiable exports declined from £.12786 to £.11,368 in 1911-12, the decrease being one of £.1,418 or 12 percent over the previous year, due to the falling off in ivory and rubber. 26.

The principal articles of exports during 1911-12 are enumerated in the appended list with their values in sterling.

	£.
Grain	108,568
Hides and skins	73,250
Copra	38,055
Rubber	16,498
Ivory	15,849

and the total value of all domestic produce is £.333,670.

The bulk of the total exports from British East Africa is still supplied by our neighbours: Uganda, German East Africa and the Congo Free State contributing during the year under report £.683,228 while the

value of domestic produce exported from British East Africa amounted to £.333,670 only.

Heads of Increases in British East Africa domestic exports during the year ended 31st March 1912

Articles.	Value.	Increase over the previous year in
Animals living	6,757	263
Beehive	1,408	
Borities	418	
Chillies	294	
Coconuts	191	
Coffee	2,770	
Fibres	537	
Ghee	4,526	
Grain:-		
Beans	2,184	
Ground nuts	1,219	
Maize	21,973	
Millet	1,359	
Pulse	1,595	
Sim sim (sesamum)	21,462	
Rice	183	
Skins, skins and hides	10,992	
Oil sim sim	480	
Potatoes	962	
Seeds, castor oil	222	
Teeth, hippo	22	
Wool	98	
All other sorts	10,916	

Total increase £.4,439,762

The noticeable increases over the previous year in the value of principal articles of exports are under Grain, Hides and skins, and Animals living.

23. The largest single item of exports is that of grain valued at £.108,568 which forms no less than 32 percent of the exports of East Africa produce. The remarkable increase in value is one of 90 percent and in quantity one of 48 percent. The principal articles under this head are *sim sim* and maize. The advance in *Sim Sim* is from £.25,537 to £.44,999 in 1911-12, an increase of 75 percent in value and from Cwt. 50,256 to Cwt. 79,147 or 57 percent in quantity. The chief customer was France buying nearly 50 percent. The price hardened owing to shortage in the world's markets.

The exports of maize developed from £.21,227 to £.43,270 in value and from a Cwt. 119,972 to Cwt. 181,781 in quantity. The increase in value is one of 100 percent and in quantity one of 51 percent. More than half the exports was consigned to the neighbouring colony of Italian East Africa where it forms the staple food of the natives.

Other items under grain exported are millet,

ground nuts, pulse, rice, beans and peas amounting to £.20,299 as against £.13,667 in the previous year.

24. Next in importance is the export of hides & skins which represents 22 percent of the total domestic produce. The output of hides has increased from £.62,258 to £.73,250 in 1911-12 showing a rise of £.10,992 or 17 percent. The United Kingdom and France are the principal buyers of hides while 50 percent of goat skins are consigned to the United States and 27 percent to France.

Steps are being taken to induce the natives if possible to improve the present methods of treating and drying hides. There is no reason why if care is taken, the value of British East Africa hides should not be greatly ~~enhanced~~ enhanced.

25. The exports of live stock advanced from £. 8,821 to £.12,588 in the last twelve months, a rise of 116 percent. The abnormal increase was mainly due to good prices ruling in Zanzibar to which place shipments of native cattle were made from British East African Northern ports.

26. The export trade in coffee enjoyed another prosperous year. The increase in value is from

£2,995 to £5,765 or 93 percent in value and from Cwt. 1,220 to Cwt. 2,089 or 71 percent in quantity. Under the Disease of Plants Ordinance, coffee beans are not allowed to be imported from foreign countries or from neighbouring territories, except in transit or if previously roasted. The internal demand of indigenous produce has in consequence increased which, in its turn, causes contraction in the exportable surplus.

27. The progressive increases during the past two years in the exports of Beeswax, Chillies, Coconuts, Ghee, Castor oil seeds, Sim Sim oil, Wattle bark and wool are indications of expansion of business.

The exports of fibre have increased from £3727 (Cwt. 6,398) to £4,264 (Cwt. 8117) during the last twelve months. The increase in value is one of 15 percent and 27 percent in quantity.

Potatoes which showed a falling off last year have advanced to £4,915 during the year under review.

The trade in bottles (bottlers) has slightly recovered its position from £2,543 in 1910-11 to £2,958 in 1911-12 but is still below the average of past years.

The exports of Cotton show a decrease of £.1,164 from £.7,477 to £.6,313 but the quantity has increased from 2,163,184 lbs to 186,033 lbs, during the year under review.

28. Heads of Decreases in East Africa domestic and foreign exports during the year ended 31st March 1912.

Articles.	Decrease over the previous year in Value.
	£.
Carbonate of soda	655
Copra	8,553
Cotton	1,164
Cowrie and other sea shells	631
Grain— other sorts	300
Gum copal	966
Horns	952
Ivory	6,526
Mangrove bark	4,109
Oil cakes	83
Ostrich feathers	238
Rubber	18,465
Seeds, cotton	18
Tortoise shells	25
Wood fine	107

Total decrease £.58,572

29. The progressive expansion in the exports

of

of rubber which was reviewed in the previous years has received a temporary check during 1911-12 and the largest single ^{item} decrease becomes rubber. It reached last year the unprecedented value of £.31,968 and has declined by 48 percent in value to £.16,498 inclusive of £.2,686 for plantation rubber. The decrease in quantity is from Cwt. 1,786 to Cwt. 1,207 or 33 percent inclusive of Cwt. 193 for plantation rubber. The exports of wild rubber is declining while plantation rubber is not yet being worked to any great extent.

30. The export of ivory from British East Africa is dwindling steadily and in the year under review the diminution is from £.21,975 to £.15,649 or 29 percent in value and from Cwt. 2,133 to Cwt. 1,721 or 19 percent in quantity *thus showing a rise of 10 per cent in specific value.*

The trade in ivory is at present only 4.7 percent whereas a decade before it formed 33 percent of the domestic exports. Elephant hunting in general no longer plays an important part in the lives of the natives but elephants are still shot by natives and a not inconsiderable quantity of ivory is smuggled out of the Protectorate over the frontiers which it is

trade in such articles amounting to £.5,043 is 270 insignificant.

Mangrove bark received from £.6,059 (6442 tons) to £.1,950 (1995 tons) during the year. Stocks were held owing to low prices prevailing. The market has recovered to a slight extent and shipments have been made but there is still a considerable quantity held here for a rise in price.

Uganda Exports.

33. During the year under review, produce of Uganda valued at £.377,074 was exported through East Africa showing a trifling increase of £.5,561 or 1.5 percent over the previous year.

The chief items of Uganda exports are enumerated below together with their sterling values.

	£.
Cotton	334,565
Hides and skins	49,042
Ivory	33,093
Grain	9,021
Cotton seeds	17,144
Chillies	16,327
Rubber	6,698

The total value of all Uganda exports is £.577,074 or £.48,404 in excess over the British East Africa exports.

34. Cotton takes the leading place in the exports from Uganda and forms 62 percent of the entire exports. It advanced from £.205,426 to £.254,865 during the year under review and the development in quantity is from lbs. 4,742,962 to lbs. 8,402,112 showing an abnormal rise of 80 percent. Uganda's position as a producer of Cotton is worthy of her potentialities and it is confidently hoped that larger shipments will follow. The United Kingdom ^{still} retains its position as the largest purchaser of Uganda Cotton.

35. Second in importance is the export of Hides and skins from Uganda amounting to £.49,042 and representing 13 percent of the total exports. The decrease in value is one of £.1,287.

Ivory exports receded from £.49,553 to £.33,095 a decline of 50 percent over the previous year.

36. Uganda rubber, like that of East Africa shows the heaviest fall: the value having decreased from £.23,263 to £.6,698 or 72 percent while the

quantity declined from lbs.178,000 to lbs.49,784.

The volume of trade in other articles such as grain, cotton seeds, and coffee has increased while the contraction which occurs in Beeswax, Chillies, and Ghee is of minor importance.

The large exports from Uganda are mainly due to the enterprise and energy of the Cotton Growing Association and their legal representatives, the British East Africa Corporation and to Mr. Alidina Visram, an Indian merchant.

German East Africa Exports.

37. Produce from the Lake ports of Muanza, Bukoba, and Schirati is brought by the Uganda Railway to Mombasa for exportation to foreign countries. This overland trade amounted to £.280,113 during 1911-12 showing a trifling decrease of £.5,425 over the previous year.

The trade consists principally of hides (£.119,920) Gold (£.48,092), Grain (£.29,875), Coffee (£.23,728), Rubber (£.17,560), Cotton (£.13,008), Beeswax (£.12,628) and Ghee (£.11,421).

The modest increases, as compared with the 273 previous year, of £.1,529 in hides and skins, £.9,194 in Coffee, £.5,402 in Cotton, and £.3,798 in Ghee are more than counterbalanced by one single item of decrease in rubber to the extent of £.24,213.

32

Congo Free State, &c. exports.

38. Ivory valued at £.21,751 and rubber &c. valued at £.574 originated in the Congo was exported through British East Africa to foreign countries. Likewise ivory worth £.3,634 from the Soudan and a consignment of hides of £.82 from Italian East Africa passed in transit.

39. The statement below shows for the past *five* years the comparative values of all exports from the East Africa Protectorate including produce from the Uganda Protectorate, German East Africa, the Congo Free State, the Sudan and Italian East Africa.

Produce of	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
East Africa Protectorate.	157,097	140,418	190,668	270,480	353,670
Uganda Protectorate	140,277	140,370	211,796	371,513	377,074
German East Africa	173,236	102,119	169,241	295,539	290,113
Congo Free State	44,442	53,406	12,352	27,349	22,325
Sudan	-	-	-	1,082	3,634
Italian East Africa	-	-	-	343	22
Total £.	515,052	436,313	590,057	962,911	1,016,898

Though Uganda exports head the list and show an excess of £.43,404 over British East Africa exports during the year under review, East Africa exports seem to be advancing at a greater ratio than that of Uganda, in the case of the former the rise being one of 20 percent while that of the latter is only 1.5 percent over the preceding year.

German East Africa exports, after two years of successive increases, have decreased by £.8,425 due principally to a falling off in rubber.

Five years ago the total exports from East Africa ports amounted to £.515,059 as against £.1,016,898 during the year under review marking an increase of 97 percent.

General distribution of Export trade.

40. The value of the exports of produce from British East Africa, Uganda, German East Africa, Italian East Africa, the Congo Free State and the Soudan in the last five years was distributed in the ratios stated below, among the principal countries with which the trade is carried on.

Countries.	year-ended 31st March				
	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	Percentage of the total exports.				
United Kingdom	20.4	22.2	32.4	36.8	40.3
British Possessions	15.5	18.9	13.5	9.9	10.3
Foreign countries.					
France	12.0	15.3	14.0	11.7	14.3
Germany	16.0	10.7	12.8	19.2	14.6
United States	19.5	15.0	19.1	13.8	9.0
Austria-Hungary	2.5	0.5	9.8	1.2	1.4
Belgium	5.3	7.9	0.4	0.7	1.0
Other foreign countries	8.3	8.9	7.0	7.7	9.1

The outstanding feature of the above list is the steady increase in the exports to the United Kingdom which continues to hold the first place. The rise in value is from £.359,556 to £.409,944 and the relative advance in percentages is from 36.8 to 40.3 due to heavy shipments of Cotton and Cotton Seeds, hides and Coffee: Germany is again second while France and the United States have changed places owing to a proportionately larger increase in the exports to the former country. The relative position of the British Possessions remains practically unchanged though the share has increased from 8.9 to 10.3 percent.

41. The following statement records the extent of the total volume of Imports and Exports combined during the last five years.

	1.
1907-08	1,766,079
1908-09	1,610,327
1909-10	1,769,695
1910-11	2,569,456
1911-12	3,086,969

The increase in the whole volume of trade during the quinquennial period is £.1,320,890 or 75 percent.

42. From appendix VIII, it will be observed

that Imports of Agricultural Implements, Arms and
and Ammunition, Wearing apparel, Building materials,
Furniture, Machinery, Provisions, Wines and Spirits
and sundry merchandise included under the head
'All other sorts' shipped from the United Kingdom
alone exceeds the total supply of the above commodi-
ties by all foreign countries combined while the
articles in which the United Kingdom is dwarfed by
other foreign countries are Cotton goods, Iron and
Stalwares, kerosene oil, Sugar and Tobacco.

From appendix X it will be seen that the exports
of domestic produce to the United Kingdom decreased
from £.77,378 to £.76,061 whereas there is an increase
of £.22,414 to the British Possessions from £.48,247
to £.70,661.

Foreign countries have increased their share purchase
of East Africa produce from £.150,855 to £.197,948.

43. One very remarkable fact is forcibly
demonstrated by the figures given in this report. It
is that while brains, energy and capital have all been
directed to experiments both on the part of the
Government and the pioneer settlers with a view to
ascertaining whether British East Africa can be made,

to use a common expression, " a white man's country", and export trade and resulting therefrom to a large extent an import trade, of some importance has been quietly and gradually built up by native development that is to say by the production by the natives of commodities which find a ready sale in other countries.

I do not wish for ^{one} moment to suggest that the country has been shown to be unfit for white settlement and fit only for native development: I am merely stating the hard fact disclosed by the trade returns that at present the Exports are almost entirely confined to articles produced and sold to exporters by natives and the increased revenue derived from imports is largely due to increase in native demands for imported goods.

Large quantities of Machinery and Agricultural Implements have been imported free of duty and a good deal of capital has been invested in East Africa and it is hoped that before long the white settler will become a successful competitor with the native not only as a producer but as an exporter. So far the results of white settlement in connection with the Export trade have been disappointing. Wheat, a commodity largely experimented in, does not figure at all in our

exports, live stock and carcasses to no great extent while wool which jumped to £.8,219 in 1910-11 shows an increase of only 2.98 during the year under review.

Coffee and Sisal from upcountry are now being exported in noteworthy quantities and wattle bark and potatoes to a smaller extent. In a few years' time no doubt there will be larger shipments of Coffee, Sisal, Wattle bark and possibly rubber from the same part of the country but as far as the export figures for 1911-1912 are concerned there is but little alteration in the position of the upcountry export trade alluded to in my report for the year 1909-10.

The Kavirondos are the principal indirect contributors to the export trade, the Kikuyus taking the second place. The European contributors are almost entirely foreigners including the principal producer of Coffee in the highlands who himself a foreigner ships through ^a foreign firm. The only British (European) Exporters of any note are the British East Africa Corporation and the Uganda Company, but their exports consist of almost entirely of the produce of Uganda. I have not attempted in any way in the foregoing remarks to deal with the internal trade of the Protec

terate, that being beyond the scope of this report which is limited to the Import and Export trade. I desire however to state that I have every reason to believe that the internal trade of the Protectorate has made remarkable strides and that capital invested by settlers and others is yielding substantial returns.

44. Development of the Jubaland and Tanaland Provinces has been commenced by private enterprise and a small amount of Cotton from the Tana is now being exported.

A light railway between the mouth of the Juba river and the port of Kisumu which could be constructed at little cost would do much to help settlers and the Port. Both the Juba and Tana rivers are handicapped by not being accessible from sea except for very small craft but the Juba has an advantage in the port of Kisumu which is only nine miles from its mouth. Lamu, an island distant about 20 miles is the nearest spot to the mouth of the Tana where there is good anchorage for vessels of any size. The Agricultural Department is obtaining specimens of soil in these districts for report by experts as to their cotton growing possibilities.

48. Work has not been begun on the deep water pier²⁰¹ at Kilindini, it having been deemed necessary to submit the matter for report by Consulting Engineers. The present wharf and general facilities for handling cargo including lighterage accommodation have proved inadequate and with the sudden rush of trade, great congestion, of traffic has resulted. The port of Kilindini, the unpopularity of which I had to allude to in my report in the year 1909-10, is now being used beyond its fullest capacity especially for export purposes. Its increasing popularity has prevented an absolute block at the port of Mombasa but there also the congestion is deplorable. An increasing Import and Export trade through native development is assured as I hope I have been able to demonstrate: If in addition a large Import and Export trade is built up by white settlement, extensive improvements on a larger scale even than is now contemplated would appear to be amply justified at Kilindini.

The steamers of the lines to which reference was made by the Acting Chief of Customs in the last annual report are arriving at and leaving the ports of Kilindini and Mombasa with full cargoes.

It is with satisfaction I note the arrival of a firm of Stevedores.

Until the port of Kilindini is developed to such an extent as to be capable of dealing with ^Kwhole Import Export and Transit trade of the Protectorate, except perhaps the trade with India and the ~~foreign~~ Persian Gulf, which must be dealt with at the port of Mombasa the public will be put to much inconvenience and the port will remain in evil repute.

46. The Customs staff has, in consequence of increase of trade, been working under severe strain but my officers and clerks have loyally cooperated with me in meeting the demands of the public and at the same time guarding the revenue. The lack of complaints that have reached me is evidence of the good work which has been done. I have now had to represent the necessity for adding to the number of the staff as I consider it unsafe to continue to work under present conditions.

In addition to ordinary Customs work, the Department has been burdened for years with the task of sorting, storing and delivering cargo at Mombasa on behalf of the steamship companies; work which forms no part of the Customs Department's responsibilities, but properly belongs and should be undertaken by the Steamers' agents. No contribution whatever to the Government has been made by the steamship Companies for the large amount of clerical and ^{entirely} ~~stevedoring~~ labour entailed.

It has been found difficult to get rid of this disagreeable legacy on account of the inadequate warehouse accommodation at Mombasa which is not capable of improvement, there being no land available for building extra warehouses which would provide for each steamship company's goods being stored in separate warehouses. 283

I have however taken up the position and I consider rightly so of accepting no responsibility for incorrect deliveries. The instances of incorrect delivery have been practically nil: and I may claim that the work has been carried out with incredible efficiency under the most trying conditions.

The Steamship Companies' landing charges vary from 4/- to 5/- per ton. Were the Customs Department to decline to sort, store and deliver cargo at Mombasa, I fear the Steamship Companies' Agents would at once put up their landing charges so far to cover the extra expense which might be entailed in taking over the duties and the importers who already have high railway and sea freights to contend with would be still further handicapped.

47. The Customs Ordinance 1910 has, I am glad to say proved to be a most useful measure. There were during the year under review 48 seizures and 46

convictions in addition to more trivial breaches of the law that have been dealt with by the Chief of Customs under the powers given to him by section 39 of the Ordinance. The fines imposed varied from Rupees 5,000 to Rupee one.

48. As reported last year by Mr. Muir, the market of East Africa suffers from the effects of overtrading and there were many bankruptcies during the year under review. I am however given to understand that while the general system of dealing with Indian traders continues to be one of long credits, a healthier state of things now exists and business is being carried on on somewhat safer lines than heretofore.

49. In further reviewing the trade of the year under review the factor which has exercised the widest influence has undoubtedly been the steady growth in the exports bringing the return flow of money and determining the capacity of the country to purchase imports.

Signs are not wanting that the next few years will witness a decided development of Agricultural industries in the country.

Improved means of communication causing unknown places to be more accessible must result in a still further increased volume of exports and imports.

The record for the year 1911-12 marks a in almost every respect an advance upon former years and as regards the future, present conditions augur further trade improvements, and the outlook for the next year is decidedly full of promise.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

sd/ F.W. Major

Chief of Customs.

Appendix

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.
General Imports into the *East Africa Protectorate* port of Mombasa during the year 1911-12

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Articles	Total quantities imported.	Value in	Duty in
		Rupees £	Rupees £
Ale and Beer...	Galls. 32,151	4,164	444
Alcohol, Methylic	" 954	164	16
Ammunition	Number 12,442	5,449	319
Animals, living—			
Horses and Mules	" 110	1,974	Free
Other live-stock imported for breeding purposes	" 2,154	4,404	Free
Other sorts, unenumerated	" 2,044	2,153	139
Arms	" 1,694	4,362	12,974
Bacon and Ham	Cwt. 248	1,969	126
Bags and Sacks for industrial and agricultural purposes	" 1,969	1,969	Free
Bags and Sacks, other sorts	" 1,969	1,969	80
Beads	lbs. 30,310	9,910	9,910
Books	" 1,286	1,286	Free
Building materials, unenumerated	" 2,900	2,900	2,900
Butter	lbs. 2,000	4,191	119
Articles necessary for maintaining telegraphic communication	" 1,191	1,191	Free
Consular goods	" 39	39	Free
Caps, Medals or other trophies imported for presentation or presented as prizes, etc., etc	" 124	124	Free
Candles of all sorts	Cwt. 522	1,475	1,475
Canvas	yards 56,112	2,192	219
Cement	Cwt. 30,245	4,632	464
Chemicals	lbs. 20,301	1,001	100
Chemicals and chemical manufactures, unenumerated	" 2,144	2,144	2,144
Cigarettes	lbs. 4,924	4,542	454
Cigars	" 1,324	3,164	316
Coal	Tons 7,194	2,624	2,624
Coal products	" 3,424	3,424	3,424
Coal admitted to circulation in the Protectorate	Cwt. 3,016	4,534	453
Condensed milk	lbs. 29,264	1,524	152
Cotton yarn	yards 3,224,492	4,964	4,964
" piece goods, bleached	" 4,629,020	2,020	2,020
" " " unbleached	" 1,811,883	3,030	3,030
" " " printed	" 2,958,180	6,700	6,700
" " " dyed	Number 200,784	4,402	4,402
" blankets	" 14,881	14,881	14,881
Cotton manufactures, unenumerated	" 5,223	5,223	5,223
Cutlery	" 1,329	1,329	132
Drinks, unenumerated	" 820	820	Free
Drugs and medicines for sheep and cattle	" 2,641	2,641	264
Drugs and medicines, other sorts	" 1,939	1,939	1,939
Electric apparatus	" 248	248	24
Explosives, other sorts	" 1,818	1,818	Free
Fencing materials	" 42	42	4
Food stuffs for animals	" 34,294	34,294	3,605
Food stuffs, other sorts, unenumerated	" 649	649	22
Fruit, raw	" 4,868	4,868	486
Furniture	" 1,930	1,930	1,930
Glass plates	" 4,292	4,292	429
" manufactures, unenumerated	" 3,167	3,167	3,167
Gold bullion	Ounces 655	655	655
Goods manufactured unenumerated	" 2,103	2,103	2,103
Goods unmanufactured, unenumerated	" 625	625	625
Grain—			
Rice	Cwt. 16,026	7,624	7,624
Flour and wheat meal	" 25,282	12,419	1,242
Wheat	" 2,410	1,252	135
Dhall	" 3,164	1,482	148
Maize and maize meal	" 486	160	16
Other sorts	" 8,401	3,166	316
Gunpowder	" 2	16	2
Haberdashery	" 600	600	600
Hardware	" 18,216	18,216	1,822
Implements, agricultural	" 14,413	14,413	Free
Carried forward	£	494,724	42,394

Articles	Total quantities imported.	Value in	Duty in
		Shillings	Shillings
Brought forward		499,484	42,394
Implements, other sorts		3361	336
Instruments, surgical		159	16
Scientific, other sorts		445	39
Pianos		1702	170
Musical, other sorts		2482	249
Jewellery		242	24
Leather, unwrought		3237	341
Wrought, boots and shoes	Doz pairs 2556	8146	845
Saddlery and harness		3224	322
Manufactures, unenumerated		1299	130
Linen, hemp and Jute manufactures, unenumerated		1321	132
Machinery and parts thereof, agricultural		22299	free
Industrial		21062	free
other sorts		1022	103
Fertilisers and insecticides		320	free
Matches	Gross boxes 41500	2422	246
Metals			
Brass and copper manufactures, for use as building materials		699	70
Brass and copper manufactures, other sorts		3662	366
Brass and copper wire	Cwt. 4226	4501	4510
Iron and steel manufactures, unenumerated to be used as building materials		4268	427
Iron and steel manufactures, unenumerated other sorts		12191	1219
Iron and steel wire	Cwt. 47123	3400	342
Galvanised iron sheets and plates	" 32012	19209	1920
Metals manufactured, unenumerated		3267	327
Metals unmanufactured, unenumerated		220	22
Mineral and mineral products	Dwt. bott. 42107	1209	121
Miscellaneous including aerol post		22100	2210
Oils, fats and greases			
Petroleum-Kerosene	Galls. 20264	12612	1261
other sorts		26224	142
Essences		12	1
Other	Cwt. 2296	4223	422
Other			
Turpentine	Galls. 4447	224	25
Other sorts		19997	244
Perfumery		2270	200
Photographs, engraving plates and maps		160	free
Plate and plated ware		622	69
Porcelain, China and earthenware		1022	102
Preserved fruit		1222	122
Preserves and lined bottled foods and fruits, other sorts			
unclassified		16197	1619
Printed matter		2222	free
Railway, tramway and road material		66322	free
Rope and twine for agricultural and industrial purposes		3022	free
Rope and twine, other sorts		1206	149
Rubber manufactures, unenumerated		907	91
Ships, boats, launches, lighters and parts	Cwt. 51940	3219	322
Sorts		2071	free
Brandy	Galls. 6271	4221	2020
Whisky	" 24676	14017	2467
Gin	" 2122	1039	992
Laqueurs and other sorts	" 1220	1069	222
Manufactures, unenumerated		3297	360
of and other materials		2297	260
Soap	Hrs. 4207	129	12
Stationery	Cwt. 2429	11271	1061
		12222	1222
Carried forward	£	1,41901	104224

Articles.	Total quantities imported.	Value in	Duty in
		Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...		1,11,901	10,206
Sugar ...	Cwt. 50349	42,641	4,607
Tobacco, manufactured ...	Lbs. 219,465	10,210	1,021
Stones and ornaments for graves, memorial windows, Tablets and Brasses ...	" 298,664	12,222	1,222
Games and Toys ...	" 40,028	228	28
Plants and seeds for cultivation ...		80	400
Engines and parts thereof, agricultural, steam and motor ...		3,243	3,243
Engines and parts thereof, agricultural, other sorts ...		3,289	4,000
Engines and parts thereof, steam and motor ...		800	4,000
Engines and parts thereof, not agricultural, steam and motor ...		4,025	4,000
Engines and parts thereof, not agricultural, other sorts ...		3,020	3,020
Watches and clocks ...	Nos. 2,998	19,211	19,211
Wearing apparel ...		2,209	2,209
Woolen manufactures, unenumerated ...	Galls. 2,121	2,121	2,121
Cotton and worsted yarn ...	Tons 2,922	12,342	12,900
" manufactures ...		2,114	2,110
" carpets and rugs ...	Lbs. 1,522	160	16
" blankets ...	yards 3,409	3,416	3,416
" manufactures, unenumerated ...	Nos. 4,448	1,693	1,693
	" 10,606	2,062	2,277
		2,306	2,311
Goods in Transit and Transhipment ...	pkgs.	1,320,434	12,499
		2,40,929	4,224
Total Rs. ...		1,84,126	1,87,021

Total value of Imports for Home Consumption in 1911

Increase in value of Imports

Total value of Goods in Transit in 1910

Increase in value of Goods in Transit

Total increase in value of Imports

Rs.

Rs.

Rs.

Comparative statement showing values and duties of Imports (exclusive of Government goods, specie and bullion, and goods in transit) into the East Africa Protectorate, during the years ended 31st March 1911 and 1912.

Articles.	year ended 31st March			
	1911		1912	
	Value £.	Duty £.	Value £.	Duty £.
Agricultural implements	27,438	Free	29,265	Free
Wine and beer	4,164	416	4,146	415
Ammunition	5,459	519	6,401	634
Articles necessary for maintaining telegraphic communication.	16,795	Free	-	-
Articles (wearing)	40,832	4,093	25,065	2,499
Shoes and socks	18,759	80	15,091	Free
Books	9,910	991	9,273	927
Blankets and printed matter	5,341	Free	4,324	Free
Aluminum and copperware	18,708	1,870	26,303	2,630
Painting materials	39,261	3,926	37,905	3,791
Iron goods	394,715	39,472	361,141	36,114
Iron yarn	1,652	165	1,125	112
Drugs, medicines and chemicals	14,875	1,405	8,127	757
Articles	3,629	Free	3,988	Free
Porcelain and glassware	13,354	1,335	7,493	749
Perfumes	13,692	1,297	12,614	1,215
Furniture	7,868	786	4,600	460
Wool	100,903	10,090	80,654	7,917
Flour	264	27	105	11
Iron and steelware	40,652	4,065	27,543	2,754
Rosene oil	15,086	1,509	14,408	1,441
Wool stock	11,534	139	15,064	111
Machinery and parts thereof	50,392	703	24,840	248
Articles	3,519	352	3,334	333
Provisions	76,375	7,274	77,351	7,430
Wool and plants	3,396	Free	2,314	Free
Wool goods	7,652	765	3,334	333
Wines and liquors	20,406	12,312	16,500	10,152
Wool	42,571	4,257	33,332	3,333
Agricultural instruments	158	16	44	4
Wool	10,202	1,021	7,995	789
Cacao	26,527	2,651	22,697	2,270
Wool	13,542	1,290	12,272	1,227
Wool	8,722	872	10,451	1,045
Woolen goods	10,092	1,010	4,774	477
Railway, tramway and road materials	66,382	Free	2,363	Free
All other sorts	185,452	18,104	195,293	17,386
Total £.	1,330,437	122,799	1,000,346	96,431

Heads of Increases in value of Exports during the
years ended 31st March 1911 and 1912.

Articles.	1912	1911	Increase
	Value	Value	
	£.	£.	£.
Produce of British East Africa.			
Wool	12,592	6,881	6,767
Alives (goats) (New woad)	2,966	7,559	1,409
Alives (goats) (rafters)	2,958	2,545	415
Alives (hides)	315	19	284
Alives	5,765	2,995	2,770
Alives	4,264	3,727	537
Alives	9,355	4,829	4,526
Alives	3,500	2,161	1,339
Alives	43,270	21,297	21,973
Alives	9,176	6,992	2,184
Alives	44,999	23,537	21,462
Alives	3,529	2,110	1,419
Alives	3,270	2,375	1,595
Alives	162	29	133
Alives and skins	73,250	62,258	10,992
Alives (Mark Oil, sim sim)	1,219	769	450
Alives	4,915	3,953	962
Alives	415	195	220
Alives	60	38	22
Alives	535	47	288
Alives	3,219	3,121	98
Alives	17,478	6,562	10,916
Alives	120	415	295
Total	256,128	169,424	86,702
Produce of Uganda.			
Alives	20	-	20
Alives	4,222	375	3,803
Alives	234,565	203,426	31,139
Alives	5,402	5,024	378
Alives	3,619	2,560	1,059
Alives	4,064	1,476	2,588
Alives	17,144	10,268	6,876
Alives	505	453	52
Alives	68	-	68
Alives	617	372	245
Total	270,292	225,964	44,328

Articles.	year ended 31st March		
	1913 Value. £.	1914 Value. £.	Increase £.
Produce of German East Africa.			
Animals living	433	100	533
Coffee	23,788	14,604	9,184
Cotton	13,009	7,607	5,402
Shee	11,421	7,623	3,798
Millet	6	-	6
Maize	1,595	695	910
Grain- other sorts	741	21	720
Hides and skins	119,220	118,391	1,529
Ivory	2,893	2,598	295
Seeds, cotton	37	9	28
Total £.	173,783	151,638	22,145
Produce of the Sudan			
Ivory	3,634	1,688	1,946
Produce of the Congo Free State.			
Rubber	541	4	537
Total from all countries	707,436	545,718	161,718

Appendix IV.

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Comparative statement showing the quantities and values of various articles (including produce from Uganda, German East Africa, the Congo Free State, Italian East Africa, and the Sudan) exported from the East Africa Protectorate during the years ended 31st March 1911 and 1912.

Articles.	Year ended 31st March			
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value
		£.		£.
		1912		1911
Animals living	Nos. 11,297	18,041	7,786	6,881
Asrax	Cwt. 3,735	21,449	3,900	22,350
Birds (rafters)	Nos. 285,673	2,958	231,777	2,543
Bicarbonate of soda	Cwt. 491	361	1,801	1,016
Butter	Cwt. 13,466	16,640	17,668	20,340
Cocoa beans	Nos. 542,928	680	160,305	489
Coffee	Cwt. 31,717	28,055	36,879	30,608
Gold	Cwt. 14,605	33,781	11,443	17,994
Iron and other	Lbs 2032,570	263,887	5039,392	218,544
Sea shells	Cwt. 6,428	1,300	9,102	1,911
Shells	Cwt. 8,117	4,264	6,432	3,731
Sisal	Cwt. 10,034	22,148	7,078	14,101
Sisal	Lbs 922	48,092	876	48,394
Sisal	Cwt. 12,648	3,506	10,370	2,170
Maize	Cwt. 181,799	43,870	119,872	21,227
Beans	Cwt. 21,366	9,176	19,593	6,992
Sim sim (sesamum)	Cwt. 79,147	51,996	50,266	28,246
Groundnuts	Cwt. 53,446	34,481	35,812	32,422
Pulse	Cwt. 6,859	3,270	7,366	2,375
Wax	Cwt. 541	162	340	147
Other sorts	Cwt. 3,987	903	2,657	423
Coral	Cwt. 319	664	702	1,031
Goats, ox	Cwt. 53,092	155,985	50,470	145,069
Goats, sheep	Cwt. 5,096	7,331	4,092	5,971
Goats, goat	Cwt. 19,606	75,919	22,104	77,599
Wild animals	Nos 12,148	2,579	46,045	2,370
Rhinoceros	Cwt. 39	1,141		
Other sorts	Cwt. 456	687	715	3,220
Tea	Cwt. 1,721	27,020	2,133	102,102
Tree bark	Tons 1,995	1,860	6,442	6,059
Wool bark	Tons 43	333	10	47
Cotton seeds	Gal. 36,290	4,064	13,873	1,476
Sim sim	Gal. 7,004	1,219	8,650	1,118
Gum	Cwt. 107	17	782	219
Wool feathers	Lbs 1,017	1,055	1,165	1,305
Wool	Cwt. 18,125	4,615	18,762	3,955
Wool, plantation	Cwt. 193	2,746	54	1,060
Wool, wild	Cwt. 2,685	39,661	5,108	26,643
Wool, castor oil	Cwt. 1,197	422	393	193
Cotton	Cwt. 24,019	17,634	55,700	10,752
Wool, hirsutum	Cwt. 97	724	89	662
Wool shells	Cwt. 6	323	7	348
Wool fine	Tons 2	9	22	116
Wool other sorts	Cwt. 1,761	6,216	1,742	2,122
		18,380		8,663
Total		1,016,998		962,911

Appendix V.

Heads of Decreases in value of Exports during the years ended 31st March 1911 and 1912.

Articles.	year ended 31st March		
	1912 Value. £.	1911 Value. £.	Decrease £.
Products of West Africa.			
Gum	861	1,016	655
Shells	29,055	30,608	2,553
Other sea shells	6,313	7,477	1,164
Other sorts	1,300	1,911	611
Total	162	462	300
Other sorts	942	1,880	938
Total	1,805	2,317	512
Other sorts	15,048	31,978	16,930
Other sorts	1,980	6,059	4,079
Other sorts	47	100	53
Other sorts	1,065	1,303	238
Other sorts	16,459	31,963	15,504
Other sorts	423	471	48
Other sorts	523	48	475
Other sorts		110	107
Total	£. 74,454	109,086	34,632
Products of Uganda.			
Other sorts	153	617	464
Other sorts	16,597	20,821	4,224
Other sorts	-	24	24
Other sorts	1,572	1,649	77
Other sorts	42,092	42,504	412
Other sorts	-	9	9
Other sorts	49,042	50,329	1,287
Other sorts	97	184	87
Other sorts	33,093	49,533	16,440
Other sorts	-	119	119
Other sorts	-	349	349
Other sorts	6,009	23,963	17,954
Other sorts		2	2
Total	£. 154,874	195,933	41,059

Appendix V (continued)

Articles.	Year ended 31st March 19		
	1918 Value £.	1911 Value £.	Decrease £.
Produce of German East Africa.			
Wax	19,388	14,954	1,626
Condensed milk	97,528	97,789	219
Tea	-	119	119
Coral	-	1	1
Resins	406	281	425
Other	17,560	41,773	24,213
Wool, hippo	189	164	5
Other	-	1	1
Other sorts	282	722	470
Total	59,288	66,516	27,278
Produce of Italian East Africa.			
Cotton	0	34	634
Wool	82	308	226
Wool, cotton	-	4	6
Total	82	346	261
Produce of the Congo Free State.			
Wool and skins	-	15	15
Wool	-	8	8
Wool	21,751	26,308	4,557
Wool, hippo	-	7	7
Other sorts	33	1,007	974
Total	£. 21,784	27,345	5,561
Total from all countries	£. 309,462	417,193	107,731

Comparative statement showing the quantities, values and Duties
 Exports of the East Africa Protectorate produce (i.e. exclusive
 of Uganda, German East Africa, the Congo Free State, Italian
 East Africa and the Sudan) during the years ended 31st March
 1911 and 1912.

Articles.	1912			1911		
	Quantity	Value £.	Duty.	Quantity	Value £.	Duty
Articles (rafters)	Nos. 286,075	2,938	516	281,777	2,944	238
Borate of soda	Cwt. 471	391	Free	1,950	1,016	Free
				1,501		
Bones	Cwt. 200	313	32	16	19	2
Burra	Nos. 200,000	600	Free	100,000	400	Free
Cashew	Cwt. 2,000	5,765	Free	21,222	2,000	Free
Cassia	Cwt. 31,717	20,055	Free	26,879	20,000	Free
Cocoa	Lbs. 160,000	6,513	Free	105,124	7,477	Free
Cotton seeds	Cwt. 2,000	458	Free	2,200	471	Free
For oil seeds	Cwt. 1,001	415	Free	398	120	Free
For oil and other						
For sea shells	Cwt. 6,000	1,300	70	6,100	1,011	0
For seeds	Cwt. 47	348	Free			
For seeds	Cwt. 2,117	4,264	Free	6,338	5,727	Free
For seeds	Cwt. 3,167	8,355	Free	1,224	4,220	Free
For seeds	Cwt. 301,716	108,568	Free	204,081	67,000	Free
For seeds	Cwt. 219	264	67	701	1,030	100
For seeds and skins	Cwt. 23,475	78,250	7,079	20,640	62,250	6131
For seeds and teeth	Cwt. 388	1,425	44	575	2,355	114
For seeds	Cwt. 897	10,648	2,388	399	21,974	2930
For seeds	Nos. 11,260	12,568	55	7,725	8,921	0
For seeds	Tons 1,993	1,000	2	6,442	6,060	0
For seeds	Tons 43	300	Free	10	40	0
For seeds	Lbs. 1,017	1,065	Free	1,180	1,200	0
For seeds	Cwt. 1,207	10,495	1,228	1,726	21,900	3000
For seeds	Cwt. 12,125	4,915	Free	15,762	5,950	Free
For seeds	Lbs. 648	328	32	753	348	35
For seeds	Cwt. 1,567	2,808	Free	1,315	7,550	Free
For seeds	Tons 3	9		22	110	0
For seeds	Cwt. 1,761	2,910	Free	1,742	2,121	Free
For seeds		12,665			7,451	7
Other sorts						
Total £.		553,670	11,860		276,400	12700

Appendix VII.

The principal countries from which merchandise has been imported, and the sterling value of Exports, (exclusive of Government stores, specie and bullion and goods in transit) are shown in the following table.

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Countries.	1911-1912	1910-1911
United Kingdom	649,274	359,566
British Possessions:-		
India and Burmah	240,764	212,399
Ceylon	1,674	5,797
Mauritius	7,259	14,146 6244
South African Union	12,086	14,448
Uganda Protectorate	5,897	5,683
Commonwealth of Australia	690	2,288
Zanzibar	4,506	5,477
Hong-Kong	154	-
	<u>873,050</u>	<u>850,276</u>
Foreign Countries:-		
Austria-Hungary	30,320	27,466
Belgium	5,950	5,670
France	12,293	12,162
Germany	122,782	105,154
Holland	25,035	27,513
Italy	12,225	10,351
Sweden	2,722	-
Sweden	2,722	3,732
Norway	7,331	10,442
Switzerland	17,546	9,592
Russia	1,011	1,437
Other European Countries	1,732	11,477
Other Asiatic and African countries	30,799	32,275
German East Africa	6,675	17,059
United States	152,613	70,022
	<u>502,073</u>	<u>390,514</u>
Total ..	1,380,437	1,000,346

APPENDIX VIII.—Continued.

Comparative statement showing the percentages of Imports from (a) the United Kingdom, (b) British Possessions and (c) Foreign Countries during the years ended 31st March, 1909, 1910, ~~and~~ 1911, and 1912.

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Articles.		United Kingdom	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
		£	£	£	£
Provisions of all sorts	1908	28,841=44%	17,953=27%	18,659=29%	65,453
	1909	35,559=49%	18,048=25%	19,328=26%	72,935
	1910	30,512=43%	15,924=25%	17,159=27%	63,595
	1911	35,515=46%	17,325=22%	24,511=32%	77,351
	1912	40,240=52%	18,107=21%	20,681=27%	78,978
Spirits, wines, &c.	1908	18,616=35%	71	13,553=45%	34,240
	1909	23,713=61%	301	14,782=39%	38,796
	1910	19,590=67%	109	9,383=33%	29,082
	1911	17,904=58%	141	13,051=42%	31,096
	1912	19,556=59%	266	13,481=41%	33,293
Sugar	1908	234	3,486=13%	22,113=87%	25,532
	1909	386=17%	1,653=5%	32,430=94%	34,469
	1910	638=2%	6,601=27%	17,484=71%	24,723
	1911	1,012=3%	12,430=37%	19,890=60%	33,332
	1912	1,006=2%	8,407=20%	33,161=78%	42,571
Tobacco	1908	8,514=45%	641=3%	9,659=52%	18,814
	1909	6,610=37%	1,008=6%	10,051=57%	17,669
	1910	8,425=40%	1,711=8%	10,891=52%	21,027
	1911	8,099=36%	769=3%	13,829=61%	22,697
	1912	8,381=31%	1,007=4%	17,129=65%	26,517
All other sorts	1908	30,989=44%	40,393=27%	51,644=29%	182,026
	1909	74,222=46%	48,941=28%	41,908=26%	160,071
	1910	74,994=40%	57,738=30%	56,399=30%	189,131
	1911	133,792=43%	78,047=25%	96,922=32%	308,761
	1912	244,152=42%	74,241=18%	83,045=28%	401,438
Total Imports	1908	329,769=41%	206,566=26%	263,382=33%	799,717
	1909	299,498=37%	214,895=27%	282,765=36%	797,158
	1910	269,566=35%	207,181=27%	298,499=38%	775,246
	1911	359,556=40%	250,276=25%	390,514=39%	1,000,346
	1912	649,274=42%	273,090=20%	508,078=38%	1,430,437

APPENDIX VIII.

Comparative Statement showing the percentages of Imports from (a) the United Kingdom (b) British Possessions and (c) Foreign Countries, during the years ended 31st March 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912.

Articles.		United Kingdom	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	Total
		£	£	£	£
Agricultural Implements...	1908	7,149=46%	1,951=12%	6,579=42%	15,679
	1909	15,255=61%	5,259=21%	4,657=18%	25,171
	1910	15,114=55%	2,763=10%	9,635=35%	27,512
	1911	13,363=45%	4,388=15%	11,514=40%	29,265
	1912	11,942=45%	4,802=18%	10,694=39%	27,438
Explosives and Ammunition	1908	11,910=91%	...	1,132=9%	13,042
	1909	12,875=89%	...	1,587=11%	14,462
	1910	13,069=90%	...	1,373=10%	14,442
	1911	15,035=79%	4	3,976=21%	19,015
	1912	17,166=90%	18=	1,970=10%	19,151
Iron and steel	1908	18,667=56%	3,865=12%	10,482=32%	33,014
	1909	11,517=57%	4,202=20%	4,638=23%	20,357
	1910	12,392=45%	6,516=24%	8,343=31%	27,251
	1911	10,688=43%	8,269=33%	6,108=24%	25,065
	1912	19,935=49%	9,111=23%	11,888=29%	40,932
Building materials including timber	1908	23,245=69%	2,492=7%	8,135=24%	33,872
	1909	23,457=63%	3,167=8%	10,553=29%	37,177
	1910	13,972=61%	1,791=8%	7,316=31%	23,079
	1911	26,591=66%	1,676=4%	11,911=30%	40,178
	1912	56,677=68%	7,063=13%	9,865=19%	62,603
Household goods	1908	74,535=38%	40,999=21%	81,510=41%	197,044
	1909	57,020=28%	42,302=20%	108,223=52%	207,545
	1910	41,484=20%	35,151=16%	133,099=64%	209,734
	1911	62,672=24%	47,680=18%	150,789=58%	261,141
	1912	89,721=25%	45,483=11%	259,511=66%	394,715
Furniture	1908	12,639=77%	1,794=11%	1,848=12%	16,281
	1909	10,628=81%	1,624=12%	988=7%	13,240
	1910	7,851=63%	3,061=25%	1,474=12%	12,386
	1911	2,710=59%	1,087=24%	803=17%	4,600
	1912	4,591=56%	1,411=18%	1,866=24%	7,868
Wool and flour	1908	247	82,644=93%	6,285=7%	89,176
	1909	676=1%	89,858=90%	8,939=9%	99,473
	1910	674=1%	71,274=95%	2,932=4%	74,880
	1911	70	74,067=92%	6,517=8%	80,654
	1912	610=1%	95,975=95%	4,318=4%	100,903
Iron and steelwares	1908	17,050=50%	1,544=4%	15,273=46%	33,867
	1909	15,526=67%	2,472=11%	5,274=22%	23,272
	1910	11,109=46%	4,350=17%	9,002=37%	24,461
	1911	11,738=42%	3,507=12%	12,698=46%	27,943
	1912	18,051=45%	2,982=7%	19,519=48%	40,552
Mineral oil	1908	12,293=100%	12,293
	1909	...	1,019=7%	13,089=93%	14,108
	1910	...	31	13,303=100%	13,334
	1911	14,408=100%	14,408
	1912	379=2%	4,155=28%	10,512=70%	15,046
Machinery and parts of	1908	27,133=92%	34	2,217=8%	29,384
	1909	12,054=65%	41	6,318=35%	18,413
	1910	19,742=96%	161	706=4%	20,609
	1911	20,367=82%	886=3%	3,587=15%	24,840
	1912	37,872=75%	2,035=4%	10,485=21%	50,392

APPENDIX IX.

Comparative Statement showing the percentages of Exports (British East Africa produce only) to (a) the United Kingdom, (b) British Possessions, (c) Foreign Countries during the years ended 31st March 1908, 1909, 1910, and 1911, and 1912.

Articles.		United Kingdom	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	Total
		£	£	£	£
Copra	1908	...	3,871—17%	18,683—83%	22,554
"	1909	...	2,648—18%	12,341—82%	14,989
"	1910	...	4,278—27%	11,876—73%	16,154
"	1911	...	4,584—15%	26,024—85%	30,608
"	1912	412—1%	2,966—11%	24,677—88%	28,055
Cotton	1908	1,819—99%	24	...	1,843
"	1909	5,693—96%	214—4%	...	5,907
"	1910	4,215—95%	225—5%	...	4,440
"	1911	6,646—89%	789—11%	42	7,477
"	1912	6,032—96%	271—4%	100	6,518
Fibres	1908	192—7%	...	2,398—93%	2,590
"	1909	1,332—32%	...	2,789—68%	4,121
"	1910	308—5%	...	6,004—95%	6,312
"	1911	471—12%	...	3,256—88%	3,727
"	1912	2,790—66%	...	1,474—34%	4,264
Grain	1908	329—1%	16,804—57%	12,192—42%	29,325
"	1909	590—2%	21,356—74%	6,696—24%	28,542
"	1910	3,859—13%	6,737—23%	18,494—64%	28,980
"	1911	5,314—9%	6,737—11%	46,912—80%	58,963
"	1912	12,064—11%	13,909—12%	25,010—76%	108,908
Ivory	1908	5,799—37%	5,882—37%	4,140—26%	15,821
"	1909	4,711—25%	8,276—43%	6,167—32%	19,154
"	1910	5,613—19%	13,445—47%	9,663—34%	28,721
"	1911	5,267—24%	11,066—50%	5,642—26%	21,975
"	1912	2,418—15%	10,270—66%	8,966—56%	15,654
Mangrove bark	1908	...	24	3,820—100%	3,844
"	1909	...	44—1%	4,368—99%	4,412
"	1910	49—1%	32	2,936—99%	3,017
"	1911	395—6%	...	5,711—94%	6,106
"	1912	200—9%	13	2,070—91%	2,283
Rubber	1908	10,632—74%	146—1%	3,624—25%	14,402
"	1909	4,605—65%	6	2,440—35%	7,051
"	1910	9,779—44%	1,559—6%	11,206—50%	22,544
"	1911	19,184—60%	1,334—4%	11,445—36%	31,963
"	1912	10,988—66%	588—4%	4,968—30%	16,498
Wax (bees)	1908	324—4%	...	7,329—96%	7,653
"	1909	1,096—15%	46	6,218—85%	7,360
"	1910	123—3%	6	3,750—97%	3,879
"	1911	800—11%	7	6,752—89%	7,559
"	1912	218—2%	5	8,745—98%	8,968
Hides and skins	1908	1,245—5%	2,861—10%	23,206—85%	27,312
"	1909	2,540—16%	1,644—11%	11,077—73%	15,261
"	1910	15,201—19%	3,187—7%	26,336—59%	44,724

The principal countries to which products have been exported and the sterling value of the exports are shown in the following table.

Countries	1911-1912	1910-1911
United Kingdom	409,844	354,026
British Possessions:-		
India and Burma	30,624	24,760
Ceylon	45	-
Mauritius	27	219
South African Union	783	651
Bechuanaland Protectorate	4,872	2,632
Commonwealth of Australia	-	12
Siam	68,717	67,599
Hong-Kong	78	-
	<u>104,966</u>	<u>75,996</u>
Foreign Countries:-		
Austria-Hungary	14,804	11,446
Belgium	10,822	8,273
France	146,132	112,653
Germany	148,304	136,222
Netherlands	4,221	11,032
Italy	16,858	4,258
Other European countries	8,823	15,053
Other Asiatic and African countries	51,888	-
German East Africa	10,409	42,798
United States	90,527	122,419
	<u>501,922</u>	<u>392,400</u>
Total	1,016,888	862,611