

1927

KENYA

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Annual Report, 1926

Previous

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Vol	1914
Row 29	1919
1919	1919
Rowing Dept	1/10
Mr. Cobden	
Rowing	5/11
Missionary	5/10
Mr. B. Sturley	6/10
P.D.	24/10
Mr. Paul	25/10
R.D. Miss	25/10
Library	26/10
Mr. Paul	1/6
1914	

X/10460/27 Kenya

1] --- G. A. G. Bennam, Esq. --- 19th August, 1927

The annual report for year 1926. Adds that credit is due to Mr. G. R. Sandford for the care and trouble taken in the compilation of the report.

Page 5. The beginning of par. 2. It would seem advisable to add the words indicating that these Advisory Committees relate to the Trade and Information Office, but this addition can be considered on the proof.

Page 6. The tax referred to does not cover the whole cost of the European Education Services, but it does not seem necessary to make any amendment.

Page 33. A much smaller acreage of cotton was planted in 1925 owing to dissatisfaction with prices in the previous year, and the yields were poor owing to indifference of the natives to this crop.

Page 39. The cedar wood position seems to be improving since pencil firms which formerly rejected the wood are apparently now finding it entirely suitable after proper seasoning.

Page 43. It is to be hoped that the reference to the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance of 1925 will not lead to further correspondence.

Page 57. The efforts to induce educated Africans to train for engineers of the Post Office and Telegraphs Dept. are still proving unsuccessful, although progress has been made in training African telegraphists.

This should now go to the Printing Dept. for proofing, and in preparing the Report for the printer, perhaps the Printing Dept. will kindly consider the question

(This has apparently been attended to)

question of the subsidiary in some of the cross headings such as those on Page 35 which are shown in capitals in the same way as the principal headings e.g. V. Land on page 36. Compare, for example, the similar subsidiary cross headings on page 41 which seem to be shown in a better form.

H. Allen

17/9 atace

Proof for approval for authorities to publish. There are a few queries.

H. Allen
17/9/47

See especially suggested addition to the margin of page 5 of the proof as regards the Allen's 1st note overleaf.

I have gone over the queries raised by P.D. & dealt with them with the above exception. I have assumed that P.D. have done all the necessary scrubbing of the final printing; departmental work is particularly for me to attempt it.

print

H. Allen
5/10

I have made an alteration to the title - with some regard to the situation, or rather discussion for the proof stage.

There is a letter to me on 12/9 about the title. I have written back on 15/9.

The Report has been published as No. 1382 in the Colonial Annual Reports Series.

H. Allen
24/10/47

Library

Open 5/3/48 (if not already sent) to P. H. Allen, 17, Victoria Road, London W. 17. If several copies have been sent to the Commission.

P. H. Allen

Will you require copies for the Commission on Colonisation? If so, you will need to let Library know.

H. Allen
24/10

Yes, I shall want 5 for the Commission.

H. Allen

25/10

Mr. Allen

Copies of the Kenya report have been distributed as above.

C.A.
26/10

Partly
H. Allen
26/10/47

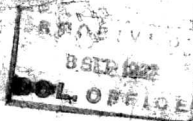
KENYA

No 566



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
KENYA.

18th August, 1927.



Sir,

Annual Report.

I have the honour to transmit the Annual Report on the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya for the year 1926. Credit is due to Mr. G.R. Sandford for the care and trouble taken by him in the compilation of this Report.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

ACTING GOVERNOR.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
LIEUTENANT COLONEL L.C.M.S. AMERY, P.C., M.P.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
BOWLING STREET,
LONDON, S.W.

Enclosure to X 10460 Kenya
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PRINTED AS NON-PARLIAMENTARY PUBLICATION,
Colonial Report. Annual No. 1352

COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA

ANNUAL REPORT

1926

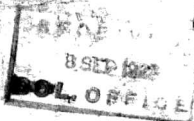
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ANNUAL REPORT

1926

CONTENTS.

INDEX

	<u>Page</u>
I. Geographical Note.	1
II. General Observations.	1
✓ Measures for the Improvement of Native Conditions.	7
✓ Public Health.	10
✓ Vital Statistics.	14
✓ Migration.	15
III. Government Finance.	17
IV. Trade and Agriculture.	19
Imports.	22
Exports.	26
Agriculture.	28
V. Land.	36
✓ Mines.	37
✓ Forests.	37
VI. Legislation.	42
VII. Education.	44
VIII. Communications.-	
Railways and Marine Shipping.	47
Roads.	50
Posts and Telegraphs	57
IX. Climate	57
# Appendix I - Principal Domestic Reports.	60
Appendix II - Exports of Native Origin.	61

(500-31) W. B. 24/58 3. 9/27 4/26 84/8

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REPORT ON THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA FOR THE YEAR 1926.

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I. Geographical Notes.

The Kenya Colony and Protectorate (Boundaries) Order in Council, 1926, defined the western boundary of the Colony and included in Kenya an area on the west of Lake Rudolf and north of the River Turkwel, stretching from Mount Elgon to Mount Zulia on the boundary of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, which had formerly formed part of the Uganda Protectorate. The addition of this Northern Turkana district to Kenya (15,854 square miles) has increased the area of Kenya Colony and Protectorate to 225,100 square miles. The land area is 221,089 square miles and the water area 4,011 square miles. The water area includes the larger portion of Lake Rudolf and the eastern waters of the Victoria Nyanza, including the Kavirondo Gulf.

The Anglo-Italian Jubaland boundary was under survey and delimitation during the year.

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya is traversed centrally from east to west by the Equator and from north to south by Meridian Line $37\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ East of Greenwich. It extends from 4° North to 4° South of the Equator and from 34° East Longitude to 41° East.

The official time used is the zone time 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours fast on Greenwich.

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II. General Observations.

The Colony and Protectorate were administered throughout the year by the Governor, Lieutenant-Colonel

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Sir E.W.M. Grigg, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.

The first Conference of East African Governors was held in Nairobi in January and February, 1926. The permanent organisation of the Governors' Conference Secretariat was approved during the course of the year. The Conference Secretariat is located in Nairobi and its offices will form a part of the new Government House building now in course of construction.

The second conference of delegates of unofficial communities in the East African Territories was held under the Chairmanship of Lord Delamere at Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, in September, 1926. The conference was attended by delegates from Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, and Kenya, and by a nominee of the Premier of Southern Rhodesia.

The Legislative Council held six sessions and sat on twenty-nine days during the course of the year. Mr. M. A. Desai, one of the Nominated Indian Unofficial Members, died on the 14th July, 1926.

The Legislative Council was dissolved, preparatory to the triennial general elections, on the 21st January, 1927. The elections were held during January and February, 1927, with the following returns:-

3/2
Nairobi North,
Nairobi South,
Mombasa
Coast.

Lake.
Rift Valley.
Plateau North.

Captain H. F. Ward (i)
Captain H. E. Schwartz (i)
G. G. Atkinson.
Major R. W. B. Robertson-Eustace
D. S. O. (i)
Conway Harvey (i)
Lord Delamere (i).
Lieut. Col. J. G. Kirkwood, C. M. G.
D. S. O.

Plateau South,
Kenya.
Ukamba.
Kikuyu.

T. J. O'Shea (i)
Captain E. M. V. Kenealy (i)
Lieut: Col: Lord Francis Scott, D.S.O. (i)
Lieut: Col: C. G. Durham, D.S.O.

Indian Electoral Area, A. H. Malik.
Four Vacancies.

Arab Electoral Area, Hamed Mohamed bin Issa (i).

(i) An Elected Member of the previous Council.

The Constitution of the Council provided for the election of five Indian Elected Members and provided further that until such Indian Elected Members had been elected there should be five Nominated Indian Unofficial Members. The return of one Indian Elected Member with four vacancies has led to the promulgation of Additional Royal Instructions dated the 28th March, 1927, under which it is laid down that if after a dissolution of the Council less than five persons are elected to be Indian Elected Members, or if at any time the number of Indian Elected Members is less than five, the vacancy or vacancies so arising may be filled by the appointment of Nominated Indian Unofficial Members in the following manner:-

Until the termination of one year from the date of the Additional Royal Instructions, nominations may be made from the Indian community in general. These nominations will ^{last} ~~last~~ for not more than one year from the date of the Additional Royal Instructions and thereafter nominations will only be made from among those persons whose names are entered on the register for the time being of voters for the election of Indian Elected Members, prepared in accordance with the Legislative Council Ordinance or amendments thereto.

Since January, 1924, when rules were first introduced enabling qualified members of the Indian community to register as voters for the election of Indian Elected Members, a small number only of qualified Indian residents have entered their names on the roll. The Indian register published in June, 1926, upon which the elections were held in January contained some 360 names only. The object of the Additional Royal Instructions is to afford opportunity to the Indian community to make the register of voters representative of the community during the current year with a view to an election for Indian Elected Members being held early in 1928.

A Commission of Inquiry under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Feetham was appointed in July to make recommendations as to the establishment or extension of local government for Nairobi, Mombasa, and their environs and for such settled areas as the Commissioners might consider to be suitable for the establishment of local Government. The Commission heard evidence in all parts of the settled areas of the Colony and presented its report in March, 1927.

The Colony was visited during December, 1926, and January, 1927, by Mr. W. C. Bottomley, Assistant Secretary of the East Africa Department of the Colonial Office, who made an extensive tour through native and settled areas in Kenya before proceeding to Uganda.

The Mombasa Town Plan was passed and brought into operation. By the end of the year a sum of approximately £8,000 had been spent from loan funds on the Town Planning of Mombasa and nearly £36,000 had been spent on improvements and Town Planning in Mombasa Old Town.

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Kenya

A Nairobi Area Town Planning Authority was appointed in March, 1928, with directions to prepare a Town Planning Scheme for the central portion of Nairobi, and was given a general authority over an area comprised in a circle of twenty miles diameter taking Nairobi House as its centre. At the close of the year the initial stages of its task were practically completed.

A Kenya Advisory Committee was established to work with the Advisory Committee in England as a channel for regular reports and the latest and fullest information available. The object of the Committee is to give information on land and crops to settlers with capital, to give information about suitable farms to apprentices desiring work on farms, and to provide so far as possible for the filling of appointments which will promote the immigration of the foreman class. The Committee has helped to bring the Colony into touch with such important bodies as the Empire Marketing Board who will, it is hoped, be able to assist industries in this country, in particular the dairy industry. As a result of recommendations put forward by the Kenya Advisory Committee, enquiries are being made as to the possibility of securing loan funds for the formation of a Land and Agricultural Bank, and the Government of South Africa has offered to give assistance and advice from the result of experience gained in the working of the Land and Agricultural Bank in the Union.

Plans for the investigation of lake fisheries have advanced towards maturity and it is expected that the fisheries on the Victoria Nyanza will be examined during the current year.

B

No suitable arrangements have yet been made for a marine investigation of the coast fisheries, but the South African Government have shown themselves willing to co-operate with East African Governments in the matter, and it is hoped that it will soon be possible to report progress.

The year was a satisfactory one financially, the Colonial surplus increasing from £149,723 at the end of 1925 to £362,265 at the end of 1926. The Estimates for 1927, which were passed by the Legislative Council in November, provided for a tax to be levied on the European and Indian communities sufficient to cover the cost respectively of European and Indian education services, in the form of a consumption tax on wines and spirits, accompanied by a poll tax of thirty shillings per head for the European and twenty shillings per head for the Indian adult male population.

Several buildings, to be constructed out of loan funds, were begun during the course of the year. These include Government House, Nairobi and Mombasa, and the European School, Nairobi. Loan funds have also been expended on the installation of a maize drying and a cold storage plant at Kilindini, on water supplies at Mombasa, Nakuru, and Kisumu, on the Town Planning of Mombasa, and in advances to the Nairobi Municipality.

Ships came freely alongside the new deep-water berths at Kilindini during the latter half of the year, and the construction of two further deep-water berths ~~xxxx~~ has been sanctioned.

14

Progress was made in the construction of the main Railway line extension with Uganda and of the branch lines in Kenya to Myeri, Solai, and Kitale. The Solai and Kitale branches were completed during the year, and the Myeri line was opened to public traffic as far as Sagana. The main line reached Tororo, in Uganda, in January, 1927.

Although the trade statistics indicate decreases as compared with the returns of 1925, steady progress has been made in agriculture. There has been a marked increase in the acreage put under wheat, barley, and tea, and considerable increases in European areas in the cultivation of maize, coffee, sisal, and sugar-cane. The rainfall in the densely populated native areas of Nyanza and Kikuyu was above the average, but in Nyanza crops suffered in consequence and yields were low. Fever amongst the inhabitants in Nyanza restricted the amount of work done, particularly towards the end of the year. These factors tended to reduce the output of marketable crops, with the result reflected in the schedule of agricultural exports of native origin contained in Appendix II.

Measures for the Improvement of Native Conditions.

The most important step taken during the year, so far as natives are concerned, was the final delimitation of the native reserve boundaries, descriptions of which were published in the Official Gazette in October. This measure was introduced and approved in 1925 and the necessary action was then taken. Time was, however, given for objections to be raised to the boundaries proposed. Such objections were very few. There still remain a few small areas in respect

of which a decision has not yet been taken. The publication of these boundary descriptions has been welcomed in particular by the native population.

Local Native Councils have made good progress under the presidency of the District Officers, and measures of considerable administrative and social value have resulted from their deliberations. Discussions which took place in the Councils among the more progressive tribes indicate considerable realisation of their duties and responsibilities, and their interest in the extension of educational facilities. During the current year, various Local Native Councils have voted to this end a sum aggregating £5,530. Funds have also been voted for the extension of medical services.

By-laws were passed by the Nairobi Municipality during the year which aimed, inter alia, at ridding the town of undesirable natives, while at the same time affording all proper protection to those who come into the municipal area for employment or other lawful purpose. It is hoped that these by-laws will have the effect, not only of reducing crime, but of protecting honest working natives from the importunities of idle relatives who endeavour to live at their expense.

The Native Labourers' (Medical Treatment) Rules, introduced in August, 1926, under the provisions of the Master and Servants Ordinance, make it incumbent on employers of native labour to maintain a supply of necessary medicines on their farms and to provide free medical treatment for their servants for a period of thirty days from the date of commencement of illness, or to the end of the contractual

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Kwena

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period, whichever is the less.

The Crop Production and Livestock Ordinance, 1926, gives power to the Governor-in-Council to make rules for improving the cultural conditions of any crop and the quality of agricultural produce, for prohibiting the growing of particular kinds of plants, for promoting the improvement of the quality of livestock and the disposal of surplus and undesirable stock. It is hoped that, with careful administration, rules to be made under this Ordinance will improve, inter alia, the conditions in overstocked areas, the pasture in which is fast becoming destroyed by excessive grazing.

Tree planting is being carried on in the provinces of Nyanza, Kikuyu, and Ukamba. In the last-named Province, in conjunction with a scheme for the re-conditioning of desiccated areas, some 800,000 young trees were planted during 1926 under the auspices of the Forestry Department and the Machakos Local Native Council.

The arrangements that were in force in 1923 for the leasing of a portion of the Yatta Plains to the Wakamba on payment of a grazing fee, were continued during 1926 to enable further improvements to be effected in the Native Reserve. A sum of £1,700 was voted by the Local Native Council for the reconditioning of that Reserve, and this is being carried out by the natives of the area, under European supervision.

Towards the end of the year, arrangements were made to detach a senior officer of the Administration to study

native law and customs, in close collaboration with the Governors' Conference Statistician. By means of this organisation it is hoped that the foundations will be laid for acquiring accurate information in regard to vital statistics, birth-rate, death-rate, length of life, and other particulars affecting the welfare of the African community. Questions of land holding and occupancy, the ideas of industry held by the natives, and the economic area which may be adequate for the family unit are also to be the subject of close investigation, with a view to securing a better general insight into factors affecting native welfare throughout the Colony and to obtaining some guidance as to the most promising lines of research.

Public Health.

During 1926 there was a large increase in the personnel of the Medical Department. Provision had been allowed in Estimates for an addition of twenty medical officers to the establishment, and the greater number of these new appointments had been made before the end of the year.

This expansion of the Department had been decided upon after consideration of the inadequacy of the previously available staff to meet the urgent needs of the Colony and after realisation of the necessity for wider and more intensive measures for the treatment of disease and the promotion of the public health among the native population. In order to provide a medical and public health service

which -

which should be more adequate to the demands made upon it, a large scheme of expansion had been drawn up during 1925; the actual increase of staff during 1926 represented the fulfilment of the preliminary part of this scheme.

As a result of the additional staff, it was found possible so to augment the headquarters administrative division of the Department as to enable more time and attention to be devoted to problems of public health and departmental supervision and control; to appoint a senior medical officer for the special duty of attention to the health of native labour; to station two medical officers in the coastal area; and to post additional medical officers to four of the larger districts, where previously one medical officer had been attempting single-handed to cope with an overwhelming amount of work. In addition, the health office staff of Mombasa was increased by an assistant medical officer of health to undertake the rapidly growing work of the port, and another sanitation officer was detailed for posting in the new year for the inauguration of sanitary supervision of the settled areas of Nakuru, Eldoret, and Kitale. The staff of the Medical Research Laboratory was also increased, while the native hospital and other medical institutions in Nairobi were assisted by posting to them newly-arrived medical officers, for a period of training preliminary to the assumption of more responsible duties.

The development of hospital facilities, ²⁰ ~~20~~ urgently required throughout the Colony, has had to wait upon the realisation of the extensive building programme which it is

proposed to undertake with loan funds. In the meantime the work of the hospitals has been carried on in the existing temporary and inadequate buildings. The total number of cases admitted to the hospitals of the Department during the year was 29,741, an increase of 3,498 over the corresponding figures for the previous year.

Little extension was possible in the system of dispensaries in the native reserves, since the lack of disciplined and trained native dressers makes it impracticable to establish more dispensaries in any district than can be closely supervised by the medical officer. Provision for a start to be made in the training and organisation of an African Medical Corps was inserted in the Estimates for 1927.

The future of the hospitals in Nairobi has been under consideration throughout the year, and some difficulty has been experienced in selecting a site on which permanent and complete hospital buildings can be erected.

With regard to the public health, the outstanding feature of the year was the severe and widespread epidemic of malaria which occurred during and after the rainy season. This epidemic was more serious in its consequences than any malarial outbreak hitherto recorded in the Colony. 42,972 cases received treatment at Government hospitals and dispensaries, as against 23,250 in 1925. In addition to this, large numbers were treated by private practitioners and many thousands of natives received treatment from their employers on farms and estates. The outbreak was

13 - 20
particularly noticeable in Nairobi, partly because the cases were under more immediate observation than elsewhere, partly because Nairobi has in recent years been relatively free from malaria. All races were affected, the disease in Africans being of a severe type with a high mortality. The epidemic was co-incident with an enormous increase in the number of mosquitoes. This recrudescence of malaria has provided an additional incentive to the promotion of anti-malarial measures both in Nairobi and elsewhere. Its intensity is attributed to an abnormally long and unbroken series of rainy days with a consequently prolonged absence of sunshine.

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Plague continued in endemic form in the Kavirondo and Kikuyu Reserves; small extensions of the infection occurred in the settled districts of the Highlands. In this connection the Department has carried out propaganda with a view to improvement in the type of housing for native labour on European farms, and there is already evidence of a definite advance towards more hygienic conditions. Numerous cases of plague occurred throughout the year in Nairobi; they were almost entirely confined to those parts of the town in which housing conditions are notoriously unsatisfactory.

The campaign against yaws continued in those native districts most affected; there is reason to believe that the incidence of the disease is decreasing as a result. Much work has been done towards ascertaining how far the routine treatment by bismuth is affecting permanent cure, although the immediate object is to render cases non-infective.

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It was found possible to carry out special measures against yaws in the Tana Valley, where previously no medical assistance had been afforded.

Smallpox, with the exception of four cases, was absent from the Colony throughout the year. In order to ensure a continuance of this immunity, the wholesale vaccination of the native population, instituted during the previous year, was continued.

Investigation into the problem of sleeping sickness on the Lake shore was undertaken in connection with, and with the help of, the International Commission of Sleeping Sickness, sitting at Entebbe. A complete census of the Lake shore population was begun with the object of discovering and treating all existing cases and so reducing the risk of the reappearance of the disease in epidemic form.

Special attention was devoted to the question of the nutritional condition of the native population. It has long been thought that much of the sickness and inefficiency of the natives of the Colony may be a consequence of deficiencies in diet. At the instigation of Dr. Orr of the Rowett Institute, the Civil Research Committee took steps in co-operation with the Kenya Government to start a nutritional investigation. One special research officer had arrived in the country at the end of the year.

Vital Statistics.

A census of the non-native population was taken in February, 1926. No such census has yet been taken of the native population. A fairly accurate count is made annually

taxation purposes, but the number of children can only be estimated roughly and the return of native population is therefore a rough estimate only. Examination of the values given from year to year shows that no valid conclusions can be drawn from any figures hitherto published concerning the flow of population from district to district or the increase or decrease of numbers in individual districts.

The following figures show the 1921 and 1926 census returns for non-natives and the estimates of the native population at the end of 1921 and 1926.

	<u>1921</u> <u>Census.</u>	<u>1926</u> <u>Census.</u>	<u>Increase</u> <u>Per Cent.</u>
Europeans.	9,651.	12,529	30
Asiatics (excluding Arabs)	25,880	30,583	18
Arabs.	10,102	10,557	4½
	<u>Estimate</u> <u>1921.</u>	<u>Estimate.</u> <u>1926.</u>	
Africans.	2,348, 788	2,682, 848	19*
Totals.	2,394, 421	2,736, 517	19*

* The native population showed a decrease in 1925 owing to the cession of Jubaland to Italy. For comparative purposes, the estimated native population of Jubaland at the end of 1921 (97,728) has been deducted from the 1921 estimate.

Small type

Statistics for births, deaths, and marriages among Europeans during 1926 are not yet available. In Nairobi 119 births among Europeans were reported during the year, as compared with 108 in 1925. Thirty-six deaths occurred among Europeans in Nairobi.

Statistics for Nairobi, with a total population of 32,864, show that the crude annual death-rate for 1925 was 22.64 per

thousand living. The crude European death-rate was 13.5, the Asiatic 30.3, and the African 17.3 per thousand. The corresponding figures for 1925 were: Europeans 10.3, Asiatic 16.1, and African 18.3 per thousand.

Statistics for Mombasa, with a total population of 39,824, show that the crude annual death-rate for 1926 was 19.48 per thousand living. The crude European death-rate was 13.31, the Indian and Goan 23.37, the Arab 19.69, and the African 18.90 per thousand.

Local Migration.

Statistics are kept showing the number of immigrants into Kenya, but no machinery exists for the compilation of corresponding emigration figures for the Colony alone.

A general increase in the number of immigrants entering Kenya Colony only is reflected during 1926, amounting to 1,137 persons of all races and nationalities, of whom 961, or 84 percent, were Europeans.

The Principal Immigration Officer has again received much assistance from Shipping Companies at the Coast in the compilation of statistics relative to emigrants passing through Mombasa from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and the Belgian Congo.

The comparative figures for these territories mentioned are as follows:-

*Noting
1926*

Nationality.	Immigrants.		Emigrants.	
	1925.	1926.	1925.	1926.
Europeans.	4,951	6,058	3,844	4,648
Indians.	9,540	9,753	4,865	6,529
Goans.	953	974	533	688
Arabs.	1,225	1,266	911	622
Others.	2,076	2,086	1,693	2,095
Totals.	18,746	20,127	11,846	14,582

- 17 -

The figures for immigration into Kenya only are:-

Nationality.	1925	1926
Europeans.	4,212	5,173
Indians.	7,161	7,271
Goans.	754	743
Arabs.	1,134	1,223
Others.	1,907	1,895
Totals.	15,168	16,305

cap. III-GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

The following figures show the financial position of the Colony ~~and~~ during the last five years:-

2	Net Surplus as at 1st January, 1922.	£	430,522	£
<u>1922-</u>	Revenue	£1,649,032		
	Expenditure	£1,972,212		
	Expenditure in excess of Revenue.		323,180	
<u>1923-</u>	Revenue	£1,839,447		
	Expenditure	£2,127,633		
	Expenditure in excess of Revenue.		298,186	
<u>1924-</u>	Revenue	£2,111,565		
	Expenditure	£1,861,511		
	Revenue in excess of Expenditure		250,054	
<u>1925-</u>	Revenue	£2,430,509		
	Expenditure	£2,389,996		
	Revenue in excess of Expenditure		90,513	
<u>1926-</u>	Revenue	£2,627,223		
	Expenditure	£2,414,681		
	Revenue in excess of Expenditure		212,542	

	£
Net Surplus as at 31st December, 1926.	362,265
	<hr/>
	£983,631.
	<hr/>
	983,631

The year opened with a surplus of £149,723 and at its close there was a surplus of £362,265, the revenue for the year having exceeded the expenditure by £212,542. The actual receipts of the year exceeded the estimated revenue by £253,229 and the actual expenditure exceeded the estimate

Expenditure by £25,928.

No change took place during the year in the Funded Public Debt of the Colony, which remained at £8,500,000.

Of the £5,000,000 raised under Ordinance No. 39 of 1921, the balance of £142,818 which remained unexpended at the beginning of the year was fully expended in the course of the year.

Of the Imperial £3,500,000 Loan authorised by Ordinance No. 29 of 1924, £858,840 was expended during the year, and interest amounting to £107,856 was earned on the unexpended balance during 1926.

IV. TRADE AND AGRICULTURE.

Kenya and Uganda, since 1917, have formed one administrative unit for purposes of Customs under the control of the Commissioner of Customs resident at Mombasa. Complete freedom of trade between the two territories exists and general tariff uniformity is observed with Tanganyika Territory. Present legislation permits of the movement, without the imposition of duty in the dependency of consumption, of goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of either Kenya, Uganda, or Tanganyika Territory. Customs Management legislation in the three territories has been co-ordinated and embodied in the Kenya Customs Management Ordinance, 1926, and the Uganda Customs Management Ordinance, 1926. These Ordinances have been passed by the respective Legislative Councils and their simultaneous operation will be effected by proclamation in the Official Gazettes of Kenya and Uganda. Provision has been made for the Governments of Kenya and Uganda to enter into Customs agreements with neighbouring territories, and, during the year legislation has been enacted in Tanganyika Territory which will enable that Dependency to take similar action.

The Customs tariff introduced on the 1st January, 1924, and slightly amended by minor extensions of the free list in 1925, has remained in force during the year, without alteration.

The detailed statistics of imports and exports contained in the succeeding paragraphs amply justify the measure of caution exercised in estimating trade prospects for the year under review. An uneven distribution of rainfall reduced the anticipated yield of produce in certain areas, and, trading activities generally have been restricted by prevalent conditions.

in the world's cotton market, a most important factor in relation to the purchasing capacity of the native population of Uganda and of the Nyansa Province of Kenya. The fall in the price of cotton and the shortage in the yield of the maize crop together with a drop in soda exports have had an adverse effect on the import and export trade of the territories, while the industrial unrest in the United Kingdom throughout the year, beginning with the general strike in May, also contributed to the decrease.

Despite these handicaps and the fact that importers generally must of necessity hold large and varied stocks of merchandise in anticipation of trade demands resulting from the disposal of crops, the trade balance of Kenya and Uganda continued to be not unfavourable, relative particulars being as follows:-

	£	L
Total imports.	9,071,317	
2/3 Less value of) Government imports)	<u>1,390,740</u>	
Total trade imports (including goods imported during the year remaining in bond on 31.12.26)		£7,680,577
Total domestic exports	6,010,388	
Total re-exports.	<u>1,834,295</u>	7,844,681
Balance in favour.		- 164,104. (or, two percent)

The total volume of import, export, and re-export trade, including importations on Government account, specie, and transit and transshipment traffic, was valued at £17,208,483, as against £22,228,380 in 1925, a decrease of 23 percent. Of this total, goods imported and cleared for home consumption represented £7,440,649, as compared with clearances valued at £8,061,448 in 1925, the value of domestic produce of the two territories exported during the year being £6,010,386, as against £7,821,844 in the previous year. It should be noted that in cotton exports alone there was a decrease in value of £1,637,399.

As regards the distribution of foreign trade between Kenya and Uganda respectively, a close analysis shows that foreign trade goods imported into Uganda and cleared for home consumption in that territory amounted in value to £1,984,174, as compared with total clearances for home consumption in both territories valued at £7,440,649. The origin of domestic produce exported during the year was in the following proportion: Uganda £3,596,045, Kenya £2,413,341, as against £5,097,215 and £2,724,629 respectively in 1925. As trade statistics are based on the landed value at the port of importation in the case of imports and the f.o.b. value at the port of shipment in the case of exports, the port for both territories being Mombasa, the actual trade balances of each country cannot be ascertained with any degree of exactitude, but it is obvious that quite apart from the wealth derived from the exportation of its own produce the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya reaps a very considerable benefit by the transportation through

the territory of goods valued at approximately 5½ millions sterling in respect of Uganda traffic and approximately £1,300,000 in respect of Tanganyika Territory traffic, goods to the value of £52,194 being imported in transit to Tanganyika Territory via Mombasa and goods to the value of £1,250,000 being exported from Tanganyika Territory via Mombasa.

The estimated ^{Customs} revenue for the year was £1,120,000, or £120,000 in excess of the amount estimated for 1925.

Actual net revenue amounted to £1,150,593, a decrease of £42,327 as compared with 1925 collections, but an increase of £30,593 over the original estimate. Of the total amount collected, £747,657 accrued to Kenya and £412,936 to Uganda. In addition, excise duty collected on ~~beer~~ brewed in Kenya amounted to £1,115, as against £738 in 1925 and £426 in 1924.

General Imports.

Of the total value of trade imports the British Empire provided 67.73 per cent (Great Britain 37.12 per cent, British possessions 30.61 per cent) and foreign countries 32.27 per cent, this proportion being approximately the same as in the previous year.

Cotton Piece Goods. The value of trade imports of cotton piece goods of all descriptions amounted to £1,145,324, the total amount of duty collected thereon being £227,633.

Imports into Uganda were valued at £598,687, or 55 per cent of combined imports of this commodity, and it is estimated that fully 75 per cent of these imports are consumed by the native population.

The cotton piece goods market continues to be a valuable one, but compared with the total trade imports its relative importance is diminishing, the proportion during 1926 being 15 per cent as compared with 20 per cent in 1925, and 23.6 per cent in 1924. Imports generally show a decrease on the previous year's figures, but this is accounted for by the drop in the output of the Uganda cotton crop and its effect on the spending power of the native population. Cotton piece goods of all classes are mainly supplied by Great Britain, Japan, Holland, and India.

Vehicles.—Motor-cars to the number of 1,403 and of a value of £250,453 were imported during the year, the principal sources of supply being the United States of America 61 per cent, Canada 18 per cent, and Great Britain 13 per cent. 1,135 Motor-lorries and tractors were imported, valued at £224,949. 61 per cent originated in the United States of America, 20 per cent in Canada, and 10 per cent in Great Britain.

As was anticipated, the abnormal importations of 1925 have not been continued, but additions to and improvements in the road mileage available for motor transport together with increased agricultural development in Kenya should create a steady demand for the future. Figures relating to the importation of motor-cycles, side-cars, and tri-cars are 602, valued at £25,377, 91 per cent of the total imports originating in Great Britain.

11,629 bicycles, valued at £94,100, were imported during the year, mainly from Great Britain, comparative figures for 1925 being 23,938 machines valued at £185,024.

The decrease in imports is mainly accounted for by the falling off in the demand for bicycles in Uganda. These machines are imported principally for native trade.

Oils. — As a natural result of the abnormal importations of motor vehicles in 1925 and owing to the continued extension of motor transport facilities and to the increased use of power-driven agricultural and industrial machinery, there has been a steady advance in the importation of fuel oils. 2,570,493 gallons of motor spirit, valued at £158,958, were imported during the year, this being an increase of 591,434 gallons as compared with 1925.

The quantity of kerosene imported amounted to 1,712,266 gallons, as against 1,483,106 gallons in 1925.

Importations of heavy fuel-oils amounted to 5,731,483 gallons, as compared with 8,217,403 gallons in 1925. The bulk of this oil is imported either for subsequent re-exportation as fuel for vessels using the port of Mombasa or for the use of the Kenya and Uganda Railway. The decrease in quantity is accounted for by the diversion from the East Coast route of all oil-driven vessels during the coal strike in the United Kingdom.

The importation of oils is principally in the hands of three companies, viz., the British Imperial Oil Company, the Vacuum Oil Company, and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. Heavy fuel-oil is imported in bulk, and the British Imperial Oil Company handle bulk imports of petrol and kerosene at their oil installation at Shimanzi, to which considerable extensions have been made during the year.

Machinery. — During the year importations of industrial machinery amounted in value to £134,467, agricultural machinery imports were

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Kenya

valued at £88,372. The total value of machinery of all descriptions imported was £800,592, or a decrease of £81,695 as compared with 1925 figures. It should be observed, however, that importations of agricultural machinery as against those of 1925 show an increase in value of £17,609, an indication that additional areas of land are under mechanical cultivation.

Wheat Meal and Flour. — The continued expansion of the local flour-milling industry has not prevented an increase in importations, which amounted to 58,257 cwts, valued at £57,929, as compared with the previous year's figures of 53,557 cwts, valued at £56,364.

Rice. — The markets of Kenya and Uganda provide a valuable outlet for the exportable surplus of rice produced in Tanganyika Territory. Imports amounted to 142,153 cwts, valued at £145,241 and 48.6 per cent of this quantity originated in Tanganyika Territory. The quantity imported in 1925 was 147,505 cwts, and the decrease in 1926 importations reflects increased rice production in Kenya.

Tea. — Fairly extensive areas are under cultivation, and drying plant and machinery are in course of installation. Tea imports during the year were 6,901 cwts, valued at £72,761, approximately the same figures as for 1925.

Sugar. — Locally-manufactured sugar to the amount of 23,839 cwts was exported during the year and supplies have been available for consumption in Kenya and Uganda. Imports of sugar amounted to 19,567 cwts, valued at £20,865, as against the 1925 figures of 27,161 cwts valued at £32,475. It is hoped that in the near future supplies of sugar for the East African Dependencies will be drawn from the locally-grown product.

22

Salt: Advantage has not been taken of the facilities afforded by Government for the local production of salt in the Kenya coastal area. Imports during the year show a substantial increase, the comparative figures being as follows:-

	1925	146,616 (wts)	£20,065
	1926	177,354	£24,579

Re-Exports, Transit, and Transhipment.

The entrepot trade of Mombasa, including transit and transhipment traffic, is of considerable and continually growing importance, as, apart from the dock and transport facilities available, the geographical situation in relation to neighbouring territories is favourable to the holding of stocks of all varieties of goods, either in bond or duty paid, for sale as opportunity offers in the markets of Zanzibar, Tanganyika Territory, Italian East Africa, and the Belgian Congo. The following are the comparative figures for the years 1925 and 1926:-

	1925	1926
Re-exports	£1,471,576	£1,591,671
Transit	£ 141,081	£ 120,861
Transhipment	165,767	£ 171,624

EXPORTS

General: The export trade of Kenya and Uganda consists mainly of agricultural products. Although an uneven distribution of rainfall reduced the anticipated yield of produce in certain areas, steady development can be recorded, except in the case of the export of cotton from Uganda. The output of this commodity has been affected by adverse market conditions. A very large proportion of the local produce exported is shipped to Empire markets, 75.7 per cent being sent to destinations in the British Empire as compared with 84.2 per cent in 1925. An increase has taken place in

in shipments to Japan, the percentage figure in 1926 being 7.8 as against 2.1 in 1925. This is explained by the fact that direct shipments to Japan have to a large extent replaced the previous procedure of forwarding produce via Bombay for subsequent transshipment.

Cotton:- Notwithstanding a decrease in quantity from 785,849 centals in 1925 to 724,699 centals in 1926 together with a drop in the market price, this commodity heads the list of domestic exports with a value of £3,056,940, or 50.8 per cent of the total exports, as against £4,694,339, or 60 per cent, in 1925. 723,438 centals originated in Uganda and 1,261 centals in Kenya. The export of cotton seed amounted to 35,365 tons.

Coffee:- The adverse weather conditions prevalent towards the end of 1925 account for a decrease in the quantity exported during the year, which amounted to 174,131 cwts, valued at £895,080, as compared with 177,141 cwts, valued at £963,920, in 1925. Great Britain continued to be the principal market for this product.

Sisal:- Production has continued to increase in the sisal fibre industry and 14,928 tons, valued at £579,499, were exported during the year as compared with 14,363 tons, valued at £531,129, in 1925.

Maize:- Adverse weather conditions have resulted in a reduction in the quantity exported during the year, comparative figures being 929,178 cwts, valued at £280,596, for 1926 as against 1,219,026 cwts, valued at £416,964, for 1925.

Hides and Skins:- The value of hides and skins exported during the year was £272,327, as compared with £358,953 in 1925. The principal sources of supply are the Native Reserves.

cc AGRICULTURE

The rainfall was generally above normal and on the whole it was a favourable season, although in some districts crops suffered from an excess of rain. The yields of maize were high in most districts, though disappointing in one or two on account of weather conditions.

In the Native Reserves fears were entertained for a time in regard to food supplies, but except in the eastern part of North Kavirondo crops were sufficient to ensure the sustenance of the people until the new season's plantings were well advanced.

Market prices of some agricultural exports fell slightly towards the latter half of the year, notably in the case of maize, coffee, cotton, and sisal, making it more than ever necessary that the costs of production should be closely watched. Greater attention is being paid to economy in labour and methods and to timely operations on the land in order to secure the best returns.

Increasing attention is being given to the use of agricultural tractors, power machinery and labour-saving implements and appliances.

The apprehension indicated last year on account of insufficiency of labour has been removed to an appreciable degree. African labourers have been offering their services in increasing numbers and it cannot be said, except in rare cases, that production and development suffered through an insufficiency of unskilled labour. The average number of labourers employed monthly during the Agricultural Census year from 1st August, 1925, to 31st July, 1926, was 6.06, or 7.75 per cent more than that of the previous census year.

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- 29 -
Towards the end of 1926 the cold storage plant at Kilindini was put into commission, but demands on the part of the public for space are at present small.

Mr. A. S. Lewis, Director of Irrigation in the Union of South Africa, who visited Kenya at the end of 1925, presented a comprehensive report upon the position in regard to irrigation and water supply. Mr. Lewis came to the conclusion that

" the immediate possibilities of an extensive irrigation scheme in the country are exceedingly poor "

but he considered that " there is a reasonable prospect of finding water by boring over large areas of the country in sufficient quantities to establish water centres for stock purposes and at smaller cost than in any other way ". Four boring machines have been ordered and the unalienated area from Sultan Hamud to Ma.indu has been selected as the area in which work should start with a view to running in the machines and to training the operators to local conditions.

Professor Sir Rowland Biffen, the eminent English wheat-breeder, made an extensive tour of the wheat-growing districts to advise upon the wheat industry with particular reference to plant-breeding services. He reported very hopefully on the industry, which has been greatly stimulated as a result of Professor Biffen's visit. Steps have been taken to extend plant-breeding services and to open a plant-breeding station for wheat at Njoro.

31

At the instance of the Committee of Civil Research, Dr. J. E. Orr, Head of the Rowett Research Institute, Aberdeen, visited Kenya with a view to conducting research work in connection with malnutrition and deficiency diseases. Experiments have been begun at four centres upon the feeding of cattle and sheep.

The number of European holdings under occupation increased from 1,695 in 1925 to 1,809 in 1926. An endeavour was made in the compilation of the Agricultural Census for 1926 to ascertain the total number of Europeans engaged on agricultural undertakings. The returns indicate that 2,324 Europeans are so engaged.

The total area cultivated on European farms advanced from an average of 232 acres per occupier in 1925 to 256 acres per occupier in 1926. In 1921 the figure was 154 acres per occupier. Including the development through livestock on a basis of six acres per head for cattle and three acres per head for small stock, the average development by each European holding is 1,311 acres, a total of 2,370,000 acres out of an occupied farm area of 4,950,000 acres.

The following are the main crops produced on European holdings:-

Maize:- The acreage under maize increased by 24 per cent in the year to 193,127 acres (some of this increase is accounted for by the alteration of the date of the census return figures from the end of June to the end of July). The average yield of maize over the whole country is about six bags per acre. Greater interest is being taken in the maintenance of soil fertility by means of the application of manures and the introduction of rotations including green

manures. 542,852 bags of maize were offered for grading during the year. It is estimated that 22 per cent of this maize emanated from native sources. An innovation was introduced in the bulk shipment of maize. Maize from 69,000 bags was shipped in bulk. 106,000 bags of maize were conditioned during the year, and the conditioning plant had to be worked at very high pressure during the last quarter.

Coffee: The season was, on the whole, good, especially in the largest coffee-producing areas. The acreage under coffee increased from 65,140 acres in ¹⁹²⁴1925 to 68,950 acres in ¹⁹²⁵⁻²⁶1926 and the quantity exported was 5,757 cwt^s in excess of that for ¹⁹²⁴⁻²⁵1925 showing an increase in export value from £723,180 in ¹⁹²⁴⁻²⁵1925 to £747,453 in ¹⁹²⁵⁻²⁶1926. The coffee industry provides nearly one-third of the total agricultural exports from the Colony. 99 per cent of the European occupiers are coffee planters.

The production of coffee has not increased in proportion to the increase of acreage coming into bearing. This may be accounted for by the facts that on some estates a proportion of the crop was lost through shortage of labour, that many acres are not being properly pruned and that large areas have been stumped and these are non-productive for two years afterwards.

It was decided to carry out trials of "Robusta" types of coffee as well as "Liberica" along the coast in co-operation with planters, and numbers of plants of each type were secured for trial purposes from the Amani Institute.

Sisal: The acreage under sisal has been increased by 14 per cent to 60,197 acres. This industry is in a flourishing condition. Three-fifths of the sisal planted

planted is more than three years' old and available for cutting. The exports increased from 287,260 cwts in 1925 to 294,568 cwts, valued at £579,499, in 1926.

Wheat The area put under wheat more than doubled between 1925 and 1926. 80,069 bags were harvested in 1925 - 26 as compared with 61,067 bags in the previous year. Though good yields are obtained in individual cases, the average still remains low. The advantage possessed by wheat in respect of ease of handling and low labour requirements, and the comparatively high prices realised, have greatly stimulated wheat production. Continued progress for another year or two should enable the acreage of wheat planted to satisfy the needs of Kenya and neighbouring territories in respect of wheat and wheat flour. A Wheat Growers' Association was formed during the year. Important work was done in the raising of rust-resistant wheats possessing high yield and good milling qualities. Substantial progress has been made and it is expected that within a few years the industry will be placed in a more secure position. Eight mills are in operation and 63,511 bags of wheat were milled during the year.

Other Crops Large increases are recorded in the area put under barley and tea. The production of sugar is steadily increasing. There was a decrease in the export of copra owing to the greater extent to which copra is used locally for the manufacture of soap.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE

Mass issues of seed have been made and these seed issues are making their influence felt in native crops, though in some cases irregular use is made of it and there is

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Nyanza
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is some wastage. Progress in the use of labour-saving appliances has been noticeable, particularly in the Nyanza province. In that province, 87 ploughs, 227 grist mills, and 23 sets of mill stones were procured in 1926 by the more intelligent natives. Some progress has also been made in Kikuyu province in the provision of lorries and ox-carts for the transport of produce to rail and market. There is great scope for the economic and profitable use of implements and transport vehicles in native reserves, but the natives themselves appear to be slow to take advantage of them.

24

Maize.— The main issue of seed of "Flat White" maize was made in North Kavirondo in order to introduce a good type of maize in an extensive area to be served by the new railway to Uganda. Considerable quantities of maize were exported from Kikuyu country on the new Nyeri Railway. On account of the wet season in both Kikuyu and Kavirondo country, maize from these areas possessed a high moisture content in excess of the limit for export purposes and, with attendant risks of rejection and costs of conditioning, buyers offered lower prices to the native producer. On the coast, issues were made in the Digo and Kilifi districts and good yields were reported.

Cotton.— Great dissatisfaction with the prices paid in 1925 was shown by the native growers, and as a result a much smaller acreage was planted in 1926. Yields were poor owing largely to the general indifference shown by the natives towards this crop.

Sim-Sim.— The acreage under this crop is increasing, particularly in parts of Kavirondo, where it is tending to

35

to displace cotton. It is well suited to native agricultural practice and has the added merit of being useful as food. Issues of seed were also made at the coast and the results are promising.

General—The cultivation of buckwheat is being seriously undertaken. It has proved suitable in the drier areas, and on account of its rapid growth and utility for food purposes a valuable crop when famine conditions are threatened. Good yields were obtained from a ton of rice seed distributed in North Kavirondo and an increased acreage was put under rice in the Kilifi area on the coast.

Seven Native Agricultural Shows were held, two in Nyanza, one in Kikuyu, one in Ukamba, and three in coast districts. A marked improvement in the quality of the exhibits was again noticed and, though the average number of exhibits was lower than last year, this was almost entirely due to the elimination of poor exhibits.

Live Stock—It is estimated that stock in the possession of natives, other than those on European holdings, includes:—

Cattle	3,250,000
Sheep	2,550,000
Goats	3,550,000
Donkeys	35,000
Camels	160,000

The abnormally high prices realised for cattle in 1925, both for slaughter and draught purposes, were not maintained. Natives are taking advantage of facilities afforded for the protection of their cattle against rinderpest and pleuro-pneumonia. The results of veterinary work at stations in native reserves, to which native owners bring their cattle for inoculation, continue to be encouraging.

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Instruction in the preparation of hides and skins has been systematically undertaken with great success at one important centre in the Kavirondo reserve.

Centres have been established for the manufacture of ghee.

A schedule showing the estimated value of the principal agricultural exports of native origin appears as Appendix II to this report.

Section 1126 EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY.

There was a decrease of 1.46 per cent in the total number of cattle for 1926, there being a drop of nearly 5,000 head in "breeding stock". Importations of pure-bred cattle fell from 164 head in 1925 to 52 head in 1926. Of the 52 head imported, 45 were bulls and 7 were cows and heifers. There was an increase of nearly 16 per cent in the number of wool-bearing sheep and the export of wool has grown from 4,948 cwts in 1925 to 7,454 cwts, valued at £62,450, in 1926. There has been a small increase in pigs and a substantial increase in poultry.

Section 1126 AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

In addition to the Native Agricultural Shows, two successful shows were held at Nakuru in January and December under the auspices of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

Section 1126 AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCES.

The first South and East African Agricultural Conference assembled in Nairobi during August and was attended by delegates from all British South and East African Territories, and from Portuguese East Africa, Mozambique, the Belgian Congo, and Italian Somaliland.

13

1926 FINANCIAL

The net cost of services rendered by the Agricultural Department, including the Veterinary and Veterinary Research Divisions, was £73,370; the revenue derived from inoculations against rinderpest and similar services, amounted to £25,320.

CIVIL V. — LAND

The total area of land alienated as at the 31st December, 1926, was 6,005,774 acres, as compared with 5,745,607 acres on the 31st December, 1925. 516,175 acres are freehold and 5,489,599 acres leasehold.

The area of grants registered during the year was 332,684 acres, compared with 317,258 acres for the previous year, and the area of surrenders was 72,516 acres.

Two auctions of farms were held at which 34,626 acres realised the sum of £15,588.

Sales of township plots were held at Kibwezi, Nanyuki, Nyeri, Nakuru, and Nairobi.

The revenue derived from sales and rents of land, survey fees, sale of maps, etc., amounted to £104,632.

The area of the 337 sub-divisional surveys submitted during the year by licensed surveyors was 127,900 acres, compared with 292,848 acres in 1925 and 216,421 in 1924.

This marked falling off is not due to a lack of contemplated schemes of sub-division, but rather to a temporary shortage of surveyors, many of whom were engaged on the Mombasa Town Planning Scheme for the latter half of the year.

3

500 Kenya

During the year under review the Trans-Nzoia and Uasin Gishu districts formed the main fields of activity, whilst in other parts closer settlement seems generally to follow the new railway routes.

The descriptions of the boundaries of native reserves were published in a special issue of the Official Gazette on October 15th, 1926.

Registration transactions during the year totalled 14,157, as against 12,595 for 1925. The revenue derived from registration fees, stamp duties, and conveyancing fees amounted to £59,556, as compared with £57,380 in the previous year.

Under MINES

Twenty-one prospecting licences were issued and *nine* 9 claims registered in Nairobi as apart from those issued in the various districts.

Under FORESTS

The quantity of forest produce disposed of, the cash revenue, and the number of seedling trees raised and the acreages re-afforested all showed large increases over the corresponding figures of any previous year.

During the year the Mount Elgon and the Elgeyo-Marakwet forests, totalling approximately 266,000 acres, were finally demarcated and proclaimed as Forest Reserves.

The total area of Forest Reserves is estimated to be 2,503,250 acres. In addition there remain one large forest on Crown Land and considerable areas in the Masai, Nandi, and Marakwet Native Reserves still to be demarcated. The

The area of these may be estimated at 500,000 acres, making a total for the Colony's forest areas of approximately three million acres. Of this area, the potential timber-producing area is estimated to total 1,350,000 acres, the remaining area comprising the rock and moorland, summits of the mountains, bamboo and grass glades.

In the established Forest Reserves the area carrying merchantable stands of timber, apart from the question of accessibility, is estimated at 742,000 acres. Of this area, approximately 198,000 acres are subject to existing saw-milling licences.

The local demand for timber continued to be very active and was more satisfactorily met by the saw-millers than in the previous year. The total quantity sold from the Forest Reserves amounted to 1,316,566 cubic feet, an increase of 44 per cent over the figure for 1925.

The prices of timber remained steady at about the level of the previous year. The average selling prices in Nairobi for sawn timber per ton were: cedar Sh. 240/-, podocarpus Sh. 198/-, and casahor Sh. 480/-.

Exports amounted to 97,105 cubic feet of timber and 378,600 mangrove poles. The figures for 1925 were 69,425 cubic feet and 638,300 poles. In addition, there is a large and increasing export of Kenya timber to Uganda.

Imports for Kenya and Uganda amounted to 283,000 cubic feet, compared with 206,000 cubic feet the previous year. Of the total import, 133,000 cubic feet were for Government use.

Most local timber is still used in a very green condition. During the year, the Government obtained the advice of the South African Government timber seasoning expert, and as a result of his recommendations work was started on the construction of seasoning kilns for the purpose of seasoning timber required for Government use.

440

The export of cedar for pencil manufacture did not make the material progress that had been hoped for. Enquiries, however, became more numerous towards the end of the year, especially from Europe, India, and the United States. Firms which formerly rejected the wood are finding that after proper seasoning it is entirely suitable.

The quantity of firewood sold from the Forest Reserves was 5,207,400 cubic feet, an increase of 52 per cent over the total for the previous year. The Railway Administration used 10,472,600 cubic feet, of which 36 per cent was supplied from the Forest Reserves as compared with 17 per cent in 1925.

Mangrove bark suffered a slump during the year, only 189 tons being exported owing to a fall in the demand in Europe. The export of gum copal increased from 25,900 lbs to 38,500 lbs. The collection of wild rubber from landolphia vines was greatly stimulated by the rise in prices. Little or none had been collected for many years. The royalty was reduced to ten cents of a shilling per lb, and during the year 28,400 lbs were exported.

Experiments were continued with the cultivation of cascara and chaulmoogra oil yielding trees. The latter proved difficult to propagate. Reports from the Imperial Institute proved that the medicinal properties of the Kenya-grown cascara bark were quite satisfactory.

There were no serious forest fires during the year, though a large quantity of stacked fuel was destroyed by a fire on a fuel area.

The area planted was 3,047 acres. The largest area previously planted in any one year was 2,177 acres. The

41

The increase is amply sufficient to replace the timber and fuel cut during the year, but the planting of at least 5,000 acres annually is considered necessary to satisfy timber requirements of the future, with a margin for export.

The planted area was made up as follows:

	Pencil cedar	860	Acres.
4/5	Other indigenous timber species	276	" "
	Exotic timber species	274	
	Fuel plantations	1195	" "
	Mangroves	442	

Thirty-nine nurseries were maintained and 4,183,000 plants were raised, an increase of 110,000 over the figures for 1925. A nursery was opened in Kitale township for the sale of plants to the public and with a view to the formation of a large plantation there. The number of trees sold was 472,000, compared with 245,000 the previous year. Approximately four tons three cwt. of seeds were collected, including a large quantity of Eucalyptus seed, though the bulk of the requirements of the latter still has to be purchased abroad.

The demarcation of the Mount Elgon, Elgeyo, and Meru Forests was completed and the first two were proclaimed as Forest Reserves.

Detailed interior surveys were made and maps prepared of the Kikuyu, S.W. Ngong, Ol Bolessat, and portions of the Mau, Solai, S.W. Mau forests, totalling approximately 136,000 acres on a scale of 1:25,000 or larger. In addition, many reconnaissance surveys were made and also a detailed plan of the Ngomeni mangrove swamps (8,400 acres).

Large numbers of herbarium specimens of the forest flora were sent to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and the Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford, for identification. Specimens of the local timbers were sent to the Forest Products Research Laboratory to the Imperial Forestry Institute, from

118

- 41 -

from whom slides and micro-photographs were obtained. To test rates of growth of different species under different conditions, 52 permanent sample plots were laid out in plantations and natural forest.

Forestry in Native Reserves

There appears to be an awakening of interest by many Native Councils regarding afforestation in their Reserves. In the Machakos Reserve 260 acres were successfully planted by the Forest Department, in addition to considerable areas planted by the Local Native Council. In Keru and Elgeyo the forests were managed by the Forest Department and the net revenue paid into native funds. In the Nyanza province the Administration made strong efforts to encourage planting in each Reserve. It has not as yet been possible to bring the Masai and Nandi forests under any form of management.

Financials The cash revenue was £36,938, compared with £25,457 in the previous year.

The expenditure was £29,125, compared with £27,925 in 1925. The revenue was 45 per cent greater than in any previous year. All revenue heads showed an increase, but the largest was that of timber sales, which increased from £17,747 to £24,635. An appreciable portion of the revenue was produced by plantations made within the life-time of the Forest Department, and such plantations are becoming increasingly remunerative each year.

48

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Kenya

Part VI. - LEGISLATION.

The first Revised Edition of the Laws of Kenya was brought into operation on the 1st July, 1926.

Thirty-four Ordinances were assented to during the year, of which the following are the most important:-

11/11/26
11/11/26

1. The Bankruptcy Ordinance (No.1 of 1926).

This Ordinance repeals the application to the Colony of the Indian Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907.

The Ordinance closely follows the Imperial Statute, 4 and 5 Geo.V.Ch.59.

10/11/26

2. The Game Birds Protection Ordinance (No.8 of 1926).

The Schedule to the Ordinance contains lists of birds which may not be killed or captured without a Bird Licence or without a special licence.

Close seasons may be proclaimed in regard to the whole or any specified part of the Colony.

The sale of game birds dead or alive is forbidden.

The snaring of game birds or taking their eggs without permission of the Game Warden is prohibited.

C.P

3. The Estate Duty(Consolidation) Ordinance(No.13 of 1926).

Estate duty is payable on the deceased's immovable property situated in the Colony, and, in case deceased was domiciled in the Colony, on the moveable property wherever situate. A rebate

is allowed in respect of duty paid in the United Kingdom or a British possession on property there situate passing on the same death.

11/11/26

No probate or letters of administration are to issue until the requirements of the Ordinance have been complied with.

104 4. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 15 of 1926).

Provides that rape shall be punishable with death or with imprisonment for life or for a term not less than three years. A fine may also be imposed.

5. The Carriage of Goods by Sea Ordinance (No. 16 of 1926).

Closely follows 14 and 15 Geo.V.Ch.22.

6. The Customs Management Ordinance (No. 25 of 1926).

The provisions of the Ordinance follow closely similar legislation in other countries and particularly the Tanganyika Territory Customs Ordinance, 1922.

Powers are conferred upon the Governor-in-Council to enter into agreement with the Government of any

territory in Eastern Africa being a portion of any

British Dominions or a protectorate or a

territory for free trade between Kenya and the

territory in the products of each.

0.17 7. The Custody of Children Ordinance (No. 27 of 1926).

Provides that when a parent has abandoned a child the Court may refuse the parent's application for a writ for the production of the child.

Where a child is being brought up by another person the Court may, if it orders the child to be given up to the parent, further order the parent to pay to that person the costs properly incurred in bringing up the child.

A parent who has abandoned his child or allowed him to be brought up by another person at that person's

person's expense must satisfy the Court that having regard to the welfare of the child he is a fit person to have the custody of the child.

Where a parent has been convicted of certain offences in respect of the child the Court may order the child to be taken out of his custody.

O.P.

The Ordinance is based mainly on the Imperial Custody of Children Act, 1891.

VII. EDUCATION.

Government Schools have been established for the provision of education of European, Indian, Arab, and African children. Private and missionary enterprise supplements State institutions; the latter is largely subsidized from Government funds.

The Administration was strengthened during the year by the addition of a Superintendent of Technical Education and three Inspectors of Schools. The work of these officers has been concerned mainly with Arab and African education, but they have also been used as occasion required in respect of European and Indian Schools. Their appointment has enabled the Department to begin an educational survey of the Colony and the division of districts into school sectors on the lines of the organization adopted in New Zealand and other Dominions. Initial work in this direction was done in the Kyambu area of the Kikuyu Native Reserve, and investigations have been made in the Digo district on the coast.

The Central Advisory Committees have met regularly and have given useful advice.

46

European Education There are Government schools at Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kitale, Nanyuki, and Thika. During the year, money was voted from loan funds for the erection of improved and extended school accommodation at the first four of these centres and also for the establishment of a Boys' Secondary School at Kabete. Building on the Junior High School, Nairobi, began during the year.

Private schools, notably Kenton College for boys and Loreto Convent for girls, maintain a high standard of attendance and attainment. There are seven rural schools on farms in the Uasin Gishu, six of which are supported by State funds, while one is State-aided.

The average number of European children in attendance at all European schools during the year was 909. Of these, 604 were at Government schools, 97 at State-aided schools, and 208 at private schools.

The cost of European education, exclusive of administration expenses and the cost of buildings, totalled £24,824 in 1926.

Indian Education There are Government schools at Nairobi, Mombasa, Lamu, and Kisumu, and thirteen assisted schools. During the year, money was voted from loan funds for the erection of improved and extended accommodation for the Nairobi Indian school. The erection of this school, which is estimated to cost £60,000 will, it is hoped, begin before the end of 1927.

The average number of Indian children in attendance at all Indian schools during the year was 1,947. Of these, 1,020 were at Government schools, 708 at State-aided schools, and 219 at private schools.

The cost of Indian education, exclusive of administration expenses, in 1926 totalled £11,470.

53

Arab Education: Arab schools are established at Mombasa, Malindi, and Lambrui. The average attendance in 1926 was 393.

African Education: Government schools exist at Kabete, Waa, Nandi, Kericho, Machakos, Narok, and there is a Jeanes School at Kabete for the training of supervisors of African village schools. Schools are maintained by all the principal missionary societies. There are also Police schools in many important centres and large numbers of village schools situated throughout the native reserves.

The average attendance in Government schools during 1926 totalled 1,296. Attendance at the Native Industrial Training Depot at Kabete rose from 82 to 140 during the course of the year. The average attendance in African assisted schools and in private schools, the majority of which are village schools, totalled 53,025. No accurate comparative figure for 1925 is available. That for 1924 was 21,539.

During the year the Alliance High School at Kikuyu was opened for the higher education of Africans with a view to training them for the more abstract work of professional and commercial life.

The cost of Arab and African education, exclusive of administration expenses, during 1926 totalled £53,418.

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Kenya

VIII - COMMUNICATIONS

Railways and Maritac

During the year, the High Commissionership for Transport was established, the office of High Commissioner being held by the Officer Administering the Government of Kenya. The Inter-Colonial Railway Council held five meetings during 1926: three in Kenya and two in Uganda.

Earnings for the year amounted to £2,058,710 and the ordinary working expenditure to £1,216,773, the surplus of receipts over ordinary working expenditure being £841,937. After allowing for contributions to renewals funds, interest charges, etc, the net surplus of this excess for transfer to betterment funds amounted to £207,795.

The carriage of public goods provided a revenue of £1,614,399, and the tonnage of this traffic amounted to 573,282 tons, as compared with £1,580,642 and 534,474 tons during the previous year. The revenue derived from passenger traffic also showed an increase over that of 1925, in 1926, 991,753 passengers contributed a revenue of £255,511 as against 913,640 passengers and £225,548 in 1925.

Natives continued to use the railway in increasing numbers. Some difficulty was experienced in providing sufficient rolling-stock for third-class passengers owing to delays in delivery of new stock, brought about by the coal strike. Motor-car competition continues to reduce the number of short passenger-journeys. The following figures show the number of passengers carried under different classes:-

	1st. Class.	2nd. Class.	3rd Class.	Total
1925	16,745	57,530	839,365	913,640
1926	19,272	62,317	910,134	991,753

69

- 48 -

The tonnage carried by lake-steamer services showed a small decrease, from 197,629 tons in 1925 to 195,830 tons in 1926.

The total tonnage carried by the motor service was 7,915 tons in 1926, as compared with 6,757 tons in 1925.

There was an improvement in the supply of wood fuel as compared with 1925. Reliable forest areas have been obtained in the Nairobi - Kisumu section and it is not anticipated that there will be any difficulty in obtaining the total fuel requirements in that area for some years. The following figures show the consumption of coal, wood, and oil fuel during the year:-

	1926	1925
Coal	40,989 (tons)	51,536 (tons)
Wood	91,252 "	81,056 "
Oil	7,281 "	9,073 "

Relaying of the main line with 80-lb material has been completed from the coast to Makindu with the exception of Mombasa Island and one or two loops at wayside stations. The latter works were delayed by non-receipt of material owing to the coal strike in England. The work of strengthening bridges and culverts to carry engines with 13-ton axle-loads has progressed satisfactorily.

Rails have been renewed throughout the line as required. Heavy work has been carried out between Nakuru and the Lake, and the renewal programme on the Kisumu Section has been completed. Two new diversions of about a mile long were completed and opened for traffic between Lagadi Junction and Athi River. These diversions, together with the regrades previously completed, leave a ruling grade of 1.18 per cent compensated from Nairobi to Kilindini.

The total route mileage of line open at the close of the year was 1,128 excluding loops and industrial sidings. On

On the Thika-Nyeri Branch, the section Punda Milia to Sagana was handed over for open-line working during the year. It was decided to make Narro Moru, sixteen miles beyond Nyeri, the terminus for the present of this branch. The completed branch lines to Solak and Kitale were taken over on the 1st July, 1926. Considerable delay took place at the Turbo end of the Uganda extension, owing to the failure of certain earthwork contractors to complete their contracts by the specified dates, but towards the end of the year retelaying proceeded more rapidly and the girders over the Malaba River on the Kenya and Uganda border were launched before Christmas. The section from Turbo to Malaba was opened for the carriage of goods traffic, under construction arrangements, on the 15th January, 1927. Railhead reached Tororo towards the end of January, 1927. The section in Uganda from Mbulamuti to the Mpologoma Swamp was opened for traffic, under construction arrangements, on the 1st January, 1927.

The cost of the Uasin Gishu Railway has now reached the figure of £2,375,763 or £16,731 per mile.

At the end of the year, the following lines were under construction:-

<u>Kenya</u>	Thika extension	48 Miles
	Uganda extension - Turbo to Uganda Border	79
<u>Uganda</u>	Uganda Extension - Kenya Border to Mbulamuti.	106
Total		233 Miles

Further surveys and reconnaissances were carried out to ascertain the merits of future branch lines towards productive areas. These include a survey from Tororo through Mbale to Soroti, surveys for alternative routes

routes to Kampala, a survey from Kampala westwards towards Bombo, and a survey of the proposed North Kavirondo branch line.

The figures for 1926 indicate that the progress made in 1925 has been well maintained. Traffic has moved smoothly and rapidly over the whole system. No difficulties are anticipated during the present year. A record maize crop has been dealt with at a rate some two or three times faster than in any previous year.

1926 PORT.

Following the recommendations of the Port Commission of Inquiry, which reported in December, 1925, separate financial provision was made for Port Services by means of Port Estimates. No decision had been arrived at by the end of the year under review in regard to the control of the Port, though a decision has subsequently been reached.

For the purpose of control and management during the year 1926, the Port was declared a Railway service as a provisional arrangement in order to enable the Railway to carry on the previous system of control and responsibility. A Port Manager was appointed and steps were taken to put the Port organization on a sound basis.

The Consulting Engineers have been engaged in preparing a report on the development of Kilindini Harbour. Work on two more deep-water berths has already begun.

1926 SHIPPING

During 1926, the Port of Mombasa was served by eight regular lines of steamers from Europe, i.e., the

the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., the Messageries Maritimes, the Italia Navigation Company, the Clan, Eilerman and Harrison Line, the Holland - East Africa Line, the Deutsche Ost Afrika Linie, and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha Line. In addition to these services, calls were made by Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Danish and Norwegian Lines, and several miscellaneous oil and coal steamers discharged full cargoes at the Port.

A fortnightly service between Bombay and Durban, calling both ways at Kōmbasa, has been maintained by the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. Coastal services by this line and by Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros. steamers, have been fairly regular.

The total steam tonnage (mercantile) entered in the Protectorate ports during the year amounted to 1,479,046 tons net, represented by 605 steamers. These figures show an increase of 267,217 tons and 87 steamers as compared with figures for the previous year. In gross tonnage, the figures are: 1925, 2,025,629 tons; 1926, 2,465,244. The total tonnage of sailing vessels entered in the Protectorate ports during 1926 was 76,524 tons, represented by 3,522 vessels, an increase of 16,316 tons and 508 vessels. The slow traffic which, owing to trade depression, had slackened during previous year shows a considerable increase.

The figures for Kōmbasa were 522 steamers, of 1,444,320 tons net, against 440 steamers, of 1,180,493 tons net, for 1925, an increase of 82 steamers and 263,827 tons. The tonnage of sailing vessels amounted to 31,624 tons, represented by 1,537 vessels, an increase of 10,249 tons and 237 vessels over the previous year.

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Kenya

Revenue derived from port dues amounted to £11,204, an increase of 2621 over the previous year. Corresponding increases have resulted also in light dues and pilotage fees. The increases in these dues are the result of the steady increase in tonnage and in the number of ships visiting the Port of Mombasa.

Approximately 635,000 shipping tons of cargo (368,588 tons inwards and 266,140 tons outwards) were dealt with, and 40,579 passengers passed through the Port of Mombasa during 1926.

The first steamer to be berthed at the New Quay was the S.S. "Clan Mackenzie" on the 28th July, 1926. This was done for the purpose of landing heavy locomotives. The S.S. "Rietfontein", berthing at the quay on the 29th August, 1926, was the first ship brought alongside for discharging cargo. Since that date the two berths have been in almost constant use, both for passenger and cargo steamers.

~~For class~~ ROADS

Excluding the roads in Nairobi township, which are under the Nairobi Municipality, the total expenditure during 1926 on the construction of new roads and bridges of importance was £27,285, and the sum spent on the maintenance and improvement of the existing road system, inclusive of the opening up of new tracks of minor importance, was £96,489.

Of the latter sum, £10,851 were expended on township roads; £49,890 on main roads in European and native areas;

£18,121 on district roads in European areas; £5,988 on native reserve roads; £3,395 on unclassified tracks; and £8,244 on the repair and reconstruction of bridges.

There are approximately 4,240 miles of main and district roads of importance, in addition to various tracks and native reserve roads, of uncertain mileage, which are not yet of importance as traffic carriers. The average expenditure per mile on the maintenance and improvement of the main and district roads was about £17.10.0, including bridge repairs and renewals.

With the exception of the streets in the more important towns and certain main country roads leading into them, the public roads of Kenya have not been provided with special wearing surface; they are earth roads, some of which have been drained and formed to camber; most of them are merely tracks, which are passable by wheeled vehicles with facility in dry weather, but only with difficulty during wet weather. They are equipped with bridges and culverts in widely different degrees.

Most of the work on construction, improvement, and maintenance was performed by contract with local farmers and others in European areas, and by collaboration with the Administration in native reserves. District Road Boards in settled areas gave much assistance by arranging local contracts and tendering advice.

The gradual replacement of old bridges of temporary type by structures of a more lasting type of construction was continued during the year, and the improvement of tracks by the adoption of better alignments and by forming and draining progressed. Some extension of the use of mechanical plant for forming and maintaining earth roads took place.

Traffic has increased greatly with the development of the Colony and the extended use of motor vehicles.

10/10 POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

The scheme under which the Postal and Telegraph services of Kenya and Uganda are amalgamated under the control of the Postmaster-General at Nairobi continued to work smoothly. The scheme was reviewed during the year by a small committee representative of both Territories, and certain minor modifications were introduced which had for their object, still greater exactitude in the allocation of revenue and expenditure between the two territories.

Although the financial result of the year's work does not reflect the same degree of expansion as in the previous year, it indicates steady progress in all branches of the department, particularly in Kenya.

The following comparative statement shows the expenditure, cash revenue, and value of free services rendered to other Government departments during the year under review and the three previous years:-

no lines & over

Year.	Expenditure.	Cash Revenue.	Value of official free services.	Excess of (b) & (c) over (a)	Excess or Deficit of (b) over (a)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
	£	£	£	£	£
1923	138,261	132,287	31,749	25,775	5,974 Deficit
1924	139,790	150,481	33,500	14,191	10,691 Excess
1925	142,309	181,435	15,696	50,822	35,126 "
1926	157,390	190,967	15,105	19,682	33,977 "

The foregoing statement does not include the value of free services performed by other Government departments for the Post Office, which are estimated at £16,415.

To the total cash revenue of £190,967, Kenya contributed £148,258 and Uganda £42,709, whilst of the total expenditure of £157,390, £110,288 was expended in Kenya and £47,102 in Uganda. Kenya revenue shows an

an increase of 7.1 per cent over the previous year and recurrent expenditure an increase of 6.4 per cent. Kenya capital expenditure amounted to £5,135, as compared with £2,560 in 1925.

The estimated number of letters, postcards, book packets, and samples dealt with during the year was 11,451,700, representing an increase of 26.6 per cent over the 1925 figures. Parcel post work showed an increase of 7 per cent over the previous year's working, 187,856 parcels having been dealt with. The cash-on-delivery system, which is restricted to Great Britain, Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State, is increasing in popularity, the articles dealt with showing an increase over the previous year of 27.9 per cent in number and 31.1 per cent in value. An increased number of registered articles was also handled.

The value of the money-orders issued and paid in Kenya was £443,379, as compared with £480,967 in 1925, the respective figures for Uganda being £416,236 and £505,011. The decreases shown are wholly due to a falling off in the number and value of money-orders issued in Uganda for payment in Uganda and Kenya, and are attributed to the relatively poor cotton season in Uganda in 1926 as compared with that of the previous year.

The value of money orders issued on other countries rose, in Kenya from £157,391 in 1925 to £171,900 in 1926 and in Uganda, from £59,000 to £72,841. Remittances to India increased from £176,979 to £210,086, or 18.7 per cent.

The total number of inland telegrams and cablegrams dealt with during the year was 395,759 and 126,285 respectively, being increases of 8.7 per cent and 9.3 per cent respectively over the figures for the preceding year. Cable traffic to and from Great Britain and the Irish Free State represented 16 per cent of the total overseas traffic. The number of telegrams transmitted

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Munya

transmitted over the land lines to South Africa totalled 57,701, an increase of 26.7 per cent over the figures for 1925.

The rate of demand for telephone service in urban areas showed a tendency to increase and this, coupled with the delay which occurred in the arrival of material from England in consequence of the strike, led towards the end of the year to requests for connections to existing exchanges falling somewhat into arrear. Efforts are being made to stimulate a demand among farmers for "party telephone lines" in the country districts. Specially low subscription rates are granted in cases where farmers are prepared to co-operate with the Post Office in the erection of lines by providing wooden poles and free transport for material. The response so far has not, however, been up to expectations.

Overseas telegraph communications were, on the whole, satisfactorily maintained. Two interruptions lasting 16 days occurred in the Mombasa-Zanzibar cable. Traffic was diverted via the Mombasa and Zanzibar wireless stations and via the land lines to Dar-es-Salaam and no serious inconvenience or delay was caused.

The number of mails despatched to Great Britain totalled 71, as compared with 65 in 1925, and the number received as 79, as compared with 75. The average time of transit between Mombasa and London was 19 days homeward and 21.4 days outward, as compared with 19.5 days and 21.8 days, respectively, in 1925. The number of mails despatched to India and South Africa totalled 32 and 41, respectively, and the number received 26 and 76. Notwithstanding the fact that the number of mails despatched to and received from Great Britain averages well over one per week in each

each direction, the Colony still labours under the disadvantage of not having a regular mail service with Great Britain.

Engineering construction work during the year was confined almost entirely to telegraph lines required in connection with new railway branch lines and extensions.

The Post Office Savings Bank continues to show a steady development. Deposits, at £65,999, exceeded withdrawals, at £58,246, by £7,753, whilst the total number of accounts at the end of the year was 4,505, an increase of nearly 500 on the figures for 1925. The total balance due to depositors at the end of the year was £64,721, of which £6,539 stood in the names of Africans, an increase, in the case of the latter, of 38 per cent on the previous year's balance of £4,725.

The progress made in training African telegraphists continues, on the whole, to be satisfactory. The proportion of wastage is high, but this is inevitable. It is a matter for regret, however, that efforts made to induce educated Africans to undergo training for service in the engineering branch of the Post Office and Telegraphs Department are still proving unsuccessful.

IX. - CLIMATE.

The outstanding feature of the climate conditions of Kenya is the very considerable daily range of temperature amounting at times to 40° Fah. and more. The relation between climatic factors and crop yields has not been scientifically investigated but it seems probable that the great variety in Kenya agricultural produce depends largely on this factor. Steps are being taken to organise an efficient East African climatic survey which, it is hoped, will include returns from all Colonies comprising the East African Territories.

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- 55 -

There are two rainfall areas in Kenya, separated by the Rift Valley. The eastern plateau has two centres of moderately heavy rainfall, one in the vicinity of Mount Kenya, the other between Naivasha and Nyeri on the Aberdares. The greater part of the western plateau has a rainfall of over 60 inches. Nairobi is within the rainfall contour of 30 to 40 inches.

The distribution of rainfall is being carefully analysed and the records of the various stations reduced to a standard period of twenty years - 1906 to 1926.

No accurate wind directions or velocities have been secured in any part of the Colony. So far as can be judged from pilot balloon observations made since December, 1926, a calm zone exists above the surface Trade Wind currents at an altitude of about 2,000 metres. Above this calm zone a strong north-easterly current is observed, and it appears that the altitude at which this current is encountered varies according to the weather types which pass over the Colony. Occasionally, and for short periods, the north-east wind blows with considerable strength over the Highlands of Kenya.

Records are compiled at 209 meteorological stations, of which 134 are private stations situated in the farm areas. The following table indicates temperature and rainfall conditions at various stations:-

60

Station 1926. inc.	Shade Temperature		Average		Relative Humidity % a.m.	Rainfall Total Amount 1926. ins.	Average Fall. ins.	Period of years. No.	Latitude.	Longitude.
	Mean.	Max. & Min. Combined.	Max.	Min.						
Coast—										
Lamp.	83	81.5	80	74	87	46.34	36.98	19	2°16' S	40°52' E
Mombasa.	82	79.5	80	74	79	43.05	46.74	36	2°25' S	38°41' E
Highlands—										
Fort Hall		67.0			79	52.27	46.08	26	0°43' S	37°16' E
Kericho.	49	62.5	80		67	89.39	74.27	14	0°20' S	35°23' E
Limoru	52	61.0	84		76	54.98	54.32	19	1°7' S	36°39' E
Lumbwa.	53	64.5	85		65	51.17	41.36	8	0°13' S	35°30' E
Machakos.	67	74.0	90		74	40.19	36.43	32	1°31' S	37°16' E
Nairobi	56	67.5	90		78	32.15	35.90	11	1°17' S	36°50' E
Nyeri.	54	63.5	79		-	22.60	24.94	13	0°06' S	37°0' E
Ravine.	48	61.0	79	85	-	59.16	47.91	4	0°33' S	35°49' E
Laikipia	42	58.5	84	81	75	41.37	37.43	5	0°18' N	36°17' E

APPENDIX I

Schedule showing the six principal exports of Kenya during 1925 and 1926.

Headings in italics

Articles.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity		Value.	
		1925	1926	1925 (£)	1926 (£)
1. Coffee	Cwt.	147,257	140,920	829,901	747,195
2. Sisal and sisal tow.	Tons.	14,363	14,928	531,129	579,499
3. Maize	Cwt.	1,219,076	929,178	416,954	280,593
4 Hides.	Sats.	62,064	51,631	266,657	150,423
5. Carbonate of soda	Tons.	48,306	19,427	213,680	87,426
6. Sesame seed (Sim-Sim)	Tons.	3,030	3,605	64,849	76,559

13 1/2 + 9 others

42

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APPENDIX VI

2.

to the

Estimated value of the principal articles of agricultural exports of native origin for the last three years.

	Article.	1924 £	1925 £	1926 £
1.	Hides	121,000	210,000	140,000
2.	Sisal	84,000	65,000	76,500
3.	Maize.	130,000	100,000	70,000
4.	Skins.	30,000	50,000	51,000
5.	Cotton.	11,360	41,000	32,750
6.	Groundnuts	26,000	19,000	31,000
7.	Copra and Coconuts.	35,000	28,000	20,600
8.	Pulse	15,000	16,000	20,400
9.	Animals.	20,000	18,800	11,000
Total (all exports)		480,360	564,800	470,750

10/4

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with

EMD

File No. S. _____

COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA.

SECRETARIAT.

Reference to Colonial Office
Correspondence.

Reference to _____

Reference to other relative correspondence