

EAST AFR PROT
No. 37775

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1905
25th Sept
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(Subject.)

Blue Book & Report 1904-5.

Transmits two copies of each.

PRINTED FOR PARLIAMENT
Cost Report Annual 1904/5

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the B. Book report put into type
as soon as possible & re-circulate
in proof.

H. J. R.
24/10

Mr. Read
Proof corrected for correction and
authority to publish
S. D. R.

W. Ambrose
The only changes I am desirous
of making, are those which I have marked in
19. 22 & 137 & 58. Subject to the

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Commons
37775

Published?

H. J. R.

15/10

I think that the statement of fact with regard to Domestic Slavery on page 24 should stand. I have altered or crossed the other pages.

Published as altered

18th Nov 1905

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to ...

The report is now published

Printed by

H. J. R.
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Commissioner's Office

MOMBASA.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE

No. 10

September 25th 1905.

PRINTED FOR PARLIAMENT
C. R. Reports, Annual
No. 1175

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith two copies of the Blue Book for 1904-'05 together with the Annual report which, in accordance with the instructions contained in Foreign Office despatches Nos. 312 of June 2nd and 377 of December 12th 1904, has been compiled from the statistics furnished for and on the model of the Blue Book.

papers
883/12

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble servant,

J. J. Galloway

Principal Secretary of State

(In the absence of H. M. Commissioner)

for the Colonial

Downing Street

London, S.W.

REPORT ON THE EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE

BLUE BOOK OF 1904-05.

I. FINANCIAL

(A) General Revenue and Expenditure.

Revenue.

The estimated revenue for the year ending March 31st 1905 was £ 121,692; the actual revenue collected, exclusive of a Parliamentary Grant of £ 251,135, was £ 154,756.1.1, showing an increase of £ 33,064.1.1 over the estimate, and of £ 45,899.1.10 over the revenue for the year 1903-4, which, exclusive of a Parliamentary Grant of £ 256,000, was £ 108,856.19.3.

The following is a comparative statement showing the actual revenue collected in 1903-4 and 1904-5:-

1901-04
S. d

1901-05
S. d

DECREASE
S. d

	1901-04 S. d	1901-05 S. d	INCREASE S. d
Customs duties	34,124. 0. 0	61,500. 17. 2	27,376. 11. 2
Harbour dues and S. S. "JUBA"	5,182. 2. 5	5,087. 0. 4	95. 6. 11
Judicial fees and fines etc.	4,865. 2. 11	5,430. 13. 11	572. 7. 0
Licences and taxes	46,345. 15. 7	64,493. 15. 6	18,148. 10. 11
Miscellaneous Revenue	10,315. 10. 1	5,377. 0. 1	4,938. 10. 0
Post and Telegraphs	19,754. 2. 11	17,520. 17. 1	2,233. 5. 10
Receipts from Government Property	2,000. 3. 2	1,563. 19. 4	436. 13. 8
Sale of Land and houses	1,735. 12. 2	1,768. 4. 3	33. 12. 1
Parliamentary Grant	108,866. 12. 3	154,755. 16. 1	45,889. 4. 8
	265,007. 0. 0	251,173. 0. 7	13,834. 0. 3
TOTAL	265,056. 19. 3	405,853. 1. 1	140,796. 11. 8

3. Every head of Revenue shows an increase except "Miscellaneous Revenue, where there is a decrease of £ 942.10.0 due in a large measure to the falling off of receipts from the sales of confiscated cattle.

The large increase of £ 27,396.11.2 under the head of Customs duties is accounted for partly by the raising of the import duty from 5 to 10% ad valorem, and partly by the increase of trade consequent on the arrival in the country of a considerable number of white colonists, who are also responsible for almost doubling the receipts from Government property owing to the increased number of leases of crown lands. The import of arms and ammunition, wines and spirits, beads and ware, manufactured cotton goods and rice also contribute to the increase under this head. Licences and Taxes show an increase of £ 14,154.19.11, due chiefly to the more thorough collection of the Hut Tax, and also, in a less degree to the issue of a larger number of Game Licences.

4. The following table shows the comparative expenditures for 1903-04 and 1904-05.

	1903-04	1904-05	Increase	Decrease
Administration	1,100. 0	9,501. 1	8,401. 1	---
Expenditure and Veterinary	11,325. 0	4,011. 0	---	7,314. 0
Audit	1,000. 0	---	---	---
Postage Agent	650. 18	254. 0	---	---
Chauvins & Shipping	45,475. 12	27,381. 17	---	28,153. 14
Judicial	6,300. 10	6,380. 14	80. 14	---
Excise	1,000. 13	4,267. 17	---	---
Medical	7,585. 15	16,751. 6	9,166. 11	---
Military	61,000. 8	51,600. 10	---	---
Miscellaneous Expenditure	2,752. 16	2,451. 10	---	---
Native Civil Administration	4,935. 11	4,675. 6	---	---
Non effective services.	100. 7	335. 13	186. 4	---
Police and Prisons	34,106. 3	55,761. 14	1,685. 4	---
Carried Forward.	504,082. 8	176,746. 8	11,894. 16	59,800. 16

5. The expenditure for 1904-5 was thus less than the expenditure for 1903-4 by £ 118,317.7.6. The principal causes for this were large decreases in the expenditure of the Uganda Railway (£ 62,543.14.1), of the Customs and Shipping (£ 28,153.14.5), and of the Military (£ 10,313.18.3), in addition to which sums of £ 12,872.14.4 and £ 19,109.3.4 paid in 1903-4 for the Oaden Punitive Force, 1900, and Indian Military Arrears no longer appear in the expenditure of the year 1904-5.

6. The Administration expenditure shows an increase of £ 2,355.4.5 (£ 20,633.5.9 to £ 32,395.11.2), caused by additions made to the staff and also by the fact that the Commissioner's salary, which was partly paid from Consular funds while he was also Agent and Consul-General for Zanzibar, is now paid entirely from the East Africa Protectorate funds. The decrease from £ 45,475.12.4 to £ 17,321.17.11 in Customs and Shipping is due to the extraordinary expenditure incurred in 1903-4 on account of the Steamers on Lake Victoria. The decrease shown in Military expenditure from £ 61,960.5.8 to £ 51,646. 10. 2 is somewhat misleading. Had the full Military programme been carried out, and all debts incurred been paid during the year, the

expenditure for 1904-5 would have been £ 25,936 more than it actually was, and would have brought the total to £ 77,582, or an increase of £ 15,622 on the previous year. This was due to the reorganisation of the King's African Rifles. The decrease in Postal and Telegraph Service of £ 2,576.12.1 is accounted for by the fact that arrears of freight due to the Uganda Railway involved extraordinary expenditure in 1903-4.

7. The Transport expenditure has increased from £ 26,752.18.3 to £ 29,211.14.10 in consequence of the increase in travelling necessitated for the more thorough collection of the Hut Tax, and to the additions made to the staff generally.

8. The large decrease of £ 62,543.14.1 in the expenditure of the Uganda Railway is accounted for by the growth of traffic consequent on the general development of the country. Under extraordinary and unestimated expenditure two small increases are shown, viz: £ 2,174.7.7 spent on the formation of the Masai Reserve at Laikipia, and £ 445.7.5 on precautionary measures taken to stamp out the outbreaks of cattle diseases.

9. The other increases are due to the additions made to the staff of various departments, notably -

Agricultural and Veterinary, increase from £ 7,610.16.6 to
 £ 11,625.9.0, Medical from £ 7,588.15.0 to £ 10,781.5.4,
 Police from £ 34,106.7.6 to £ 35,794.14.3, Public Works
 and Survey from £ 35,447.2.11 to £ 36,548.15.0 and
 Scientific and Forestry from £ 2,316.11.0 to £ 3,355.9.10.

10. The following table shows the income and expenditure for the last five years.

	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05
REVENUE	64,276. 8. 11	66,405. 4. 7	66,285. 12. 11	108,856. 10. 3	154,750. 1. 1
EXPENDITURE	190,438. 3. 7	276,404. 12. 7	411,579. 0. 5	410,577. 0. 3	309,559. 12. 9

Please figures are cumulative of a Supplementary Grant.

50

(B) Taxation.

The only direct tax levied is the Hut Tax at the rate of Rs.3 or Rs.2 per hut according to district.

This may also be paid in labour or kind. The taxes collected in 1904-5 amounted to £ 37,555, as against £ 24,176 in 1903-4, or an increase of £ 13,479.

(C) Assets and Liabilities.

The surplus of assets over liabilities on March

31st 1905 was: £ 148,956. 9. 10

From this should be deducted sundry sums which should have been spent during 1904-5 but which will not be actually disbursed till 1905-6, amounting to:

£ 33,607. 0. 0

showing a real excess of assets over liabilities of -

£ 115,349. 9. 10

From this surplus has to be set the difference between the Grant-in-Aid and the deficit on the estimated revenue and expenditure in 1905-6, viz: £25,360

and the cost of a new steamer for Lake Victoria-Nyanza estimated at.....£36,699

£ 62,059. 0. 0

leaving a net surplus of:

£ 52,300. 9. 10,

which is available for the reduction of the Grant-in-Aid for 1906-7, or to meet any extraordinary expenditure that may arise. There is also a reserve fund of copper amounting in face value to Rs.25,600, or the equivalent of £ 1,706.13.4, which has never been put into circulation.

(D) Public Debt.

There is no public debt.

(E) Currency.

Under the East Africa Currency Order-in-Council of May 19th, 1898, the rupee, whether of British India or of the late Imperial British East Africa Company, is legal tender to any amount. There are also in use the $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ of a rupee (silver) of British India and of the Imperial British East Africa Company which are legal tender up to Rs. 5/-, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ anna pieces (copper) of British India, the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna piece of the East Africa Protectorate and of the Imperial British East Africa Company, and the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna piece of British India. These are legal tender up to $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee. The British sovereign, though not strictly speaking legal tender, is in practice accepted at the rate of Rs. 15/-. Under the East Africa and Uganda Currency Order-in-Council of February 10th 1905, provision has been made for the substitution of cents in place of the existing copper coinage, for the introduction of currency notes, and for making the sovereign legal tender for Rs. 15.

(F) Bank.

The only bank doing business in the Protectorate is the National Bank of India which has branches at

Mombasa and Nairobi. It has a paid up capital of

£ 500,000.

E. Comparative Statement of the Total Revenue and Expenditure of Municipalities

Name of Municipality	Year	1903		1904		1905		1906	
		Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
Nairobi		2,17,883	1,17,883	2,17,883	1,17,883	2,17,883	1,17,883	2,17,883	1,17,883
Elmside		8,770,183	8,416,418	8,770,183	8,416,418	8,770,183	8,416,418	8,770,183	8,416,418

Revenue and Expenditure are available for the year 1904 only established in 1904.

II. TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

(A) Imports and Exports.

1. The annual value of the trade of the Protectorate for the last 4 years was:-

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1901-2	£ 426,267	£ 113,806	£ 539,473
1902-3	£ 443,032	£ 148,060	£ 591,092
1903-4	£ 436,047	£ 152,825	£ 588,752
1904-5	£ 518,143	£ 234,664	£ 752,807

Footnotes.

2. These figures do not include importations on behalf of the East Africa Administration, for the construction and maintenance of the Uganda Railway, on behalf of the Uganda Protectorate, of specie, or of goods in transit.

Including these figures, which are as follows:-

	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5
Importation on behalf of E.A. Administration	£ 15,300	£ 63,000	£ 14,940	£ 28,577
Importation for construction and maintenance of Uganda Railway.	£ 220,000	£ 102,128	£ 242,000	£ 18,578
Importation on behalf of Uganda Prot:	£ 30,000	£ 12,500	£ 13,000	£ 19,320
Importation of specie (Indian rupees)	£ 155,000	£ 230,000	£ 279,000	£ 100,000
Importation of goods in transit.	(not known)		£ 18,480	£ 257,067

the total imports for the years in question amount to:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1901-2	£ 947,767
1902-3	£ 700,660
1903-4	£ 604,367
1904-5	£ 741,788

The increase of £ 81,196 as compared with the year 1903-4 is due to the rapid opening up of the Country, to the arrival of numbers of white settlers, and to the consequent stimulus given to trade all over the Protectorate. This figure represents the increase only in traders' goods imported.

3. The imports for 1904-5 are made up as follows:-

Imports from United Kingdom	£.165,484
Imports from British Possessions	£ 151,383
Imports from Foreign Countries.	£ 201,276
	<hr/>
	£.518,143

The corresponding figures in 1903-4 were
£ 123,006, £ 123,765 and £ 190,176.

4. Comparing the imports of the 2 years 1904-5 and 1903-4.

As has been already stated, the increase in the imports is to a large extent attributable to the influx

of white settlers; e.g. agricultural implements to an increase from £ 638 to £ 4,035; arms and ammunition from £ 7,813 to £ 11,510; building materials from £ 19,936 to £ 24,253; furniture from £ 6,907 to £ 7,837; wine and spirits from £ 15,762 to £ 26,182; kerosene oil from £ 6,247 to £ 9,116; drugs, chemicals and medicines from £ 3,578 to £ 4,552; live stock from £ 7,925 to £ 10,032; and grains from £ 57,804 to £ 60,838.

Beads and wire (for personal wear) show a slight increase from £ 9,023 to £ 10,970, and this in spite of the advance of civilisation, the reason probably being that cheapened transport has enabled the trader to get into touch with the more outlying tribes, who formerly could only afford to buy on a small scale through middlemen. Manufactured cotton goods show an increase from £ 116,539 to £ 145,568, whilst woollen goods show a decrease from £ 14,764 to £ 5,190. This is accounted for by a reallocation of the cheap blankets used by natives from woollen to cotton goods.

The latter importation consists largely of Kangas (printed cloths worn by the native women). If the design printed on these cloths is one which appeals to the native taste, very large quantities are sold at a considerable profit.

Tobacco shows a slight decrease from £ 11,404 to £ 10,633, and coal a decrease from £ 11,843 to £ 539.

The decrease in the importation of coal is due to the fact that the Navy no longer uses Mombasa as a coaling station owing to the inadequate supply of fresh water obtainable.

Exports.

1. The value of exports in 1904-5 amounted to £ 234,664, which sum includes the export of produce from East Africa and Uganda and also from German East Africa and the Congo Free State shipped through East Africa.

2. Compared with 1903-4 the figures show an increase of £ 74,849 and chiefly to increases of £ 24,887, £ 10,807, £ 4,398 and £ 3,741 in the export of Hides, Rubber, Ivory (from the Congo Free State), and Wax respectively. The large increase in the export of hides is attributable to the increased Railway and Lake Steamer facilities which enable the German towns in the interior to export through Mombasa. The export of Rubber, which has almost doubled in quantity, may be ascribed to the heavy rainfall during the year under

review.

20

review. The export of mangrove bark has increased by 75%, though a recent fall in price may temporarily check this trade until a better knowledge of the country and organisation of the labour shall enable the trader to effect economies in the export.

3. Whilst the value of exports to British possessions fell from £ 88,779 in 1903-4 to £ 61,118 in the year under review, the exports to the United Kingdom rose from £ 27,274 to £ 36,634, and those sent to foreign countries from £ 53,762 to £ 136,718. The decline in the export to British possessions is mainly accounted for by the decreased export of hides to Aden where they were formerly sorted and shipped to Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States of America. In 1903-4 hides to the value of £ 21,630 were exported to Aden as against £ 442 in 1904-5. There was also a slight decrease in exports to Zanzibar owing to greater facilities being offered to shippers to send ivory from Mombasa to New York. The value of the goods exported to foreign countries was nearly trebled. This was largely due to an increase of £ 59,123 in the export of hides, ivory, etc., to the United States of America, of £ 13,049 to Germany and of £ 8,985 to France.

(B) Mines, Manufactures and Fisheries.

106

1. The mineral resources of the Protectorate are not yet well ascertained, but iron is known to occur abundantly in most districts; mica and graphite are found in Ukamba; limestone is worked near Kitui, Makindu and Lake Victoria; opals are common in the Rift Valley; a large deposit of carbonate of soda has been discovered in the southern part of Ukamba, and gold mining began but was discontinued.

2. The principal manufactures are vegetable oils, copra, oil, cotton cloth woven on hand looms, mats, baskets, thaton, and furniture. There are also two soda water factories, the products of which are consumed in the Protectorate.

3. The fisheries at the Coast and in Lake Victoria afford the means of livelihood to a small portion of the population. Recent concessions include the working of pearl fisheries in the Lamu, Malindi and Wasini districts. The finding of Medusae in Lake Victoria was a matter of considerable scientific interest.

(C) Agricultural Industries and Farms

Highlands.

1. During the last two years there has been a large

increase

increase in the number of European settlers in the Protectorate, and it is estimated that in the highlands some 3,000 of land have been brought under cultivation by them and are cropped as follows:-

Maize	800 acres
Beans	100 "
Potatoes	700 "
Millet	300 "
Coffee	80 "
Wheat	150 "
Guinea grass	40 "
Oats, castor oil, lucerne, barley, linseed.	180 "

2. Maize, Beans, Potatoes and Oats are most successfully grown, but any large export of these products is seriously hampered by the high transport charges both by land and sea. In 1903 938 tons of potatoes alone were despatched from the vicinity of Nairobi, a large portion of which went to South Africa, the export of this commodity increasing in that year from £ 300 to £ 3,000. Unfortunately, however, some of the growers lost heavily in their attempts to exploit the South African market, and abandoned the cultivation

20
of

cultivation of potatoes for more profitable crops. The result of this was that towards the end of 1904 a potato famine occurred, and the prices reached four times their normal figure.

3. The area under coffee is rapidly increasing, and this product bids fair to be one of the most important in the Protectorate. So far the plants have suffered from no disease of a serious nature, and the yield has been heavy. One tree produces from two to three pounds of dried berries valued at 6d or 7d per pound f. o. b. London. The great danger is that the trees will over produce themselves and become exhausted at an early age.

4. The cultivation of wheat is still under trial, and no very satisfactory results have as yet been obtained, the average yield being only two quarters per acre.

This failure is probably due to the crop having been sown in unfavourable lands or at a wrong time of year.

Barley and linseed show good results, and China grass yields large profitable crops in the moister districts or where it is artificially watered. Of forage plants lucerne and green oats are the most satisfactory. The

ordinary root crops and vegetables are all successful.

5. The following are the average prices obtained for the principal products:-

Wheat	per bushel	8 6/8
Potatoes	per cwt.	5/-
Millet	" "	4/-
Maize	" "	4/-
Beans	" "	2/6

Experimental Farms.

There are three experimental farms belonging to Government, at Nairobi, Naivasha, and Kakisa, and many experiments both in agriculture and stock trading have been tried. A report by the Director of Agriculture on the results was published as Africa No. 4 (1905). A zebra farm was also opened by the Government at Naivasha, but the mortality amongst the animals was so great that it has since been closed. The actual cause of death was for the most part intestinal worms, and it is supposed that this was due to the confinement to which the zebras were of necessity subjected.

Stock Farms.

(1) Large herds of stock, sheep and goats are kept on the enormous pasture grounds on the uplands, and a

few Shorthorn, Felled Angus, Hereford and Guernsey

Bulls, English sheep and Angora goats have been 110

imported to improve the breeds.

(2) There are now nearly a dozen dairies in the neighbourhood of Nairobi; milk is sold at 2d per bottle and butter at from $1\frac{5}{8}$ to $2\frac{5}{8}$ per pound. Cows get no food but grass, and the cost of keeping a herd is consequently very small. The Government also maintains a dairy at Naivasha which likewise serves as a stock farm from which cattle of imported breed are distributed.

3. Besides cattle, sheep, and goats, pigs are found on every farm and are fed at practically no cost on the small potatoes and other by-products.

4. Native fowls, which are small but hardy, can generally be obtained in any part of the country. European fowls are becoming widely distributed.

(5) Ducks of the Manila type can be obtained at the coast and thrive well up-country. Turkeys and geese are imported with successful results.

(6) Horses and ponies generally do well and during the last year or two many have been imported from England, South Africa, Somaliland, India and Australia.

(7) Mules are the most serviceable animals both for light agricultural work and also for travelling purposes. Of late considerable numbers have been introduced from Somaliland.

(8) The native Gonke is of a fair size, but is slow. Crossed with the Muscat Donkey, however, a useful animal is obtained.

(9) The prices of some of the principal farm commodities are given in the following list:-

Oxen	(untrained)	£ 1 to £ 3
Oxen	(trained)	£ 3 to £ 5
Cows		£ 5 to £ 10
Horses		£ 20 to £ 30
Donkeys	(Male)	£ 3 to £ 4
--do--	(Female)	£ 5 to £ 6
--do--	(Muscat)	£ 25 ...
Sheep		4/- to 8/-
Goats		4/- to 8/-
Pigs		£ 1 ...
Mules		£ 20 ...

Lowlands.

(1) The chief agricultural products of the lowlands are coconuts, rice, millet, maize, ground nuts,

sesame and various native grains. Tobacco is also grown in small quantities. It is estimated that there are 850,000 coconuts palms in the Protectorate. The price of ground nuts and sesame, from which oil is obtained, is 2/6 per 60 lbs.

(2) Cotton promises well on the coast and at low elevations, and in spite of the abnormal rainfall and the fact that planting was started too late in the year, a fair crop was obtained. Experiments with a view to a large extension of cotton growing are now being made. A good yield of Egyptian Brown cotton was obtained from the Government Cotton Farm at Walindi. The crop, consisting of thirty-six Hundredweight of fibre, was sold at home for prices ranging from 5/4d to 7/4d per pound, and was reported as "clean, good colour, staple a little irregular but strong, and a good result".

A very heavy crop of cotton was also obtained at Kibos, near Lake Victoria, but the quality was not of the best.

Forests.

The forest products of the coast are rubber, gum-cepai and timber. Mangroves grow on the sea-shore, acacia and ebony in the scrub forests further inland; and the highland forests yield rubber, fibre, and castor

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113
Oct 26 1905

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P. D. Rockett Esq,
Colonial Office
Sew

~~Colonial Report - East Africa Protectorate~~

We should like to call your attention to the
loose sides of M.S. numbered 29 & 30.

You will note that there is evidently a
page or pages missing you should be glad to
have done at your early convenience

Yours faithfully
P. Darling Esq
P. D. Rockett

castor oil beans, and contain croton, olive, fig, cedar and bamboo. The greater part of the forest area is quite unexplored, though a Syndicate which has obtained a concession for cutting timber is now surveying the country north of the Uganda Railway. Three or four extensive areas have also been leased for the working of fibre and rubber. The former (*Sansyiera*) produces fibre of from 3 to 7 feet in length valued at about £ 25 per ton.

Diseases of Plants and Animals.

- (1) Diseases of plants are always prevalent. In 1904 a species of sub-face caterpillar did much damage, though it fortunately confined itself for the most part to grass lands.
- (2) Heavy losses are also at times caused by diseases of cattle. The chief reasons of these diseases, which have wrought considerable havoc in the herds in various parts of the Protectorate during the year under review, are the mixing of different breeds, and the fact that fencing is not general, the movement of stock being in consequence unrestricted.
- (3) An outbreak of rinderpest occurred in the early part of April 1904 among three herds of Masai cattle

201
24

at Naivasha and Elmenteita. A system of strict segregation was adopted and the outbreak was checked without serious loss. There have been several small epidemics of pleuro-pneumonia in the Ukamba and Naivasha Provinces, but these have been kept under control by the slaughter of infected animals and the segregation of those free from the disease. In June rinderpest broke out at Rabai, within sixteen miles of Mombasa, and was only checked after the loss of nearly 80% of the cattle in the district. There have also been cases of Rhodesian or coast fever among the cattle in Ukamba and Naivasha, and of sheep scab at Naivasha.

(4) There have been occasional outbreaks of horse sickness when the mortality was very high. In 1901 75% of the horses at Mairahi died in two months, and at the commencement of 1905 the sickness reappeared in epidemic form all over the Protectorate.

(D) Land Grants, value of land and squatting.

1. In 1904 197,256 acres of land were alienated by the Crown by sale or lease, as against 109,764 in 1903. Of this amount 111,987 acres (65,053 leasehold and 46,904 freehold) were situated in the Ukamba

Province, 19,649 acres (16,639 leasehold and 3,010 freehold) in the Nairobi Province, and 65,650 acres (44,650 leasehold and 21,000 freehold) in the Kisumu Province.

2. Very little land is occupied by squatters but persons who have applied for land have been granted temporary occupation thereof pending the completion of survey and title deeds.

(E) Survey

1. The Survey Department and Land Office are worked together under one Chief Surveyor. The amount expended under these two heads in 1904 was £ 4,188,12.9.

2. The frequent delay in executing surveys and in drawing up the title deeds of land applied for is receiving the serious attention of the Government.

(F) Survey of Lake Victoria.

The survey of the southern or German half of Lake Victoria, which was undertaken by the Uganda Railway in 1903, has reached its completion. £1,636,12.11 was spent on this work last year.

(G) Shipping.

1. The shipping returns for the Protectorate show a

decrease

decrease in the number of sailing vessels, but a slight increase of steamers. There is a total increase of 164,361 tons over last year, as shown in the following tables:

	1903-4		1904-5	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Entered (Sailing vessels)	2,414	59,203	2,222	52,570
(Steamers)	418	816,457	421	899,567
Cleared (Sailing vessels)	2,422	59,750	2,254	53,702
(Steamers)	418	811,394	422	904,428
Total	5,742	1,745,808	5,319	1,910,167

2. Compared with the years 1902 and 1903 the result inwards and outwards is as follows:-

I n w a r d s.

1902. An increase of 291 vessels and an increase of 227,638 tons.

1903. An increase of 368 vessels and an increase of 234,165 tons.

1904. A decrease of 190 vessels but an increase of 76,377 tons.

O u t w a r d s.

1902. An increase of 279 vessels and an increase of 232,040 tons.

1903. An increase of 35 vessels and an increase of

1904. A decrease of 234 vessels but an increase
of 87,984 tons.

118

3. The total revenue collected in the Port Office of
the Protectorate amounted to Rs 33,908.15.2 as compared
with Rs 29,909 of the preceding year. In the following
table the revenue as collected under the different
headings is shown for the last 3 years:-

Description	1908-9		1907-8		1906-7		1905-6		1904-5		TOTAL
	Col.	Exp.	Col.	Exp.	Col.	Exp.	Col.	Exp.	Col.	Exp.	
Ferry licenses	1,300.00	1,400.00	10,588.20	8,030.00	10,588.20	8,030.00	10,588.20	8,030.00	10,588.20	8,030.00	8,103.60
Light dues			100.00	5,000.00	100.00	5,000.00	100.00	5,000.00	100.00	5,000.00	4,350.00
Mooring & unmooring	1,000.00		1,400.00	3,180.00	1,400.00	3,180.00	1,400.00	3,180.00	1,400.00	3,180.00	972.12
Pilotage fees	1,720.00		1,720.00	1,335.00	1,720.00	1,335.00	1,720.00	1,335.00	1,720.00	1,335.00	1,047.60
Fishing stakes & pots	100.00		100.00	500.00	100.00	500.00	100.00	500.00	100.00	500.00	851.00
Sustaining fees	7.10		40.00	1,548.80	7.10	1,548.80	7.10	1,548.80	7.10	1,548.80	460.00
Boats, masts, fishnets, gear, draft licenses, crew and passengers list etc.	5,550.00		9,000.00	5,100.00	9,000.00	5,100.00	9,000.00	5,100.00	9,000.00	5,100.00	8,981.15
Fire of steam launch	385.00		385.00	507.00	385.00	507.00	385.00	507.00	385.00	507.00	641.80
	26,784.40	7,124.90	53,508.10	1,320,842.80	53,508.10	1,320,842.80	53,508.10	1,320,842.80	53,508.10	1,320,842.80	26,783.10

4. The nationality of sailing vessels and steamers

INWARDS AND OUTWARDS

during 1904-5 for the Protectorate is thus made up:-

		STEAMERS.		SAILING SHIPS.	
		No.	Tons	No.	Tons.
Arabian	Inwards	—	—	111	5,861
	Outwards	—	—	98	4,878
Austrian	Inwards	24	110,224	—	—
	Outwards	24	110,224	—	—
British	Inwards	209	348,843	419	5,962
	Outwards	209	353,574	428	5,903
French	Inwards	5	19,312	38	2,334
	Outwards	5	19,312	36	2,202
German	Inwards	138	406,138	30	571
	Outwards	138	406,138	26	537
Indian	Inwards	—	—	108	7,174
	Outwards	—	—	108	7,330
Italian	Inwards	—	—	47	1,310
	Outwards	—	—	39	1,290
Norwegian	Inwards	—	—	4	2,414
	Outwards	—	—	4	2,414
Persian	Inwards	—	—	14	1,897
	Outwards	—	—	13	1,788
Portuguese	Inwards	—	—	1	35
	Outwards	—	—	1	35
Zanzibar	Inwards	46	14,850	1,480	25,112
	Outwards	46	15,180	1,501	27,225

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Place	No.	Value	Per Cent	Total
Vanga				
Inwards			170	5,044
Outwards			179	5,021
Malabar	17	8,486	114	13,231
Inwards			119	13,004
Outwards	17	6,450	51	660
Goa			53	684
Inwards	256	736,608	1,354	755,577
Outwards	860	741,864	14,075	721,674
Killic	16	7,820	235	11,552
Inwards			239	11,574
Outwards			165	984
Tamilnad			172	1,462
Inwards	24	11,758	302	16,869
Outwards	24	11,755	308	15,103
Malindi	71	116,347	493	185,705
Inwards	71	116,357	451	194,011
Outwards	25	18,275	116	91,454
Kismayu	25	18,875	95	20,697

Fifteen ordinances were enacted during the year 1904 and two during the first quarter of the year 1904-5. (1) They were as follows:-

An ordinance giving the Commissioner power to remove unaffected natives to any part of the Protectorate.

An ordinance restricting the importation of plants and seeds with the object of preventing coffee disease.

An ordinance repealing marriage with a deceased wife's sister or niece.

An ordinance increasing the duty leviable on imports to 10% on valorem.

An ordinance repealing the Kiama and Kaivasha Trading Ordinance 1902 and providing for the prohibition of trade save under license.

An ordinance prohibiting the withdrawal of fire arms and ammunition intended for export if there is any legislation and arms and ammunition will be brought back into the prohibited zone.

An ordinance providing for the registration of titles and deeds.

An ordinance providing for the addition or subtraction of the increase or decrease in the duties chargeable under the

(1)

With the exception of the Legislation returns which in former years were given for the Calendar year all other returns of the Protectorate were given for the financial year (i.e. from the 1st of April to the 31st March). It has therefore been considered better in future to give the Legislation returns for the financial year also.

the Customs Ordinance 1904 to or from the sale price in contracts made before the promulgation of the Customs Ordinance 1904 without stipulation as to payment of duty.

An ordinance reducing the formalities necessary for Native Christian Marriages and providing for the registration by Ministers of such marriages.

An ordinance giving power to apprehend deserters from a foreignship.

An ordinance repealing (1) The Game Ordinance 1903, (2) East Africa Game Regulations 1900, part of section 12 and the 3rd and 4th schedules thereto; and providing for landholders' licenses and sale of trophies under certain conditions.

An ordinance providing for the dissolution of marriage.

An ordinance prescribing certain fees in connection with shipping.

An ordinance giving the High Court the same power of revision over sentences passed by a special Court as in other cases.

An ordinance prescribing fees for passports issued by the Commissioner.

1905.

An ordinance rendering Maxim Gun porters and also

followers

followers or other persons employed on active service liable to Military law.

An ordinance repealing the Cattle Disease Ordinance 1902 and providing measures for the suppression and prevention of infectious and contagious diseases of animals.

In addition to the above, two Orders-in-Council were promulgated in 1904 and one in the 1st quarter of 1905, as follows:-

The British Protectorates Neutrality Order-in-Council, 1904.

The British Protectorates Neutrality (Amendment) Order-in-Council, 1904.

The East Africa and Uganda (Currency) Order-in-Council, 1904.

The last mentioned provides for the introduction of Currency Notes and Decimal Coinage and makes the Sovereign legal tender.

The prevailing religious beliefs are pagan; but on the coast where the Arabs have been settled for centuries Mahomedanism has made considerable progress. There are in the Protectorate many Christian Mission stations representing eleven different societies as shown in the following table:-

Name of Mission	Denomination	Number of stations	Nationality
Church Missionary Society	Church of England	10	British
United Methodist Free Church Mission	United Methodist Free Church Mission	15	"
Church of Scotland Mission	Church of Scotland	1	Scotch
Mission du Saint Esprit	Roman Catholic	12	French & Italian
Algerian Mission	"	2	French
Evangelical Lutheran Mission	Protestant	7	German
Neukirchen Mission	"	7	"
Africa Inland "	Undenominational	5	American
Friends Industrial Mission	Quaker	1	"
American Evangelical Mission.	Protestant	1	"
Swedish Mission	"	1	Swedish

2. At nearly all the Mission stations schools have been started for elementary instruction and handicrafts. The Church Missionary Society and the Africa Inland Mission have also opened Industrial Schools at Freretown and Kijabe respectively.

The number of children receiving primary education in the Mission schools numbered about 3,000 in 1904. 126

3. At most of the coast towns there are Mahomedan schools for Arab and Swahili children. Two schools, belonging to the Uganda Railway and the Mission du Saint Esprit respectively, have lately been opened for European children at Nairobi. At the former there is a daily attendance of 35 pupils. The Government contribution towards this school amounted in the year under review Rs.4,114. Rs.1,048 was collected in fees.

4. There is also a school for Indian children belonging to the Uganda Railway at Nairobi at which 41 pupils are being educated. Government contributed last year Rs.1,542 towards the upkeep.

V. GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

(A) Hospitals.

In the European Hospital at Mombasa, the principal Hospital in the Protectorate, 28 patients were admitted of whom two died. In the European Hospital at Nairobi ten patients were admitted, nine of whom were discharged as cured, whilst one died.

2. Of the other hospitals in the Protectorate, where treatment is administered free of charge, one is for

the Police and Gaol at Mombasa, and three, at Kilindini, Nairobi, and Kisumu for natives. In the first-mentioned 452 persons were admitted, of whom nine died; in the other there were 1,121 patients, and 113 deaths.

3. The sleeping sickness hospital at Kisumu was closed.

(B) Asylums.

1. There are no lunatic asylums in the Protectorate and lunatics are lodged in the Gaols at Mombasa and Nairobi.

2. There is one small leper asylum at Mzisima, near Mombasa, belonging to the Church Missionary Society. Lepers are, however, generally sent to the Asylum at Zanzibar whenever the Zanzibar Government consents to accept them.

VI. JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

(A) Police.

The authorized strength of the police on March 31st 1905 was one Inspector General, one Deputy Inspector General, four Assistant District Superintendents, six Inspectors, six Sergeant Inspectors, seven clerks, and 1800 rank and file. They are distributed among the various out-stations, most of which have no troops, and they are under the orders of the Civil Officer in

Charge. The total cost of the Police for 1904-5 was £ 30,156.9.6 as against £ 28,278.14.8 in 1903-4.

(B) Criminal Statistics,

1. The number of offences reported to the Police and the Magistrates during 1904-5 was 3,472, made up as follows: offences against the person 598, praedial larceny 41, offences against property (other than praedial larceny) 975, other offences (e.g. offences against bye-laws) 1,858.
2. The following table shows the number of offences, apprehensions, convictions and acquittals for the last five years:-

	1897	1898	1899	1900
The number of persons apprehended by the Police or summoned before the Magistrates	3,472	3,515	3,108	3,588
The number of Summary Convictions :-				
1. For offences against the person	431	567	372	483
2. For Criminal Larceny	34	946	1	19
3. For offence against property, other than Criminal Larceny	761	289	818	805
4. For other offences	1,585	1,591	787	765
The number of convictions in the Superior Courts :-				
1. For offences against the person	1	18	14	55
2. For Criminal Larceny	0	0	0	0
3. For offences against property, other than Criminal Larceny	0	0	1	0
4. For other offences	6	10	1	0
The number of persons acquitted :-				
1. In the Inferior Courts	287	292	1,384	1,258
2. In the Superior Courts	6	5	25	121

57

3. In 1904-5 13 cases were tried by the Court of Sessions. Of these 7 resulted in convictions, 6 in acquittals.

4. The following table shows the comparative number of summary convictions and the kind of punishment inflicted for the years 1903-4 and 1904-5

Punishments	Total number of Offences	Assaults and other offences against the person.	Unlawful Injuries to Property	Offences against Liberty	Offences against Laws of the Colony, Health and Safety, and other Acts relating to the Social Economy of the Colony.	Offences against Masters and Servants Acts including Acts relating to Indentured Coolies.
1903-4	1296	226	3	8	990	1
1904-5	1413	169	7	11	609	5
1903-4	152	44	0	1	80	0
1904-5	16	31	0	2	0	4
1903-4	768	161	8	16	456	4
1904-5	748	139	0	13	311	18
1903-4	433	114	1	18	240	1
1904-5	438	61	8	6	45	0
1903-4	55	13	0	0	41	0
1904-5	136	18	0	1	41	0

13264
13264

5. It will be seen that offences against the person show a decrease of 128 cases and offences against local legislation a decrease of 906 cases, while offences against property other than malicious injuries and praedial larceny show an increase of 506.

(C) P R I S O N S.

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1. There are eight prisons in the Protectorate, at Mombasa, Nairobi, Malindi, Eldama Ravine, Kisumu, Fort Hall, Nyeri and Lamu. The total number of convicted prisoners committed to the prisons during the year 1904-5 was 1,493. Eight prisoners escaped but of these three were recaptured. The daily average of prisoners was 361. The average daily sick rate was 28, and the number of deaths amongst persons undergoing sentence 11.

4. Vagrants are also lodged in the Gaols until they earn sufficient to pay for a passage elsewhere. In

the

the year under review they amounted to 20 in number.

Deserving cases are also assisted from a fund 133
collected locally and called "The Distressed British
Subjects Fund"

3. The expenditure on the prisons in the
Protectorate during 1904-5 was £ 2,648.540 as
compared with £ 5,837.15.0 in 1893-4.

VII VITAL STATISTICS.

(A) Population.

No census of the population has been taken in the
Protectorate, and it is extremely difficult to estimate
it even approximately as a large part of the country
is still unexplored. It is generally considered to
amount to about 2,000,000. The white population on
March 31st 1904 was 1,484. This number included 338
Government and Railway officials.

(B) Birth and Death Rates.

No records of births and deaths are kept except
in the case of European and Native Christians so that
it is impossible to give the birth and death rates with
any degree of accuracy. Since the promulgation of the
Registration of Births and Deaths ordinances, 46

persons have been registered (Births 29, Deaths 17)

(C) S l a v e r y.

132

On the ten-mile coast strip domestic slavery is legal, but is practically extinct; no one born after August 1890 can be a slave, and the purchase of slaves is prohibited. During the year under review eighty two slaves were freed. There was no prosecution for cruelty.

(D) Climate and Public Health.

In the large extent of territory included in the two Protectorates, ranging in altitude from sea-level to 18,000 feet above sea-level, there are necessarily great variations in the climatic conditions and, dependent on these, in the health of different localities.

Climatically, British East Africa, which extends approximately from 5 S. to 4 N. latitude may be divided into three zones.

1. The Coast.

The Coast strip, including the valleys of the three principal rivers, the Sabaki, the Tana and the Juba. This is essentially tropical. The atmosphere is always charged with a considerable amount of moisture,

but the temperature is equable and never very high.

From June to December, during the prevalence of the South-West monsoon, residence on the coast is far from unpleasant, and although it is hotter during the other six months of the year, the nights are always fairly cool. On the whole, the health of the coast belt is good; there is very little malaria, and yellow fever, the scourge of the tropical coasts of the Western hemisphere, is unknown.

Further inland in the scrub country and in the river valleys, the effect of the sea breeze is lost, and the climate is hotter and less agreeable. Malaria is also more common, but cannot be said to be very prevalent or of a severe type.

2. The Highlands

Leaving the coast belt a gradual rise is experienced till an altitude of 9,000 feet above sea-level is reached on the Mau, or 18,000 feet on snow-clad Mount Kenya. On the whole of these uplands, the climate is excellent, healthy and invigorating. Although the sun is fairly strong in the middle of the day, European clothing can be worn all the year round, and the nights are cold enough to render the use of

two or more blankets indispensable.

The fact that children born and bred on these high plateaux grow up rosy and robust is sufficient evidence of the excellence of the climate.

3. The District round Lake Victoria Nyanza.

From the highlands a somewhat rapid descent is made to the depression in which lies Lake Victoria. This is 3,680 feet above sea-level, and a tropical climate is again met with. It is hot and owing to the vicinity of high hills, thunder storms are of frequent occurrence. The climatic conditions are less favourable, and at certain seasons of the year cases of malarial and haemoglobinuric fever are not infrequent.

4. Public Health.

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The public health has on the whole been good during the past year and there have been no serious epidemics. Bubonic plague broke out at Kisumu in January 1908, but owing to the precautions taken, it did not assume very grave dimensions. The number of cases was 26 resulting in 25 deaths. Sleeping sickness is still prevalent in Kavirondo. The health of the Government officials has during the past year or two

shown a marked and steady improvement, due principally to better housing, greater facilities for obtaining suitable food, and a more intelligent appreciation of the precautions necessary to guard against disease in tropical climates. Two officials died during the year, and one was invalided from the country. The commonest diseases are malaria and dyspepsia.

5. C l i m a t e .

The climate, as has been stated above, varies considerably in different parts of the Protectorate both as regards temperature and rainfall.

T e m p e r a t u r e .

The temperature at the four stations at which observations were taken for the whole year is shown in the following table:

Station	Barometer		Thermometer						
	Inches	Temp.	Max.	Extremes Min.	C.A. No.	Max.	Mean	Min.	Mean.
Sambea	30.113	78.6	96.5	69.0	79.1	83.9	74.3	79.1	
Madinkos	...	...	85.0	...	85.5	74.9	...	...
Mafohi	...	...	86.0	44.0	83.0	74.5	54.3	84.4	
Mafohi	...	...	110.0	45.0	...	90.5	59.6	75.0	

Note:- The reading of 110.0 at Kismu must be accepted with reserve

Summary of temperatures taken at 7 stations.

Station	Extremes.		Mean temperature for year
	Max.	Min.	
Mombasa	95.5 (March)	69.0 (August)	76.1
Malindi	86.5 (March)	44.6 (October)	...
Nairobi	64.0 (March)	44.0 (January)	64.4
Naiyveshu	64.0 (Nov.)	42.0 (July)	61.6 (eight months)
Kericho	66.0 (Sept.)	43.0 (April)	63.5 (nine months)
Nandi	68.0 (Dec.)	45.2 (June)	66.5 (seven months)
Kisumu	60.0 (Feb.)	45. (January)	75.0

RAINFALL.

At the coast the rainfall was considerably in excess of the year 1903-4; up-country the total recorded was somewhat less than in the preceding year.

In the following tables the returns of the stations at which observations have been taken for a period of two years or more are given:-

STATION	1896	1897	1898	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Kisumu	19.49	19.96	16.91	12.87	16.94	20.52	6.68	12.23
Maitani	14.44	33.28	37.26	47.35	23.24	59.80
Murungu	58.00	47.42	45.42	26.62	61.44
Nairobi	61.66	59.14	49.18	33.84	59.75
Shimoni	...	56.78	87.30	50.86	73.08	55.55	42.51	54.75
Ustata	19.71	25.62
Uchakros	94.28	81.37	39.53	42.73	35.87	28.57
Nairobi	48.41	36.23	34.12	42.62	27.22
Fort Hall	45.00	27.50	51.83	42.49
Uduma Ravine	45.00	30.61
Samias	72.19	58.31	74.55	91.20	68.77
Kisumu	69.55	42.91

SUMMARY

Station	Average for	Inches	Yearly record		Minimum	
			Inches	Year	Inches	Year
Kilmsny	9 years	14.86	20.53	1902	6.68	1905
Nairobi	7 "	36.87	59.80	1904	14.44	1908
Pakuranga	6 "	45.85	41.44	1904	26.82	1903
Wentworth	6 "	51.95	63.18	1908	35.64	1903
Subsidi	8 "	56.25	75.76	1901	27.36	1898
Eastgate	2 "	22.46	25.62	1914	10.71	1908
Westgate	7 "	36.82	56.32	1900	21.37	1899
Nairobi	5 "	36.94	42.62	1903	27.22	1904
Fort Hall	4 "	45.27	51.83	1903	23.09	1901
Elizabeth Downs	2 "	37.80	45.70	1903	35.61	1904
Roanias	5 "	75.42	91.59	1903	58.21	1901
Kilmsny	2 "	51.23	69.55	1903	42.51	1904

Levels of Lake Victoria.

The levels of Lake Victoria have been taken at Fort Kluge for the last two years. They are shown in the following table :-

1908	Mean levels.				Months Rainfall.			
	7. a.m.		4. p.m.		Inches.	Feet.	Inches.	Days.
	Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.				
January	-0	4.9	0	2.5	0	0	1.3	15
February	-0	3.	0	5.3	0	0	6.1	3
March	-0	2.3	0	5.2	0	0	1.5	10
April	-0	1.2	0	3.2	0	0	3.5	12
May	0	3.8	1	3.1	1	1	0.6	22
June	1	6.	1	6.4	1	1	7.3	21
July	1	6.6	1	10.8	1	1	1.4	15
August	1	5.5	1	8.9	1	1	2.2	8
September	1	4.8	1	7.3	1	1	6.1	19
October	1	5.8	1	5.	1	1	7.4	18
November	1	4.8	1	3.5	1	1	7.1	10
December	1	4.6	1	10.	1	1	3.8	7
Year	0	10.8	1	1	1	1	6.5	155

MEAN TEMPS.

	7 a.m.		4 p.m.		Average		Teches.	Days.
	Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.		
1904								
January	1	1.1	1	8.2	1	4.7	0.70	4
February	1	2	1	8.8	1	5.3	2.44	10
March	1	3.2	1	6.5	1	5.9	5.07	18
April	1	5.7	2	1.1	1	10.4	10.98	23
May	1	11.6	2	2.8	2	1.8	6.78	18
June	1	10	2	0	1	11	8.70	18
July	1	8.3	1	0.6	1	7.9	8.89	13
August	1	3.1	1	6.7	1	4.9	7.95	17
September	0	9.5	1	1.7	0	11.6	4.98	19
October	0	9.3	1	2.3	1	0.1	4.97	14
November	0	10.1	1	3	1	0.6	3.76	14
December	2	11.6	1	7.3	1	4.3	4.80	10
Year	1	5.3	1	8	1	5.7	68.74	168

4

General sanitary condition of the
Protectorate and of the Chief Towns.

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1. The general sanitary condition of the Protectorate, although far from good, compares on the whole favourably with other tropical countries.

2. Owing to the treaty rights with foreign powers, neither Mombasa nor Lamu, the two principal ports, possess municipalities, but the sanitation of the former is fairly effective, thanks to a conservancy department.

Some of the narrower thoroughfares of the native town have been widened, while the scavenging is improving.

Sunlight and free circulation of air are, however, interfered with by the houses being much huddled

together. The water supply is poor, Europeans being dependent on tanks in which rain is collected, while the natives drink the well water which is brackish.

During a drought the supply of good water would be a matter of some anxiety.

3. At Lamu the cess-pit system is in vogue, and water is obtained from tanks and wells.

4. Nairobi possesses a municipality and employs a town clerk. The drainage of the town is still somewhat defective, but is being improved. The burial of night soil has been adopted and has been found to work satisfactorily. The town itself is well scavenged. The water supply is of good quality, being brought a distance of nine miles in pipes from the Kikuyu hills.
5. Nyaumu likewise possesses a municipality, and considerable progress has been made during the past year in draining the swamps round the town. Steps have also been taken to fill up pools and hollows, the breeding place of mosquitoes. The water supply is bad owing to the lake being much polluted, and the residents are dependent on rain water which is collected in tanks. The burial of night soil is the method adopted for the conservancy of the town.

VIII. POST & TELEGRAPHS.

Comparison of Revenue and Expenditure

	1903-4	1904-5
Revenue	£ 10,786. 2.11	£ 12,929.17.14
Expenditure	£ 16,749.14.4	£ 18,817. 6. 3
Excess Expenditure	£ 5,963.11.5	£ 5,887. 9.14

The revenue figures represent receipts from
 commission on Money Orders, sale of stamps, surcharge
 collections

collections, telegraph revenue, and rent from the Uganda Railway for the use of the Telegraph line. The total number of letters dealt with during the year under review was 787,260.

Money Order Business. The total number of Money Orders issued in the Protectorate was 12,909, amounting in value to £ 61,276.18.0 $\frac{1}{2}$, while the number paid was 1,603, valued at £ 6,742.6.2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Of these issued 10,392 were sent to India.

Telegraph Lines.

The total mileage open for telegraph traffic in the East Africa Protectorate is as follows:-

Mombasa to Lamu	200 miles single wire	mileage	200
Mombasa to Kisumu	584 " three wires	"	1752
Londiani to Kiunga Ravine	18 " single wire	"	18
			1970

Preparations were made for laying three additional wires as follows:-

Nairobi to Kiambu	single wire	mileage	9
Muhoroni to Kericho	"	"	22
Kibigori to Nandi	"	"	12

The total number of telegrams dealt with was 42,031 of which 32,278 were internal. This figure

includes

in succession to Sir Charles F. E. Elliot, K.C.M.G., U.D.,
who resigned. At the same time the dual appointment
of Agent and Consul General of Zanzibar and Commissioner
and Commander-in-chief of the East Africa Protectorate
was abolished.

2. The Masai who had formerly occupied the land on
both sides of the Railway near Naivasha, were placed
in two reserves, one on the Laikipia Escarpment, some
60 miles north of the line, and the other to the south
of Nairobi towards German East Africa.

3. A Land Committee consisting of two Judges of the
High Court, the Crown Advocate, and two prominent
non-official residents, was appointed on October 31st
1904 to enquire into and report on matters relating to
land in the East Africa Protectorate. The Committee's
report had not been published by the end of the
financial year (March 31st 1905).

B. Public Works.

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The total amount charged to the Public Works Vote
for the year under review was £ 30,726.9.4. During
this period the following buildings were erected:-

Station	Description of buildings	Remarks.
Mombasa	Public Works Yard and offices.	completed
Mombasa	Treasury	Not completed
Taveta	House for Assistant Collector	" 150
Nairobi	House for Principal Medical Officer	completed
"	House for Chief Surveyor	"
"	Police orderly room and barracks	"
"	Quarters for Office Orderlies	"
"	Quarters for Hospital Assistants	"
"	Quarters for Nurses	"
"	Quarters for Medical Storekeeper	"
"	Quarters for Court Clerk	"
"	Quarters for 3 European Surveyors	"
"	Quarters for Indian Surveyors	"
"	Additional Offices for Surveyors	"
"	Lodg. for Chainmen	"
Kitui	House for Assistant Collector	"
Port Hall	Additional Prison	"
"	Store and Magazine	"
"	Medical Officer's house	"
Nyari	Store and Magazine	"
Kiambu	House for Sub-Commissioner	"
"	House for Medical Officer and Collector	"
"	Court	"
"	Subordinates Quarters	"
"	Police Station	"
"	Dispensary	"
"	Gaol	"
"	Market sheds	"
"	Native Hospital	"
"	Subordinates Quarters	"
"	Lodg. for Indian Artisans	"
Saringu	New Station buildings	"
Makuru	Police Buildings	"



64

Various repairs were carried out in Mombasa Port

which is now the central gaol of the Protectorate.

Mombasa Harbour Works.

The sum of £ 700 was spent on a retaining wall in Mombasa Harbour, the sea having encroached and undermined some of the Customs buildings.

Rest Houses in the Kenya Province.

Six rest houses for Europeans with out houses for porters have been built by the native chiefs in Kenya Province.

R e a d s.

At Mombasa the Kilindini road has been widened at a cost of £ 600. There are now sixteen miles of roads and streets on the Island of Mombasa.

The Nairobi-Fort Hall road has been continued and at the end of the year was some 36 miles in length.

Small sums were spent on the up-keep and repairs of the following roads during the year:-

Name of Road	Length
Voi-Taveta	75
Mkenumbi-Witu	22
Malindi-Mamburi	10
Machakos Road Station-Machakos	22

Name of Road	Length
Nairobi-Dageretti	8
Nairobi-Ngong	10
Vanga-Mombasa	50
Mombasa-Malindi	60
Kisumu-Mumias	28

152

The roads in the Kenya Province continued to receive the attention of the local officials and native chiefs.

C a n a l.

There is one Canal in the Protectorate which is known by the name of Belaseni. It joins the Tana and Osi Rivers.

Under the Belaseni Canal dues Rs. 758.7.0 was collected last year.

C. R A I L W A Y.

1. The Uganda Railway from Mombasa to Kisumu on Lake Victoria is worked as a state Railway of the East Africa Protectorate. Its length is 364 miles with a gauge of 1 metre. The construction cost to March 31st, 1905, was (approximately) £ 5,404,920. Two steamers on the Lake, the "Winifred" and "Sybil" are worked in connection with the Railway. The telegraph along the

line is worked by the Protectorate postal department at the principal stations and by the Railway staff at the smaller stations.

2. In 1904-5 23,717 tons of goods (exclusive of railway material) and 71,680 passengers were carried, as against 16,368 tons of goods and 58,199 passengers in 1903-4. 6,195 head of live-stock were also carried last year. The earnings in 1904-5 were £ 153,793 (Railway £ 138,641, Steamers £ 14,466, and Telegraphs £ 666) or an increase of £ 22,286 on the preceding year, whilst the total expenditure was £ 151,183 or a decrease of £ 40,514.

3. The Railway zone extends one mile on either side. The revenue derived from rents in 1904-5 was £ 1,988, or £ 1,316 more than in 1903-4.

D. Emigration and Immigration.

The figures available are unreliable and must only be considered as approximately correct.

The number of immigrants and emigrants during the year 1904-5 was, as far as could be ascertained, as follows:—

Immigrants

	Immigrants	Emigrants
European	53	317
Indians	97	865

In addition to these a number of natives left the Protectorate for periods of six months to work on the clove plantations of Pamba. An Indian settlement scheme has been started at Kises near Victoria Nyansa, and Indians have taken up land and engaged in the cultivation of Cotton and Rice. The scheme promises to be successful as the soil is well adapted to the growth of these crops, and the climate though unfavourable to Europeans, appears to suit the Indians.

(E) Rates and Wages.

.....

1. Native boys can be engaged for domestic service at a salary of 10 to 20 rupees a month, but when travelling a food allowance must be paid to them, amounting to about 4 annas a day. Native cooks can be obtained from Rs.20 per mensem, but Geanese cooks, who are of a better class, command a wage of Rs.35 to Rs.50. No hard and fast rule can be laid down to fix the cost of living, but at the Coast Rs.2 per person per day suffices to provide an ordinary household with bread, meat and vegetables, etc; fuel, oil, milk, and

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groceries are generally provided separately, and the average inclusive cost should not exceed Rs.3 per head, or £ 6 per mensem.

2. The cost of living up-country is on the whole cheaper, though groceries are more expensive owing to the cost of freight on the Uganda Railway. Farmers and others who keep their own stock and plant their own vegetables, can generally live well on £ 3 to £ 4 a month. This amount includes the pay of one servant. The prices of some of the ordinary articles of consumption are:-

	Rs. a
Fowl	0. 6.
Egg	0. 1.
Tea	1. 0. per lb.
Sugar	0. 2½ "
Salt	0. 7. "
Beef and Mutton	0. 3. "
Fresh butter	1. 8. "
Bread	0. 2½ per loaf
Coffee	1. 8. per lb.

3. Washing is done by Hindus, Ceaneese and Seeahillie, the general price being Rs.6 per 100 articles (large or small).

4. As regards the important question of labour, prices

vary somewhat according to districts. Labourers on the coast receive a wage of Rs.10 a month, whereas in the interior only half this amount is paid. Native carpenters are paid eight annas to Rs.1 a day and Indians Rs.2/4. Painters and masons can be obtained for Rs.2 a day. Skilled ploughmen receive from Rs.12 to Rs.15 a month. The average working day lasts from a.m. to 5 p.m. with an interval of an hour at noon. The master provides food for men who work by the month; daily labourers feed themselves.

It is estimated that to break in an acre of rough grass land with manual labour from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 days is required; to regularly re-cultivate and sow crops the cost per acre is from 10/- to 15/-. Manual labour is gradually being superseded by oxen and tillage implements, and as the cost decreases the area of cultivated land will doubtless rapidly extend.

5. The cost of buildings varies according to the style of house required. A comfortable three-roomed thatched house is all a settler is likely to want when he first enters into possession of his land. This will cost him about £15. Later on, if he elects to build an iron house lined with wood, he would have to

pay about £ 200. Corrugated galvanized iron sheets,
 7 feet by 2 feet, cost ^{s d} 2/6 each, and timber ^{s d} 3/6 per
 cubic foot. A comfortable stone house would cost
 from £ 400 to £ 500; a general store from £ 20 to £ 30.
 A five barbed wire fence costs from £ 20 to £ 30 per
 mile.

F. Social condition of the People.

The material condition of the people generally
 is good. They are lightly taxed, the necessaries of
 life are cheap, and with the extension of cultivation
 and public works, and the upkeep of the Uganda Railway,
 work is plentiful. Unfortunately, the wants of the
 native being so easily satisfied, there is often a
 dearth of labour, and many employers would welcome a
 famine in order to induce the inhabitants of elsewhere
 remote parts of the Protectorate to leave their villages
 even temporarily, to search for work.

As regards the moral condition of the people,
 no decided progress can be recorded. Violent crime
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will in time operate as a restraining influence.

(G.) Openings for Investment of Capital.

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1. The coast strip may be described as a moderately rich tropical country, and money might be successfully invested in the products usually grown in hot climates. Coconuts pay well, and many minor products, notably rubber and fibres, are coming to the fore. Cotton tea, as has been mentioned in another part of this report, is likely to repay any capital expended on it.

2. A project has been set on foot for establishing a cold storage at Mismayu where the Hinterland is rich in cattle, for exportation to South Africa and other parts. A cold storage might also be opened in Mambasa with success.

3. In the cool regions of the interior horse and cattle ranches, ostrich and zebra farms, dairies, plantations of coffee and other products will probably show profitable returns to the capitalist.

4. The enormous belts of timber are likely to prove one of the most valuable assets of the Protectorate.

H. Future Prospects of Trade

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1. There has been a visible improvement in trade, and
during

during the last twelve months the best returns are shown since the slump experienced on the completion of the Uganda Railway four years ago. Goods on arrival pass quickly into consumption, and capital for developing purposes is thus introduced into the country. The increase in the downward traffic of the Uganda Railway is most encouraging, and although this is to a large extent due to exports from German East Africa, Uganda and the Congo Free States, the East Africa Protectorate, as the owner of the shipping port, benefits materially thereby.

2. It is however doubtful whether the improvements shown in trade are due to a corresponding increase in the earning powers of the Protectorate and the causes may be briefly summed up as follows:-

- (a) The arrival in the country of several hundreds of white settlers provided with a limited capital, which, though in many cases parted with by the original owners, has remained in the country, or has, at any rate, increased its spending powers for the time being.
- (b) The existence of a few capitalists who are disbursing fairly large sums in improving the land they have taken up, and in trying experiments.
- (c) The number of sportsmen and globe-trotters who

new visit and bring money into the country.

(d) The additions to the staff, both Military and Civil.

(e) The increased amount expended by the Protectorate in Public Works, etc.

3. It may indeed be argued that although the large capital expended in the country by the Government for the construction of the Uganda Railway has ceased, the present expenditure, whether made by Government or by private capitalists, can only be treated as capital expenditure, and does not represent profits accruing from the internal wealth of the Protectorate. It is much to be hoped that the projects of dams, rice syndicates and rich men will meet with success, as such success will not only be beneficial to themselves, but will be advantageous to all classes in the Protectorate.

4. The outlook for the small settler is gloomy unless one or two radical changes are made in the land laws, and unless a market can be found where he can sell his goods at a profit. To prevent speculation, certain rather hard provisions to be complied with under the land laws, in consequence of which, neither owning his land nor having the right to sub-let it, the small farmer is often precluded from raising a temporary loan

to tide over the time between his sowing and reaping.
There is now a general feeling in the Protectorate that
stagnation is worse than speculation, and it is hoped
that before long the lot of the settler will be
ameliorated. From recent experiments it has been
proved that most products can be grown in the
Protectorate, but failing a local market, the high
freights by land and sea and the exclusion of the
East Africa Protectorate from the South African
Customs Union prevent the small farmer from exporting
his produce and selling it at a profit. The country
has now reached a stage in its existence when, if
substantial progress is to be made, a subsidized line
of British Steamers must run direct from England via
East Africa to South Africa, by which East African
produce can be carried at reasonable rates. The steam
ship trade between Mombasa and South Africa is rapidly
becoming entirely foreign, and when once British
competition is stifled owing to heavy subsidies given
to foreign lines, the latter will be more inclined to
raise rates than reduce them. So long as the sub-
sidizing of a British line of Steamers is delayed, so

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162

76