

EAST AFR. PROS
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1918
31 Aug.

Last previous Paper.

ANNUAL REPORT 1916-7

Forwards. Regrets delay.

PRINTED FOR PARLIAMENT
Colonial Report Annual 1918

A. S. Cotton

The R.A.P. has prospered largely by the pruning effected last year & this report has followed our course very closely. They have however attained the III. dividend & which a last year. 1st paper to delete.

These are marked passages on pp 36 & 37 & which I think might be cut out. Have shown them out well.

Red by

Next subsequent Paper.

Head XII Same ed. also to appear

? Permit is altered

Receipt

W. Fiddian
S. H. Read.

Supra Oct. 20. 12. 18.

W. Fiddian Melville

I have been trying, without success,
to find a paper on which general lines
were laid down for the abrogation of
these reports in a minute of Mr. Fraughton's.

A New York
and annex
1847/1857

As far as I can recollect the main
lines to be followed were the exercise
of judicial and police powers and
the pulling down of tables.

This report, as altered, is I think
in acc. with the ruling

as proposed.

1852-15-1-19

(a few more excisions)

16.1.19

done

East of Dept.

Prop. herewith for common & standard
to publish

17/1/19

Mr. Egle.

I have made some corrections.
The notes (pp. 21 & 22) about Subalpine
and the Northern Frontier district
are fuller than has been usual in
recent years. The fall of Seroli in
Feb. 1916 is twice referred to, although
mention of it was struck out of the
1915-16 report. I do not think it
matters now.

p. 22

But the reference to the
primitive taxation in hand in
force in the N. F. D. may as well
come out - it is an administrative
arrangement, suited only to a desert
region.

? Print off & publish

Oct. 13, 1919

2-9, 1919

at once

Mr. Barttonley
The report is
now published

M
1574/19

Putty 1543

1544

W. E. G.

Mr. Eyles.

I have made some corrections.
The notes (pp. 21 & 22) about Fossiland
and the Northern Frontier District
are fuller than has been usual in
recent years. The fall of Seroli in
Feb. 1916 is twice referred to, although
mention of it was struck out of the
1915-16 report. I do not think it
waters now.

But the reference to the
primitive taxation in hand in
force in the N. F. D. may as well
come out - it is an administrative
arrangement, suited only to a desert
region.

? Print off & publish

Oct. 13 1919

S. F. 10.9.19

at once

Mr. Battonley

The report is
now published

TH
15/4/19

Putty 1543

15.4.19

MSK

Mr. E. G. ...

I have made some corrections.
The notes (p. 21 & 22) about the ...
and the Northern Frontier district
are better than has been usual in
recent years. The fall of ... in
Feb. 1916 is twice referred to, although
instead of it was struck out of the
1915-16 report. I do not think it
matters now.

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arrangement, suited to a desert
region.

... 1914 & 1915

... 13.3.19

... 13.2.19

at once

Mr. Battonley
The report is
now published

17
1574/19

Putty 15.4.19

15.4.19

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

No. 537

August 31st 1918.

54756
REC'D
15 NOV 18

Sir,

~~Report~~

I have the honour to transmit here-
with the Annual Report for the East Africa
Protectorate for 1916-17 and to express my
regret that on account of local pressure of
work you should receive it at so late a date.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your humble, obedient servant,

ACTING GOVERNOR.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
WALTER LONG, P.C., M.P.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET,
LONDON, S. W.

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Population of British East Africa
on 31st, December, 1916.

214

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE EAST AFRICA
PROTECTORATE FOR 1916-17. * -

I. Financial.

(A). General Revenue and Expenditure.

The final results were an excess of £241,005 over the Revenue Estimate, and a saving of £230,031 on the Revised Estimate of Expenditure.

The surplus balance on 31st March 1917 amounted to £578,538.

Revenue.

The total revenue for the year amounted to £1,533,783 which exceeded ~~the estimate by £241,005,~~ and the Revenue of the previous year by £368,222, or 31.59 per cent. This increase is chiefly attributable to a rise in receipts from Import duties, Railway earnings, and Native Hut and Poll Tax. Customs revenue amounted to £243,770, or £132,020 over the estimate, and £98,373 more than the previous year's figure. As in former years 25% of the Import Duty collected at Mombasa was paid to the Uganda Protectorate. The net Railway revenue was £340,768, being £40,265 in excess of the estimate, and £46,786 higher than the net revenue of 1915-16. The revenue from the Native Hut and Poll Tax amounted to £264,513 as compared with £182,699 collected in the preceding year, the increase being mainly due to the extension of the five rupee rate to parts of the Nyanza, Ukamba, Kenya and Naivasha Provinces.

The Revenue from the Non-Native Poll Tax amounted to £11,090.

Expenditure.

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of the Report
No 881
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Expenditure.

The original estimate of expenditure was £1,250,337. A further sum of £177,090 was subsequently sanctioned to be spent, no provision having been made in the original estimate for the Protectorate share of War Expenses, and further funds being necessary for the completion of works authorised, but not finished, during the previous year. The total authorised expenditure therefore amounted to £1,427,427. The net expenditure was £1,197,396, which was £52,941 less than the original estimate, and £230,031 less than the revised estimate. The net savings on recurrent expenditure amounted to £101,527, while £32,474 under Special Expenditure on Public Works Extraordinary is carried forward to 1917-18, and £10,429 represent savings under this head. Personal Emoluments, exclusive of Railway and Military, Local Travelling Votes, and the votes for Passages for officials, are the main heads under which the savings of the year were effected.

Financial position on 31st March 1917.

The net excess of Assets over Liabilities on the 31st March 1917, was £578,538.

This figure is arrived at as follows:-

Excess of Assets on the 31st. April, 1916.		£242,151.
Revenue 1916-17.	£1,533,783.	
Expenditure 1916-17.	£1,197,396.	
Excess of revenue over expenditure.		<u>£336,387.</u>
		<u>£578,538.</u>

(B). CURRENCY.

The total value of Currency Notes in circulation on 31st March 1917, was Rs.89,54,500, as compared with Rs.79,87,500 on 31st March 1916.

The

The total value of notes issued thus increased by Rs.9,67,000 since the beginning of the year in spite of a shrinkage of Rs.5,47,000 in the circulation of Rs.500 notes.

The total for subsidiary coinage on 31st March 1917 was Rs.19,69,508, as against Rs.17,22,288 on March 31st of the previous year.

II. TRADE.

The Customs Receipts during the financial year amounted to £330,886 and refunds to £19,390.

The net revenue therefore amounted to £311,496 as compared with £185,249, an increase of 60% over the previous year.

IMPORTS.

The total value of trade imports increased from £1,708,333, the figure for the previous, to £3,024,123, an advance of 77%, and compared with the pre-war record figures of 1913-14, an advance of 41%. Cotton piece-goods again proved the largest item, their value being £1,060,997, and representing 35% of the total import values. As compared with the previous year the increase of these goods is in value £609,975, or 135%, and in quantity 22,894,130 yards, or 83%, with an average rise in price of 28%. Of unbleached cotton piece goods the 1917 import values were £351,290 from India and Burmah, £71,914 from the United States, and £35,829 from the United Kingdom; the total value of this class being £480,441. In 1916 the United States figure was £106,018, India and Burmah £81,931, the United Kingdom £10,347, and the total £208,639. In other varieties such as bleached, printed, and dyed cottons of the total value of £132,340, 89% was imported from the United Kingdom and

and 6% from Holland. India and the United Kingdom contributed 90% of the increase in cotton goods imports, the total increase being £609,975.

The next largest item under this head is Provisions, the total figure being £291,319 showing an increase of 82% over the preceding year, and of 108% over the fifth preceding year. The share of the United Kingdom was the largest individual share, being 45%.

The third largest item is Spirituous Liquors, which has increased from £97,340 to £162,384 this year: of these, Ale and Beer show the most considerable figures, 182,847 gallons with a value of £37,515 as against 156,788 gallons valued at £26,352 for 1915-16, and 82,808 gallons valued at £13,568 for 1914-15. Of this total, 77,270 gallons valued at £15,586, comes from South Africa, and 58,139 gallons valued at £12,325, from the United Kingdom. English beer averages 4/3d per gallon, as against 4/- for South Africa beer. Whisky, which has the first place in value, is second in quantity, having an increase of 30,664 gallons with a value of £39,347; the advance is 46% in quantity and 109% in value, giving an advance in the specific value of 43%, the average value being 15/8d per gallon, as compared with 10/11d of the previous year. More than 96% of the whisky came from the United Kingdom and Canada, shipments from Holland amounting to 1,580 gallons valued at £612.

The increase of wine imports is small, being 821 gallons, or 2% in quantity, and £4,168 or 20% in value, with an average value of 12/6d per gallon instead of 11/8d. 53% came from France, 18% from Italy, and 14% from Portugal.

Brandy

Brandy shows an increase of 5,134 gallons, or 33% in quantity, and £7,057 or 77% in value, this rise of 33% in the average value being due to the French Government securing the entire supply of the cheaper descriptions for military purposes.

The increase in the importation of gin amounts to 1988 gallons, valued at £2,383, the average value rising from 6/8d to 9/10d. 90% of the total quantity came from the United Kingdom and 10% from Holland.

The next largest item is grain, of which 207,156 cwts, valued at £133,772 were imported, as against 189,661 cwts, valued at £113,202 of the previous year; the percentage of increase being 9% in quantity or 18% in value. Rice, as usual, takes the first place in quantity as well as in value, representing 57% of the total quantity, and 55% of the total value of grain; the increase is one of 11% in quantity and 28% in value, as compared with the past year.

Flour and wheat meal come next, with an increase of 8% in quantity and 6% in value. Over 97% of the total grain was imported from India and Burmah; the importations for the troops are not included in these figures.

Of other imports, Tobacco, &c., show an increase of 10,609 lbs., or 9% in quantity and of £10,787 or 12% in value. The quantity of sugar imported was 70,405 cwts, valued at £91,674, as against 76,957 cwts, valued at £95,033 of the previous year; of this import 82% came from Java.

EXPORTS.

The comparative values of the exports from the countries serving the ports of Mombasa and Kilindini for the past five years are as follows:-

Exports of produce from-	Year ending 31st March.			
	1917	1916.	1915.	1914
	£.	£.	£.	£.
East Africa Protectorate.	587,044.	329,519.	314,664.	443,624
Uganda Protectorate.	699,824.	356,642.	506,878.	564,244.
German East Africa.	47,118.	872.	150,941.	448,103.
Belgian Congo.	279,670.	424,209.	31,986.	26,127.
Soudan.	197.	182.	187.	778.
Total £	1,613,853.	1,111,424.	1,004,796.	1,482,876.

Domestic exports shew an increase of £257,525 or 76%, as compared with the previous year.

Hides and skins have increased from £104,764 to £156,056, the latter figure representing an improvement of £8,582 over pre-war figures. 97% of the total exports of this article, valued at £150,602, went to the United Kingdom, and the balance to India, Italy and Egypt.

The second largest item is fibre, valued at £129,955, and representing 22% of the total domestic exports. Shipments of fibre are classified under two headings of "Sisal" and "Other Sorts" representing 62,090 cwts. (£126,258) and 6331 cwts. (£3,697), respectively. As compared with the previous year, there is an increase of 18,676 cwts. or 38% in quantity, and £52,905 or 69% in value. With the exception of 3,018 cwts., all fibre was consigned to the United Kingdom, 95% of the total fibre being consigned to the United Kingdom and 5% to Italy, and all fibre of "Other Sorts" to the United Kingdom only.

The export of grain and oil seeds while still only 27% of the quantity shipped five years ago has increased this year, the quantity being 142,568 cwts., valued at £77,302, as against 76,663 cwts., valued at £37,076 of the previous year, an increase of 85% for quantity, and 108% for value for the year.

The export of copra has risen from 9774 cwts., valued at £8,433, or 17/3d per cwt. to 28,748 cwts., valued at £28,748, or 20/0d a cwt. Of this, 23% was exported to the United Kingdom, 31% to Italy, and 45% to France.

While 6,028 cwts. of coffee, valued at £17,297, were exported in 1915-16, 16,552 cwts., valued at £46,028, were exported in 1916-17, an increase of 10,524 or 175% in quantity, or £28,731 or 166% in value. 70% was exported to the United Kingdom and 20% to South Africa.

Wool exports are again gradually increasing, the rise from last year being one of 3,302 cwts., valued at £12,327, from 2,869 cwts., valued at £10,061, of the preceding year. It is exported solely to the United Kingdom.

The exportable surplus of mangrove poles (known locally as borities) during the year increased from 495,363 to 757,487 in number, and from £8,264 to £14,224 in value. 75% went to Arabia, 16% to Italian East Africa, and 5% to India. 81% of the total quantity was derived from the Lamu district, 9% from Kismayu, and 9% from Malindi. The trade in these poles benefitted by the large number of Arabian and other dhows visiting ports in this country, instead of other ports now closed to them owing to the war.

The export of carbonate of soda amounted to 2,163 tons, valued at £45,056. Of this 1771 tons were exported to India, 212 tons to Egypt, 100 tons to Italy, and 51 tons to South Africa.

Ivory exports increased from 152 cwts. (£7,945) to 259 cwts. (£13,211) due to the recovery of a large quantity of buried ivory recovered by Government. 41% went to the United Kingdom, 44% to India, and 15% to Zanzibar.

The quantity of rubber exported increased from 500 (£4,081) to 1001 cwts. (£8,422), a rise of 100 in quantity and 108% in value. 76% of the total quantity was shipped to the United Kingdom, and the balance to Zanzibar for re-shipment.

III. INDUSTRIES AND MINES.

(A) Industries.

The general prosperity of the Protectorate has again been well-maintained in the exceptional circumstances caused by the War.

A considerable amount of building has been done, particularly in Nairobi, in spite of the ever-rising cost of cement and corrugated iron.

The dairy-farms round Nairobi, and in the Naivasha and Lumbwa districts continue to pay excellent profits.

Sisal cultivation is rapidly increasing with the establishment of Electric Power Stations, and the very high prices obtained in England for this commodity. The future of the flax industry is looked upon as most promising, a number of factories being now established in various points of the country, and the local demand for the necessary machinery being very much in excess of the supply available under present conditions.

The progress of coffee planting, as one of the most important and profitable industries of the country has been greatly hampered by the restrictions imposed on the importation of this article into the United Kingdom. The acreage under cultivation has, however, not ceased to increase steadily, and the prices obtainable whenever sales have been effected, continue to rule high.

The local timber industry has shown remarkable liveliness, the demand from builders being much in excess of the saw-mills capacity of supply.

The establishment of a factory on a large scale, with cold-storage facilities, on the Escarpment, has lent considerable impetus to the bacon industry, and the growing tendency towards coöperation amongst local producers generally, has been exemplified by the formation of a well-supported pig-breeders association.

Town and farm properties have not decreased in value.

(B) Mines and Minerals.

The working of the soda deposits of Lake Magadi continues to be carried on successfully, and this industry will probably develop into one of the most important ~~if not the most important,~~ in the Protectorate.

The position as regards mica remains much as it was in the previous year, the effect of the war having been to cause good prices to obtain in the home-markets, but at the same time to cut off the supply of skilled European supervision necessary to the successful working of the concessions.

IV. AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING.

(A). CROPS.

The year under review is notable for the increased production in respect of a number of crops.

MAIZE. It is estimated that the total acreage under maize is 470,000 acres, with an average yield of 1,200 lbs. per acre, the total crop harvested being approximately 2,820,000 200 lb. bags. Of this crop 150,000 bags were purchased by the military, 1,456 bags exported, and the remainder consumed in the country. The cultivation of maize is considered remunerative for export at 10/6d. per bag F.O.B. or 11/8d.

11/8d delivered at Kilindini. The variety grown by the European settlers is almost invariably Hickory King. Progress has been made in encouraging the sowing of good white seed by the native, and in introducing better methods of storage as a protection against weevils. Enquiries are being made into the possibilities of the production of industrial alcohol from this crop.

WHEAT, BARLEY AND OATS. In spite of the uncertainty of wheat as a regular crop, owing to the difficulty of finding varieties suitable to the country, certain favoured districts continue to cultivate it, and it is considered that an extension of the wheat area would result from improved transport facilities particularly in the case of the Usin Gishu plateau.

Barley is grown successfully for pig food and malting but the local demand is not at present great, though its possibilities for the brewing of beer are promising.

Rust has so far prevented oats suitable for human consumption being cultivated successfully while there is at present not a sufficient market to encourage the growth of varieties suitable for stock-feed.

LEGUMINOUS CROPS. It is found that seed from such varieties of beans as Canadian Wonder, Rose Coco, Noyau Blanc, and Haricot are, when grown for a year or two in this country, superior to home-produced seed, and the same improvement is found in the case of peas. This has been recognised by English seedsmen, and it is expected in consequence that this branch of agriculture will find greatly increased favour amongst settlers in the future.

Fibres.

FIBRES. The present area under sisal is estimated at 15,000 acres, and the present monthly production at 400 tons. The large Hydro-Electric Plant has been established on the junction of the Chania and Thik Rivers to supply various factories, and the construction of other power stations is contemplated. Large profits are naturally forthcoming from a crop which is considered profitable at a selling price in London of £25-30 per ton, and is now available at £75. The area of land available for this crop is very large, and experiments are now being conducted to test the value of sisal waste as a source of alcohol. There is every sign that high quality flax can be cultivated on a large scale and with much profit, and experiments now being conducted with New Zealand flax suggest the probability of this branch of farming finding much favour in the higher altitude of the Highlands.

COFFEE. It is estimated that out of 22,000 acres planted up with coffee, 8,000 acres are in bearing. The present restrictions on the importation of coffee into the United Kingdom, together with absence at the front of many coffee planters, have imposed a very serious check on this very important industry.

COCONUTS. The increased values this year of export of coconuts, and particularly copra, over that of 1915-16 are considerable-

Coconuts	1915-16	Rs. 7,564 - 00
	1916-17	Rs. 8,278 - 00
Copra	1915-16	Rs. 116,433 - 00
	1916-17	Rs. 361,790 - 00

The soil and climatic conditions at the coast of this Protectorate, which is outside the range of hurricanes, are exceptionally favourable and extensive planting has been carried out in the last

few years. It is hoped that it will soon become practicable to apply existing legislation to check the ravages, both of insect pests and of palm-wine tapping by the natives.

SUGAR. The demand for this commodity has steadily increased during the past few years, and it is recognised that there are large areas, not only near the coast, but also in the Highlands, suitable for sugar growing. Experiments have proved the high quality of the juice extracted from the local cane, and it is hoped that large scale undertakings with plant suitable for the production of exportable sugar may result from the success which has attended the manufacture of a lowgrade type of this product.

SIM-SIM. The increase in the production of this oil-producing catch-crop, particularly in the Nyanza Province, where it is largely grown by natives under supervision by the Agricultural Department, is very considerable, namely:-

In 1915-16, 4,527,344 lbs, valued at Rs.341,779 were produced.

In 1916-17, 8,758,971 lbs, valued at Rs.723,677 were produced.

WATTLE. Central factories are now required to deal with the products of some 16,000 acres of wattle in this country, which has been proved to give tannin of the highest quality.

RICE. The military requirements of the Carrier Corps have withdrawn large number of natives from the rice-fields, and rice-growing has in consequence received somewhat of a set-back. Considerable areas near Vanga, in the Tana and Sabaki Valleys, and up-country in the Nyanza Province, are available, and the question of largely increasing the rice production of the country is receiving very careful attention.

Potatoes

POTATOES AND SWEET POTATOES. Improved and imported varieties have given excellent results, and the quantity and value of potatoes exported have increased from 1,567,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 51,425 in 1915-16 to 2,378,492 lbs. valued at Rs. 151,842 in the past year. The possibility of obtaining starch, flour, and alcohol from the universally grown sweet potatoes has not escaped the notice of the Agricultural Department.

CITRUS AND OTHER FRUITS. Selected samples of first-grade oranges have been satisfactorily reported on in London, but the absence of any local market for the second-grade fruit precludes profitable cultivation for export for the present.

The manufacture of citrate of lime and concentrated lime juice from lemons is still in the experimental stage, but one factory for the purpose has been established, and large areas have been planted up with lemon trees in the last few years, with the hope of creating an export trade.

(B). STOCK.

Very large numbers of cattle for both food and transport purposes were again supplied from the Protectorate to His Majesty's troops: e.g., 27,954 slaughter oxen, 50,470 sheep and goats, and large quantities of ham and bacon.

The estimated number of cattle in the country is 1,945,000 head of which the great majority belong to natives, from whose herds it is calculated that 100,000 slaughter oxen could be annually available.

Similarly with sheep, the majority of the total number of 3,515,000, are of the native breed, but the process of grading up by utilising Merino and English mutton rams is continuing successfully.

Wool clips marketed in London in December, 1916, having realised as much as 1/7d per lb. The breeding and rearing of horses is, owing to the continued prevalence of horse-sickness, still pursued as an accessory only to farming. The pig industry has received encouragement by the establishment of a large factory, with cold storage on the escarpment, producing from 30,000 to 31,000 lbs. per month, and this has been accompanied by the formation of a pig-breeders association and more scientific methods of pig-rearing.

(C). Experimental Farms.

KIBOS. The rainfall was normal in quantity, but its distribution was somewhat worse than in the two preceding years. Hailstorms and some high winds effected only slight damage. Extensions were made to the Nursery, proportionate to increasing demands for economic plants and trees, and improvements introduced in the arrangements of light and shade.

BEANS. Canadian Wonder and Haricot gave fair results planted as a catch crop, but the yield of Rose Cocois planted as an intermediate crop after maize was spoilt by too much rain at the wrong time. Careful selection of seed is gradually improving the yield and reducing the percentage of discoloured beans.

COTTON. A small experiment with Afifi Cotton from Uganda showed that planting could be successfully delayed as late as June. Sufficient seed was distributed in Mumias District to plant up 2,000 acres, and signs of increased knowledge by the native of the proper cultivation of this crop were noticeable.

MAIZE. Experiments were confined to White Hickory King in accordance with the general policy of encouraging the natives to cultivate this variety only, an object towards which good progress has been made. Maize plant

planting suffered generally from too much rain but in spite of this a considerable increase in output was obtained by Indians opening up fresh areas, and their improved methods of cultivation.

RICE. No trials were undertaken with Swamp or Upland rice, but a report made on the prospects of this crop in Nyanza Province remarked on its great possibilities if the natives could be persuaded to take it up.

SIM-SIM. An interesting series of experiments was commenced for the purpose of obtaining definite information as to the difference of yield resulting from European and native methods of cultivation.

SUGAR CANE. A number of cuttings of seedling canes, from the Government Farm at Mazaras, were passed through Bordeaux Mixture before planting, as a protection against fungus, and are all doing well, and this experiment aroused great interest amongst both Europeans and Indians throughout the Province.

TOBACCO. The varieties planted were White Burley, Gold Pinder, Orondko, and Hester, and the yield was at the rate of 412 lbs. of cured leaf per acre. The germination of White Burley was poor, but that of the other three varieties from 50-70%.

PERMANENT CROPS. New stocks of fruit, timber, and other economic plants and trees were raised, and all-round progress was obtained under generally favourable conditions.

LIVESTOCK. In spite of outbreaks of rinderpest in the neighbourhood, the farm lost only one animal, and the stock continued to be in good condition.

AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION. Encouraging progress was made with the farm school, established last year for the sons of chiefs and headmen. The system of field work adopted was a modified form of that obtaining in the Agricultural

Agricultural Schools of the West Indies. A number of boys showed considerable aptitude, and all a willingness to learn.

NAIVASHA. The rainfall was such as to enable the stock to remain very healthy and in good condition.

The pure bred cattle have, with the exception of a few odd cows, mostly fat short-horns, bred well.

The shorthorn herd has by now become a very fine mob; the Hereford herd is small, and now contains only the best and fittest. The utility of the Friesland cattle to the dairymen is now established, and the Ayreshires combine this same good quality, with the advantage of maintaining an excellent appearance.

The addition of a Guernsey cross to shorthorn grades has been shown to be an improvement. Hereford grades being very uniform in colour and size, are very noticeable from a spectacular point of view, but are inclined to run to beef, at the cost of the supply of milk available for their calves.

Sheep have been fairly healthy, the woolclip being 13,053 lbs. in 1915 and 13,380 lbs. in 1916, fetching prices in 1915 from $1/2\frac{1}{2}$ to $1/8$.

The Angora Goat flock continued to do well, the mohair fetching $1/5$ per lb. Crossing the native donkeys with the Catalonian Jackass continued successfully, with a gratifying increase of numbers. The ostrich industry was ~~want~~ want, but the birds on the farm were healthy. The prevalence of horse-sickness caused a less number of mares to be brought for service by the Government stallion. ~~One~~ would otherwise have seen the case.

The pigs have been

The small Rio de Janeiro breed, in these days,

of the crab, and those of the

northern cattle and

and

Oats, barley and wheat did well on the lake shore, and milk was provided as before for the military hospitals.

KABETE. 30,895 gallons of milk were supplied to the military hospitals and bases in and near Nairobi.

A number of Wa-Kavirondo youths from Nyanza Province were indentured for three years as apprentices, and are receiving a general agricultural training, and in addition elementary school instruction; the majority of them have made good progress. A interesting report was furnished by the Government Analyst on the respective milk-producing qualities of chopped green sugar cane and maize-stalks, to the effect that 70 lbs. of sugar-cane was shown by the food units to go as far as 100 lbs. of maize stalks.

19,620 lbs. of cured parchment coffee, being an average yield of 1 lb. 6 oz. per tree, was raised and disposed of locally; coffee leaf disease was effectively dealt with by preventive measure. Practical demonstrations of the treatment of flax continued to arouse considerable interest, and a number of boys were sent by settlers to receive a course of instruction in the retting, scutching, etc., of this crop.

(D). DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

EAST COAST FEVER.

East Coast Fever has spread on the Uasin Gishu, and, owing to the absence of many of the settlers on active service, it has been necessary to modify the quarantine regulations in that district.

With the exception of a tank built by the military authorities at Athi River, no Government dipping tanks were erected during the year. There are now more than

one hundred tanks in use in the Protectorate.

The number of cattle belonging to settlers admitted during the year to the East Coast Fever Testing Area, at Kamiti, was 264. The number of deaths was 7.

Considerable losses among cattle drawn from the Kitui District have occurred owing to the necessary passage of the animals through the heavily infected Machakos area on their way to Nairobi.

RINDERPEST. Outbreaks of this disease have been general in the Nyanza Province, and have also occurred at Nakuru, Eldama Ravine, Kedong Valley, and Machakos. As far as possible the disease was suppressed by the double inoculation method. In the settled areas in Nyanza Province, 7917 cattle were inoculated. The mortality was 172, of which 134 are said to have been due to rinderpest.

The outbreaks at Nakuru were spasmodic, and there is abundant evidence to show that the last of the series was directly due to the game in the neighbourhood. Double inoculation of the whole district was undertaken, and the disease subsequently disappeared entirely. Approximately 14,500 cattle were inoculated by the simultaneous method of blood and serum, and, in addition, 12,000 received the single method of serum only.

The outbreak at Ravine in native cattle was eradicated by serum inoculation, 2256 cattle being inoculated.

266,096 doses of anti-rinderpest serum were manufactured during the year at the Kabete Veterinary Laboratory, while 349,840 doses were issued, chiefly to the military authorities.

ANTHRAX. There has been considerable mortality among cattle and equines in the Nairobi district,

otherwise

otherwise only a few cases of anthrax came under notice.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA. Pleuropneumonia has spread considerably in the Masai Reserve, and two outbreaks have occurred on European farms. The spread of the disease in the Reserve is due to the movement of large numbers of slaughter oxen purchased for the military authorities, and one of the outbreaks on the European farms was due to the same cause. The other outbreak was traced to infection from the Masai Reserve.

Numbers of infected animals found near Ngong Station were slaughtered owing to the menace they afforded to the European owned cattle in the neighbourhood, and the same procedure was adopted in the cases of the outbreaks on the European Farms.

Veterinary surveys are being carried out in the Masai Reserve, with a view to ascertaining the extent and distribution of the disease. Precautionary measures have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease from the Reserve by prohibiting the movement of cattle therefrom.

TRYPANOSOMIASIS. The quarantine restrictions placed on the Thika District in 1915 have now been confined to two farms. Periodical microscopical examinations of the blood of all cattle in the infected areas and transport oxen were made, and all affected cattle were slaughtered, compensation being paid. The number of animals so destroyed was 249.

It appears probable that the infection in the majority of cases occurred through the medium of tsetse flies in the neighbourhood of the Ithanga Hills, or at the outspan on the Saba Saba River, on the Fort Hall Road, but infected animals have also been found which could not have been attacked by the tsetse; it is possible that stomoxys may have been the transmitting agents in these cases.

BLACKQUARTER. Outbreaks of black quarter were reported at Elmenteita, Nakuru, Muhoroni, Gilgil, and in the native reserves at Nyeri, Meru, and Machakos. 721 cattle were vaccinated at the Government Farm, Kabete, without mortality.

EPIZOOTIC AND ULCERATIVE LYMPHANGITIS. Several cases of Epizootic Lymphangitis have occurred in and around Nairobi, and one case is reported from Fort Hall. Treatment with Potassium Iodide has proved successful in many cases.

Cases of Ulcerative Lymphangitis have frequently come under notice during the year throughout the Protectorate. This disease has been reinstated as one of which notification must be given.

HORSE SICKNESS. The past year has been particularly bad for horse sickness, and districts hitherto known to be free from the disease have been visited by this epidemic.

FORT TERNAI QUARANTINE BOMA. 5062 head of trade stock from Uganda, and the native reserves bordering Lake Victoria, and 5838 military transport oxen, passed through Fort Ternai quarantine boma.

All the cattle were double inoculated against rinderpest, 400 were inoculated against black quarter, and 1500 oxen were dipped. The revenue accruing from inoculation and dipping fees and sale of serum, &c., amounted to Re.5,253.

V. FORESTS.

The total area of proclaimed forests is now 1344 square miles, and the estimated area of demarcated and partially demarcated forests 2025 square miles.

The total timber trade was very high throughout the year, partly on account of military demands, which stimulated the activity at the various saw-mills, and

also on account of the increased demand from builders, which was far in excess of previous years. During the year, 447,778 cubic feet of timber were sold, as compared with 146,564 in 1915-16: Of this, some 54,200 cubic feet were still standing in the forest at the end of the year, and the actual quantity milled was 393,578 cubic feet.

The quantity issued free to Government Departments, settlers and natives was less than in the previous year, 37,137 as against 43,211 cubic feet, the demand for free timber being small in all districts except West Kenya.

The average retail prices for sawn imported woods in Nairobi were Teak, Rs. 530, and Deals Rs. 240; there were no stocks of pitch-pine. During the year timber to the value of £63 only was exported as compared with £741 in the previous year.

RAILWAY FUEL. Camps for the supply of wood-

fuel to the Railway were maintained throughout the

21.A.

the year at Molo, Elburgon and Escarpment. The total quantity of wood cut and stacked was 519,290 cubic feet. 3399104 cubic feet were taken over by the Railway from contractors cutting in Government Forests as compared with 3531076 in the preceding year. The actual quantity of wood fuel taken over by the Railway throughout the whole length of the line was 8584613 cubic feet as against 9248567 cubic feet in 1915-16, a decrease of 663954 cubic feet.

THE TIMBER MARKET.

The local demand was very good throughout the year and exceeded the quantity which the local saw-mills were able to put on the market. Military orders received prior attention and as a result private buyers had frequently to wait to obtain their supplies. Muzaiti increased by Rs. 24 per ton, but otherwise the prices charged in Nairobi for sawn timber remained the same; they were per ton of 50 cubic feet, as follows: Cedar, Rs. 120; Poqo, Rs. 102; Musharagi, Rs. 120; Mueri, Rs. 108 - 120, and Muzaiti, Rs. 240. Stocks of imported timber were again very low, only 925 tons, valued at £9,790, being imported, as compared with 1429 tons, valued at £10,570, in the previous year. This shrinkage in imports may be

almost

almost entirely attributed to the conditions arising out of the war, but it is possible that the consequent enforced use of local timber by builders and others may result in their becoming preferred to imported varieties in the future.

VI. COMMUNICATIONS.

(A) Railways.

Uganda Railway.

The estimates for the year's working were based on the assumption that the year's work would be under normal conditions, and provided for an expenditure of £391,997, a Gross Revenue of £692,500, and a Nett. Revenue of £300,503. These estimates were found early in the year to be obviously insufficient in view of the very heavy traffic due to military operations, and revised estimates were subsequently passed. The final results of the year's workings were Expenditure, £428,863; Gross Revenue, £780,688, and Nett. Revenue £351,815; 41 per cent. i.e. £319,731 of the receipts were derived from military traffic, and 59 per cent. i.e. £460,957, from the ordinary traffic of the country. The earnings of the year represent 5.41 per cent. upon the total capital outlay on the Railway and Steamer service up to date, as compared with 4.13 per cent. of the preceding year, 2.82 per cent. of the year before, and 3.39 of the year before the war. The cost of working was 54.93 per cent., practically the same ratio as that of last year. Against this increase, however, must be taken into account the fact that the ordinary maintenance and renewal of buildings, locomotives, rolling stock, and the Lake flotilla has been left to the future.

The war in German East Africa had a far more

serious

serious effect upon the traffic of the Railway during the first than during the second half year, with the corresponding result in each half as regards public traffic being delayed in transit. Enemy attempts to wreck the Railway ended in May 1916.

Thika Railway. This branch pays working expenses and should prove of very great assistance to the Uganda Railway and local traders in the future. Owing to the fact that only a small load can be hauled, the receipts per train mile are only Rs.3/12, as against Rs.6/90 over the whole mileage of the main line.

Magadi Railway. This line, 91 miles in length, was built by the Magadi Soda Company, for the purpose of exploiting the soda which is found in Lake Magadi; it is owned by the Company, but worked and administered by the Uganda Railway on a profit sharing, but not a loss sharing basis. The year's result was a loss to the Uganda Railway of Rs.112,362.

The number of passengers carried was 15,596, representing a revenue of Rs.15,526, as against 30,554 passengers with Rs.29,957, for eight months of the previous year. The total receipts of coaching traffic were Rs.21,318, against the previous eight months' total of Rs.63,878, and the goods traffic figures for 1916-17 were only 10,027, representing Rs.33,646, while the eight months working of the Railway in 1915-16 shewed 15,687 tons and earnings of Rs.56,692. During the year 1915-16 this line was used for carrying military traffic, but in the year under review the change in the main theatre of operations caused the traffic returns to fall short of expectations.

Busoga Railway and Marine. The total revenue of £28,162, as against an expenditure of £24,078, shews a profit of only £4,024, less than half the amount which it was hoped might be gained. The small amount of

of this balance is due to the conditions arising of the war, and the lateness and paucity of the cotton crop. This railway not being in touch with the lines of military communications, did not receive any compensating traffic from that source to counter-balance the general traffic shortage due to the war.

Port Bell - Kampala Railway. This year is the first complete year of working, and, although the revenue did not reach the figure hoped for, it can fairly be regarded as promising from the point of view of future development. The expenditure was £2,808, the Revenue £4,160, and the nett. earnings therefore £1,352.

(B). ROADS.

Work on the maintenance of country roads was conducted under difficulties due to the shortage of supervising staff, and the depletion of the unskilled labour supply by Military requirements. A number of timber bridges were, however, replaced by more permanent structures on the Fort Hall Road, while the Molo, Sosiani, Rongai, Ruarwai, and Moruba rivers were afforded improved bridging facilities at various points where they are intersected by important roads. In Nairobi, the Ainsworth bridge was widened, and its approach causeway raised. The total expenditure on new road-work was £5,794, and on the maintenance and repair of existing roads, £15,586.

(A). JUDICIAL.

The total number of cases dealt with by the High Court viz. 1244 is the highest so far recorded, the chief increases being in original civil work, magistrates' cases sent for confirmation of sentence and criminal appeals. The increase under the latter head is in part due to several appeals having been filed against conviction in a riot case involving a number of people.

Of the original civil work the cases filed at Nairobi have remained much the same as last year whereas there has been an increase of 44 cases at Mombasa which are mostly accounted for by applications made by the Custodian of Enemy Property.

The ordinary original civil work shows very little change and is not likely to expand until after the termination of hostilities.

The work of Subordinate Courts held by Administrative Officers has been generally well done and the value of correct procedure in criminal trials and the observance of the rules as to admission of evidence is being better appreciated.

The percentage of sentences confirmed without alteration is the highest on record viz: 91%.

The work of the Native Subordinate Courts held by Liwalis, Kathis and Mudiris has been normal and calls for no special comment.

They have provided a very small number of appeals or cases for revision and there have been no complaints with regard to them, and they generally command the confidence of the Coast natives.

Native Tribunals. The only returns of the work of these tribunals required by the High Court is of these

cases in which sentences of imprisonment are passed by the tribunal and approved by a magistrate.

The value of the work done by these tribunals varies considerably with the inclination and intelligence of the various tribes from which they are drawn; but it is clear from the reports of all District Officers that they are not to be trusted greatly when left to themselves and their work requires close and constant supervision.

General Civil Work. There were 1200 fewer cases tried than in the preceding year and 2000 less than in 1913-14, the last complete prewar year.

This decrease is to be attributed entirely to the interference with business caused by the war; but the decrease consists almost entirely of petty cases of under Rs.100 value.

General Criminal Work. The number of persons brought before the magistrates during the year amounted to 9,422 some 500 fewer than in 1915-16 and nearly 4000 fewer than in 1913-14.

This large decrease is probably due to the numbers of young men recruited for various war services and the existence of martial law regulations in the principal towns.

Of the total number brought before the magistrates 122 were committed for trial to the High Court and 7063 were convicted by the magistrates.

Of this latter number 4208 were convicted of offences against Municipal and Revenue laws, and 779 of offences under the Master and Servants Ordinance, the balance 2086 represents the convictions for all other offences.

Considering the number and variety of the different peoples forming the population of the Protectorate this total is remarkably small.

The only class of offence which shows an apparent increase is that of stock and produce, there being in the year under review 346 cases of theft of stock and 77 of produce as against 214 and 64 respectively for the preceding year.

This apparent increase is, however, in fact to a large extent accounted for by the energetic efforts of magistrates to trace out old thefts and root out nests of thieves amongst the Kikuyu, Lumbwa, Nandi and Kisii; and many of the convictions relate to offences which were committed in previous years.

There were comparatively few cases of theft from European owners, the great majority of cases being of theft by members of one tribe from members of another tribe, which have not yet come to be regarded in the eye of the native as actions in themselves wrong.

Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. During the year the Court held two ordinary sessions and one special sessions at Mombasa dealing with 34 appeals of which 27 emanated from the East Africa Protectorate.

(B). LEGAL.

The following are the principal ordinances passed during the year:-

The Customs (War Powers) Ordinance 1916.

(No. 6 of 1916). An Ordinance to amend the law relating to Customs during the present war.

The Trading with the Enemy Amendment Ordinance

1916 (No. 7 of 1916).

An Ordinance to provide for the extension of the restrictions relating to Trading with the Enemy to Persons to whom, though not resident or carrying on business in Enemy territory, it is, by reason of Enemy nationality or Enemy associations expedient to

to extend such restrictions.

The Bank Amendment Ordinance 1917.

(No.1 of 1917). An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Banking.

The Enemy Property (Disposal) Ordinance 1917.

(No.4 of 1917). An Ordinance to make further provision with regard to the Disposal of Enemy Property.

Early in 1917, an analytical index to the applied Imperial and Indian Acts and Law, and to the subject matter of Orders in Council, Orders of the Secretary of State and Local Ordinances, Regulations, Rules, Proclamations and Notices was produced by Mr. A. E. Sockett, Deputy Registrar of the High Court. This book is of the greatest assistance.

Registration of Documents.

The alteration in the system of registration, introduced on June 1st 1915 whereby all registration was centralised, has proved beneficial, and there can be no doubt that the members of the legal profession and the public in general appreciate the facilities afforded.

The Crown Lands Registry in Nairobi, which now deals with the whole of the Protectorate except the Coast Provinces returned a revenue of over Rs.62,000, showing an increase over the two previous years. The actual receipts of the whole department totalled Rs.79,377. The expenditure of the department amounted to Re.34,757.

(C). PRISONS.

A total number of 12,771 prisoners were admitted to the various prisons as compared with 9,530 during the previous year.

Of these 1,904 were long term prisoners, 2,989 short term prisoners, 7,843 were committed for safe custody while awaiting trial, and 30 were debtors.

Included

Included in the total were 82 women and 107 Juveniles. The average prison population throughout the year was 1584.46 as compared with 1640.86 in 1915-16.

The great increase in the number of prisoners received during the year does not necessarily connote a corresponding increase in crime. The greatest increase occurred in the number committed for safe custody, who to a large extent were deserters from the carrier corps. Although there is a small increase in the number of a long term prisoners over the previous year, there is a decrease of 64 in the total number committed for penal imprisonment, so that crime would not appear to have increased to any appreciable extent. There is a large increase in the number of Juvenile offenders - 107 as compared with 57 in 1915-16, while there is a decrease in the number of female offenders and debtors.

34 boys were received into the Reformatory during the year. 27 were discharged and 2 escaped leaving a population of 71 boys in that institution at the end of the year.

78 prisoners died and 31 escaped during the year under review, as compared with 73 deaths, and 33 escapes in 1915-16.

The industrial sections of the First Class Prisons of Nairobi and Mombasa continue to do good work, and have been an undoubted help to the military, as well as the civil authorities during the past year. Were it not for the constant demands for free convict labour for other purposes the usefulness of this branch could be greatly extended and increased.

In all only 195 prisoners are employed the industries of carpentry, masonry, and tailoring, the greater bulk of the population as in former years

being given in the form of unskilled labour to the Public Works Department, Medical, Agricultural and other public departments free of charge. This materially reduces the expenditure of the Departments concerned.

In the provincial and district prisons the prisoners have been employed, as in former years, in bush clearing, road making, tree planting, the cultivation of prison farms, and generally in keeping the stations and their environments clean.

VII VIII. CLIMATE AND HEALTH.
(A). PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. The Coast Zone.

Insect-borne Diseases.

6,089 cases of malaria were treated, with 16 deaths; a decrease from 7,112 in cases, and an increase of two in deaths.

There were two cases of blackwater fever, one of which resulted in death, among the Native General Population (including Asiatics). 24 cases of filariasis came under notice; this disease is said to be very common in Tanaland, but few persons suffering from it present themselves for treatment.

Infectious or Epidemic Diseases.

Seven cases, all fatal, of cerebro-spinal meningitis were reported, as against 27 cases with 12 deaths in the previous year.

The number of dysentery cases was 498, of which 30 resulted fatally. Of the 13 European cases, all recovered.

There were ten cases of enteric, four of whom were officials, one of whom died, and six members of the general

general European population, one of whom also succumbed. Two fresh cases of leprosy were admitted, and no cases of plague came under treatment.

All the small-pox cases, 71 in number occurred amongst Africans; 23 of whom died.

One case of beri-beri came under treatment, and amongst Africans three cases of tetanus, one ending fatally.

2. The Mountainous Zone.

Insect-borne Diseases.

The number of malarial cases again shows an increase, being 6,144, as against 5,352 of the previous year.

Seventeen cases of blackwater came under notice, one of which terminated fatally; sixteen of these cases were European.

One case only of filariasis was noted in the native general population. There was one case of dengue.

Infectious or Epidemic Diseases.

Seventy-two cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, with 31 deaths, occurred amongst the native general population, and none amongst Europeans.

Dysentery hospital cases increased again from 1,647 with 89 deaths, in the previous year, to 2,168 with 138 deaths, in the year under review; of these totals, 159 with 6 deaths were European cases.

There were 34 cases of enteric with three deaths; of these, 20 cases with one death occurred amongst Europeans, one amongst native officials, and thirteen with two deaths, amongst Africans.

The hospital statistics show that there were 128 cases amongst the native population and one fatal case amongst Europeans.

There were 269 pneumonia cases with 64 deaths, mostly

mostly amongst Africans.

Veneral cases include 392 of syphilis, three being fatal, and 324 of gonorrhoea.

The occurrence of 59 scurvy cases is noted with two deaths.

3. Kenya and Nyanza Provinces.

Insect-borne Diseases.

Here again an increase in malaria is noted, the number of cases being 5,304 (including 71 European admissions to hospital), as against 4,687 of the previous year.

One case of blackwater fever occurred in a native official, and four cases of filariasis in the native general population.

Infectious or Epidemic Diseases.

There were six cases of beri-beri; 19 cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, with 14 deaths, amongst the native population; 804 cases of dysentery with 26 deaths, mostly amongst the native population, but four also amongst Europeans.

No cases of enteric were noted. The leprosy admissions were three. One European case of plague ended fatally, and there were 18 deaths in 33 cases amongst other nationalities. All the small-pox cases, 630, occurred amongst the native population, and include 212 deaths. There were five fatal cases of syphilis out of 292 cases, and 220 cases of gonorrhoea. Yaws increased from 126 to 146 cases, and there were three cases of tetanus with one death.

4. The Desert Zone.

Insect-borne Diseases.

There was a slight decrease in the number of admissions for malaria, viz., 1,548, as against 1,666 of the preceding year. No cases of blackwater fever were

were reported.

Infectious or Epidemic Diseases.

There were twelve cases of beri-beri, no cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, ninety cases (three fatal) of dysentery, no leprosy or small-pox cases, one case of tetanus, and two of scurvy.

(B). SANITATION.

Malaria. This disease is universal and, in comparison with the previous year, its incidence remains practically unaltered throughout the Protectorate. Considerable activity in cleaning drains, filling in excavations, &c., was maintained particularly in Nairobi, Mombasa, and Kisumu.

Plague. New areas have become invaded and a decided increase is observed, supervision and control being necessarily restricted to the more important towns. The areas affected this year by plague for the first time were in the Nyanza Province and the Native Reserve towards Kyambu near Nairobi. It is observed that Kisumu and the adjoining districts are endemic plague centres, and that the disease spreads from Kisumu along the trading routes into the interior. A rat destruction campaign was inaugurated in the Kavirondo area of Nyanza, but the statistics are not yet available. This method of prevention was greatly assisted in the three principal towns of the Protectorate, by the adoption of the use of poison with much success. Fumigation plant was obtained and installed for the treatment of accumulations of country produce (cotton, grain, &c.) and also hides obtained from known epidemic areas.

Small-pox. This disease continued to spread in the Nyassa Province and threatened to become a serious epidemic, and a strict vaccination campaign was conducted by civil and military authorities alike in all infected and dangerous areas, 977,055 vaccinations being performed during the year, as compared with the previous year's figure of 162,184.

Enteric. A considerable diminution is noticeable in the number of cases of this disease, viz., 63 cases with 8 deaths, as compared with 216 cases and 33 deaths; of these, 36 cases with 6 deaths were amongst Europeans, 189 voluntary double inoculations were performed amongst the Europeans of the Protectorate during the year.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. Here again a decrease is to be noted, which has continued since 1914; the total number of cases being this year 182 with 82 deaths, as compared with 170 cases and 105 deaths, and 225 cases and 103 deaths of the two preceding years. The prevalence of this disease during the cold weather confirms the opinion previously recorded as to its occasional occurrence.

Chicken-pox. 411 cases were notified with one death, as against 429 cases with no deaths last year.

Measles. This disease has been responsible for 6 deaths in 294 reported cases.

Dysentery. The observed number of cases has shown a steady increase during the past three years. The figures being this year 3,569 cases with 197 deaths, as compared with the 2,722 cases and 168 deaths of last year. In addition to these figures, the Medical Officers of Health have reported 566 deaths from Diarrhoea and Dysentery in the Townships of Mombasa, Nairobi, and Kisumu. The figures relate only to cases observed in Government civil institutions and as

they exclude cases occurring within the Military sphere of operations, bear no relation to the extent and distribution of this disease.

Anthrax. Nine cases, of which three terminated fatally, are recorded. One case only was treated with serum.

2. GENERAL MEASURES.

Sewage Disposal. No water borne system of sewage disposal has been initiated, nor works for the treatment of sewage constructed in any part of the Protectorate; night-soil is disposed of by dumping into the sea, trenching, incineration, collection in cess-pools or distribution on the ground.

7
Water-Supply. The Mombasa water-supply from the Shimba hills reached the town in 1915; during the year under review, an extension of the distribution to some parts of the town was possible, though the native population generally still relied on tanks and well water. Owing to military exigencies, the intake ground was occupied, and efforts were directed to prevent serious contamination within that area. At Nairobi, the water was analysed on five occasions, and the analytical results were on the whole satisfactory, though the necessity of maintaining a constant supply for civil and military requirements prevented the periodical clearing of the reservoir, with some effect on the water's taste and colour.

At Nakuru the water supply remained in practically the same state as in the previous year.

Drainage. 5,052 yards of new drains were constructed in Nairobi, 420 yards in Mombasa, and 2,066 yards in Kisumu. The work of cleansing ditches and drains in these towns has been well organised and sustained.

Bush Clearing. Prosecution of this work has in some instances been curtailed owing to the shortage of labour and other causes incidental to the war.

NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

A. Highlands and Nyanza Basin Provinces.

(1) Nyanza Province.

The population of the Province is estimated at 1,062,075, comprising 1,059,257 natives, 312 Europeans, 1,884 Asiatics, and 23 Anglo Indians.

Revenue. The Native Hut and Poll Tax receipts for 1916-17 amounted to £117,886 as compared with £72,944 in 1915-16, an increase due to the increase of Native Hut Tax from Rs.3/- per hut to Rs.5/- per hut.

The incidence of tax per head of the native population was 2s/2d. Non-Native Poll Tax amounted to £1,410.

General. Recruitment for the Carrier Corps and private enterprise continued steadily throughout the year from the three Kavirondo Districts, the total number of natives actually recruited during the year being 40,400. ~~The enforced recruitment of young men has adversely affected the internal agricultural development of the Kavirondo reserves.~~

The Nandi and Lumbwa have responded well to calls for volunteers for the King's African Rifles, and are showing an increasing tendency to seek employment outside the reserves.

Trade. Trade in native produce has increased, owing to the renewed Railway facilities, but the crops were not so good as usual on account of the abnormal rainfall. ~~Waisa, M'tawa, and Sim-sim are still the main exports.~~ The cultivation of cotton was recommended

on a small scale, and the good prices obtained may induce the natives to extend their energies in this direction in future years.

The import trade has been steady, but the high prices now demanded for all imported articles has hampered development.

There are 46 trade centres in the Province, the trade being mainly in the hands of Indians.

(2.) Naivasha Province.

The European population of the Province is 1785, the Asiatic 723, and the Natives 154,444.

Revenue. The Native Hut and Poll Tax receipts for 1916-17 amounted to £8,963 showing an increase of £1,308 over the previous year. The Turkana paid no tax during the period under review. The incidence per head of the tax paying native population was 2s/1d. Non-Native Poll Tax amounted to £621, showing a decrease over the previous year of £295.

General. During the early part of the year the Turkana showed signs of gradually coming peacefully under the administration, but signs of unrest appeared in December, 1916. Certain malcontents who had lost stock in the punitive expedition of 1915, and certain of the more northerly tribesmen who had not been touched by the expedition, instigated raids from their inaccessible retreats near Mount Labor, and carried out attacks on the Suk on several occasions, successfully looting some 15,000 head of Suk cattle. It cannot be doubted that there was Abyssinian influence behind these raids, and subsequent events have proved that the unrest centres round an Abyssinian headman named Apasa, who, with his following of unadministered natives from the Sudan Abyssinian frontier, continue to be a constant source of menace in this neighbourhood.

neighbourhood until he is overcome. Active measures were taken against the raids with a fair measure of success, but the Turkana problem will not be solved until Apera has been dealt with.

Trade. The trade in the native areas consists principally of exchange and barter in livestock, tradegoods, hides &c. This trade has been much handicapped by Veterinary restrictions and military requirements.

(3) Masai Reserve.

The total population of the Reserve is estimated at 48,481, of which 20 are Europeans, 208 Asiatics, 47,435 Masai, including Muran, and 818 other natives. The area is 14,600 square miles. The animals owned by the Masai is estimated at 715,000 cattle, 2,098,000 sheep, and 10,300 donkeys.

Revenue. Receipts from Native Hut and Poll Tax amounted to £2,607 as compared with £2,450 in 1915-16.

General. Although the war has had an unsettling effect on the Masai Muran, the tribe has, on the whole, behaved well, and has given no serious trouble to the administration. Assistance was rendered to the Intelligence party posted in the Guasa-Nyiro - Mara area, which continued work until August, 1916.

Though the Masai have provided few recruits for combatant units in connection with the campaign in German East Africa, and though they are incapable of carrying loads, they have proved of very material assistance in supplying meat for the troops, and it is estimated that 40,000 bullocks and 50,000 sheep have been sold to the military for this purpose.

The Masai do not show much desire to improve their material or their country or the conditions

conditions under which they live, and remain almost unaffected by the changes that have taken place around them, but there are signs that they are slowly emerging from their old ideas. The elders are loyal, but apathetic, while the semi-military organisation which still obtains, has a demoralising effect on the Muran. Raids conducted by these young warriors into German territory have not been successful, and it appears that their strength and military ardour has to a large extent deserted them.

Considerable friction between the Loita and the Purko Masai was caused by the E-unoto ceremony which became due during the year, but there has been no actual disturbance.

Trade. Trade has been less hampered by the war conditions than in the previous year, and the Trading Stations formerly closed under Martial Law have been reopened. A number of additional centres were also established, and there are now 42 such stations occupied by 20 Europeans, and 195 native and Indian plot holders.

The export of hides has been very large, the estimated number sold to traders being between thirty and forty thousand. The principal imports are maize, tobacco, gourds, tea, blankets, knives, and americani (cheap calico). More than 140,000 sheep have been taken out of the reserve by traders.

(4) Kenya Province.

The population of the Province is estimated at 777,614, consisting of 280 Europeans, 302 Asiatics, and 777,032 natives.

Revenue. The Native Hut and Poll tax receipts amounted to 279,478 as compared with 256,604 in 1915-16.

General. Relations between the Natives and Europeans have

have been excellent throughout. Administration has been hampered by war conditions, but has proceeded as satisfactorily as possible.

Trade. The trade of the Province is in an increasingly flourishing condition. Returns show that the value of goods imported during the year was more than Rs. 920,000 while exports are valued at Rs. 370,500.

(5). Ukamba Province.

The population of the Province is estimated at 387,072, of which 377,691 are Africans, 2,837 Europeans, and 6,544 Asiatics. Of the European population of the Province, 2,036 reside in the Nairobi District.

Revenue. The Native Hut and Poll Tax receipts amounted to £38,904, as compared with £27,084 in 1915-16.

The average incidence of tax per head was two shillings and four pence in 1916-17.

Non-Native Poll Tax amounted to £5,271.

General. The natives have responded well to the heavy demands made of them for men and cattle in connection with the military operations in German East Africa. Nearly 11,000 young men have been enrolled during the year, this figure representing 44% of the total native able-bodied population. No disturbance of any kind has resulted from this constant process of recruitment, and the District Officers are to be congratulated on the tactful and able manner in which their duties have been discharged.

Owing to the exceptional conditions no new projects could be attempted on a large scale, but the customary routine work has been carried out in a satisfactory manner.

Progress is being made in the social advancement of the natives, and the demand for better clothes and small luxuries is increasing. Mules and ox waggons are being purchased, and some of the Kikuyu are now in possession of ploughs. The Kikuyu natives are showing an increased inclination towards regular attendance at Mission Schools.

A marked improvement is noticeable in regard to drunkenness in the native reserves. This improved state of affairs has been brought about by administrative action taken in September, when restrictions were imposed upon the sale of imported sugar, from which the native beverage is brewed. These restrictions had the effect of reducing the amount of sugar sold by 80% and the situation is now well in hand.

Trade. There are 24 trade centres in the Province and five townships.

Owing to the increased scarcity of shipping, supplies were harder to obtain, and trade in general was hampered.

Native trade is increasing in the Ulu and Kitui Districts and satisfactory returns of exports have been received from all the native districts.

(B). COAST PROVINCES.

(1) Sevidie Province.

The population of the Province is estimated at 190337, of whom 365 are Europeans, 4,202 Asiatics, 2,763 Arabs, and 183,007 natives.

Revenue. The revenue from Native Hut and Poll Tax amounted to £11,943 as compared with £11,221 in 1915-16.

Non-Native Poll Tax amounted to £2,922.

General. The situation in the Teita District had become practically normal by the end of the year, and

the natives are settling down in a satisfactory manner.

There was a local shortage of foodstuffs in the Nyika Reserve, which has resulted in a temporary emigration of Giriama into the Malindi and Takaungu Districts. The Giriama are still somewhat obstructive to Government control, but in the area near Kakoneni, the new station on the Sabaki River, marked progress has been made. The forced recruitment of labour has had a retarding effect on the results of administration, as the attitude of distrust and suspicion, which was beginning to die away has to some extent revived. A distinct improvement is noticed in the demeanour of those who have returned from service with the military authorities.

The Vanga District suffered from enemy activity during the first two months of the year, and it was not until the middle of June, 1916, that the enemy finally retired across the boundary. District Headquarters were established at Gazi, on July 26th. The departure of the enemy was followed by an almost total failure of the rains, and the consequent shortage of food was severely felt.

Trade. The export of Copra from the Mombasa District has increased. The value of exports during 1916 was Re.381,798, as compared with Re.126,496 in 1915, and Re.31,020 in 1914.

The shortage of food in the Malindi, Teita, and Vanga districts has militated against trade in native produce, and native purchase of imported goods has decreased also. A large trade in stock is carried on between Rabai, Maserai, and Mombasa, and the stock in the Nyika Reserve appears to be on the increase.

(2). Tanaland Province.

The European population is 15, the Asiatic 687 and the native approximately 36,889.

The attempted recruitment of natives as porters for military purposes produced a feeling of unrest among the tribes living in the Tana River District, and resulted in the natives leaving their homes near the river and taking refuge in the bush. The river was continuously patrolled by a Government official from October to December, by which time confidence had been restored, but the temporary abandonment of their homes produced a shortage of food.

The Abd Wak Somalis have been troublesome on the Upper Tana River, and there are several complaints of their having robbed the Pokomo and Korokoro natives of money and food.

The Arab staff has proved loyal throughout, and has been of material assistance in collecting porters for military purposes from the Coast area.

Revenue. The Native Hut and Poll Tax receipts for 1916-17 amounted to £3,000, or £3 less than in 1915-16. Non-Native Poll Tax amounted to £213.

Trade and Industries. The copra industry is increasing, but is handicapped by shortage of labour and capital. The export of mangrove poles is the largest on record, royalty having been paid on a million and a half poles during the year. These poles are shipped by dhows to Arabia and the Persian Gulf, and large quantities have been used by the military authorities at Baera.

The building of native dhows has increased, and the vessels have been improved in type and size. Local-made dhows have this year sailed from Lamu to the Persian Gulf.

(3). Jubaland Province.

The European population is 31, the Asiatic 363, and the native approximately 17,655.

Revenue. The Native Hut and Poll Tax amounted to £1,142 showing an increase of £12 over 1915-16. Non Native Poll Tax amounted to £311.

General. Administration of the interior has not been undertaken since the fall of Serenli, in February 1916, and administrative officers have been stationed in the Kismayu and Gosha Districts only. There have been signs of restlessness amongst the Somali tribes further inland, but no attempts have been made by them against the Government, though the northern section of Gosha have suffered at the hands of the Aulihan.

The headquarters of the Gosha District were moved from Alexandra to M'fudu, in December, 1916.

Crops in Gosha were greatly damaged by floods on the Juba River.

(C). Northern Frontier District.

Efforts have been made during the year to make good the set-back caused by the sack of Serenli, and the consequent evacuation of Wajir and the Garre country, which took place at the end of the year, 1915-16. In spite of numerous difficulties, good progress has been made.

The situation in Moyale and on the Abyssinian frontier has been quiet and satisfactory, but a time of anxiety followed on the deposition of the Abyssinian Emperor, Lij Yasu, in October, 1916, and the consequent rumours of unrest in Ethiopia.

Our evacuation of the Garre country, in March, 1916, resulted in encroachments by the Degodi from the north, and in July a collision occurred between the tribes

without

without decisive result. Shortly afterwards the Degodi were heavily defeated by the Garre, under their Chief Gababa, and were driven out of Garre country, losing a large quantity of stock. In November, Mr. Glenday proceeded to Derkale, and stayed with the Garre until the end of the year, successfully frustrating attempts at retaliation by the Degodi.

On the evacuation of Wajir, the administrative staff was stationed at Bulesa. Wajir was reoccupied in July, 1916, having been, in the interim, in charge of the Mohammed Zubeir. The Aulihan Somalis made only one attempt at disturbing the peace of the district, and it seems that they have failed to entice other sections to join them in their policy of insubordination.

The fine levied on the Aulihan on the Lorian, in December, 1915, on account of the raid on the Samburu, was slowly paid off, but, on account of the delay in payment, it became necessary to despatch a mounted patrol against them, this resulted in the capture of 1,800 head of cattle.

Owing to shortage of staff, the Samburu District has been somewhat neglected. The year was uneventful, except for two raids carried out on the Samburu, by the Reshiat and Turkana. The casualties in these raids were not so large as might have been expected.

Two patrols were sent into the neighbourhood of Horr.
Trade. — Moyale is the chief trade centre, but this has been closed to anyone, except residents of the bazaar and Abyssinian caravaners. Brick trade in livestock was carried on in the Moyale market for some months. Otherwise, wholesale trade has been dull. Retail trade is flourishing in Moyale, the chief articles of commerce being grain, coffee, berry, and tobacco.

Trade in livestock among the Samburu and Rendille has been closed by Government.

Revenue A tribute of livestock was collected without difficulty in the whole area. The Wajir natives were not taxed, the gamsaru tribute was remitted on account of the Aulihan raid of 1915. The Rendile paid a tribute of sheep and goats to Marsabit.

Population. While the information at present available is insufficient for the compilation of accurate statistics of population, it seems that the population has been underestimated in previous years. The Officer-in-Charge gives the following estimates of the numbers of the various tribes in the Northern Frontier District.

Samburu	10,000
Rendili	7,500
Ajuran	8,500
Gabbara	7,000
Sakuye	6,000
Boran	5,000
Aulihan Abukry section, on the Lorian only.	4,000
Other Ogaden Somalis.	10,000
Degodi	4,000
Other Yaben pseudo Ajuran	6,000
Garre	20,000
Total	<u>88,000.</u>

He is, however, in some doubt as to whether the number of Somalis here given is not an overestimate.

I. EDUCATION.

(A). GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS:

(1). Nairobi Division "A" School.

The standard of examination has been raised without alteration of the existing organisation of the school. The Cambridge University Senior Local Examination is now taken. Progress has been normal.

The nett cost of the school was £2,188; there were 54 boarders and 93 day scholars in attendance.

(2). Nakuru Division "A" School.

The progress of the school has been satisfactory. The nett cost of the school was £132; on an average, eleven pupils were in attendance.

(3). Central School, Eldoret.

Additional accommodation was provided and instantly filled. Great satisfaction has been expressed at the spread of education on the Uasin Gishu plateau. The progress of the school is entirely satisfactory.

There were nine boarders and 41 day scholars at Eldoret, and 23 at Wheeler's Drift; the nett cost to Government was £684.

Indian Schools. Indian education does not progress greatly. Additional accommodation would probably bring several hundreds of children under education, but the most unsatisfactory feature is the removal of children from school to become wage earners at an early age. The Indian population of Nairobi is apathetic towards education, and compares, in this respect, most unfavourably with Mombasa. Continual changes of staff have had a bad effect on the teaching in the school.

The nett cost of the Nairobi School was £513; there was an average number of 142 pupils on the roll.

The Mombasa School has greatly benefited by the arrival of a trained headmaster from India. The progress made is satisfactory, but the school could be improved by an increased provision of staff. The nett cost to Government was £482, there was an average number of 136 pupils on the roll.

Arab Education. Government has been asked to take charge of the education of Arabs from the Koran stage, upwards. A desire for education seems to be awakening at last.

Native Schools. The Ukamba Industrial School at Machakos was closed for three months of the year owing to an outbreak of cerebro spinal meningitis. At the close of the year the pupils had completed two years literary education, and the highest class, comprising 13 boys, was about to enter on a three-years course of carpentry and masonry. Instruction in practical work has been prohibited, however, by the departure of the Headmaster on military service.

Aided Schools. The Nairobi High School continues to serve a useful purpose, and steps are being taken to improve the accommodation at Government expense.

The Young Women's Christian Association have maintained commercial classes which have proved of great use in qualifying girls for clerkships in Government and mercantile appointments.

(B). MISSIONS AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The number of industrial apprentices who have passed the Government examinations has increased, the Church of Scotland Mission at Tumu-tumu, and the Church Missionary Society Maseno, being especially satisfactory. Roman Catholic Missions are still unable to provide apprentices as their lay brethren are fighting in Europe.

SEYIDIE PROVINCE.

Education on the Coast is in a backward condition, but the efforts of the Church Missionary Society and Roman Catholic Mission are attended with a fair measure of success.

Medical and educational work is carried out in the Teita District and, ~~though~~ the influence of the Missions ^{though} ~~is~~ not yet sufficiently widespread to show any marked effect on the native population as a whole, the ~~noticeable~~ influence is for the good.

The mission schools in the Nyika Reserve though, nominally under European supervision, are mainly conducted by native teachers.

TANALAND PROVINCE.

The number of pupils at the Church Missionary Society School at Lama has increased, a school has been started on the Belazeni Estate where general education is to be given and carpentry taught. A large number of native children are receiving education at the German Mission School at Ngao which is being kept up by a native teacher.

JUBALAND PROVINCE.

There are three head stations of the Swedish Mission at Kismayu, Yanti and Mofi, and two branch stations.

UKAMBA PROVINCE.

The Church Missionary Society has a school in Nairobi with a European staff of three, together with eight native teachers and pupil teachers. There is an average attendance of 500 the age of the pupils varying from six to twenty years.

The dayschool at St. Austin's Catholic Mission, near Nairobi,

Nairobi, has an average attendance of 80 and is supervised by one European.

In the Kyambu District the educational and medical facilities offered by the various Missions is greatly appreciated by the Kikuyu. In this district, nearly 1300 natives are on the school rolls, while 1000 attend school regularly. 600 other pupils are on the rolls of village schools.

In the Ulu and Kitui districts, the general effect of the missions on the natives is good but their influence is small. The attitude of the native towards them appears to be one of complete indifference.

KENYA PROVINCE.

The Italian Roman Catholic Mission has been greatly depleted of members and the Europeans in charge were, in the main, substitutes for those absent on military duty. The educational work performed by all the Missions was of a high standard and a marked stage of proficiency has been attained by many of the pupils.

NAIVASHA PROVINCE.

Private educational establishments have been introduced in the Trans-Nzoya and on the Uasin Gishu Plateau during the year under the patronage of Mr. Viljoens and Mr. van Duk respectively. The attendance has been 15 and 11 pupils.

The African Inland Mission has now three stations in the Province a new one having been opened at Kiblombi during the year for the benefit of the Uasin Gishu Maasai. The results attained are not very promising, but useful work is being done in the mission station at Kabropita in Kamasia where the police are being taught to read and write.

MASAI RESERVE.

A school was opened by the Scotch Mission at Ngong. This is in charge of an educated Masai trained at the Church Missionary Society Mabeto. The pupils number about 32; they are taught little but reading and writing, but the school is a success as far as it goes.

NYANZA PROVINCE.

The existing Mission schools have been maintained and the Seventh Day Adventists have returned to their stations in the South Kavirondo District. There appears to be a tendency on the part of almost all the Missions to start a large number of outschools away from the main station. These outschools are usually conducted by a native adherent of the mission and, generally suffer from the lack of European supervision. Better results would probably be obtained by more concentrated attention to fewer establishments.

LAND AND SURVEYS.(A). LANDS.

Alienation of land. The total number of grants made during the calendar year, 1916, was 97, comprising an area of 519,154 acres, compared with 100 grants the previous year, totalling 246,979. Of this figure, 97.77 represent grants under licence agreements and old leases for which new titles were issued in 1916. Therefore the actual number of new grants was only 20, of which 9 were for farms, and 11 were for business, residential or Mission plots.

Land available for allotment. Last year there were some 900 farms available for allotment, of which 50 were to be retained for Government Reserves and unsettled

claims. There are now 975 farms in all, leaving a balance of 925 available for allotment.

(B). SURVEYS.

As was the case last year, the whole staff of the trigonometrical and topographical were on active service throughout 1916-17. Almost all work in the cadastral branch has been suspended for the same reason, but 338,165 acres were, however, surveyed at a reduced cost per acre, as compared with last year, but still at a much higher rate than that of pre-war years.

XII. GAME.

The number of Game Licences issued has again decreased, only 437 in all being issued as against 528 in 1915-16 and 722 in 1914-15. Two Sportmen's Licences were issued.

The revenue amounted to £1,944 and the expenditure to £2,995. Though the annual expenditure has been fairly constant during the last seven years, the revenue, as was to be expected, has decreased very considerably since the outbreak of war, and during the year under review, amounted to only 23% of that collected in 1913-14.

GAME RESERVES.

The Southern Reserve. The area near Kilimanjoro has not been visited but a scarcity of game is noticeable in other parts of the reserve. This may be partly accounted for by the heavy rainfall which has driven the game on the drier pastures near Kilimanjoro. The continual presence of troops in the area must also have had a disturbing effect. Military operations have also taken place and it is unfortunate that many rhinoceros have

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have had to be destroyed, owing to their interference with patrols. Giraffe have also suffered owing to the destruction they caused on telegraph and telephone lines. An increase is recorded in the number of elephants and buffalo in the reserve.

Principal Game Districts. Game is plentiful in the Masai Reserve. Elephants are prospering and have caused considerable damage among the coconut plantations on the Coast. Giraffe have suffered considerably on the Uasin Gishu Plateau from Gastro-Enteritis and Rinderpest. Lions are increasing except in closely settled areas and eland increased in all parts of the Protectorate until biltong in large quantities was required when permits to kill were granted on the Athi River and Uasin Gishu Plateau. They are however plentiful and there is no fear of their suffering to any dangerous extent.

Ivory. The value of ivory confiscated, though unsold, shows an increase of 86% over that confiscated in 1915-16. This is accounted for by the fact that certain of the outlying districts such as Turkana, have been brought into closer administration, and quantities of hidden ivory produced.

XI

XIII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure of the Public Works Department amounted to 299,837 - a smaller figure than in any year since 1910-1911. More than half the staff of the Department were engaged on Military Service in the adjoining Conquered Territory or in Europe. The amount spent on Recurrent services was 137,744, and on new works 135,560.

In the latter category, the only new project of any considerable importance was a further instalment of the Nairobi Drainage Scheme costing 110,026. This comprised

a new intercepting sewer 3225 feet long and concrete drains of various standardised sizes, to a total length of 15,593 feet. The execution of this work materially improved the drainage of the commercial area of the town, and rendered possible the abolition of all drainage sumps and cesspits.

A sum of £3,422 was spent on the final stages of the Mombasa Water Supply project. This important work which had been estimated to cost £107,900 was finished at a saving of £4,840 below the estimate. The main is now delivering some 600,000 gallons a day, though the consumption in Mombasa and at the port of Kilindini has not so far exceeded 125,000 gallons a day.

Among the minor works of the year, which numbered 38, and cost in the aggregate £5,259, may be mentioned additions to the European School at Nairobi (£401), to the Central Jail at Nairobi (£620), to the Bacteriological Laboratory (£233), to the Land Office, Nairobi (£220), to the Telegraph Store, Nairobi, (£195 and to the office of the Recorder of Titles, Mombasa, (£266). A new cemetery at Nairobi was laid out and enclosed (£265) and additional quarters for service staff were erected at Eldoret (£142), Mumias (£177), Nairobi (£134), Fort Hall (£109), Kisumu (£735), Mombasa (£100), Rabai (£72) and Kabata (£155).

The training of African apprentices in handicrafts had unfortunately to be suspended for a portion of the year, as the Military required the Training Depot buildings. An effort was made later to resume work on a limited scale in other, though less convenient, accommodation.

SUMMARY OF POPULATION OF BRITISH EAST AFRICA AS ON
31ST DECEMBER, 1916.

Province	Europeans.	Indians.	Genes.	Arabs.	Other Races.	Natives.	Total.
Ukamba	2837	5187	1224	14	19	377691	387072
Seyidie	369	3749	443	4459	101	181677	190798
Swavesha	1885	588	107	25	7	154433	157140
Kenya	271	276	43	8	3	851026	851627
yanza	360	1742	157	66	240	1068560	1066125
Maland	14	659	42	795	22	38933	39470
	51	302	80	1495	-	14735	16674
	17	8	4	-	-	35076	35104
	20	110	30	2	66	42892	43100
	5624	12116	2180	6664	458	2,756,088	2,756,080

TOTAL POPULATION OF PROTECTORATE:- 2,756,080.