

Jeoretaria:

21st February 1928

Copy of Secretariat Circular No. 17 of 1928.

General Department.

Mr. Jeffries.

? put by

G. F. Seel .

18/4.

Circ. of This is the result of/22/9/27 attached.

r. W. B.

19/4.

C. J. Jeffries

19/4/29

Et once.

D#8TE/

To Gov. 853 - Cons. -

21st November 1928.

DER 6 (Vide mins. numbered IA)

Jan. Barth.

tt. February 1927.

Trs. three copies of the Amual Report for 1927, and expresses regret in the delay in the work of compilation.

Thave made various minor alterations in the text, the most important being that on p.13.

The report seems altegether on the long side. especially the historical introduction, although in itself this appears to be admirable. It seems rather unnecessary that a quarter of the annual report should be taken up by a section which must remain practically constant.

However the Report has been so much delayed that I suggest it should be printed as it stands at once and that the paper should recirculate for conson, whether kenya should not be asked to cut it down in future years.

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suppose certain;

The form of the Report corresponds to the directions in the circular despatch of 22 September 1927 and to the Report of the Committee of the C.O. Confee. printed on pp.75 &f.of Omi.2684.

P.J. to prepare proof for approval.
 C. G. Eastwood

23.3.29.

I agree that the prefatory note might stand on this occasion but it should be substantially cut lown in future. The befores to the H.Y. Commission (pr.30) at seque might have been curtailed - and the mention relation to desiration (up.119) at sequence the const. There is a lot structure of each of brow (page 122): and I think the production or page 173 from the lovernor's appearance of a mitted.

r. C. Allen

2.4.09

if thought the the report is unerally too long, a word to Mr. Moore would be useful!

with the publication is the within

mited report, we see consent in the report of the second o

## Further minute

- W Bashowood

Corrected proof herewith for approved there we just on pages 2 and 18.

akstruth 25/4/24

- I have heard I wife the commenter from

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but 6 5. 29 stouce

The Report has been published

Toloriae anna Reports)

Nr. Bottonley . Roon 29. A. Harthi 2 .... 3/6/29. Copies distributed as above Jak ... 16. aul 113 2 To Gai 1138 3 aus Cono. Cebrary LF dated 13th freme 1929. Library 1/0/29

KENYA. No. 74

GOVERNMENT HOUS

KENY

RECEIVED 4 MAR(929) COL. OFFICE

Sir,

With reference to your circular despatch of the 22nd September, 1927, I have the honour to transmit the Annual Report of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya for the year 1927.

- in the englosure to your despatch to the inclusion of a section of the Report to deal with measures for the improvement of native conditions. A section usaling with these matters has been incorporated in Chapter I General.
- 3. With reference to your despatch No.853 of the 21st November, 1928, I greatly regret the delay which has taken place in the submission of I am informed that this Report. Owing to chortage of Headquarteristical during the middle of 1928 and the sickness of the officer to whom the work of compilation was entrusted it was not possible to proceed with the preparation of the Report until recently. Every effort will be made to obviate such delays in future.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient, humble servant,

THE RICHT HONOURABLE

ACTING GOVERNOR.

TARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

Jehanst, con

438-12 JIN

Bruie in

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THE PHAPATONY HOPE.

PRINTED AS NOW-PARTHAMENTARY PUBLICATION
Colonial Reports. Annual No. 14.25

CLOCK PHY.

The colony and rectestorate of renyminal traversed centrally from east to west by the squater and from most to south by perioden Line 37th dast of Greenwich. It extends from 400 orth to 40 South of the squator and from 340 most hongitude to 410 met.

The tand area is 221,000 square miles and the vator area 4,011 square miles, anking a total grad of 225,100 square miles, including the kintern anterior to the victoria lye za, including the kentrando Guil of the Victoria lye za, including the kentrando Guil

The official time used is the ward time three hours ture on Greenwich.

the physiography of scays any be broadly ....

(1) A low-lying region, less than 3, 00 feet in
he of any comprising about three-fifths of the to be
area of the colony. This region extends from the
near to pay extentely the 38th degree of that Longitude,
heart from the Coust strip, which is essentially tropical, it is poorly watered and mostly govered tith thorm
agains.

(2) A platem raised by volumic action to a height varying from 3,000 to 9,000 feet and extending in a westerly direction for about 200 miles to the 35th-agree of East Langitude. It continues

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in the south adress the boundar of languarika territory and in the north to about the and degree of North latitude. This plateau is characterised by extensive open plains such ac those of the 4thi giver and the Jasin Gighu Flateau.

- (3) The great mift Valley foraced by the subsidence of a portion of the elevated plateau and containing wake midolf and numerous smaller lakes, some of fresh water and others impregnated with sods, and many extinct volcances. It extends into a direction generally north and south, the castern wall formed by the makipin iscarpment, Abordare lange and alkayu ascarpment one the western wall by the man becarpment which he know he stern wall by the man becarpment which he know he shapey ascarpment in the north.
- (4) The district near the Victoria symbol, the oigh platons making a nomembal rapid descent to the shores of the late where, at an altitude of 3,726 feet above see-level, a tropical climate is again found. The it or of the symbol beain is normally fairly level out it is intersected by numerous broad site samples valleys.

From the Man ascarpaent northwards the Monia, Yala, Kuja and Amala aivers flow into the Victoria Myanza. Morthwards the diver Tirkwel from Mount algon and the Kerio from the algeyo ascarpment flow into or towards take audolf. The southern and eastern slopes of Mount kenya and the eastern side of the Aberdare Mange live rise to the Tana Miver, which enters the Tanan Ocean near Lami. From the

-Abordares-

orindipal tributary, the Teavo, from kilimanjaro, enters the Coom at the Sabaki River near Enlindi.
The Northern Useo Myiro traverses Laikipia and flows in an ensterly direction north of Lount Kenya to the Lorian Swamp. The Southern Useo Myiro from the han Escarpage t passes south and along the bed of the hift Valley into take Matron in Tanganika Territory.

Mount kenys, after which the Colony is named, is 17,040 few in height and is the Colony is another perpetual mow and ice. Sount might, also an extinct volcano, is 14,140 feet in height and is elightly before the level of perpetual show. The increase denge contains Settima (10,000 feet) and sount sinanger (12,816 feet). The last anon-present attains a delight of over 10,000 feet.

The slopes of range and digon and of the mountain ranges on slither affile of the lift Pailey are slothed in forests. The rese settled areas of the volony absolution game in surely of the appearances of mountain stress have seen about at a trout.

There are no markot neasonal changes who as sinter and summer. At high mititudes the distribution of temperature is high, being as much as 300F, in some localities, but the mean temperature varies little from month to month.

The range of temperature between different parts of kenya is very wide. At lamu on the toast the mean quate temperature is 80°F. At members it is 77°P. In Kiensai, on the Victoria Syanza, it is 72.5°P.

In the mist Vailey and highland areas the monacompensators is approachly between 55°F. and 55°F.

The rainfall is generally well distributed. Precipitation varios considerably with the physical configuration of the colony. The averge known moual rainfall, taken over a number of years, ranges from 19 inches at Athi diver, on the plains some twenby males supth-east of Mairobi, to 86 incomes at comphor in the Wandi Hills, east of the Victoria Mygnas. The los-lying districts on the worthern Frontice of dry. To average rainfall ougurring in in, principal agricultural and pastoral districts is given as approximately 35 to 40 inches, but it is ther west of the Man Becarpment. The heaviest retained is normally experienced from march to dane and fatober to becember. Mail is of comparatively more occurrence and is confined to restricted balts. Prost age, not occur below 8,000 feet except in some damp hollows.

the injectory of the territory new known as aways may be divided that fow mostions. The first deals exclusively with the Coast; the mire with the exploration of the antherizat; the mire with the partition of Africa among suropean payers and the administration of the imperial British Last Africa Company; and the fourth with the amainistration of the country woder the imperial Company.

(i) It seems probable that Arabs and fersions traded with the Last African Scant from the remotest antiquity. The "Periplus of the Erithrean Scant compiled towards the end of the first century A.D., gives the first account of English and the coast of

"Asania." In 1331. Ibn Babuta, the Arab explorer. visited Ecobasa and found Arabs in undisputed possession of the coast lance. In 1488, Vasso an Gama, with the first contumues expedition to the tage of Good Hope, sailed along the most African quest. The Const tours were all under Arab rule and are doscribed as prospereus tracing cities. Embasa, reached on the 7th April, 1698, is referred to as a "great city of trade, with many ships." Vasco on Gema's stay in soubnes was cut short by an inclosed an on lod his, probably without cause, to exspect treachery and as sailed north to satindly of indinal he writes: "the city was a great one, of noble buildings, and surrounced by walls, and, praced immediately on the size, it made an imposing appearance. Cordiai relations were established and maintained betwoon the innabitants of walined and the fortuguese, who were note to reflet their ships for the voyage to Incia.

on Vasco on Gama's return to restignt, a flect under Cairel was sent to amore insis. Onbrai looted application. In 1505 Francisco Almeyer attached and destroyed the told and in 1505 moneyes has formally annexed to fortagal. Twenty years later, as a result of trouble with the imabitants, the fortuguese under Don when de Cunna captures and city after a siege of four months. In 1586, the city naving been rebuilt, a Turkish fleet under All pay visited Combass, which placed itself under his protection. The cortuguese retaliated by again burning the town. It was rebuilt

In 1630, the inhabitants of sombase attacked the fort. The Portuguese capitulated and were murdered. An expedition from India landed and recaptured the fort after a serge of three months.

The fort was rebuilt by key lervas as Cabreira in 1635.

About 1660 the Lagrai, the were the leading Arac clan on the test coast, entered into an alliance with the lass of Uman on the rerains suif. After a long struggle the Arabs expelled the rortuguese from mombase in 1898. Expeditions promised from classes to recepture mombase carries the folicting decade were unavailing. In 1728, the folicting decade were unavailing. In 1728, the folicting decade were finally driven from mombase, which came once mass under the suzerainty of the loan of Uman. A rortuguese force sent from India to recapture the town was lost ase.

Fifteen years later, combase, ander a Mazrai named Ali oin Usman, declared itself independent of muscat. In 1753 the admonsa Arabs attempted to capture an ibar. The attempt faired out rembaremented under the influence of ambasa until 1822, when the mazrai are completely defeated by the Chan Governor of Lanziba. In the same year, beyyid with had been declared Imam in 1806, seized Pate and Pemba and threatened Mombasa.

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in recember, 1823, when h.A.S. "Barracvite", commanded in recember, 1823, when h.A.S. "Barracvite", commanded by Captain Vidal, arrived in Mambasa during the course of a survey expedition to the rast African coast. The inhabitante "begged Captain Vidal to authorize then to hoist the inglish flag and to place the tommand territory in the hands of his Britannic Anjesty." This request was referred to Captain Oven of H.M.S. "Leven", who informed them "that provided they would assent to the abarra abolition of the alaye trade he would transmit their proposal to his Government for their decision, and that he should have no objection to hold the place in the meantime."

11

Lieutenant neitz, third Lieutenant of the "Levon", was appointed Commandant and left in marge of the new Protectorate on the 6th February, 1824. He died of fever after a visit to the Pangani River on the 29th May, 1824, in his trenty-second year. The Frotectorate over Sembasa was not confirmed by the British Government. It appears to have lasted about two years, but there is no record of any formal termination.

In 1825 Seyyid Said attacked somboen with the consent of the Indian covernment. He placed a garrison of 3.00 Baluchis in the fort, but, on his departure to quell a rebollion in Buscat, these were starved into submission by the sharmi. In 1832, Seyyid Said transferred his coart from Oman to Januiban and, with the subjugation of the sazrui in 1837 and of

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the Islands of Siu and Patta in 1843, a period of great prosperity engued along the fast African Coast.

Seyyid Said died in 1856. By his will he left the lordship of Omen to his eldest surviving son, Seyyid Thurini. Zanzibar he left to his next son Seyyid Majid. A dispute arose and the rivals agreed to submit the question of succession to the arbitration of Lord Canning, these Governor-General of India. Lord Canning awarded Omen to Seyyid Thurini and Zanzibar and the mainlend cominions to Seyyid Rajid. Seyyid Bajic tied in 1870. He was succeeded by his brother Seyyic Barghash, whose reign is memorable as sitnessing the steady growth of British influence under the care of oir John Kirk and the partition of frice between European powers.

Ind of east Africa centres sound the sources of the Mile. Arab explorers has traversed bastern Africa for only centuries before any information was forth-coming which was accepted as reliable. Their accounts were co-ordinated by early geographers, notably Ptolemy in t.D. Its and Sansan d'Abbeville in 1635, but it was not until the 15th account taxt were accurate knowledge was obtained. The Fortherse, during their occupation of the tonet strip, made little effort to explore the hinterland. It was not, incoed, until 1848 that Kilimanjaro was seen (by Account). Krapf first saw the snows of Mount Lenyn in 1849. The work of these two dauntless missionaries opens the

-Africa-

Airica. It was not until after the discovery of the sources of the Sile that any further progress was made from the mast.

The fact that the Mile rises in flood at the driest season of the year presented a problem which and aroused the interest of geographers in all ages. Attempts to solve this problem by a journey up the Hile Valley had failed. The 19th century witnessed determined attempts to reach the head-waters of the Mile from other directions. Sir dichard burton in los4, endeavoured to reach the interior from Berbera, in Somaliland but his coravan was macosored. years later se tried wain, this time from the East Coast opposite Zanzibar. with Speke for his companion he regard but Tangandha. In one return jou neg. at Kazeh, near Tabora, pake left Burt m and, travelling northwards, first was the sature of the Victoria Myansa on the 30th July, 1858. his ciais that this lake gave . . . . . the Mile was disputed and Speke organised enother expedition, which left lensibar in cotaber, 1000. This expedition, led by speke and Grant, foll wed the former cente to knuch and passed round the teastern side of the this. Spent reading the capital of Mtesa, Aing of uganda, on the 19th > February, 1862. On the List January, 1863, Speke reached the Mile and discovered its outlet from the Lake at the dipon Falls. Later in the same year. Samuel Baker discovered the Albert Syanza inc the mystery of the origin of the bile was solved.

Certain geogra hical questions still, however, awaited settlement and twelve more years elapsed before further information became available. Henry M. Stanley placed a boat on the Victoria Myanaa

and diroumnavigated the bake in 1875. He was greatly impleased with the possibilities offered by uganda as a field for missionary enterprise. His appeals for support reached angland at a time when a keen interest was being taken in African work, particularly in connection with the slave trade, and they may met with a ready response. The first anglish mission was sent to Uganda in 1876. Thorthy afterwards there arrived two Catholic dissionaries belonging to the Order of the Thite fathers of Algaria. Monamedan prosclytism was already in progress. The field was set for a series of religious quarrely miss dominated the political aftertion in Uganda Int. Riftware News.

It was the different configurate interest in Uganda that led to the further exploration of the act African hinterland now known as Kanya. Apart from journeys up the Tane upon Valley by Enkefield in 1865 and New in 1866 and from visity to allowants by Van der Deaken in 1863 and New in 1891, little had been acceded to the knowledge goined by Krapf and debman before 1850. In 1862 br. G.A. Fischer ande the first attempt to discover a route to ganda more cirect than that used by Speke and Stanley. He marched to Alliannjaro from Pangani and succeeded in crossing massiland to Lake Naivasha, which he reached on the 11th May, 1883, but he was prevented by ill-health and the Massi from continuing his journey.

The distinction of being the first enropens to reach the Victoria Nyanza from the east rests with Joseph Thomson, who started from mombass in March, 1883, and in spite of many difficulties succeeded in reaching the lake forty-five miles and of the Mipon Falls. Ill-health prevented him from sometimulage his journey to the Nile but the practicability of the route was proved and many important additional head been made to knowledge of East African geography in 1888 Lake madelf was discovered by Count Teleki von Szel, whose he expedition was the first to traverse Kiknya country.

(3) | Rurop can intervention in African affairs was sticulated by the reports regarding the slave trade nues by Stanley as a result of his journey from uganda aurose the Congo in 1877. The organization it the conge Tree state promoted a certain assumt of trade and wave suropean nations as indication of the commercial value of Central Africa. In 1885, the Geronn Laiser granted a charter of protection to the Sociaty of versen Colonisation operating on the natuland opposite landbar, an ares which had been assigned to the cultan of langibar by the caming apard in 1861. The assemut of maintane territory over which the cultan was recognized as having This point authority had never been defined. was reforred to an international commission which included in the Bultan's cominions a strip of the coast ten sea miles in aepth from the Rovuma to to the fana siver and certain other areas in the north.

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The country behind this coast strip was divided into two spheres of influence, the German sphere being south, and the British sphere north, of a line drawn from the mouth of the Umba River past the northern slopes of Kilimanjaro to the point where the first degree of south latitude intersects the eastern shore of Victoria Nysnaa. This line is practically identical with the southern boundary of Kenya today.

The agreement did not extend to the north of the Tann niver and in 1885 Germany declared a protectorate over the independent Sultanate of Mits.

In 1887, Seyyid Barginah, the Sultan of Lausibar, granted a concession to the British East African Association on the mainless between the Unite and True Rivers and on the Erc September, 1888, this Association was incorporated under doyal Churter as the Laperial British asst Africa Company. In April, 1888, Seyyid Khalifa, who had nucceeded Seyyid Barghamin March, granted a concession of the district that fronted the German sphere to the German Lust Africa Company.

The German claim to Bitm, subsequently extended to include Lemm also, was not recognised by the outtan who, in January 1889, offered Sir Billiam Mackinson, as representative of the British Hast Africa Company, a lease of Lemm and the adjacent islands. An unfortunate controvercy followed, the Germans making every attempt to occurs a permanent footing north of the Tana River and the British

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The German claim to Fith, subsequently extended to include Lamu also, was not recognized by the oultan who, in January 1889, offered Sir Milliam Mackinnon, as representative of the British Bast Africa Company, a lease of Lamu and the adjacent islands. An unfortunate controversy followed, the Germans making every attempt to secure a perhanent footing north of the Tans River and the British—Company—

Geography resisting all such claims. It was not until
the Anglo-German Treaty of the lat July, 1890, had
been signed that the controversy ended. By that
Theraty Germany withdress her claims to with such the
territory north of the Tana on the understanding that
right should secure for the many the definite cossion
of the aphere south of the dana liver lessed from
the ultan of manile of the in exchange for the
retrocession of Heligoland.

The controversy over itu was ruinous w the in that Brillian as . Africa Company. It diverses a dispreparationate would of the new (pro) 427's promption end thought con to say numery the our effectively waste pentint area. Trouble die not end with his walling of the Angla-Bergen Treaty. Chapute betsain the oulthin of with one a forman timber spacioats led to the standre of a number of lerson strikens was a naval brigado under Admiral Sir L. Promptle est acti and the time to a some of the tall some and the second alligation to ma into in a strong and expensive care to in that the and this, in viou of the calle as the finances is other more important parts of its territory, it was unable to afform. in 1823, the company and minced its intention of withdration from in orial Government and given tolks as part of the con to Germany in exchange for hite and with conti not The Importal Government os allegather abundonda. therefore assumed the administration of that district and declared a protectorate over it on the 31st ply 1893.

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Two other difficulties impeded the early operations of the Company. A native insurrection broke out in German fact Africa immediately on the errival of the German administration. The termans found it necessary to blockade their coast and the british Gompany's edant also to provent traffic in contraband across the frontier. On the British Company, therefore, restee the stign of preventing trade with its conterritory.

The second sifficulty was caused by the estion of certain missionaries who permitted the mission stations to be used as neglene for rubsery alayer. Feeling against slavery was strong but it was -online bly impossible to admit the right at the missisonries to offer eanothary to the ever player which the stink comments concilions on the con! in alternating the sympathy of the Agen sleve camers. Appearent was reached with the Araba and the mine congressed the Araba consecsed to grant freegow as compensation to all slaves the had already spoaped and the missionsries procised tank they would mit in future give sanctuary to refagees. On the 1st January, 1885 a historic usons tock place at Mabai, a mission station founded by Krapf ten miles inland from dombase. by the flayment of 23,500 the layerial British Bast Africa tompany secured the liberation of 1.442 slaves.

-The-

The early activities of the imperial british East Africa Company were mainly concentrated on the coast. the districts intervenia, between the coset one the Victoria Byanza, though and to have great potential resources, acre regarded as practically valueless under existing womenic conditions. It was realized that the exceptional conditions of natural fertility, climate. and general accessibility sould respond to the application of an opean capital and enterprise cal, apart from the count, the west askt in importance appeared to be deance and the company was unwilling to extend its operations so far afiald until it and consolicated its work on the littoral. International complications forced the commany's and are at woose necesyary for the Company to take just in the scainfulration or a main before it was fully equipped to co so.

In long, the company despatched a considerable our ares amor f.J. section to explore the interior, establish and mark out stations, am sake treaties with ton ve ions tribe . Jack son founded a compray's station of accept to an occaded by cay of kikuyu, haivasan and bottle, and rescued lumine on the 7th November, 1869. hile there he was or goo by Myanga, King, or Jeanda, to enter aganca mic assist aim to regain his tarone. nomerce monopoly was offered to the Company. 38 he was under instructions w avoid Uganua, early was known to oc in a state of revolution, Jackson felt unable to accept the affer and went no.t. to examine the country towards take Rudolf. On his roturn to Humies on the ith Barch, 1890, ac board that Dr. Karl retord, in course of a forman expedition, has passed through on his roy to Uganas e month previously.

The second

in October, 1880, it has secone non met Licatenant alegrand and Dr. Peters has been appointed lenders of an expedition which was to proceed up the lana alter with the ortensible object of relieving min rasha, the Covernor of the squatorial Province of the Sucan was, after the fall of knartoum, has been cut off from all communications for four years. Hows it the relief by Stanley of Emin Pasha reached surope in contary, 1889. in the following month reters left Barlin. . His passage through terman mest Africa was forbinden by the version Government and a British havel Squadron enddayoured to prevent his landing on the coast of the British sphere. Peters succeeded in avoiding the blockade, landed near Lanu. organized his caraven at Situr then in Gernen occupation, and started up toe Tana Valley towards the one of July. I representative of the seitles Condens. J.A. .. Pigott, has explored the valley of the Tenn early in 1889 and had entered into treaties with the matives. eters centroyed these treaties wherever he could find He destroyed the Company's stations and pullen is he passed he ninexed the country in word its fing. the name of Germany. He had several encounters of the the likuyu and with the samai in laikipis and on entering sanda he negotiated a treaty with awanga. he then returned to the coast, passing down the sestern side of Victoria Myensa, only to fin. that als labours had been The Anglo-German treaty of the lat duly, in vain. 1890, had assigned ugenea to the British squere of 1 influence.

-Jackson-

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-Jackson-

Jack son entered mento, the Capital of Uganda, on the 14th April, 1890. He signed a treaty with Mannes under which Uganda was included in British territory. My then maintain returned to the Coast Leaving his companion, Armost Gedge, as the Company's representative in Uganda.

Meanwhile Captain F.D. largard has issined the Company's staff and had founded a chain of posts connecting honoase with sachangs. in 1890 he founded a station on the borders of Likuya country at agoretti. He was then ordered to Oganda and, by forced marches, succeedec in reaching Benge on the 18th December, 1890. the ensuing gear he was straining every nerve to reconcile opposing political factions in Uganda. By the end of 1891 De British position in the t kingdom seemed at last to be necure. Then came the news that the imperial British ast Africa company was findin the cost of administering o, and excessive and had determined to evacuate the coun-This order was cancelled in January, 1892, on a pri-Tate guarantee being diven by Sir William Mackinnon to cabearibe funds to pay for a year's administration of Uganon. Depresentations were made to the British devergment that they should nely the company. This the Coverament feit unable to so, this a Government mission under Sir Gerald fortal was sweethally sunt to repark on uganca and on the soviesbility of establishing a british Protectorate over it. Instructions sere also given for a preliminary survey to be made of a railway from the coast to Uganda.

-Uganda

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Ugande

control of the Foreign Office on the lat April, 1893.

The formal proclamation of a protectorate was issued on the 18th June, 1894.

between the brilleh covernment and the Imperial British East Africa company for the transfer of the Chapany's responsibilities in that Africa to the imperial Government. The company's withdrawal from With in 1895 has already been mentioned. On the let July, 1895, a dritish arotectorate was declared over the company's territory between the Coast and Baivenha, the territory west of Maivenha spring having been included in the uganda protectorate. The company received £200,000 for the surrender. The boundaries of the most frica protectorate were defined by proclamation on the Blat August, 1890.

The last cays of the company's administration witnessed a rebellion among the Mazrui cection of the Coast Arnha, which implicated the innabitants of most of the Coast town from Vanga to Kipkul.

In february, 189b, a dispute arose as to the success on to the post of Liwell of Takanaga. The rightful bein according to consequent is was mark, the son of the interior is elder prother. On being passed over in invoke of his cousin, who has stronger british inclinations, abaruk withdraw to Conjoro and threatened rebellion. A Kaval

-brigado-

brigade was despatched against him and the Mazrui, all sections of whom had now combined, were defeated. Mbaruk fled to Gazi and established a forest stron hold at Member Mwele. Mwole was taxon but the Mazrui then maintained a guerilla warfare with considerable success. Isolated posts and caravans were harassed and the gebel successes encouraged the revolt to spread. Before the end of 1895 practically the whole of the British East African coast lands were in rebeilion. Mombase was never in danger but malindi was looted. It was not until April, 1896, that the Mazrui leaders, after a series of defeats in small engagements, abandoned the struggle, fled across the border and surrendered to the Governor of German cast Africa.

(1) (N) Under Article I of the Bruggels Act of 1890 the Signatory rowers included emong the means for counteracting the liave trade the construction of railways. The construction of the Uganan Mailway asveloped out of this suggestion. Its early construction was prompted by the desire to obtain a cheap and rapid means of communication to ogener. A preliminary survey had been made in 1892-3. The first rails were laid in 1695 and by the end of 1901 there was a weekly train service between sombasa and the Lake. The metre gauge was chosen owing to the facilities so afforded for procuring rolling-stock from India in emergencies. Indian labour was used owin to the scarcity of African labour along the route taken by the roil tay. The headquarters of the railway were transferred from a mbasa to Halrobt in 1899 and the line to Mairoti was opened in laguat

of that year. The s.s. "Winifred" was launched on the Fiotoria Nyanza on the 12th December, 1902. The coat of the line up to the end of September, 1903, amounted to £5,317,000.

In 1897 an expedition was organized to explore the country between Abyssinia and Fasheda. The caravan assembled at Eldema navine in September and was to be escorted by three companies of Sudanese troops, remnants of Emin Fasha's force, who mad seen much: recent active service in Uganda. Two days out from navine they deserted in a body, passed through Ranci, looting the Government station, and were joined by the rulers of uganda and Unyoro. The mutiny was quelled in the middle of 1899 but not without the locus of valuable stritish lives.

Early reports gave the following impression of what was then the hast Africa Protectorate. The Protectorate was divided into four Provinces, Jubaland, Tanaland, Seyyidish and Ukamba. Its western obundary was the foot of the Likuyu Secarpaent; Jubaland was inhabited by turbulent Somalis; Tanaland, with large potential resources, suffered from lack of population. The fertile coast lance of Seyyidish were falling off in production. Arab influence was on the wane and the prosperity of this area was being gravely affected by the abolition of the slave trade. Ukamba the being administered from Enchabos and Litui, but little was known of the Likuyu.

-Little-

Little economic importance was attached to the country between the Coast and Unicipal Uniti the Unica and mailway was built one of the principal functions of the Administration and to act as forwarding agents for ugands. There were no toms up-country agent from anomakon - where the establishment of an auxiliatrative poet led to the settlement of a number of Indian traders until Bairobi was founded as a railway changing centre in 1898. In three years the population of Bairobi had grown to 8,000.

Provinces. Shavery element of state outside the bultan's dominions, shere the law still recognised the institution of opening and analysis.

the base affice Protectorate were taken early in the present century. The vectoral banacaries of the Protectorate were altered in April, 1902, so as to include the Mastern Protector of Uganca, stretching as far as the Maintain years, and including the master and partial and a virondo obuntro. In the case year laws were passed defining conditions under which land could be alienated to colonists. By April, 1969, there were nearly one-hundred baropeans settled in or near Bairobi.

buring 1905 numerous applications were secesived for land in the mift Valley. The grazing grounds on both sides of the Jganda mailway in the mift Valley hear Naivasha were at that time used by the kinest pastoralists. Agreement was reached with the magnificant pastoralists, because he placed in two renervos, one in halkipis, some pixty miles north of the mailway.

and the other to the south of Wairobi, towards German East Africa. Mine years later, uncer a subsequent treaty, the masai moved from Laikipin to in extended southern reserve flanking the Garman border.

on the 1st torking MADE, the protectorate was transferred faces the sutherity xxxx or the foreign office to that of an colonial office. A Governor and commender-in-chief was appointed under an order in Council cated has 9th November, 1906, in an order in council cated has and act ber, 1906, constituted executive and be identive councils. The oreign consular surjection was transferred to the prition court turing my year 1900.

inpo tame of the frontactorate steadily developed.

The amopean population of the colony was 5,438 in 1914 and the Insian population 14,131. The value of the export thace are risen from x124,727 in 1902-03 to 2443,624 in 1913-14, now industries navin aprung up in the form of coffee, fibre and soot, and a considerable advance having been made to the exports of grain and alone. Amandably The Government revenue are grown from 195,284 in 1902-03 to 11,123,798 in 191-14 fix the Government expenditure from 2311,405 to 21,110,895.

Grants-in-Qiu from the Imperial axences or a mich had seen necessary in the early days of the comministration, sore a secontinued in 1913.

on the call for volunteers. Defence forces were -formed-

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formed at Lombass, Mairobi, and Risumu and three volunteer units were formed, the East African Jounted Hifles, the most African Regiment and the mast African Transport These measures served to hard off ettacks from German last hirios until on Expeditionary Force arrived from incia. The couthern border was frequently violated by the enemy curing 1914 but no permanent damage was come. A perio of comparative innotivity followed. In deptemb r, 191., a mass meeting was neld in Mairobi at which a resolution was passed placing at the Governor's disposal the entire resources of the country. This was followed by the formation of a War touncil and the compaisory registration of all European personnel. in accember, 1910, an ordinance and passed provising for copulsory military and other services. This ordinance was applied in March, 1917, each case being considered by the ear Council and listrict Committees. of the 3,145 aguit male Europeans in the restectorate on the outbreak of war, 1,987 served in a military capacity curing the bar.

the number of African troops was also largely increased. Before the war, one pattalion only of the bre. sing's African difles had been recruited in the protectorate. Laring the war, the Brd and 4th ling's African mifles raises three battalions each, while the 5th and 7th ling's African milies raised part of one battalion. The total number of tast Africa Protectorate natives serving in these regiments finally amounted to 8,486. 1,157 Africans were In addition, recruited for the Arab diffes, the colice Battalion, and Police Service

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A remarkable restonse was made by the frican community in providing men for non-combatant service such as the terrior corps, Maxim than fortens and otretcher bearers. More than 200,000 calistments for these purposes are recorded.

facilitate military operations, a reilbay line was constructed from Vol to Taveta near the boundary of German and Africa. Thence the line was linked on to the terman railway near Moshi.

Although in the carry days of the British againi tration it was found necessary to undertake punitive expeditions against refractory tribes, the history of seaya has, apart from the war in German wast Africa, been comparatively peaceful. Imail expecitions were respectived against the linned in 1900. 1900 and 1900-06 owing to the depredations of the tribe along the railway line. The ogaden Somalis were punished in 1901 for the aspassination of the sub-Commission sioner, Er. Jenner, in Movember, 1900. 5 patrol was despatoned against botik in 1906 and a force visited digrakwet in 1911. ratrole Misi tec and neen Jubeland in 1912 and 1914. Disturbances croke out among the Giriams trive towards the end of 1914, which necessitated a punitive expedition. There were two campaigns in in kann, in 1910 and 1917, and the murner of Er. Willott at percenti by the Aulinga Somerie led to punitive measures in Jubalan, in 1917.

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Unofficial members first sat on the logiclative council in 1907. Such members were nominated by the Governor until 1915 when the principle of elected representations of unofficial Duropeans to use recognized. The first elections were note in february, 1920. In 1923, the principle of elective representation was extended on a basis of communal franchise to the lucian and rab Guaranticians Communities. Unofficial Members first sat on executive council in 1920.

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Central Bailway Council. In February, 1926, under the provisions of the kenys and Uganda (Transport) Order in Council, 1925, the office of High Commissioner for Transport was established. The digh Commissioner is the Officer administering the Government of kenys. He has control of the transport services armed, controlled, or managed by the Governments of Lauya or Uganda, including railways, ports, wharves and steamships. The Administration is now known as the kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Services. An Inter-Colonial nailway Advisory Council and a Harbour Advisory Board have been constituted.

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The principal African language in use in Kenya is Swahili, a language evolved from Arab contact with Bantu tribes, which has become a medium of conversation with and between Africans of different tribes not only in Keny but over a wide area in East and Central Africa. There are mamerous native languages of local importance.

Among these are:

Hamitic Languages - Somali, Galla and Boran.

Lowland Bantu Languages - Hyika, including Giriama, Rabai, Ribe, Jibana, Chanyi, Kauma, Kambe, Digo, Duruma and Pokomo.

Highland Bentu Languages - Kamba, Kikuyu, Embu, Chuku and Moru.

Lakeland Bantu lenguages - Bantu Kavirondo and Kisii.

Milotic languages - Masai, Samburu, Turkana and

Nilotic-Hamitic Languages - Nandi, Lumbva, Kamasia, Rigoyo, Suk, Rigonyi and Marakwet.

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le de CURRE The currency originally consisted of the indian rupes un the standard coin, with smaller local coins and notes of higher denominations, all expressed in terms of the rupee: the British sovereign was also The exchange value of the legal tender at Rs. 15. rupee, after being maintained for many years by the Government of India at 1s. 4d., began to rise in 1917, and early in 1920 reached 2s. 9d. it was then decided to fix the rate in the hast Africa Protectorate, the uganda Protectorate and the Tanganyika Territory at 28. sterling to the rupee, and to issue a new currency in local rupee coin and notes, but subsequently it was decided that the new coinage should be expressed in terms of florins, instead of rapeon, the SU cent. picco bein alternatively tormed a shilling. Some rupes notes were introduced but no rupee coins. Later the shilling was made the standard coin instead of the flor and arrangements were made to withdraw the Indian rupes, which was demonstized from July, 1921, from circulations, The nickel-bronse coles (i. 5 and 10 cents. of a super) nave been withdrawn from circulation, and new copperbronze coins (cents of a shilling) have been introduced.

The old Local Board of Currency Commissionars has been acclished, and the surrency of the Colony and protectorate is now in the hands of the Last Africa currency Board in London, represented locally by the Trensurer (1866)

The weights and measures in use in the Colony are the same as those used in Great Britain.

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The registative cancil held four costions and sat on twenty-three days daring the course of the year. The Council was dissolved, proparatory to the triennial general election, on the 21st January, 1927. The elections were note maring January and February, with the following returns:-

Captain d.F. Ward(1) Mairooi Morth. Captain H.s. Schwartze. (1) Nairobi Bouth. G.G. Atkinson. Bombaga. -Enjor n. F.b. dobertson- (1) Coast. Convey Marvey. Lake. (1)Lord Delamere. Hift Vailey. Lieut Colonel J.G.Kirkwood, Plateau North. C.M.O., D.S.O. T.J. O'Shea, · (1) Plateau South. Capt. E.H.V. Kinealy, Kenya, blent Colonel Lord Branche (1) Ukamba. Scott, D.B.O. Lieut.Colonel 6.6.Durham, D.B.O. Kikuyu. And Malik (four vocancies) Indian Electoral Area. demed Monnace bin Isass Arab Meatoral Area.

(1) An Alected Bember of the previous vous

From the 22nd January until the 13th August the Covernment of the bollony and instructurate was administered by Sir advard Denham, L.d.s., U.m.G., in the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Edward Grigg. K.J.M.C., K.J.T.O., D.J.C., M.C., who was engaged in the discussion of certain important questions in England, in representing aconya at the colonial office Conference, and in the investigation of other matters of interest to this country in the Union of South Africa and in inodesia.

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(1) An Alected Hember of the previous council.

Arab alectoral Area.

(1)

The constitution of the council provided for the election of time Indian directed dembers and provided further that until such Indian directed dembers had been elected there should be five Rominated Indian Inofficial sembers. The return of one Indian directed Member With four vacacies led to the provident of Aprilianal doyal Instruction dated the lota daren, 1927, providing that for a period of not not able than one year from the late of those Instructions any vacancies so arising might be filled by the appoint ont of dains to lacian Unofficial dambers from the indian community in general. At the close of that period such mominations were only to be since from among those persons above manes were entered on the register of voters for the election of Indian Elected Members.

Since January, 1924, when throu were first introduced enabling qualified acabers of the Indian community to register so voters for the cleation of Indian Acated Evaluars, a small number only of qualified Indian residents and entered their masss on the roll. The indian resister published in June, 1500, upon which the elections were used in June, 1500, upon tained some Sou names only. The object of the Advitional moyal Instructions was to affore opportunity to the Indian community to make the register of voters representative of the community warin, 1917 and a view to an election to fill the vacancies being note early in 1928. The register of voters for the Indian Electoral Area published in 1927 contained 3,700 names. Four 'mainsted Indian Unofficial dembers

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In July, the appointment of a Commission by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to visit the Rast African Dependencies was abhounced. The terms of reference were as follows:-

- 1. To make recommendations as to whether, either
  by deferation or some other form of closer union,
  more effective co-operation between the different.
  Governments in Central and Eastern Africa may be
  rured, more particularly in regard to the
  development of transport and communications, customs tariffs and customs administration, scientific research, and defence.
- 2. To consider which territories could either now or at some facture time be brought within any such closer union, and, in particular, how best to give effect to article 10 of the mandate for Tanganyika Territory, which provides that the mandatory may constitute the Territory into a custome, fiscal and administrative union or federation with the adjacent territories under its own sovereignty or control, provided always that the measures adopted to that end do not infringe the provisions of the mandate.

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- 3. To make recommendations in regard to possible changes in the powers and composition of the various in islative councils of the several territories (a) as the result of the establishment of any Fe eral council or other common authority; (b) so as to associate more closely in the responsibilities and trusteeship of Government the immigrant communities domiciled in the country; and (c) so as ultimately to scoure more direct representation of native interests in accordance with (4) below.
- 4. To suggest now the Lual rolley recommended by the conference of last African Governors, (i.e. the complementary development of native rue non-native communities) can best be progressively applied in the political as well as the economic sphere.
- 5. To make recommend tions as to what improvements
  may be required in internal communications between
  the various territories so as to facilitate the
  working of federation or closer union.
- o. To report more particularly on the financial asprote of any proposals anicather may make under any of the above needings.

The commission was constituted as follows:it.mon.bir adward milton Young, Bart., 1.0., 6.8,4,4,
bir neginare mant, K. C. M. G. C. S. I.
Sir George Schustor K. C. M. G., C. B. .., M. C.
Mr. J. H. Uluban, M. A.

Mr. u.F. Downie. Colonel C.T.G. Walker, L..... Secretaries.

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- o. To report more particularly on the financial aspects of the proposals anicothey and make under any of the above neadings.

The commission was constituted as follows:

At. non.bir adward milton Young, Bart., 1.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0., 5.0.,

Mr. m.F. Downie.
Colonel C.N.G. Walker, L...O.

-During-

Inring the month of August delegates from Kenya, Uganda, Tenganyika, Northern Rhodenia and Southern Rhodesia attended the thire East African conference at Mairobi. The principal subject of discussion was its attitude towards the appointment of the Milton Young Commission.

The main conclusions reaches are to be gathered from the following Conference Hesalutions:-

"That this Conference unanimously veloces the appointment of the milton Young commission to enquire into
the question of Federation with regard to Kenya. Uganda
and Tanganyika and hopes its labours will result in a
scheme which will provide adoquate safeguards for the
state of civilisation which has been reached and which
will prove acceptable to our peoples of these three
Territories.

This conference is of orlinion that federation six out agreement would be impracticable."

"That this Conference is of opinion that any division of Northern Modesia for the purpose of an amalgametical of North Eastern shoussia with Myssaland would be disatrous to the cause of civilization in Central and Institute Africa."

The Conference also expressed its desire for constitutional change in the direction of unofficial exportities in the several regislative Councils as acon as rocal conditions should justify such a course. In the opinion of the Conference such "justification exists today in senya."

A further resolution affirmed the principle that the promotion of civilisation in the territories concerned could only be effectively secured by a large increase in puropean settlement.

The Local Government Commission appointed in 1920 under the Chairmanchip Mr. Justice Feetham completed. The caputries early in the year. Preliminary steps were taken with a view to carrying out the recommendations of the Commission. A reorganization was effected units, which

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Following upon the delimitation of the Hative Reserves in 1926, demorpation was begun ouring 1927. A resolution was adopted in the Legislative Council on the 11th March, 1927, in the following terms:

"That in view of the fact that the Native Reserve Boundaries have now been demarcated and gazetted, this Hancirable Council is of the opinion that no change chould be made in the boundaries as so gazetted without prior reference to this House."

Ad a result of discussions undertaken by
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in recruary, the first aerica mail service was inaugurated between Kenya, Uganda, the Judan and Egypt and thence to ingland by the arrival at Kisumu on the 17th Feb. wary of a seaplane piloted by Captain Cladstone. Altogether two inglish air mails were despetched and four received before accidents necessitated the suspension of this experimental air service.

1

Sir Sefton prancker, pirector of civil Aviation, visited Kenya in March and in April a compined Moyal Mir Force and South African tir Force Might mot in Meirobi.

The year was a satisfactor; one financially, the colonial surplus increasing from £362,266 at the mid of 1926 to £693,260 at the end of 1926 to £693,260 at the end of 1927. The satismates for 1927 provided for a tax to be 1 view on the direction and incian con unition sufficient to cover the cost respectively of incopean and incident to cover the cost respectively of incopean and incident and whose and opinits, accommised by a poll dess of thirty entitings per head for the largement and the by shillings per head for the largement and the population.

main railway line extension with Uganda, which was handed over for open line workin, complete as far as abulanuti at the beginning of 1928. The eyeri branch line was completed as far as abulanuti at the beginning of 1928. The eyeri branch line was completed as far as

No census of the non-mative population was taken during 1927. No census has yet been taken of the African population. A fairly accurate count is made annually for taxation purposes but the number of children can only be estimated roughly and the return of dirican population is, the efore, a rough estimate way.

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 1927.

free .	1921 Omsus.	1926 Census.	Increase per cent.	
larop cans,	9,651,	12,529.	30.	
Asiatics (excluding Arabs),	25,880.	30,583.	18.	
Arabs.	10.102.	Ü.557.	44.	
Jak.	tatimate 1921.	Ratimate 1927.		
Africans,	2,348,788.	2,793,963.	24. 💆	_
<u> </u>	2, 394, 421.	2,847,632.	24. #	
15	8	8	s <del>;</del>	

The African population showed a decrease in 1925 owing to the cession of Jubaland to Italy. In calculating the percentage of increase, cotimated African population of Jubaland at the end of 1921 (97,728) has been deducted from the 1921 estimate.

# HERBURES AND THE THEOVERST OF MATTER COMPATIBLE

The outstanding feature of the development of native communities durin, the year has been a steadily increasing realisation by local Native Councils, especially among the more progressive tribes, of their duties and responsibilities both to the people and Government, and the need resire they have shown for social and economic development.

The touncies are also fulfilling a useful purpose by forming a constitutional assume of ventilating matters upon thich the people desire explanation and discussion.

The incremental native during for adjustion is reflucted in the estimates of the uniquity of noon. Bartive heartie which have yoten alving the current year \$5.000 for adjustional purposes.

tunes have also been votes for a variety of other purposes muon; specially be muntioned medical services, rosde and bringes, bulllings, bater emplies, and iforestation.

Communication. Leve improved in mil frovinces, notably in alkays, where the desire for word and better roads has resulted in marked development one led to the opening of many untire-owned shops ind flour mills, in Nyanza province the construction of several new roads has resulted in motor communication with all parts of the frovince using now feasible.

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## MEASURAS FOR THE THEOLOGY OF MATTY CON FEEDIL

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The increasing native seams in surroution is reflected in the satisface of the unjointy of roca, lietive measures which have voted during the current year \$5,000 for educational purposes.

other purposes proof, which may be mentioned equipal services, roads and princes, ballings, water supplies, and fforestation.

communication. Leve improved in all frovinces, notably in alkaya, where the debire for more and better roads has resulted in marked advangment and led to in opening of many untire-owned shour no flour mills. In Hyanza province the construction of several new roads has resulted in motor communication althuall parts of the frovince using now feasible.

Jtho-

Province have been extended in various directions, thus enabling use to be made of motor transport, and producing a remarkable increase in commercial motor traffic. This is of special significance in view of two tact that the difficulty of communications in the Province has been one of the said unmarkable to progress in the past.

mater Supply has received a social attention in massis one that has in the former a measure of success has attended proliminary experiments in boring, and native appreciation of the steps taken is reflected in the fact that the Massi Local hative council has voted al, 000 for further bores in 1928. This may prove that boring is the molution of the vator supply problem in this province, though it is as yet the early the problem in this province, mation with any course of confidence.

in Ukamba improvements to the anter supplies have taken the fore of any construction, anish has proved most endoughed one are been greated with enthusiasmy by the nativos. It signand in the situal District, for include, where forestly there has no sater within 15 miles, busing is now a large care over three acres in extent, in parts now than six feet in appth, providing an ample enter supply.

Tree planting has proceeded with vigour. In likely a several thousands of tree secolin whate been distributed. In Nyanna a scheme of miforestation with botal hative council funds were carried out, and nurseries and small plantations were started. Afforestation was continued in the Lachekov hative meserve. The total area

nor Planted is 1264 acres, of which 335 ware planted auring 1927.

The main feature of medical services rendered to the natives has been a campain by the Medical Department against intestinal soums - more particularly hook-worm - in the Coast Province. The method adopted has been primarily directed towards provention, and has met with marked success. It is estimated that eighty per cent of the people are infected with this cisease.

The Local Native councils have shown their appreciation of the necessity for medical aid among the people by votin considerable number to supplement the amounts provided from public funds for medical services durin the year.

Agricultural development has steadily progressed, and in parts of the country cultivation has become so intense as to render the impoverishment of the soil likely, unless steps are taken to ensure a proper rotation of crops of the use of annures.

consider and advise as to the lines to be pursued for the better organization of 3 ricultural aucation for Africane, on the funds from which such assistance should be given. This committee has submitted a neport chick is see uncer consideration by Government.

of great importance affection natives was enacted other than an Apendment to the hative siquer Ordinance -- desirable-

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designed to secure more effective control of the manufacture, sale and transport of native liquor in townships, on farms, one in the torst freeince, in certain areas of which the extent of intoxication among the native population was such as to demand special methods of prevention.

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II. PINANCE.

nationes

The following table shows the revenue and expensioner totals for the give years ended 31st becauser 1927.

· Fear.	Kevenue.	Expenditure.	
/	£	£	
1923.	1,839,447.	2,137,633.	
1924.	2,111,565.	1,861,511.	
1925.	2,430,509.	2,339,996.	
1926.	2,627,223.	2,414,681.	
1927.	2,846,110.	2,515,115.	
po los	16	76	

The following new methods of raisia, revenue were introduced for operation during the .war 1927:-

- Spirits and lines consumption Tax, brought into operation from 6th November, 1926.
- Buropean aducation Tax, Sha.30/brought into operation from that Journey, 1927.
- 3. Asiatic ducation and, Sas. 20/brought into operation from let January, 1827.

No special alterations were made in the rutes of other forms of taxation.

## (a) PURLIC MAT.

buring the year the funder Paulic Lebt of the volong had increased from £3,500,000 to £10,000,000 by the floating of a Loan of £5,000,000 which contained provision for the repayment of the £3,500,000 Loan raised under Ordinance No.29 of 1924.

The position at the end of the year was, therefore, that the Fund rubble Debt consisted of two tonng, wir:-

£5,000,000 - 65 Loan of 1921. £5,000,000 - 55 Loan of 1927.

The 1921 Lean; known no the "Kenya Government of Incorthed Stock; 1946-56" new floated in London in November, 1921; at £1952. The currency of the Local in 35 years but the Lanya Love ment have the option of redemption at par at any time after the 14th of florember, 1946, on giving six onlendar menths' notice:

Thin down was fully expended at the 31 of

The 1927 Loan, known as the "Kenya Government 5% Inscribed Stock, 1948-56" was floated in London In Rovember, 1927, at £.99.10.0. per cent. The currency of the Acan is 30 years, but the acanya Government have the option of redemption at par at any time after the 15th of January, 1948, on giving six calendar months! notice.

#The

STATEMENT OF LOW POLITION OF LISHY MY BIRE DECEMBER, 1927.

### e) PHRILL LUBT.

Luring the year the funder rathic Lebt of the Ucliny had increased from £8,500,000 to £10,000,000 by the floating of a Loan of £5,000,000 which contained provision for the repayment of the £3,500,000 Loan raised under Ordinance No.29 of 1924.

The position at the end of the year was, therefore, that the Fund rublic Debt consisted of two longs, wir:

£5,000,000 - 65 Loan of 1921.

£5,000,000 . 55 Loon of 1927.

The 1921 Land, known 3 the "Kenya Government" of Insert bod Stock, 1946-56" was floated in London in November, 1921, at £958. The currency of the Local is 35 years but the Kenya Covernment have the option of redemption at par at any time after the 14th of Asyember, 1946, on giving six calendar months' notices.

This down was fully expended at the 31st of

The 1927 Loan; known as the "Kenya Government of Inscribed Stock, 1948-56" was floated in London in Kovenber, 1927, at £.99.10.0. per cent. The currency of the Loan is 30 years, but the senya Government have the option of redemption at par at any time after the loth of January, 1948, on giving oil calendar months' notice.

A The

The Loan was raised for the purpose of redecaing the Imperial Government (free of interest for 5 years from 1924) Loan of 23,500,000, and for further nailway and Port Development.

The actual amount raised at the Alet of Lecember, 1927, van 23,245,750.

Itals.

## (b) SINKING FUNDS.

In the case of both the 1921 and 1927 Leans the legislation provides that Sinking Fund contributions shall commence after the expiration of three years from the cate of the first issue of the stack, and it is stated in the prospectus that the dominal against bution will be not less than one ground per cent.

Contributions to the Sinking and entublished in connection with the 1921 Loca are at present at the rate of Shs. 26/- per cont per an aum.

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Unallocated Stores,

Gasb<sub>k.r</sub>

Leans to Local Booles,

4

Lie! ASSEMB.

109,953. G.40;

738,280.10,85.p laves meats, Deponts,

Advances to Colony, 3,209,509. 7.72.

Advances pendy ing raising of 789,943. 6.67.

£4,648,228. 8.78 £.

7.178. 6.50. 96,892. 8.54

Drafts and Remit-Advances.

Surplus of Assets over Histilities, 693,260. 3.71.

LIABILITIES.

63,407.14.25.

4,790.19.16 568,241. 1.66

14,840,288. 8.70.

III. PROMOTIUM.

Enrich the year 1927 the rainfall and on the shole below the average and its incidence was irregular so that some crops suffered from lact of rain at important times. If the main crops, the yield of coffee, which showed every promise of being above the average pareare, revealed a mountantial shortfall and expectations were not realised, although the total quantity produced was in excess of that of any previous year. The yields of maize which were increased from the 1920 plantings here slightly above average despite the too heavy rainfall experience in most contricts. The 1927 crop on the other name is expected to be below average, the rainfall being too light and the incidence of stalk-borer, particularly in the lakuru district, making caused some loop.

sheat planted in 1927 was up to average over the country as a shele.

owing to tag arou, at which was felt generally over the shole country, listive meserves produced little surplus.

there was a strong mayonent directed towards the the pening of fuel oils for agricultural purposes and registation was introduced early in 1928 to provide for a rebate in respect of paraffin used for agricultural purposes.

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#### PHOTOGRAPH.

Enrin the year 1927 the rainfall was on the shole below the average and its incidence was irregular so that some crops suffered from lac. If rain at important times, of the main crops, the yield of coffee, which showed every promise of being above the average per sero, revealed a most antist shortfall and expectations were not realised, although the total quantity produced was in excess of that of any previous year. The yields of maize which were more steady that the last plantings here slightly above a conge despite the too neavy rainfall experienced in most contricts. The 1927 crop on the other name is expected to below average, the rainfall being too light and the incidence of stalk-borer, particularly in the Takuru District, making caused some

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the che-pening of fuel oils for agricultural purposes and registration was introduced early in 1928 to provide for a rebate in respect of paraffin used for a gricultural of purposes.

A Conference of Stock Centers was held in lebruary at which the opinion was expressed that early steps must be taken to strengthen then the measures proviously in operation as a protection against stock diseases. Accommendations made by the Schoot Committee of wegishative Council on the astimates for 1928 aimed at the introduction of legislation providing for compulsory fencing and dipping in certain areas and steps are being taken to establish a band mank from which it is hoped, among other things, to make advances in respect of such work.

An Bastorn African Agricultural thow was held in Nairoui in July and August.

The total value of agricultural experts, the produce of kenya, in 1927 was £2,731,794, an increase of £482,075, as compared with the previous year. The tonnage was 138,412 tons in 1927 against 85,444 tons in 1926.

Main Gross. On 31st July, 1927, the total area under crops in suropean areas was 438,035 across, and the total area under cultifation was 512,543 across. For comparative purposes figures for the previous year are given and the percentages of increase and deargage are shown.

CROP.	1927. Aores.	1926: Agres.	Ingrense	Decrease per cent.
Maize,	192,592.	193,187.	S. 470 m	0. 3
liheat,	63,036.	43,765.	48.4	The state of
Barley,	4,093.	2,644.	54.8	<b>-</b> j
Coffee,	74,662.	68,950	8,14	
Simi,	71,213.	60,197.	18.30	a de la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la co
Tea	3,156.	1,689.	86.09	
Coconuts,	8,113.	8,766.	<u>.</u>	7, 4
Sugar Cono,	6,811.	6,747	1.50	20.00
lii nool lenegas,	17,194.	18,525.		7. 2
Total acreage of crops grown,	442,770.	404,470	-r 9a 5	
Loss Catch Cops.	4,735	9. A27.	20. 1	
liet eres under erope	438,035,	401,043.	9. 2	

Hains. The season's figures; revent a decrease of 195 screp in the area plented as compared with the accesses in 1925.

The average yield of mains over the whole country was 7.39 bags per sort

The following table shows the correages and yields of maize in past years.

-Year-

CROP.	1927. Acres.	1926. Acres.	Increase per cont.	Docrease per cent.
Maise,	192,592.	193,167.		0. 3
Tipeat,	63,036.	43,765.	48.4	-
Barley,	4,093.	2,644.	54.8	•
Coffee,	74,662.	68,950.	8,14	
Siml,	W1,213.	60,197.	18.30	•
Tea	3,156.	1,689.	86.09	i de la companya de l
Coconuts,	8,113.	8,766.	•	7.4
Sugar Cane,	6,811.	6,747.	1,30	a de la constante de la consta
Niposlionedus,	17,194.	18,525.	. • .	7. 2
Total screage of crops grown,	442,770.	404,470.	0 <u>.</u> 5	

401.043.

Haire. - The season's figures revent a decrease of 595 cores in the area planted as compared with the

438,035.

Lece Catch Crops 4.739

acreage in 1926.

Not area under

The average yield of maine over the sholp country was 7,39 bags per acre.

The following table shows the coreages and 3 yields of maize in past years.

9. 2

YEAR. ACKARG.	MALETED. ACTUAL PRODUCTION	PER ACRE.
1922-1923, 74	,747 518,877	6.23
	,556 833,64v	7.68
Bearing to the second of the s	,647 893,108	6,89
	,751 826,614	J.95
1926-1927) 177	,987 1,314,643 <sub>497</sub>	7.39

#### til Theat.

The area planted as at 31st July, 1927, was 55,036 acres, a very significant increase as compared with the previous year. The acresse harvested in each year and the production during the past five years are as follows:

Yus	KEVI.	AOREAGE HARVESTED.	actual promiserion. Bags.	RESTA
	1922-1923.	15,158.	35,793.	, W
	1923-1924	19,599.	55,920.	
	1924-1925	23,996.	61,067,	
	1925-1925	30,627.	8u,069.	- 12 m
	1926-1927	ο <sub>π.</sub> 46,601.	120,569.	- 4·新 <b>朝</b> - 2
e* .	Av love	100 C	y the	

Earlay. - Interest is increasing in this crop. It is expected that in the future barley will become one of the main crops grown, particularly as mixed farming accommendation. In 1927, 4,093 acres of barley were planted as against 2,644 acres in 1926.

-Coffee-

YEAR.	ACHAGA AVENTED.	ACTUAL PRODUCTED.	BAGS PER ICRA.
1922-1523	74,747	518,877	6.23
1923-1924	108,556	853,644	7.68
1924-1925.	129,647	893,108	6.89
1925-1926.	155,751	826,614	.95
1926-1927	> 177.987	1,314,6434	5 7.392
<del></del>			,

### lis Thont.

The area planted as at 31st July, 1927, was 55,036 acres, a very significant increase as compared with the previous year. The acresse harvested in each year and the production during the past five years are as follows:-

YEAR.	LONES.	M TULL FINLACTION. BAGS.	A PARTICULAR AND A PART
1922-1923	. 15,158.	3b,793.	<del></del>
1923-1924	19,599.	55,920.	
1924-1968	. 23,996.	61,067.	
1925-1926	30,627.	80,069.	***
1926-1927	46,602	120, 569 .	
	- harris	.1 %	

Barley. - Interest is increasing in this crop. It is expected that in the future barley will become one of the main crops grown, particularly as mixed farming accounts.

In 1927, 4,093 acres of barley sere planted as against 2,644 acres in 1926.

-coffee-

offee. The opnounties see . what by out of coffee exported reached 70,000 out, The export value scows a corresponding increase from 2767, 450 in 1520 to al.140.549 in 1927. The total mich under coffee is 74,562 acres or eight per cent. Ex more than in 1926, and the acrouge in mearing is now 53,800 or agreementaly 8,000 more than in 1920. The estimate of production in July, 1927, was 215,000 cats. and 209,643 cuts. were exported equivalent in value to 42% of the colony's total agricultural exports. There are 749 coffee planters in the colony. bisal. The output of sisal was much increased out. owing to the first in prices, the Value of fine an orted in 1177 was only aA66,974 as appliest abys,45% in 1926. The total area planted as at oust July, 1917, was 71,213 sores. \* miles 40.751 sores were over three ye is old and therefore ready for catting. In increase in the of 19 7 is 11,010 scres or 10.30f over the revious year. This industry is ener clically pursuing investigations into methods and systems union will tend

to docrease working costs and increase nord out-turn.

<u>Coconuts.</u> There was a docrease in the expost of copps
from 22,085 outs. Valued at 125,765 in 1975 to 14,725 outs.

Valued at 114,070 in 1927. The time is not for distinct and most, if not all, the colony's production, till be absorbed locally.

Surar Cana. - Only a small increase is recorded in the area planted unter cane, which is now 0,811 acres. The production of sugar is, nowever, increasing and export of 25,320 cats, took place during the year, considerable success has attended the workin, or sugar estates and marks during the past few years.

-dn. istrom

offee. The season has led . ... on hay ou of coffee exported resulted 70,000 out, The emport value shows a corresponding increase from 2767,455 in 1980 to 11,140,049 in 1927. The total men under coffee is 74.862 scres or eight per cent. Fr more than a 1916, and the screnge in bearing is now 53,800 or agreementely 8,000 more than in 1910. The estimate is production in July, 1927, was 215,000 cyls. and 209,043 cwts. were exported equivalent in value to 42% of the colony's total priculturmi exports. There are 749 coffee printers in the colony. bisal. The output of sisal and add. increased out, Swins to the fair in parcon, the value of flare on orted in 1111 was only :466,974 as a finst 3575, 450 in 1926. The total area planted as at best only, 1517, cas 71,713 sores, of malon Au, 751 more. One over three ye is our and therefore remay for cutting. In increme in some or 1917 is 11,010 acres or 10.30f over the region year.

This mountry is energetically pursuing investigations into actions and spotens enion will tend to decrease workin, costs and increase nor out-turn.

(At. Geometr. - There was a decrease in the export of copper from 22,085 cwth. valued at 125,765 in 100 to 14,750 owth. valued at 214,070 in 1927. The time is not a distinct and most, if not all, the solony's product an airl be absorbed locally.

Surar Cana, -only a small increase is seconded in the area planted under cane, which is not o,811 acres. The production of sugar is, notever, increasing and export of 25,320 cets, took place during the year. considerable success has attended the working of sugar estates and milks during the past few years.

-Nu Live-

Native Agriculture. As in previous years the main functions of the Agricultural Officers of the Lepartment of Agriculture have been to give acvice to Administrative Officers and instruction in the Agricultural Lebools at the Scott Agricultural Leboratories and at Syknes. It may been possible owing to a larger staff being available, to provide for more direct instruction in the deserves, both by means of native instructors, demonstration plots, and because adversed by officers.

its stances of seed and of pure bred positry wer and end instruction was given in the preparation of bices, gase and because.

At the Native Agricultural Schools the average master an er triology of at the Scatt and an about or triology of at the Scatt and at altura 45. No pupils completes the course at the scott laboratories owing to the course making been lengthe from the to theree years. The beginning of under the training of alturn and are to be engaged as instructors and four of the most remision, have been kept on for a further year's acres advanced course.

ther conditions, was note and small. About 1,045,000 lbs. of seed cotton were purchased in a virondo as compared with 2,484,000 lbs. in the previous season.

The lost, rices paid for cotton in the previous year aid not encourage further plantings but she a result of special efforts made by the Agricultural Department and the Administration, some 20,000 acres were planted by the end of July. Reather conditions were advance, however, in the

-cotton-

cotton area lith the result that in spite of the larger acrea of the orogins not expected to be much greater than that of the previous year.

Sinaim. Good crops of Simple have seen secured on the coast and as a long rain arop in Nyenza. The short rain crops there have saffored and yields will be small. The crop is a popular one in areas suited to it and prices ranged from Shs.20/- to 30/- per 100 lbs. Seed was issued in the coast crea am was eagerly sought after. The crop is well suited to native needs and well adapted to certain areas. Total exports during the year amounted to 66,580 cwts.

tilo

Ground-rute. - Although P suitable c.o. in many areas, the cultivation of ground-rute does not appeal to the native. Good lialds have much obtained at many of the desconstration shambse in the country and issues of seed vere under in central savironce and the Coast. marvesting and miching is often carelessly cone and the romitting seed is poor. 124,950 out b. valued at 122,554 were experted, during the year.

more particularly in the kikuya Province. Signs are not replace to a considerable extent make better known it may be surposed by the growth of wheat has been encourated in suitable areas, more particularly in the kikuya Province. Signs are not renting that as the crop becomes better known it may replace to a considerable extent maize and atma in the short rain beased in certain figuricis. Such

-replacement-

The

cotton area with the result that in spite of the larger acrea a the crossis not expected to be much greater than that of the previous year.

Simsim. Good craps of pinsim have seen secured on the coast and as a long rain crop in Nyenza. The short rain crops there have suffered and yields will be small. The crop is a popular one in areas suited to it and prices ranged from Shs.20/- to 30/- per 160 lbs. Seed was issued in the coast area and was eagerly sought after. The crop is well suited to native needs and well adapted to certain areas. Total exports curing the year emounted to 66,530 cwts.

Ground Futs. - 11 though a suitable c.o. in many areas, the cultivation of ground muts does not appeal to the native food yields have been obtained at many of the designating tion shambas in the country and issues of seed were made in central kaylrondo and the Coast. marvesting and shalling is often carelossly some and the resulting seed is poor. / 24,950 cets. valued at 228,554 were expected during the year.

Whent. With hirther assurance, provided by the microssful growth of Kenya Governor by Allopeans, that the crop is not likely to succeed to rust attacks, the growth of wheat has been encouraged in suitable areas, sore particularly in the Kikuya Province. Signs are not wanting that as the crop becomes better known it may replace to a considerable extent maize and atama in the short rain season in certain historical Such -realisections.

replacement cannot fail to have a good effect on the fertility of the land, the diet, nutrition and general health of the native and eventually the export trade of the country. A number of excellent crops have been grown by natives.

The estimates value of a ricultural exports of native origin for the last fiv years is as follows:

	r 1923.	1924.	1921.	<u>92</u> 6. €	1927.
Animals,	10,000.	20,000.	16,000.	11,000.	12,000.
Copra and Coconuts,	10,280.	25,0w.	28,000.	20,600.	12,000.
Cotton,	-	11,860.	41,000.	J2 <b>,7</b> 50.	15,030.
Groundnuts,	24,000.	26,000.	19,000.	31,000.	22,500.
Maise,	120,000.	130,000	100,000.	90 <u>,</u> 000.	75,000.
Milloto,	4,000.	. 300:	865.	ž,750.	3,8503
also,	12,090.	15,000.	16,600.	20,400.	79,800.
Simsin,	22,000.	84,000.	\$5,000.	76,500.	67,350.
Hides,	60,007.	121,000.	210,000.	140,000.	160,000.
Skins,	3,000.	30,000.	80,0000	51,000.	69,000°
011-Simeim,	2,400.	2,200.	3,000.	5,5000	8,550.
Potatoes,	5,000.	4,000.	4,000.	7,250.	7,500.
Miscellaneon	1,600.	1,000,	1,000.	2,500.	2,600.
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	£271 690.	ABO 360	254. 065.	470 750.	497.780.

£271,680. 480,360. £64,666. 470,750. 497,780.

This statement does not, however, give any indication as to the total agricultural output from native areas. As instances of this the following illustrations may be cited.

54,000 bags of native crize were graded in 1927 but, in addition, 214,300 bags of native maissewere shipped to test const ports ungraded.

Prom certain stations on the new time of reith from Thise to Hyeri, at him the collections of produce are practically analys of native origin, no fewer than 209,000 page of maize were railed curing the year. In acutton, from Hyenza over 100,000 bags of maize were sent out either as mean or as grain.

The native saize crop comes in, in part, during the tile when there is a large demand for maize meal in this belong a diginal, so that by far the greater part of the toticrop is consumed locally. The export figures of mative maize, therefore, are not comparable with the total saids. This is less true of grand and another matis in the destruction of grand and another with and copra. A very much reater local use is being made of these commodities.

## -ivestock Inquatry

The collowing table shows the numbers of rivestor owned by maropeans over a tive-year period.

	Unt 1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1934
Osttle Total:	190,140.	211,331.	216,589.	213,423.	215,6500
(n) Breeding Stock, (b) Uxen, dorses, Mulco, Donkey p, Sheep (wool-be Sheep (native)	112,046. 35,014	110,855. 100,526. 1,642. 985. 1,213. 133,916. 32,132.	110,547. 106,043. 1,840. 922. 1,336. 140,725. 38,071.	105,556. 107,867. 1,844. 780. 931. 162,848. 45,057.	107 434 106 213 713 1 046 205 259 32 97
Goats, Pigs, Poultry,	6,258. 12,120. 38,685.	4,618. 10,608. 38,910.	5,372. 8,564. 31,150.	9,125. 39,728.	12,954. 43,988.

There was an increase in 1927 of 1.04% in the total number of cattle as compared with 1926. The country is well suited to stock and dairy farming but it has become clear that without some drastic alternation of conditions the development of stock raising by Suropeans will be greatly hampered. It is hoped that the introduction of fencing and dipping on a large scale such as is contemplated under legislation chartly to be introduced will provide a measure of protection and a stimulum to the incustry.

There has been a large increase in wool-bearing sheep amounting to 28.52%. The value of wool experted in 1926 was £62,450 and in 1927 was £64,561.

the business of pig breeding and feeding is on the increase.

### Poll tream

This branch is becoming more popular and in dependent on the quality and cheapness of the supplies of feeding stuffs. In any and samm districts under careful managements poultry thrives.

The following table gives the cumntities of certain animal products sold by suropeans curing the institute years.

-Year-

MEC. uilk. Butter Cheese. Ghee. Rool Green. lbą. 1b#. lba. lba. Galla. Galls. -216,863, 148,305, 124,057, 632,688, 617.747. 92.640. 1926-1927. 144,070) 115,615, 670,752 291.894 1925-1926 395,031, 72,693 303,085 92,994, 108,153, 461,588 371.692 85.567 1924-1925 372,104,107,669 252,990 93,248 112,815, 427,265 1923-1924 145,452 97,439 445,024 351,920, 43,352, 246,544 1922-1923

65

It will be noted that there is a very large, increase in the amount of fresh milk sold with, however, a considerable reduction in the quantity of buttor produced.

It is calculated that the production of the primary product - milk - has increased from 1,725,470 gallon in 1925-1926 to 2,257,974 gallons in 1926-1927 or 30.55. This very large increase is the more remarkable since the number of dairy cattle increased by loss than 21. It may be attributed imag partly to the good rainfall in 1926 affording plantiful grazing in the latter part of that year, and the corresponding maintenance of the milk supply through the dry senson, but now particularly to improved methods of production one greater stockion on the part of the stock-omer to the care and management of the herds.

The two most noteworthy points in connection with agricultural production during the past year are the increase in the production of wheat which was of sufficient quantity to satisfy ins local demand, and main will, become an export in 1920, and the quantity of fair quality mains produced in native reserves.

"Though

Though age there are no exact records of these quantities, uncoubtedly there has been a very considerable increase.

## Buture Prospects.

Coffee and significant are expected to show a considerable annual increase in export curing the next.

... years, apart from the results of increased planting, oling to the large area of plantings of recent years coming into bearing.

The rapid rate of increase in the quantity of mize produced in propen areas during the past few years is not expected to be maintained in view of the number of farmers who are planting wheat on old matter lands, and the need for maintenance and improvement of coil i retirity by rotation of crops. Though the area under maize is not expected to increase at the same rate as in the past the areas of land still to be brought under cultivation are large and acre yields may be expected to show a gradual increase.

competition in the world markets, as an emport trade develops will addend to further attention sein paid to the yield of about per sore and to more intensive methods of cultivation.

This and the production of more suitable wheats by the Plant preeding staff, with the probable increase of area under the crop, will result in a much increased production as the effects of these influences are felt.

There is an increasing tendency to complete the early stages of manufacture in the country -noticeallyThough End there are no exact records of these quantities, uncoubtedly there has been a very considerable increase.

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-noticeably-

noticeably in the case of the cil producing crops, e.g. simeim, which is being crushed locally, and in the case of the cocount to complete the process by the manufacture and local consumption of scap.

Directions in which openings occur for the beneficial use of capital are varied; the small investor may profitably uncertake mixed farming in many ereas, coffee calls for investment on a more extensive scale, whilst larger concernse operate plantation crops such as sizel and sugar.

A schedule showing the quantity and value of the main agricultural exports yearly during the last five years is attached as an appendix to this Report.

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Stee , progress was made in exploitation, afforestation and forest investigation outing the year

Timber sales increased from 1,315,566 e.ft.
1920 to 1,566,400 c.ft. in 1927.

Firewood sales increased from 5,207,403 c.ft. in 1926 to 8,108,890 in 1927; sale this latter figure is more than couble that sole in the year 1925.

The menya and ogamia nailways and darbours used 6,250,000 cubic feet of fuel from Forest deserved out of a total of 13,250,000 million cubic feet used by them curing the year.

697,157 poles and bamboos were col. compared with 605,277 in the previous year.

fue number of trees raised in Fo.est Department Nurv. les was increased from 4,000,000 to 5,500,000 and of these **Sampars** 548,672 were sold, an increase of 76,428 over the previous year.

1,422 lbs. of seed were sold curing the year.

The year was a difficult one for planting operations and of a total area planted of 3,253 nores only 2,959 were so ficiently established to be counted as plantakions at the end of the year.

The plantations established curin the year consisted of 1,150 sores of thaper species, 1,407 acres of fuel, and 402 sores of mangroves.

The produce from these plantations will fully cover the amounts of p. oduce explaited during the year.

The total area of the Forest Reserveset the end of the year was 2,552,240 acres which, as the result of investigations carries on during the year 1927 and previous years, is classified as follows:

Merchantable Aimber Area, 749,000 acres. Fuel and Unmorchantable Aimber Area, 772,620 772,620 853,350 11 8600 acres, 1000 acre

proceeded with, three areas being onumerated during the year. From the figures at present collected the following estimates of timber were made:

Conifers, merchantable timber, 651.
Broad-leaved, " 292.
Broad-leaved, unprofitable or inaccessible, 306.

TOTAL: 1,249 million 6.24

MAP BAPORTS for last five venr 14,779. 5,400. 46,682. 13.548. Cedar. Other Tim-46,892. ~ 9,119. 48,293. ber, Hangrove 518,937. 6,537. 373,548, 4,830. Poles. Harprove Bark. 308 tons. 1.848. 51 tons. 306. Gum 9 tone. 30. Copal. 15 tons.

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local difficulties. This trade is being fostered and ateps will be taken to assist and increase it as soon as enumerations and working plans can be prepared.

Two officers were appointed for working plan preparation. It is proposed that they should pay particular attention to the cedar forests with a view encouraging the use of East African Pencil Cedar for the manufacture of pencils.

The quantity of timber imported decreased.

Taking one-third of the imports for Kenya and Uganda as destined for Kenya, 181,718 cu.ft. valued at £37,144 were imported, compared with 282,981 cu.ft. valued at £59,929 in 1926.

The total cash revenue collected by the Forest Department was £42,101, an increase of £5,163 over he figure for 1926, and the total expenditure was £32,751, an increase of £2,896 on 1926 expenditure.

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CLAN FISHERIES.

It is knownthat a great variety of fish is prevalent in the sea waters on the coast of Kenya. Some species are caught in large numbers by the primitive methods at present in vogue.

At present about 40,000 lbs. of fish, valued at £3,900, are caught. There are 212 boats, 442 canoes, 175 fish traps, and 1,755 persons employed in fishing.

The potentialities will be further investigated in 1928, when arrangements for a preliminary survey of the sea fisheries have been concluded.

A very considerable fishing industry is also carried on along the shores of Lake Victoria both by Africas and mutane and in nevertias: the bake chare locations the matives depend only largely on fish for their food owing to the uncertainty of the rains.

The methods employed by the natives are very varied and include drag nets, weirs, traps, harpoons, long lines and to a very small extent fishing rods.

Most of the fish caught by the natives is not enten from but dried and large quantities are carried up by those dwelling on the take shore to markets in the hinterland and exchanged there for grain.

More modern methods of fishing by means of imported d note are employed by incians at various fishing stations in the Kavirondo Gulf.

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More modern methods of fishing by means of imported d nots are employed by incians at various fishing stations in the Kavirondo Gulf.

-There-

There are three Indian fishing villages in the calf, at Seme, Asembo and Nenga. The last is only three miles south of Kisumu and is the only one near enough to supply fish for the Nairobi merket.

All persons fishing for sale or barter are required to register as yearly. The fee is Sha. 300/-per annum for persons other than natives of Africa.

As it was feared that the fishing industry was declining it was decided to bring in an expert to make a survey of the Lake and in September, 1927, Mr. whomeel Graham of the same Fishery Department arrived and was still investigating the problem at the end of the year, assisted by Capt. R.E. Dent, of the Game Department, and Mr. E.B. Worthington.

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# Cato + THADY AND RECONOMIES

#### OMNERAL.

Larya an aganda being one againstrative unit for purposes of trates, complete traces of trade between the territories exists. For this reason and on account of the very intigate trace relations of the two countries, a detailed examination of the external trade of Lanya alone is a matter of considerable difficulty, particularly in view of the fact that virtually the whole of the imports and experts of both rependencies pass through sombass, the principal port in Lanya. In addition, produce originating in Tanganyika Torritory amounting in value to 1561,615 was transported through tanya and shipped at Mondagas during the year.

Since let January, 1923, the company novement, without the imposition of duty in the country of concumu tion, of goods the growth, produce or manufacture of Kenya Uganda or Tanganyika Torritory has been allowed. Following co-ordination of the Cuntoms laws of the three territories, barriers to inter-territorial trade have been further lowered by a tripartite agreement permitting the free interchange of imported wools, the customs outy involved being organited to the consuming territory by inter-departmental entry. The acvantages to trade consequent upon this agreement have already been amply demonstrated as spart from obvicting the necessity for double payment of duty, wanted wen merchants are now emplied freely to transfer their stocks to meet semponal requirements in any of the In this manner the congers of three territorics.

- over-stocking

over-stocking in a particular area are remared cinesderably less serious and the shole basis of tradity in imported goods in lastern Africa is improved adcordingly

The net amount of duty collected in Kanya and Uganda on Schalf of Tanganyika Territory from the 1st August, the date of inception of the new agreement, to Dedember 31st, 1927, amounted to £33,933, a mum of £2,869 being creaited by the Tanganyika Territory Government to the Governments of kenya and Uganda in respect of traffic in the reverse direction during the same period.

The Customs tariff remained unaltered during the year under review, the net field from Customs duties being £1,176,077 as compared with £1,150,593 call atod during 1925. Of this total amount £228,091 accound to Konya in 1927 as against £757,657 in the previous year.

Trading conditions in Kenya and Uganda during 1927 were unfavourable owing to the decreased purchaoing power of the native population, due in a large degree to the disappointing yield from the 1926/7 In the early part of the year tho ootson Grop. position occasioned some anxiety but despite severe losses to merchants engaged in the untive trade and particularly to importors allowing long orealt terms, the markets as as abole are have proved surprisingly resilient and a gradual recovery attended by absorption of accumulated stocks has taken place. This process and industrial assisted by the extension of the "Free trade aren't thich now includes Tanganying Territory and at the close of the year stocks of imported good on hand in Lenya and Ugenda were relatively small.

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The Customs tariff remained unaltered during the year under review, the net field from Customs duties being £1,176,077 as compared with £1,160,593 collected during 1926. Of this tall amount £228,091 accrued to Konya in 1927 as against £797,657 in the previous year.

Trading conditions in kenys and Uganda during 1927 were unfavourable owing to the decreased purchacing power of the native population, due in a large degree to the disappointing yield from the 1926/7 In the early part of the year the uottin arap. position occasioned some anxiety but despite severe losses to merchants engaged in the untive trade and particularly to importers allowing long oredit terms, the markets as a shole are have proved surprisingly resilient and a gradual pecovery attended by absorption of accumulated stocks has taken place. This process and undoubtedly assisted by the extension of the "Free trade dream ship now includes Tanganyian Territory and at the close of the raise stooks of imported good on hand in Kenya and Uganda were relatively small.

the rapid development of the peritories, not only as regards the area being brought under cultivation but also in connection with local handling and transportation, trading and marketing afford reasonable anticipation that if crop conditions are not definitely unfavourable, a marked increase in the external trade of the territories will be recorded.

The total volume of import, export and reexport trade including importations on Government
account, specie and transit and transhipment traffic
was valued at £16,334,190, as compared with £17,208,463
in 1926, a decrease of 5 per cents. Of this total.
Goods imported and cleared for home consumption
represented £7,697,180 as against £7,440,549 in 1926, an
increase of £256,531, or 3.35. The value of comestic
produce of the two territories exported during the year
was £5,397,216, as against £6,010,386 in 1926, a decrease
of £613,170; this contraction is more than accounted
for by the fall of £1,364,372 in the value of cotton
exported.

As regards the distribution of foreign trade between Kenya and Uganda respectively, a close analysis above that foreign trade goods imported into Kunya Uganda and cleared for home consumption in that territory amounted in value to £1,819,961 as compared with total clearences for home consumption in both territories of £7,697,180. The value of domestic produce originating in Kenya experted during the year was £3,086,916, indicating a very entisfactory increase of £672,575 over the value of Kenya experts in 1526,

-Imnorte-

Se far as the immediate future is concerned, the rapid development of the territories, not only as regards the area being brought under cultivation but also in connection with local handling and transportation, trading and marketing afford reasonable anticipation that if crop conditions are not definitely unfavourable, a marked increase in the external trade of the territories will be recorded.

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Importo.

### clar IMPORTS.

Of the total value of trade imports, the pritish ampire supplied 63.915 (Great Britain 38.34); and British Possessions 25.57) as compared with 67.73 in 1926 (Great Britain 37.12) and British Possessions 30.61). The decrease in the percentage value of goods originating in British Possessions is accounted for in part by a contraction in the value of goods imported from Tenganyika Territory for ultimate shipment overpeas.

Trace in goods originating in the United States of America and depen appears to have been stimulated by the insugaration of direct Standards services between these countries and dombnon.

The following is a sugmary of the date therefore the principal sources of supply, values in respect of the year 1920 being given in brackets:

GREAT BALTAIN: Cut ton pièce goods 2225,608
(£319,167), Hachinory £223,999 (£205,405), Hotor
Vehicles and Bicycles £128,806 (£195,234), Galvanised
Iron £126,115 (£119,090), Tobacco end Ligarettès
£108,366 (£92,010), Provisions £101,229 (£97,353),
Wings and Spirits £81,524 (£93,194), Gament £79,440
(£44,470), Wedring Apparel, etc., £62,121 (£67,637),
and Tyres and Tubus £53,764 (£49,515).

NDIAC Jute Bage and Sacks f159,541 (2281,895); Cotton Piece Goods f125,608 (£133,123), Rice 178,459 (£73,214), When then I and Flour £58,196 (£157,929) and Ten £49,910 (£54,695).

-Canada-

# clas IMPUNTS.

British impire supplied 63.915 (Great Britain 38.34); and British Possessions 25.37() as compared with 67.73% in 1926 (Great Britain 37.12) and British Possessions 30.61(). The decrease in the percentage value of goods originating in British Possessions is accounted for in part by a contraction in the value of goods imported from Tanganyika Territory for ultimate shipment overceas.

Trace in goods originating in the United States of America and Japan appears to have been stimulated by the insugaration of direct Standard services between those countries and Ecobaca.

from the principal sources of supply, values in respect of the year 1920 being given in brackets:

GREAT BRITAIN: Cotton pièce goods £225,608 (£319,167), Hachinery £223,999 (£206,405), Hater Vehicles and Bicycles £128,806 (£195,234), Galvanised Iron £126,115 (£119,090), Tobacco and Cigarettes £108,366 (£92,010), Provisions £101,229 (£97,353), Wines and Spirits £81,824 (£93,194), Gament £79,440 (£44,470), Wedring Apparel, etc., £62,121 (£67,637), and Tyres and Tubus £53,767 (£49,515).

DDIAC Jute Bags and Sacks f159,541 (£231,895)
Cotton Piece Goods f125,608 (£133,123), Rice £78,458
(£73,214), Wheat meal and Flour £58,196 (£57,929) and
Ten £49,910 (£54,635).

-Canada-

CANADA: Motor Venicles 119,887 (£53,676).

UNITED 2015 06 18810A: Motor Venicles

£275,178 (£301,920) and Cotton piece goods 276,737
(£52,923).

(203,616), Blankets 2110,673 (2107,827), and Tobroco, etc., 273,813 (296,172).

FAPAN: Cotton piece goods £245,783

cotton piece goes of all descriptions amounted to 21.124,113, the total amount of duty collected thereon being £231,800 or 19.867 of total not duty collections. Transfers to Uganan were valued at £506,057. Imports during the year shown mail increase, the average landed value per yard of imported cotton piece goods declining from 7.5d. in 1926 to 6.2d. in 1927. Blankets also shown continued decrease in value from 2.8.96 to 1/11.25.

of supplying the better qualities of cotton piece goods, follows providing the bulk of imported cotton blancats, whilst unblouched cotton piggs goods are supplied principally by Japan out the United States of America.

~ Fehicles-

CANADAC Motor Venicles 1119,887 (£53,676). UNITED STAT .. OF AMERICA . Motor Venigles 2275,178 (£301,920) and Cotton piece goods 278,737 (£52,923).

Aud-Alle Cotton piece goods 2131,002 (£103,616), Blankets £110,673 (£107,827), and Tobacco, èto., £73,813 (£96,172).

HAPANI- Cottan piece goods £245,783 (£241,369).

COTTON PIROS GOURS The value of trade imports of cotton piece g ous of all acscriptions amounted to £1,124,113, the total amount of auty collected thereon being £231,800 or 19.86# of total not outy collections. Transfers to Uganon were valued at £506,057. Importo during the year show a small & organs, the avorage landed value per yard of imported cotton piece goods declining from 7.5d. in 1926 to 6.2d. in 1927. Blanketo niso show a continued decrease in value from 2/2.96 to 1/11.25.

Great Britain continues to be the main source of supplyiof the better qualities is setten place goods, Holland providing the bulk of imported cotton biansets, while unblouched cotton piece goods are supplied principally by Japan and the United States of America.

-Vehi ol es-

1.288 no tor lorries and tractors of a value of
1.288 no tor lorries and tractors of a value of
1.256 555 were imported during the year, both classes
256 555 were imported during the year, both classes
256 555 were imported during the year, both classes
256 555 were imported during the year of these Great Britain
256 policy dark and 86 motor lorries and tractors, canada being the source of 501 motor cars and
256 to seme number of lorries and tractors. The source of
256 555 were imported to the same extent as in praytous
256 555 were imported to the same extent as in praytous
257 years.

The number of imported motor cycles decreased from 602 valued at £25,377 in 1926 to 493 valued at £20,603 in 1927. A very large share of the motor cycle trade is in the hands of British Manufacturers.

laportations of bioycles showed a further lar e decrease, 4,652 being imported in 1927 as against 11,529 in 1926 and 23,938 in 1925. The centraction of this market is due to the diminished purchasing power of the native population and as bioycles for natives are still on the borderline separating essentials from luxuries, the volume of trade in this article familiahes an accurate indication of the relative prosperity of the native population. Of the total number imported, 3,133 bioycles valued at 122,497 were cleared for consumption in Uganda. Great Britain continues to hold a commanding philition in this trade, supplying 4,724 bicycles out of the total number of 4,852 bicycles imported.

-Connequent-

To mar 70

1.223 notor largies and tractors of a value of 1.223 notor largies and tractors of a value of 1.255,565 were imported during the year, both classes showing satisfactory increases. Of these Great Britain supplied 275 notor cars and 86 motor lorries and tractors, canada boiling the source of 501 motor cars and tractors and tractors. The equited States of America continues to be the main source of supply shrough not to the same extent as in praylous years.

The number of imported motor cycles decreased from 602 valued at £25,377 in 1926 to 493 valued at £20,603 in 1927. A very large share of the motor cycle trade is in the hands of British Manufacturers.

Importations of bicycles choses a further large decrease, 4,852 being imported in 1927 as against 11,629 in 1926 and 23,938 in 1925. The contraction of this market is due to the diminishes purchasing power of the native population and as bicycles for native use are still on the borderline separating essentials from lumnies, the volume of trade in this article famishes an accurate indication of the relative prosperity of the native population. Of the total number imported, 3,133 bicycles valued at 123,497 were cleared for concumption in Uganda. Great Britain continues to hold a commencing position in this trade, supplying 4,724 bicycles out of the total number of 4,852 bicycles imported.

-Concequent-

consequent upon the rapid development of motor transport and the extension of medianical ploughing etc., large increases in the quantities and values of imported fuel oil, petrol and kerosine were recorded during the year under review.

Smill View

Notwithstending local activities the trade statistics show increased importations of rice, wheat, meal and flour, ale, beer and stout and timber, but a satisfactory indication of local progress in sugar and soap production is reflected in large decreases in importations of these commodities.

# JOHN AR-EXPORTS TRANSIT AND THANSALPHINT.

The entrepot trade of membasa (including transit and transhipment traffic) is of increasing importance an apart from the shipping and transport facilities available, the geographical situation in relation to neighbouring territories is favourable to the holdin of stocks of all varieties of goods either in bond or duty paid, for sale as opportunity offers in the markets of mancibar, Tanganyika Territory, Italian East Africa, and the helpian Congo. The following are comparative figures for the years 1920 and 1927:-

	1926.	1927.
Re-Exports,	A,591,671.	£1,555,502.
Transit,	120,861.	143,538.
Transhipment,	171,624,	200,723.

<sup>-</sup>Exports-

consequent upon the rapid development of motor trensport and the extension of mechanical ploughing etc., large increases in the quantities and values of imported fuel oil, petrol and kerosine were recorded during the year under review.

Notwithstending local activities the trade statistics show increased importations of rice, wheat, meal and flour, ale, beer and stout and timber, but a satisfactory indication of local progress in sugar and soap production is reflected in large decreases in importations of these commodities.

# JAL ALEXPORTS, TRANSIT AND THANGILLES AT.

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Transit,	120,861.	143,538.
Transmipment,	171,624,	200,723.

<sup>-</sup>Exporte-

Clai EXPOSTS.

The domestic exports of kenya and Uganda are almost entirely agricultural. Adverse climatic and marketing conditions resulted in a fall of £1,364,372 in the value of raw cotton exported, shipments in 1927 amounting to £1,672,568 as compared with £3,056,948 in 1926 and £4,694,335 in 1925. This factor tends to obscure the position so far as development of the export trade in other descatic products is concerned, as, excluding the value of raw cotton experted, the comestic exports of kenya and Uganos increased in value from £2,953,446 in 1926 to £3,704,646 in 1927.

A large proportion of local produce exported is shipped to empire markets, 70.6% of the value being sent a destinations in the British empire as compared with 75.7% in 1926. A considerable increase has taken place in shipments to Japan, 11.2% of the total description exports being sent to that country as compared with 2.1% in 1925 and 7.8% in 1926, this being largely use to the inauguration of direct Steamship carriers between Japan and Mombase.

The following is a summary of the principal commodities experted to the most important marketsx, relative figures in regard to 1926 being given in brackets:-

Colfoe fl. 115.482 (1723,797), United fight flow and for flow (18208,196), Kaine 1262,277 (1110,342), Cotton Seed 1163,149 (1177,372), Mines and Skine 1142,654 (1131,130), and Mubber 1280,660 (1135,254).

-India-

The domestic exports of kenys and Ugenda are almost entirely agricultural. Adverse climatic and marketing conditions resulted in a fall of £1,364,372 in the value of raw cotten exported, shipments in 1927 amounting to £1,692,560 as compared with £3,056,945 in 1926 and £4,694,339 in 1925. This factor tends to obscure the position so far as development of the export trade in other desestic products is concerned, as, excluding the value of raw cotton experted, the comestic exports of kenys and Ugence increased in value from £2,953,446 in 1926 to £3,704,648 in 1927.

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The following is a summary of the principal commodities exported to the most important marketsx, relative figures in regard to 1925 being given in brackets:-

Cotton 2448,769 (21,943,156), Sical Pibre and You 2192,438 (2208,196), Maire 2262,277 (2110,342), Cotton Seed 2163,149 (2177,372), Mices and Skine 2142,554 (2131,130), and Subbor 280,560 (2136,254).

-India-

and Carbonate of Soda 221, 275 (£12,416).

AND TANGANIKA TANGITORY - Unico Meal and Figure 233,289 (£33,038), Sugar 248,514 (£30,711).

on Life WHION OF SOUTH APRICATE COTTEN \$54,470 (644,892).

Ourbonate of Sode £216,972 (£65,928).

(£227,794) Maize £80,123 (£72,668) and Hides and Skins £60,759 (£13,134).

Pibre and Tow 234,706 (£26,090) and Hides and Skine £18.799 (£9.209).

2017 U. The value of the dected Educated full from 23,056,940 in 1926 to al. 692,558 during the year under review, these figures representing 724,699 and 527,481 centals respectively, the average declared value per contal being \$24.45 in 1926 and 13,422 in 1927. With the exception of 570 centals, the whole quantity experted originated in Uganda. The expert of cotton seed amounted to 29,502 tens as compared with 35,365 tens in 1928.

copper - A marked increase in the quantity and value of coffee exported was recorded in 1927, 253,319 cuts. valued at £1,310,701 being shipped as compared with 174,131 cuts. valued at £895,080 exported in the previous year or an increase of 89,188 cuts, in quantity and £415,621 in value. Of the total quantity shipped 43,514 cuts, originated in ganda.

-Coffee-

and Carbona to of Sode 22, 275 (£12,416).

02 1) TANGANYIKA PENGIFONIK Unice Meal and Plane 123, 289 (233, 068), Sagar 288, 614 (230, 711):

on 17 MHION OF SHITH APPLICATE Coffee 251, 470

OA THE DIFFERENCE OF SOUTH APPLICATE COTTEN 2514,470 (444,892).

Out if JAPAN: Cotton £380,058 (£395,451) and Carbonate of Soda £215,972 (£65,928).

od hit BELGIUM Sient Fibre and Tow 2173,449 (2227,794) Enize £80,123 (£72,668) and Hides and Skins £60,759 (£13,134).

Fibre and Tov £34,706 (£26,090) and Hides and Skine £18,739 (£9,209).

COTAIN—The value of ray often experted \$41 from \$2,056,940 in 1926 to al.690.558 during the year under review, those figures representing 724,699 and 527,491 qentals respectively, the average declared value per cental being \$4.4.5 in 1926 and £3.4.2 in 1927. With the exception of 570 centals, the whole quantity experted originated in Uganua. The expert of gotton seed amounted to 29,500 tons as compared with 35,368 tons in 1926.

coppess - A marked increase in the quantity and volde of coffee experted was recorded in 1927, 253,319 cwts. veluci at £1,310,701 being shipped as compared with 174,131 cwts. valued at £395,080 experted in the previous year or an increase of 69,188 cwts, in quantity and fall cold in value. Of the total quantity shipped 13,514 cwts, originated in iganda.

BALLOR Exports, originating sholly in Lenya, amounted to almost twige the quantity shipped during 1926, the quantity experted being 1,787,665 outs. valued at 2505.693 as compared with 929.178 owte. valued at 2280.596 shipped during the previous year. Great Britain was the principal market followed by Belgium, Germany, Italian East Africa one France in the order named.

SISAL INLEGING SISAL PURE Also a purely Kenya on the hors on increase in the cuantity experted but a decrease in value, the everage declared f.o.b. value falling from £38.16.5 per ton in 1926 to £29.12.5 in 1927, as a regult of the decline in overseas market The quantity exported was 15,889 tons as compared with 14,928 tons shipped in 1926. principal markets were Great Britain and Balgium.

HI SS AND SKINS - Show a satisfactory increased in exports, 77,453 owtd. values at 1262,637 being shipped in 1927 as against 59,270 cott. valued at 1207.781 exported ouring the previous year. Great Britain was the principal market for hides, the

-united-

Coffee is now shipped direct to some thirty countries, Great Britain being by for the largest market receiving in 1927 from Konya, and Uganda, coffee to the value of \$1,228,050.

Exports, originating wholly in conya, amounted to almost twice the quantity shipped during 1925, the quantity exported being 1,787,665 outs, valued at £505,693 as compared with 929,178 outs, valued at £280,596 shipped during the previous year. Great Britain was the principal mar et follosed by Belgium, Germany, Italian East Africa and France in the order named.

SEAL INCLUMING SISAL TOWN Also a purely kenya suport, shows an increase in to quantity exported but a decrease in value, the average declared f.c.b. value falling from £38.16.5 per ton in 1920 to 229.12.3. in 1927, as a result of the decline in overseas market prices. The quantity exported was 15,839 tons as despared with 14,928 tons shipped in 1926. The principal markets were Great Britain and Belgium.

exports, 77,453 cwts. valued at 1262,637 being shipped in 1927 as against 59,270 cwts. valued at 1260,781 exported curing the previous year. Great Britain was the principal market for himse, the

and of the

United States of America being the most important destination for skins.

CARROHATE AF ADDAL. Experts of carbanate of coda obtained from natural deposits at lake degadi amounted to 56,676 tone valued at \$263,129 as compared with 19,427 tone valued at \$27,426 chipped in 1926. Of the total 46,499 tone valued at \$235,972 were consigned to Japan.

Satisfactory impresses are also recorded under sheat weel and flow and refined sugar consigned chiefly to the markets of neighbouring territories, will a decreases are skewn in exports of cedar word, so pre and ground-mats.

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CARRONALE AF NOBLE Experts of carbonate of code obtained from natural deposits at take Magadi amounted to 56,675 tone valued at 283,129 as compared with 19,427 tone valued at 287,426 shipped in 1926. Of the total 46,499 tone valued at 235,972 were consigned to Japan.

Satisfactory igareason are also recorded under short meel and flour and refined sugar consigned chiefly to the markets of neighbouring territories, whils t decreases are about in exports of cedar moch, copies and ground-mats.

# Cato / SOMBHIGATIONS.

### f, doi Shipping.

During 1927 the Fort of Rombana was served by seven regular lines of steamers from Europe, i.e., the Union Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., the British India Steam Ravigation Co., Ltd., the Messageries Maritimes, the Compagnia Italiana Transatlantice, the Clan Ellerman and servicen Line, the colland - Sast Africa Line, and the Doutsche Cst-Afrika inc. The Saka Choose Maisha Line inaugurated a service with Japan, the Ellerman and Bucknall Line maintained a service with America, and calls were mode by hippon Yuson, Keisma, and by Dr. Ish and Korwegian Lines. Beveral mise-sellaneous oil and coal stomers aise arged cargoes at the port.

forthightly service between Bombay and Durban, calling both ways at sombasa, has been maintained by the British India Steam Marigation to ... Ltd., and castal services by this Line, by the African mariage .o., and by mesors Cowanjee Dirichay and Bros steamers ... have been fairly, regular.

The total steam tonnago (mercaptile) entored in the rotectorate parts during the year amounted to 1,742,006 tone and paper onted by 66% steamers. There figures show in increase of 262,960 tone and 58 steamers is compared with the figures for the provious year. The total toppage of sailing vessels

## Calo / DOMENHI DATIONS.

#### f, dot Shipping.

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fortnightly service between Bombay and Durban, colling both ways at Rombana, mas been maintained by the British india Steum Mavigation of Ltd., and constal services by this Line, by the African marrage of, and by Resers Cowanjee Dirighaw and Gros steamers have been fairly regular.

The total steam tennage (mercantile) entered in the retesterate parts during the year amounted to 1,742,006 tens not, represented by 66% steamers. These figures shown increase of 262,966 tens and 58 steamers as compared with the figures for the previous year. The total tennage of sailing vessels

vesselv. The fotegrorate world during 1927 was 66.828 tone, represented by 3.299 vesselv. These figures show a decrease of 230, reasels and 5.696 tons as compared with the previous year.

The figures for nombasa were 593 attenders, of 1,703,896 tons not, against 522 steemers of 1,444320 tons not in 1926, an increase of 71 steemers and 259,676 tons. The tennage of sailing vessels amounted to 30,495 tons, represented by 1,405 vessels, a decrease of 4,129 tons and 132 vessels as compared with 1926.

Approximately 693,000 term shipping tens of cargo (369,765 tons inward and.
323,36 tons cutomed) were conit with at the port of combana, and 42,616 yearengers passed through the fort during 1927. The largest vessel to enter the fort of membana and borth alongsize the despender quey at Kilindini Harbour during 1927 gas the Franconia", of 20,175 tons green register, with 400 passengers on board who were on a world cruise.

urgently requiring to ac occupant been brought into and taken out of Allindini herhour after dark. recess have been placed under which, during 1928, the whole of the lighting of the Port (part acetylene gas and part plattricity) will be completely modernized.

gkaning to

retections represented by 3,299 vessels. These figures show a decrease of 230, results and 9,696 tons as compared with the previous year.

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323,035 tens cutward) w. s wealt with attack port of Mombasa, and 42,616 passengers passed through the fort during 1927. The largest vessel to enter the fort of Mombasa and borth alongsize the deep-water quey at Kilindini Harbour during 1,27 was the Franconia", of 20,175 tens gross register, with 400 passengers on board was work cruise.

urgently requiring to no quarter been brought into and taken out of filindini narbour after dark. Indeed have been praced under which, during 1928, the whole of the lighting of the port (part acetylene gas and part classificity) will be completely moderning.

nd harbours on the coast of Konya was vested in the ligh Commissioner for Transport, and a system was introduced whereby the management was placed inder the Conoral Manager of Reilways and Marbours. A temporary Marbour Advisory Board was set up to advise the ligh Commissioner on the 22nd August, 1927.

since the let July, 1927, the whole of the shore handling and lighterage of cargo at the fort of Hombasa has been performed by contractors under seton year agreement. On the let July, also, the sater-front and transit shoa at Ebaraki. formorly worked by a private company, were absorbed into the Eilindini arbour area, and the pertion of the Ebaraki water-front south of the transit shed is now being developed for landing, atacking, and railing coal. On the let Beember, 1927, the contractors also undertook the work of loading and unloading railway trucks within the filindini Harbour area.

The year 1927 was the first complete year during which bertes Nos. I and 2 of the new deep wher quays at linding farbour words in Sull and. Shipping came longside froily, and the need for more accommodation is go apparent that there can be no doubt that when that we add to a

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since the 1st July, 1927, the whole of the shore handling and lighterage of cargo at the Fort of Mombasa has been performed by contractors under a tenformal egreciant. On the 1st July, also, the sater-front and transit shed at Mbaraki, formerly worked by a private company, were absorbed into the Milindini arbour area, and the portion of the Mbaraki water-front south of the transit end is now being developed for landing, atacking, and railing coal. On the 1st movember, 1927, the contractors also undertook the work of loading and unloading railway trucks within the Milindini Harbour area.

rac year 1927 was the first complete year during which berges see. I and 2 of the new deep water quays at llinding tame farbour words in full was. Shipping came alongside freely, and the need for more accommodation is ac apparent that there can be no doubt that when the there addition

Total Account to the second

berthe now under construction are completed they will be fully accupied.

Berth No. 3 of the new Kilindini harbour extension, complete with transit shed, quay and shed electric cranes, rail tracks and reads, is expected to be ready for use before the end of 1928. Earth No. 4 should be ready before the end of 1929.

Luring 1927 the carning at the ortandry mounted to 131,360, and the ordinary working expenditure to 268,667. Interest and redemption charges total 2126,160 and depreciation is assessed at 210,023. The loss on port sorking, after taking all these configuration degrees.

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Borth No. 3 of the new Kilindini
Marboar extension, complete with transit

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for use before the end of 1925. Earth No.
4 should be ready before the one of 1929.

amounted to 1131, 560, and the ordinary working expenditure to £68,687. Interest and redemption charges total £126,160 and depreciation is assessed at £10,025. The loss on port working, after taking all those charges into account, the interestory £73,816 during 1,27.

# MAILWAYE.

The inter-colonial Advisory 3 and il neld five meetings during 1927; three in Yenya and two in Eganda:

. rnings for the year to respect of a livey dervices a opent from arbows. Services) countra to #2,126,043 and the r ilway working expenditure to £1,150,786. the surplus receipts over working expenditure being £975,257 After : llewing for contributions to renowals fusas, interest unarges, etc., the net surplus of this excess transferred to betterment funds, etc., amounted to 1401,906. Omparison wit the fig. as for the previous years slows that the filway earnings for 1927 - re £67,333 or 1.27 per cent in elease 1 the earnings for 1926, and \$132,534 or 6.61 or cent in excess of those for 1920. To against these increases in easnings, the ordinary sorking expenditure for the year 1927, notwithstanding an inera se of 16.47 per cent in the tonnage corried, was reduced in comparison with 1926 by with per fant. The percentage ratio of ordinary working appenditure bo earnings was 54.13 per cont in 1927, as against 59.11 per cent in 1926 nd 87.21 per cent in 1932.

this traffic amounted to 087,075 tune, as compared with £1.634,700 and £41,775 tone

The same of the sa

# LE BALLANE.

The Inter-Colonial Advisory of most roll five meetings during 1927; three in Yenya and two in Aganda:

.. rnings for the year in respect of dilung services a opent from arbour Services) loant a to 72,126,043 and the r ilway working expensiture to \$1,150.786. the surplus receipts ever working extenditure being 2975, 257 After llowing for contributions to renewals fuers, interest unarges, etc., the net surplus of this excess transferred to bette, mant funds, obc., amounted to act, 906. om.a. aon wit the figures for to previous lear 8 ows that the filway earnings for 1927 to \$67,333 or 2.27 per cent to accoss 1 the earnings for 1:26, and \$132,534 or 6.6 or cent in excess of those for 192. .s against these increases in carnings, the ordinary working ex, enditure for the jear 1927, noteithstand ing an incre se of 18.47 per cent in toe tonnage carried, was requeed in comparison with 1926 by 5.42 per cont. Inc percentage ratio of ordinary norting expenditure to earnings was 54.13 per ceas in 1927, as against 59.11 per cent in 1928 na 87.21 per cent in 1982.

no carriage of public foods provided a revenue of \$1,737,852 and the tonnage of this traffic amounted to \$37,076 tons; as compared with £1,634,700 and 541,775 tons

during the previous year. The revenue derived from passenger traffic also showed an increase over that for 1926, viz. In 1927, 1,065,225 passengers contributed a revenue of \$256,326 as against 991,753 passengers and \$256,918 in 1926.

Africans continued to use the railway in increasing numbers and greater use is being made of week-end and excursion tickets. The facilities in connection with attemer call excursions have been extended. It is not now a condition that the passenger must arrive at and depart from comband by the same ship and it is hoped that this modification of the regulations governing the large of these excursion tickets will induce more travellers to make the journey up country.

The tennage carried by Lake attemer corvices showed a decrease from 193,049 tens in 1928 to 168,094 tens in 1927. This sheinkage was an expected result of the opening of the through railory to Uganda.

The total tonnage carried by the usindi ort - Bubriche motor service was. 7,469 tons in 1927 as compared with 7,500 tons in 1926.

The supply of fuel was satisfactory throughout the years than following digures above the consumption of could wook and oil during 1927 and 1926:

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1527. July 1926.

Tona. Tana.

Tonal 35,295. 40,989.

Wood 110,301. 91,282.

with 80 lb. material between the Coast and heirobi took place during the year. This work is to be resumed in 1928 and is expended to reach heirobi by, the middle of 1929.

considerable progress has been made with ballacting from the const to making and contracts have been entered into for balls ting the makinds - iroti contide. The permanent way above Hairobi man been maintained in a reasonable condition throughout.

The work of abrengthening bridges and culverte to carry heavier engines was completed by the end of the year

at Nairobi was begun early in 1927 and by the end of the year the walls and reached first floor lovely.

ne core of balliding a now combined railwa, and road causedly and bridge between fombase tel nd and the mainland was begun in June, 1.27. The estimated cost of the causeway is £77,000. With the exception of a small contract for the supply of coral the whole of the sork is being carried out

1927. 47 1926.

Tona. 1989.

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Coal 5,989.

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departmentally. The dealen provides for an earth department, protected by corsi pitching for a 25 ft. read and a 14 ft. railway with a bridge of five spans of 54 ft. each. The bridge is being founded on 12 ft. dismeter concrete cylinders, sunk to a solid foundetion.

The total route mileage of open lines on the 3lst December, 1:27, was as follows:

	Kilaa,
Main Line (Jombasa to Broderick Falls, via Sakuru)	628.
Kisuma Branen (Nakura to Risuma)	131.
Byori Branon Mairobi to Maro Moz	n 127.
Busopa Branch	61.
Ragadi Branch	oi.
vort Bell - Kapale Line	å.
Jolai Branch	27.
ditals Branch	41.
Kaho Branca	22.
Total open mileage	LARSAL

The total track mileage, including loops and industrial staings, amounted to 1,357 miles. The route alleage covered by Lake services is 3,243.

n the inike-kyeri brance, the cection from agana to hyeri (32 miles) was completed and handed over for open line working on the 15th key, 1927. This implies by his from the open against ground and against ground ground against ground ground against gro

departmentally. The design provides for an earth dougevay, protected by corsi pitching for a 25 ft road and a 14 ft. railway with a bridge of five spans of 54 ft. each. The bridge is being founded on 12 ft. dismeter concrete cylinders, sunk to a solid foundation.

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kaho Branca	26.
Total open miluage	1.204.

The total track mileage, including loops and industrial sidings, amounted to 1,357 miles. The route mileage covered by Lake services is 3,243.

n the links-Kyeri brance, the section from agains to kyeri (32 miles was completed and handed over for open line working on the 15th May, 1927. This hill scatten clinds 2,000 feet in fifteen white by the trooping of 3 persont grates.

It was built at a cont of £134,830 or approximately £4,214 per mile

ø

The extension of the Myeri dranch from Ryeri to Maré here was bejun in January, 1.27, and handed ever to open lines on the lat Movember, 1927. The cost of this section of 16 miles worked out to 12,055 per mile.

extension, i.e., Turbo to roderick fells, a distance of 30 miles, was hinded ever to open lines on the let Jul, 1927. The second section from proderick salls to Mbulamuti, concleting the extension, was a aded ever at the baginning of 1928. The total length of the whole extension from earbo to Mbulamuti is 194.5 miles.

Construction of the branes line to abali and Soroti was begin in 1927. When completed this branes will be \$8.5 miles in long to

The construction of a branc. line from 11,11 to common a sile was authorised in December, 1927. It is noted to exve the line completed early in 1929. And ength of the branch will be 46.5 miles.

Ine survey of the proposed worth virondo Branch from issum to tale was completed early in 1927. The construction of this line, 35 miles in leastly, was been in 1928.

Legar BOADS.

The public road system of the Colony and Protectorate now comprises about 2,578 miles of main road and 6,247 miles of road of less importance, most of which are more tracks, though quite passable for whoeled yehicles except during neavy rain. total expenditure of a sagital nature the road system during the year was £39,209 of which the sum of £15,140 was expended on the reconstruction of a township of the remainder on country roads. Of the total cum. 219,848 was provided from loan and 2.9,061 from rovenue. In addition, the eum of 887, 384 was expended on the maintennce and improvement of existing roads and bridges and partly on the extension of the road system.

the more important towns and certain main country roads leading into them, the wearing surface of the public roads is the natural earth of the locality. Traduct improvement is taking place by forming and draining the more important earth roads and by special treatment of portions unice become marshy in west weather, so that most of them are passable important and the wholes we discuss the difficulty - except on eccasional days during exceptional rain. In the minor roads

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Road work in the settled areas is now largely carried out by contract, partly by professional contractors, and partly by local residents. The road-making and transport plant of the Public works department was added to considerably during the year. This necessitated an increase of the European personnal for the control and operation of the plant, but enabled a considerable reduction in the native labour force to be made below what would otherwise are book required.

The extension of the renon mailway system of the Colony during the last few ears rendered it possible to take stops to establish the main roads from producing arose to railway stations on their personant lignments in licular of the pioneer tracks of the past with cortainty that funds would not be wasted on personant works on temporary road lignments. Luch road survey work was done during the year out of the sum of £25,000 provided under loan for the purpose.

little can be done except to keep the bridges and culverts repaired and to real wit wasn-aways.

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#### PORTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The revised scheme for the amalgamation of the rostal and Telegraph Services of Johns and Ug and has now been in operation for three years. The senome has worked with great emottly ness and the results obtained demanstrate that unification of control of conditions the unification of control of conditions the character in adjoining territories presoned to practical difficulty and that such unification can be effected without loss of efficiency and with distinct financial benefit to the territories concerned, side by side with public convenience and the analysis of services of services.

The financial results of the year's working were salisfactory and reflect a stoady oxpansion of the Department's activities, articularly in conya. The dash revenue the combined services amounted to \$209,487, and the recurrent expenditure to \$154,268, Those figures represent an increase of 9.7 per cont and 6.8 per cent respectively over the revious care The total capital expendi ture was 112,339 as against \$13,104 in 1926. The figures for Kenya soparately are: revenue, 2165,100; recurrent expenditure, \$112,506, representing increases of 11.3 perment and 7.7 per cont respectively over the proceeding year to the value of free corrieds rendered by and to the Post Office very marry balance, the Kenya figures char that the

### C PORTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

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The revised schome for the amalgamation of the restal and Telegraph Services of Active and Ug and has now been in operation for t ree years. The schome has worked with great smoothings and the results obtained demanstrate that under reasonably favourable conditions the unification of control of services of this character in adjoining territories presents no practical difficulty and that such unification can be effected without loss of efficiency and wit distinct financial benefit to the territories concerned, side by side wit public convenience and the independence of cach territory in regard to development or extension of services.

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Department contributed a net sum of approximately £52,500 to the general revenue of the Colony: but it must not be evertooked that in this figure no account is taken of interest and depreciation on capital sunk in telegraph and telephone lines and plant (approximately £200,000), or pension commitments.

here was a noticeable increase, lmost entirely confined to Menya, in the value of mency orders issued for payment abroad. Altogether £275,383 was remitted overseas, as compared with £244,761 in 1926. If the former amount £240,595 or 87.4 per cent was remitted to make the amount remitted to have totalled £175,059.

The total volume of mail matter dealt with (excluding parcels 190,000) amounted to 13,284,000 items, of which 10,891,000 were dealt with in kenya. These figures represent in increase over the previous yer of 16 per cent in Ecnya and 7.8 per cent in Ecnya and a sign with traders as means of importing high value fight goods. The total value of goods so imported, chiefly from Great Britain and extensistant is appreciated by merchants and extensive use is being made of it.

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Having regard to the fact that there
is not a subsidined regular mail service
betwoon Great Britain and the mast coast,
the English mail services were on the whole
satisfactory. The number of arrivals averaged
1.27 per week and despatches 1.35, and the
average time taken in transit each way was
approximately 20 days. The Indian and South
African services have, in addition to other
satilings, the advantage of a regular fortnightly
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Two English air mails were despataned and four received by the experimental sir service underbaken by the Borth Sea Aerial And Octoral Trunsport Company Saturen Risuma and glingtown, the engard connection between Shartoum and Cairs being maintained by the Royal Air Force. The total time taken canh ver gas about 11 days. Uning to accidente, the series of flights originally arranged was not be omileted, and fan those completed did not work to a rigod time schedule, little information. was gained unfortun toly as to what orbant, public would be prepared to pay exectal air foos if a regular air sorvice was established. The experimental service had, h wever, tho effect of stimulating public interests in the possibility of a rogular air wall service as far as faire with all the advantages of speed and regularity. There is little doubt that auch . service would be velcomed by the public at large, provided the coat to these territories Having regard to the fact that there is not a subsidized regular mail service between Great Britain and the last losest, the English mail services were on the whole satisfactory. The number of arrivals averaged 1.27 per week and despatches 1.56, and the average time taken in transit each way was approximately 20 days. The Indian and South African services have, in addition to other satisfact, the advantage of a regular fortnightly service by steamers under contract with the indian covernment

Two English mir mails were despatched and four received by the experimental sir service undertaken by the Borth Sea Aerial and General Eronsport Company between Kisunga and Eliarbaym, the enward sonnection between Tharkoum and Cairo being maintained by the Royal Air Force. The total time taken each voy was about 11 days. Uwing to accidents, the series of flights originally arranged was not; completed, and run those completed ald not work to a fixed time subshule, little information was guined unfortunately as to what extent, the public would be prepared to pay special air fore il a regular air service vas established. The experimental service had, h wever, the effect of atimulating public interest in the poseibility of a regular air mail service as far as faire with allits advantages of speed. and regularity. There is little doubt that X such aprice would be calcomed by the public f at large, provided the cost to these territories was reasonably within their resources

tolograph communication is still via the sector Telegraph Company's cables. The horvice was very satisfactorily paintained throughout the year, there being only one interruption of a few days on the Eansiber-Kombasa cable. No inconvenience was caused as alternative local routes were available. There was a normal increase in the volume of overseas telegraph traffic, and it may be of interest to record that 44.4 per cent of that traffic was with Frest Britain.

dreat Britain and South Africa, which was opened on the let July, was made available to the home public for telegrams to the delany at a rate which was slightly cheaper than the cable route, but as the Beam route involved transmission from Cape Town ever long land lines really unsuitable for handling such traffic, and through a number of separate Administrations neavy delays occurred. For that reason the route has not become capular, nor has it been made available in the reverse direction from the clony.

The vireless station at dombasa, which is mainly a chips' compatible to the variation, was efficiently maintained during the year. It do it with 2.816 radio telegraps as compared with 2.408 of in 1926. The station was when necessary, be used for passing traffic with the fansibar

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The "Beam" wireless service between Great Britain and South Africa, which was opened on the lat July, was made available to the home public for telegrams to the Colony at a rate which was alightly cheaper than the cable route, but as the "Beam" route involved transmission from Cape Town ever long land lines really unsuitable for mandling such traffic, and through a number of separate Administrations heavy delays occurred. For that reason the route was not become popular, nor has it been made available in the reverse direction from the clony.

The vireless station at Mombasa, which is mainly a chips' count station, was officiently maintained during the year. It do it with 2.818 radio telegraps as compared with 2.408 of in 1926. The station was when recompany, be need for passing traffic with the Langiber

and Dar-en-Salaam vireless stations. Negotiketions were opened during the year with the British Sant African Broadquating Company Ltd. a local Company - for the catablishment of a broadcasting sorvice from a station at Refrobly pufficiently powerful to transmit to all parts of the Colony, and a licence duted let September was ignued to the Company under which it is required to est bliss a corvice within hime montas from that date. Associated sit. that licence is one for present wave girelens. inetall tion comble or maintaining a commercial sorvic with a corresponding activion in sugland which the British out Office utagrition anvo undertaken to provide The enterprise is entirely at the Company's risk. The proposed rates by this service will be hyproximately two thirds of thought present charged by the c.blo route, and if the corried proves success. ful, the 'clony will mayo ut its disposal a v lu clo alternative and cheaper means of communication with suropo.

rublic telephone exchanges are established at Nairobi, Rombean, Nakuru, Eldorot,
lisumu and Ruiru, and at each there was
normal sevelopment during the sear special
provision was made for the resentation of
the external part of the mairobi Exchange on
the underground system. File oable layout are
been granged to conform with town line into
schemes, and the work, when completed. will
not only improve the appoarance of the town by

and pares-Salaam vireless stations. Megotik tions were opened during the year with the British Sant African Broadquating Company Ltd. a local dompany - for the catablishment of a broadcasting service from a station at Majrobi, sufficiently persecul to transmit to all parts of the Colony, and a licenge dated lat deptember was issued to the Company under which it is required to establish a service within nine montas from that date. Associated sing that licence is one for preport wave wireless install tion capable or maintaining a commercial service with a corresponding station in incluse which the British cat Effice utaorities we undertaken to provide The enterprise is entirely at the Company's risk. The proposed rates by this service will be approximately two thirds of those at propent charged by the cible route, the if the norvice proves successful, the Joleny will mave ut its disposal a v lu cle altornative and cheaper mecha af communication with hurope.

rublic telephono exchanges are established at Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Morot, Mombasa, Nakuru, Morot, Mombasa, Nakuru, Morot, Mombasa, Nakuru, Morot, Morot

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leading to the removal of heavy acrial vire router but addition I subscribers can be connected more repidity and economically to m is at present possible. Under encouragement from the out office, wit the approv 1 of Government, the farming community is becoming interested inthe establishment of rural temphone lines on the party line ystem, and a number of schemes were under consideration at the end of the year special rates for such lines have been - Plea end cox rawi it grad a no sever supporting, one grammements exist under saion sottlers on raduce their annu I subscription by co-aporating towards the reduction of the o piter to the emplying free poles, transport and I be or . I fairly const I system of raral telegrones locald do mul. to improve imenities on farms, inttodiari, shore somen and enilarem are encorned. The main difficulty, donover, is to tonly in very limited number of areas is settlement sufficiently close to m has the estrice reasonably enemp. In sparably settle 328.2 the length of line required makes the cost of the service Author beyond the means of the average settler no matter how sconomically the service may be provided

All the printipal business and elministrative centres of the CoLony are linked by up by tolograph. inland telegraph traffic sas Increased very considerably curing the past Saw years, and as a consequence some congestion now exists on many of the main routes partial cularly that between Bairobi and Rembasa. The question of affording relief on the latter route

loading to the removal of heavy acrist wire routes, but addition 1 abborrabors on be connected more repidity and economically to n is at present possible. Under encouragement from the set office, wit the approvious deverament, the farming community is becoming intereston in the establicament of rural telephone lines on the party line yatem, and a numb r of scheme. were under constagration at the end or the year special rates for such lines have been - fores on a basis it just was the solisupporting, and grammaments exist under shion sottlers can reduce their annu I subscription by eq-aporating towards the reduction of the o pitar root by anyphying free joing, to navo. t and I bour a fourt, man it I system of raidle telegrones rould do must to improve smenities on farms, instindiari, shore women and unilaren are incorned. The main difficulty, was ever, is to tonly in servi limited number of areas is settlement safficiently close to a he the service reasonably creep - a sursely settle. From the dength of line required makes the cost of the service rather beyond the means of the average settler no matter how sconomically the service may be provided.

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now exists on many of the main routes, particularly that between wairobi and membana. The
question of affording relief on the latter route

and at the same time providing for a needed additional facility which is being called for by the commercial community, by constructing a telephone trunk line between anirobi and combasa, is under consideration.

The total telegraph and telephono polemited of the colony is 2,173, and the wire miles. 6,237.

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The results of the year's working of the Post Office Savings Bank indicate fairly consider ble development. The amount etanding to the credit of depositors rose from £64.721. at the close of 1926 to 276,007 at the end of 1927, representing an insrease of 20.5 per centi Deposito ordered withdrawale by £13,286, mm increase of 71.5 per cont over the correspond ing figure for the provious year. as amount of £1,600 was \_aid or gredited to depositors in respect of interest as come red with \$1,320 during the provious year.

the number of suropean districtio, and Afric a depositors in the Savings Book at the and of the year was 1,523, 2,716, and 775 ros ectively, as compared with 1,580, 2,400. and 693 ab to close of 1926. In addition there were Sattreet eccounts. Juring the year 1,039 accounts were opened and 407 closed. e compared with 889 and 396 geopoctively during the previous year.

afforts have been made to popularias the avings Bank among Africans, but so far without any real results so far so the great gase of the Afric n population is consormed. almost inevitable that this should be so in view of the Africans' present state of devolopmont. a knowledge of the dank and its advantages, is, however, stendily growing among Africans of the pouce-boy, artisen and disrical classes.

#### POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

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the number of copen, Amietic, and African depositors in the Savings Bank at the end of the year was 1.523, 2.716 and 775 respectively, as compared with 1.38t, 2.408 and 693 at the colous of 1926. In addition there were 32 trust accounts. Juring the year 1.639 accounts were opened and 4 7 clased, a compared with 689 and 396 respectively during the previous year.

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# CHO TI -JUSTINE POLICE AND PRISONS!

### le cla Juntion

The total number of civil cases filed in the Supreme court during 1927 was 645, and increase of 58 ever the figure for 1926. 374 of these cases were filed in Rairosi.

The number of robate and Administration cause filed in 1927 was 175, as compared with 211 in 1926; of involvency cases 21, as compared with 48 in 1926 of frust Causes 51 as compared with one in 1926. There were 40 civil appeals from Subordinate Courts, 156 original criminal damas consisted for trial to the Supreme Sourts, 46 original appeals from Subordinate Courts, 384 confermation cases, and 152 original revision cases, giving a tot 1 of 2,14 cases filed in the dayrous court in 1927, as con, red with 1,921 in 1928.

Resident magnatrates' courts dealt with 13,33( cases, as compred it. 11,522 in 1926. of these 5,303 were civil cases and 8,027 fining, cases.

Ine total number of civil cases tried in all courts in Kenya was 15,898, enginerease of 2,045 ever the figure for 1926.

before the crimin 1 courts during 1927. Of Those 1.366 were suropeans, 1.920 Aniative, and 27.061 Africans. 25,542 persons voto convicted, including 1.937 Europeans, 1.398

Asiatios, and 23,112 Afric ns. The number of convictions is 6,547 greater than the corresponding figure for 1926. This ver, considerable total increase is not, herever, caused by a large increase in serious orime. Convictions for petty offences under Sevenue, Junicipal, Road and other laws rel ting to the social economy of the territory, account for an increase of 0.578 over the figures for acce offences in 1926 and convictions under laws relating to the employment of a tiver line. the mployment of tives and the lesident herive Labourers erdin nos account for a increuse of 502 over the currestonain, figures for 1928. There is an increase of 30% convictions was offences against property other town melicious injury to property and theft of stock and produce. There was an increase of 35 in the number of convictions for mulicious injury to property, a decrease of 11 in the cases of thoft of shock and produce, and the number of persons capticees of effences at that the orson fell from 572 in 5526 to \$30 in 1927.

now Civil roceture rainance came into force on the lat August, 1927. The new procedure seems to fore well and smoothly and enables plaintiffs in usuefenced actions to obtain speedy relief with a minimum of expense and also saves defendants in unsefended cases against being mulcted in excessive cost. In a procedure nore in line with angles law of Civil Procedure nore in line with angles law of Civil Procedure nore in line with angles law of Civil

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are a decided improvement on the old Indian Code.

The new Bankruptoy Ordinames, which was modelled on the English Bankruptoy Act of 1914, come into force on let March, 1927.

# LA POLICE.

The duties of the Kenya Police, a force comprising European, Asiatic and African personnel, in the prevention and detection of crime, are confined in general to the settled and non-native areas of the Colony. Units of Police are also stationed in Native neserves, where the administration of justice is largely assisted by the Native Authorities.

Housekeeping and their figure prominently in the crime statistics of kenya. closer settlement and the corresponding increase in European dwellings and buildings widen the field and provide opportunities for the commission of offences against property.

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The Criminal Investigation Department, inaugurated in 1926, continues to make progress. Its scope was extended by the assignment to it of the work of forming a central registry for firearms and assumition. La POLICE.

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# Le det PRISONS.

The daily average number of persons in custody, including prisons and detention comps, during 1927, has been nearly 18 per cent higher than in 1926, or 23 per cont higher than the average of the proceeding five years.

As regards the Prisons Staff, improvement has been effected by the employment of European Chief Merders and, more recently, by the appointment of European Rechnical instructors to train African convicts as artisans.

The technical training now being afforded to an increasing number of convicts enables the Prison Authorities to secure well paid employment for them on termination of sentence, thus reducing the probability of recidivies.

The general health of presence during the year has been slightly better than in the preceding year, but the daily sink rate is could rearly 35 per cont. of the total invator, and the daily state, though lower than in 1920, was will up high as 24 per 1,000.

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### Caps VIII. PUBLIC WOFKS.

The expenditure on works and services controlled by the Public Funks Department during 1927 amounted to £656,007. Of this sum £296,602 were expended on works under execution out of Loan Funds.

The principal new works either completed or in progress during the year fall under three heads, manely:

- (1) Water Works add Brainage.
- (3) Buildings.

Under the first of these heads alsumm water works were almost completed at the end of the year at a cost of £24,004; kicoret water works were in progress, the expenditure curing the year being £21,534 out of an estimated total cost of £30,000, while extensive replacements and additions to Nakuru water works were nearly finished by the end of the year at a cost of £8,773. Schemes were prepared for six other township water supplies and three important drainage products were investigated in detail.

Under the head of Buildings, five works of magnitude were under construction, namely: the Government Houses at Na\_robi and Mombasa, Nairobi School, Nakuru School, and Kidoret School, which were in progress during the latter part of the year. A considerable programme of buildings of lesser magnitude, consisting of hospitals, offices, police stations, bungalows, housing for African employees, etc., at various localities were under execution.

As regards the maintenance of existing public works, throe town water supplies were administered and yielded a gross revenue of £31,270. The public read

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mas maintained and improved at a cost of £87,354. Public buildings were maintained at a cost of £87,354. E14,728.

During the last half of the year a service for the purpose of boring for water on farms and in badly watered parts of the Colony was inaugurated on lines which had been found successful in South Africa. The successful results obtained before the case of the year justified the belief that this service would be of hem material advantage in the development of the Colony.

Towards the end of the year plant for the seasoning of local timber, comprising six kilns having a capacity of 600 tons per ammum, was installed near the Public Works Joinery Workshops in Hairobi. It is hoped to the this means the timber of the Colony will be rendered suitable for joinery and the necessity for importing timber for this purpose will be obviated.

Sixty-seven permits for the diversion and use of public water for various purposes were issued by the Public Works Department during the year. Of these 36 were for the development of power but were individually of comparatively small importance, comprising in the aggregate the diversion of 309 cubic feet of water per second for the generation of 350 horse power. Proliminary investigations were made by a local company with a view to the utilization of one of the principal waterfalls of the Galany for the development of electrical energy.

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# Caks VIILEUBLIG HRAITH.

The most notable event which occurred in the medical history of 1927 is in connection with research, and concerns not only this country but ingland and elsewhere.

Orr, of the Mowett Research Institute, in 1926, in connection with the proposed pasture investigation, the Sub-committee of the Civil herearch Committee responsible for the original proposal decided to extend the scope of the investigation to problems of human as well as animal nutrition. With funds provided by the Empire Marketing Board two special research officers have been employed in the country, not as independent investigators, but marking in closest collaboration with the local pectals. The interest experiment is proving a success, not only from the value of the information which is being collected, but from the fact that it has been proved that research can be conducted by special investigators working with her on the one of the conducted by special investigators working with her on the one of the conducted by special investigators working with her on the order.

The year 1937 gay the completion of the period of digaction and absorption which arose from the appointment of a large number of now officers during 1926.

Two new contres, namely Kitui and Telta, were opened in the Native Reserves.

A Medical Officer of Realth has been appointed to Nakuru on account of the considerable development which is taking place in the township, and also because of the urgent necessity of instituting sanitary measures at this ceptre of the grain trade. Combined with duting at Nakuru the Medical Officer of Health has been responsible for both Element and Kitale.

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The first appointment of a Medical Officer of Health to a Mative Reserve took place in the latter half of the year. The experiment has proved a complete success.

Work in Native Councils has progressed generally. Local Native Councils have taken an increasing interest in health matters. Large sums of money are being voted by the Councils for medical and other objects.

On the Coast useful measures are being taken against hookworm infestation. The willing co-operation of the people themselves holds out great promise of definite and important results, which will be fraught with secondary potentialities.

Throughout the descripe generally work is being organised so that combined with the treatment of individuals, information about discusses and instruction in simple hygiene is imparted, while at the same time information bearing on the pathological condition of the population is being collected.

The country has been free from epidemics of soridus discussor. Plague requires satisfing, but no cutbreaks of any magnitude occurred during 1987.

Smillpox was introduced into Mairobi from India and uneasiness was caused from the fact that cases came under notice from a considerable area, extending as far out as the Fort Mail Meserve. Original cases had remained concealed. Probably owing to the cholesale vaccination campaign which wis conducted two years ago the outbreak did not assume any magnitude.

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The International Sleeping Sickness Commission, part of whose labours were conducted in Kenya, has dissolved, and its report may be expected before long.

It was possible during the year to conduct a comprehensive population survey of the take shore. Wer 200,000 individuals were examined and only 380 during found in three well-defined areas. In one small leasion, consisting of a population of 800 odd, over 100 ca as were found. Measures to deal with the most thickly infinited areas are being undertaken. The small area referred to as being especially heavily infected is to be magnated. Other steps will include clearing of the lake shore, and the construction of watering places. All pass which were found were adequately treated in order to render them non-infective.

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# CAPS TREBUGATION.

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Government ochools have been established for the provision of education of surepean.

Indian, Irab, and Ifrican children, frivate and missionary enterprise supplements state inatitutions; the latter is largely subsidised from Government funds. There are four Central Committees which deal with the education of each race, and there are four school area ommittees in connection with European endeation, four for indian education, and twelve for African education

thened during the year by the addition of another inspector of schools. The work of these officers has been concerned mainly with rab and friein education, but may have also been used as occasion requires in respect of uropean and indian schools.

### Ital Auropean Aducation.

There are Government schools at fombasa, Bairobi, Makuru, Thike, Banyuki, Sldoret, and Kitele. Including farm Schools, there are twenty-five schools for Europeans in different parts of Renya, twalve being levernment schools and two receiving a grant in aid. The erection of three elementary covernment actions in different parts of Bairobi was nametioned towards the end of the

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year and progress was made with the construction of the schools at Nairobi and Nakurn.

Certain private schools for boys and girls maintain as a high standard of attendance and attainement. There are seven rural schools on farms in the Jasin Giahu, six of them supported by State funds, while sen is state-aided.

There were 1,375 European children attending school at all European schools in 1827. Of these 644 were at Covernment schools. The cost of European education, exclusive of administration expenses and the cost of buildings, totalled £36,092.

# Jay INDIAN DUBATION.

A The Government assumed reopensibility for three Indian schools which has previously existed on a grant-in-aid basis at Machakos. Thika and fort finil, and several other indian schools were added to the grant-in-aid list during 1927. A number of new private schools were opened during the year. Altogether there

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There were 2,522 Indian children attending school during the year. The average attendance at Government schools was 1,371. The cost of indian education, exclusive of administration expenses and the cost of buildings, totalled £17,318.

### ARAB MOUGATION.

Arab schools are established at Mombasa, Malindia Garda, and Mambrui. The attendance at the two firstnessed schools was 414 as against an attendance of 393 in 1926. An improvement is recorded in the school work at these schools and the Arab boys are paying more attention to physical culture.

# JUNE APRICAN ROUGATION .-

Covernment schools exist at Knbete, Ren, Handl, Keriobo, Machakos, Marok and Kajiedo, end there is a Jeanes School at Kabeto for the training of supervisors of African village schools. Schools are maintained by all the principal missionary societies. There are also police schools 3 -in-

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in many important centres, and large numbers of village sencels situated throughout the Rative Roserves.

The average roll in Government achools during 1927 totalled 761. Attendance at the mative industrial Training Depot at English rose from 148 in 1926 to 250 in 1927. There are more than fifteen hundred african schools on the register and the total number of African cuildren attending achool is estimated at 82,793, but the figures cannot be determined with precision as it is difficult to get into touch with all existing private seasols. Even meads of Eissions find it difficult to obtain reliable statistics of seas of Easific act to a standance at those sonols is often of a fluctuating and tracefinable character.

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ine cost of rab and african education, including rants to missionary societies, was 152.429 in 1927.

he total area of land alienated as at 31st December, 1927, was 6,720,640 aeres, of which 516,175 acres are freshold and 6,204,465 acres are leaseneld. This land is hold under the following titles: -

> Froehola Leggehold under the From Ordinance, 1962 for a term of

cars. easehold under the round 1915 (Chapter 140 Ordinance 1915 (Charte: Revisch Lave of Konya). of 998 years

of 99% work Lean of the bischarged lean chold under the bischarge of the last the bischarge of the last transfer transfer the last transfer transfe

The carliest Government titles issued in the country were under the Land describtions 1-97, but protically all those wave been merendered in exchange for new titles under t rown Lands (rainance, 1982, or the Crown conus vrainance, 1915.

The Grown Hands - #dipances 1902, under which a considerable area of land is held. provided for leasehold grants for a term not excepting 99 years at rentals varying from a minimum of 6 cents to a miximum of 24 cents per. acre per annum. The rent is non-revisable for the whole period of the lease, except in the case of titles issued under ulas of 1911, 1912 und 1914 respectively, where the gout to

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(a) Freshold. (b) Longehold under the Grown Lands Ordinance, 1902 for a term of 99

years.
(c) Leacheld under the rown lands
ordinance 1915 (Charter 140
Revised Laws of Konya) for a term
of 995 years

(d) Leabohold under the Discharged doldiers sottlement Ordinance 1919 which is subsidiary to the Grown

(a) Freshold under the Land Titles rdinance, 1909, applicable only in the Fenya Protectorate.

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revisable in the 33rd and 66th years. No specific development conditions were laid down except the previse that the lessee would use and develop the natural resources of the land with all reasonable speed having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

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provision was made under the Grown Lands ordinance, 1902, for direct fresheld grants for areas not exceeding 1,00 acros. Lany farms were granted under this provision. The policy of Government, however, gradually tended towards leasehold grants and since 1912 no freshold grants have been made.

(2) The crown Lands Trainmos, 1815.
(Chapter 140 Revised Laws of Kenya) repeated
all previous land laws except with resprence
to titles already granted or promised therougher

rdinary form leases issued under the crown bands rdinance, 1915, contained the following main provintions:

- (a) The term of leave to for 999 years from the ditte of the grant,
- (b) The rent is at the rate of 20 death of a shilling (2nd) per acro yet annum for the first period, revisable in 1945 and every 30th year artist thereafter, the rate of such revision being:

For the second period, 1 per cent of the unimproved value of the land.

For the third period, 2 percent of the unlaproved volue of the land.

for the fourth period and each subsequent period 3 per cent of the unimproved value of the land.

(c) Development conditions are imposed to the extent about in the fall aving appendular

revisable in the 33rd and 66th care. No appeific Levelopment conditions were laid down except the provise that the lesses would use and develop the natural resources of the land with all reasonable speed having regard to all the circumstances of the ease.

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provision was made under the Grown Lands Ordinance, 1902, for lirect fresheld grants for areas not exceeding 1,00 acros. Lany farms were granted under this provision. The policy of Government, newsver, gradually tended towards leasehold grants and since 1912 no fresheld grants have been made.

(2) The Crown Lands Trainance, 1915, (Chapter 140 Revised Laws of Kenya) repeated all previous land laws C topt with reference to titles already granted or promised therounder.

rdinary farm leases issued under the crown bands rdinance, 1315, contained the following main provintans:

- (a) The term of leave in for 999 yours from the date of the grant,
- (b) The ront is at the rate of 20 cents of the shilling (2td) per acro per annul for the first period, revicable in 1945 and every 30th year externible thereafter, the rate of such register being:

For the second porigd, 1 per cent of the unimproved value of the land.

For the third period, 2 per cent of the unlayreved value of the land.

or the fourth period and each subsequent period 3 per cent of the unimproved value of the land.

(a) Dovelopment conditions are imposed to the exbant shown in the following achedula:

o in line

Arce of monte to be effected within the limit three years of the Lease.

Mature of Improvements

300 acros 208. per acro subject ton rermanent. or under. Is minimum of 600s.

over 300 6.000s. and in addition acres 4n. per acre in respect of every acre over 300 acres

cormanent & Fermanent or non-permanent

Additional improvements to the extent of 50 per cent of the above figures under each needing are to be effected within a further period of two years, and the total development must be maintained for the remainder of the terms of the lease.

dider dettlement became in 1919 about 1,000 farms were allotted; the grants are governed by the discharged coldier and thement achieved by the discharged coldier and thement achieved addition of the laws of Kenya - Walen is subsiduary to the drown lands trainance, 1915.

Small portion of the land available was evoted to free grants divided into areas not exceeding the acres such. The major contion of the available land was divided into farms ranging from 3 to 5,000 acres each, the leases of which were sold to allottees at from 3s. to 5ts. per acre, ecording to the

price to be a read over 10 years free of interout or over 30 years lit. interest at 5 per cent per annum on the outstanding balance. Then, however, the initial stage of development laid :-(H)/

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- (4) Frivately owned land in the Kenys relectorate as distinct from the Cotony) in curoff in the hand of raps, maining and the cast hatives. he hand littles redinance 1808, a ic has oven applied to the greater part of the area, provides for the genering of Slates and the issue of certificates at fitting and the certificates are all and the certificates are all and the certificates at fitting and the certificates are all and the certificates at the certificates are all and the certificates are all and the certificates at the certificates at the certificates are all and the certificates a
- ment between 1902 and 1915 are noted under the Grown mands ordinance, 1962. In some terminips notedly bairobic a number of freeneld grants were made, by for the metit of plots are noted are landable conditions. It mations of the are lands trained 1912, and been under the rep lands trained 1912, and been under the of inches is 95 years, the leaves covenanting to build actify a given period of 25 years, with a provise for extension to be pared or 99 years respectively, according to the type of building grouted.

#### land Transfer and aub-Division.

iand already alienated under any of the before mentioned forms of tanure may be acquired by private purchase subject to certain provises. Consent to transfer any whole property held ander ordinary lessached conditions is not now required, but the transfer of subdivisions can be effected only subject to the approval of the Covernment. Freehold property may be sub-divided and transferred without consent, subject to compliance with township if within a township, or the subject to compliance if outside a township of the case of a transaction affecting land between parties of different races the governor in Courth has the passe of veto.

### her Bosistration of Titles.

crown titles are now issued under the resintration of fittles crainance. 1919, maken is an adaptation of the forrows system of land tenure—repetty thus held may be dealt with by the needs producted forms on the payment of the requisite registration fees and the stamp caty. Titles issued prior to the enactment of this ordinance are resistered under the form Lands ordinance, lying and other registration regulations of earlier date. Upon all transpections affecting the transfer of immovable property stamp and, to the extent of a proximately 2 per cential values is gayable.

ful, as important imponding changes in land, policy and administration resulted in land

### Land Transfor and Sub-Division.

iand already alienated under any of the before mentioned forms of tenure may be acquired by private purchase subject to certain provides. Consent to transfer any whole property held ander ordinary leasehold conditions is not now required, but the transfer of subdivisions can be effected only subject to the approval of the Covernment. Freshold property may be sub-divided and transferred without consent, subject to compliance with teams.ip rulus, if sithin a temps.ip, or the sublic exit. Building, Ordinance if outside a tempshift in the case of a transaction affecting land between parties of different races the governor in Council has the year of veto.

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ful, as important imponding changes in land, policy and administration resulted in land

alienation in general being held in abeyance; no grants of large or important areas were made during the year. No auctions of farms took wax place but cales of township plots were neld in Kyambu, & chakos, Gilgil, Lumbwa, and Eldoret.

of land, survey foos, sale of maps, etc., amounted to flud, 780, an increase of flas on the figures for the previous year.

The number of documents resistered during the year amounted to 6,998, as against 5,542 for 1926. In important change in the method of stamping documents came into force in July by the introduction of the Over-Embossing system t is anticipated that the admine will be a semanderable financial success by the prevent on of fraud sith regard to the une of revenue stamps a second time. The revenue derived from registration face, 6 tamp Buty and Convergencing fees amounted to 255,763, severing a decrease of 13,853 as compared with the

under the chairmanship of the Commissioner of Landa submitted a reconnuisance report in the carly part of the year. Detailed work required for the reduction of a final scheme was commenced in December and steps were taken to secure the continuance of the work in 1928 through the Mairobi Municipal Staff Organization

auring the year in carrying cut the Hombasa Town Planning Schomes and Land Acquisition in connection therewith.

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To revenue derived from sales and rents of land, survey fees, sale of maps, etc., amounted to 1104,780, an increase of 2148 on the figures for the previous year.

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during the year in carrying cut the Hombana Town Planning Schomes and Laud Acquisition in Connection therewith. urin, the latter art of the year under review the enga dvisory committee (a local body formed to work in conjunction eith the East African Trade and information office in tenden) began the fermulation of a closer ettlement Schools with a view to increasing the cettlement upon the land of local and overseab applicants.

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# Chi SURVEX.

During the year 1927 a Survey Branch of the Land Department, under the dispetion of Land Surveys, was responsible for the control of curveys in the Colony, and the administration of the Land Surveyors Ordinance, 1923. Branch offices under District Surveyors were maintained, at Mombase, Mckuru, Eldoret, and Myeri.

mainly confined to the preparation of schemes for the dovelopment of the growing townships of the Colony and to the execution of these schemes on the ground he trigonometric lor topogramical was done owing to lack of staff and no extensive survey of unalgenated from land remarkers.

There were, in addition to the official surveyors of the repartment, agent from of licensed surveyors practicing in the Colony. for the control of whose work the Department was responsible. These surveyors sere engaged on the subdivision of private estates and in some cases on Severment work in connection with the town planning of membass inland.

all surveys ment in, whether by official or private surveyors, were examined by a staff of computers in the office of the birector of and Surveys.

The existing topographical maps cover the greater portion of the Colony. Those maps are in general fairly accurate but in many cases, there are out of date and require revision,

ALLOHAL XI TANGUR.

labour, in the conditions of its employment, and in the relations between employer and employed the year under review has shown a steady and consistent advance.

The flow of labourers has been continuous and ade mate, and although, as must incritably be the case, there are employers she have not been able to get all the labour that they want, it can be said of the country as a whole that there are been no general shortage during 1927.

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laborhusly hood, now tractor and cultivator rapidly plough the fields and sweet the woods away, caving/ time, mency, and labour daits they go, and living the more intelligent and advanced of the labourous an opportunity of erming improved wages by learning to handle the machinery.

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to the progressively liberal attitude of most employers towards the conditions of employment, an attitude which Government has done much to feater. The personal relationship between employer and labourer is as a rule excellent and the defaults which do occur are enjoyly due to incaracity or misfortune, and not as a rule to deliberate dishonesty or bad faith.

Continuous recreas is bein made to improve
the material conditions under whice labourers
live and work, aspecially by the larger
employers. On most estates a better scale of
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improvement is manifest in conservancy and panitation and better arrangements are made for
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Better conditions and greater aptitude on the labourer's part for performing his work have low in many instances to increased individual output, and as this is mostly in those kinds of sork which are paid for at piece rates everybody schooling benefits.

general farmer is not advancing an efficiency as rapidly as estate labour. to conditions rosemale very local, those of the hoserves from which it comes, and it is of a more conservative type than that waich agake contract employment, and as it is not subject to the inservent risks attending the congregation of labourers in lines or compounds, the measures

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necessary to avoid these risks are not required.

On the whole the labour conditions of the Colony may be considered satisfactory, end there is no reason to suppose that they will not continue to be so for the immediate future.

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wor XII Tauthatton.

rwenty-nine ordinances were passed during the year, of which the following are the more important:-

ents the anglise Bills of Exchange et. 1882, as amended by the Bills of Exchange (Crossed neques) Act, 1905, and the Bills of Exchange (Time for foring Act, 1917, bit. such minor constitions as are necessary to suit losel constitions.

the provisions which will apply in regard to the levy and collection of import buty as between the Keny lovernment as we considered to the recipient which as agreement we been entered into under section 255 of the lustoms

nagoment ordinance, 1926, weekey the dovernment of the terri ory is which duty has been explicated will make a payment in respect of that may to the lovernment of the territory to which has goods are subsequently removed. The object of in agreement under that section is to avoid the payment of goods import duty on goods passing between and territories concerned.

tariff of import duties is the same in each territory, goods upon which duty has been collected in the other territory may pass in Konna without payment of any additional duty.

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pro XII LOUISLATION.

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tariff of import auties is the same in each territory, goods upon which auty has been collected in the other territory may pass in Konya without payment of any additional duty.

innearmed.

rovinion is made, neveror, for cases in which the import duty upon goods removed into Kenyn may be higher than the duty originally paid in the territory from which they were removed. in auton a game payment of a part of the import duty is required from the importer. Provision is also made for the cases in which goods are removed from Konya to another torritory in which the import duty may be lower than the duty originally paid in Kenya. In this case a refund of a part of the import duty paid in allowed to the original importer. This refund is necessarily limited to circumstances in swich the amount of duty paid can be accurately, apportained and is confined to sages variety the ramove in effective within a limited time MERCUSAU OFFICERE PRESENTA PRESENTATION OF IT

regulates the ponsions, gratuities, and start allowances to be granted in respect of the service of European officers in Kenys.

rdinance 1 provides for the establishment of a honorwe of afficure in connection with the ing's Africa litles. The acject of the rdinance is that in the event of an emergency arising the battalions of the wing's African differ might be brought up to strength without delay and in order to provide for the replacement of essualties.

ordinance so as to co-ordinate Kenya legislation with the law in force in Sganda and Tanganyika as completely as lacal conditions permit, the rates of duty in Konya being on the whole lower

than those of the territories mentioned.

Provides for the regulation, control and management of railways, ports, harbours, and steamer services in Kenya and for matters incidental therato. The Ordinance in the main re-roduces the Sast Africa Mailways Ordinance. Dertain alterations and modifications necessitated by the creation of the office of Migh Commissioner for Transport have been made.

ance 17 provides for the preservation of uncient monuments and objects of archaeologic 1.
historical and artistic interest.

PENSION - Ordinance 20 makes provision for granting pensions to classe and children of deceased exists sublic officers.

Mention many may be made of the following ordinances and the Rules thereunder brought into operation acring the year:

the Civil procedure ordinance, load, is based on indian Act V of 1908, but the rules under the ordinance are so framed as to introduce, as far as possible.

English practice. Both the primance and the sules came into operation on the lot taguet, 1927.

The Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1925, and the Rules thereunder, both of said follow the English law on the subject, come into force on the late Earth, 1927.

Bill to provide for the organisation of the European innabitants of the Colon, of Kenya for the defence thereof was passed in the Legislative Council on the 14t may, 1927. repeals for the inauguration of a sefence Force in Kenya were, after discussion at public mostings held taroughout the solony, first placed before the Logiclative Council in ugust, 1921. Twing to the wide powers contained in the Bill it was not then proceeded with. in January, 1923, the efence force Bill was abain before Council and passed its second gending without a division in wovember of that year. Wert in amendments to the Bill were suggested by the imperial stence consitted and were considered by a select Squaittee of Legislative council. A remodelled draft, based in principle/ on the fonce force sill as parend in 1923, w ion provided for the compulsory enrolment of male British subjects between the ages of 18 and be years, and containing the modifications progused by the importal defence demmittee, vas published on the 16th large. Some on buo proposale contained in the mocaure, part saularly those regarding compulsory enrolment, met with stiticism from a section of the suropean ES. community, but this critican received no support in the Council, Aurogean Clocked embors voting unanimously in favour of the fill. .ne Bill ultimately became law on the 2nd July, 1928. Meferring to the Mefence Force ordinance in his speach to the Legislative douncil on the 30th ugust, 1927, the Covernor said;

"I hope that in all parts of the colony people will now combine to make that measure a success. It will prove involumble for the morals of each a colony as this and for the training of generations to come, and I can assure all that it will be so administered as to inflict no loss of freedom or dignity or time on those who have already been trained to arms."

# Statement chowing the quantities and values of the annual expert of the principal commodities during the

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### last five years.

		ALL BARRITIES.				**:		And YAD LUIE.			
" these	unit of unn tity	1987	1986.	1925.	<b>3</b> 334.	1925.	1927.	1926.	1925.	1924.	apas.
	····						7.40	747,453	723,180	799,420	491,416.
	out.	209,843	140,964	155,27	147,880	139,086.	1,140,849.		406,276	381,144	240,545.
*		1,767,665	920,178	1,173,560	1,144.055	870,761.	505,89 <b>3</b>	180,596			
		308,986	394,668	287,260	248,300	176,43	468,974	679,499	b31,129	396,777	236,044.
		49,854	51,651	68, 68	47,864	55,201	165,096	180,423	260,866	177,880	90,840.
•		46,580	72,103	60,590	80,404	62,660.	67.577	76,069	64,849	86,600	37,859
	,	? 483	7.444	4,948	4,409	4,387.	64,561	63,480	37,778	24,428	94,567,
ay & Goate'.	Ho.	1,104026	990,185	825,424	716,726	568,609.	61,626	55,480	54,606	35,919	27,238.
	out.	91,435	70,240	35,376		,	30 . <b>48</b> 0	30,086	is,23a		1.2
		26,329	82,319	6,549	dve.e	$e_{\pm}^{\prime}=-e^{-i\theta}$	37, 182	29,558	9.614	6,800	Fire 1
		84,969	37,062	18,838	25, 977	39,160.	22,864	30,941	19,184	26,826	38,924
swil hnors,.	ho.	36,648	<b>3,79</b> 3	3,617	0,674	693.	21,510	3, 898	2,485	808	boas
ųž⊼.	owt.	36,780	28,370	85,682	£8,961	3 ,084.	19,903	20,396	16.828	24,409	artegr.
ract.		21,829	12,396	1.24	25	•	19,188	11,166	R. 086	u	4.6%
μ.		44, 983	86,687	89,964	71,410	75,404.	17,338	13,700	28,991	14.091	5,836,
		4,4 🕔	7,500	8,260	3,100	590.	16,780	- 38,780	41,300	11,000	6,026
•		14,735	28,385	51,296	: 7,271	10.409.	14,070	28,763	35,915	46 (47)	15,521/
	,,	43,1 6	40,619	38,863	484,581	28,840.	10,036	20,094	34786	8,242	6,482.
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The following Annual General Report for 1927 has not yet reached the Printing Department for printing and publishing. In drawing attention to this. I have in view paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Circular despatch of 22/9/27 on the subject of Colonial Annual Reports, a copy of which is shnexe bettimber

Kenya

Aug hapen place ( 1 return timbe kenne to

The 1927 Report is late this year and has not yet, been received.

It is printed by P.D

A.H. JORDAN 14/11/28

ror Allen Saluglate

crute reminon Kenzo -Lie might work that when copies are received be shit ask that hat year it was be out i

The 1326 Report left 42) (10460129). Certain Le also para 2 7 the mi 13295/28. ? to surefue Got was be enfected Strack 15/11/20

Downing Street, 22nd September, 1927.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that Mr. Amery recently appointed a Committee to examine the contents and form of the Annual Colonial Reports.

- 2. The main purpose of these Reports is to provide readable, for each Dependency year by year a brief, and up-to-date account of the economic progress and of the events of importance, so that anyone desirous of informing himself of the state of affairs, either from the political, commercial of the state of affairs, either from the political, commercial of the state of affairs, either from the political, as their Report indicates, examined the matter from that standpoint.
- 3. The Report was laid bet a the recent Colonial Office Conference as Conference paper C.O. 44," copies of which are enclosed for your information and for the Euidance of local authorities. Your attention is invited to the first paragraph of page 4b of the Surmary of Proceedings of the Conference (Cmd.2883), which refers in general terms to the discussion at the Conference in connection with the Committee's Report.
- 4. You will notice that it was suggested by the Conference that Colonial Governments should endeavour to arrange that copies should be available in the Colonial

THE GOVERNMENT OF

Office as soon as possible after the close of the calendar year, and that, as regards the printing of these reports, Colonial Covernments should arrange for them to be printed in this country, if either economy or expedition of production could be so obtained.

- 5. As regards the first suggestion, the later these reports are issued the less their value, and I therefore consider that every effort should be made for them to be ready for publication not later than six months after the close of the period to which they refer. This will, of course, mean, in the case of reports printed in this country, that they should be received in the Colonial Office some weeks before that time.
- 6. As regards the printing of these reports, I may explain that the practice at present varies, in some cases to reports being printed locally, in others in this country. I have examined the matter and I am not satisfied that there is any particular advantage either from the point of view of economy or of expedition in having them printed in this country, though there is no objection to the continuance of this arrangement in cases in which it is already done. I therefore do not desire to interfere with existing arrangements, unless Colonial Governments, themselves desire to make any change.
- 7. I trust that the Report will receive your careful consideration and that every effort will to made in future to comply with the recommendations made by the Committee.
  - 3. I might add that the Report was reproduced as
    Appendix VIII

Appendix VIII in the Volume of Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings of the Conference (Cmd. 2884), copies of which were forwarded to you in the Circular despatch of the 4th of August, 1927.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,
'humble servant,
(for the Secretary of State)
W. ORMSBY GORE.

S.AR.1/1/1/. Gircular No.17. G. 15. A. 1.

The Secretariat, Mairobi, FEBNUANY 21st, 1928.

#### TO ALL HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS:

#### KENYA COLONY AMTURI REPORT FOR 1927.

The main purpose of Annual Colonial deports is to provide for each Dependency year by year a brief, readable, and up-to-date account of the economic progress and of the events of importance, so that anyone desirous of informing himself of the state of affeirs, either from the political, commercial, or other point of view, may be conveniently acquainted with the general position.

- 2. The Secretary of State has particularly requested that every effort should be made so that copies may be available in the Colonial Office as soon as possible after the close of the calendar year.
- 3. The form is which the Annual deport of the Colony is to be repared in future is the all the line accordance with the roommen within sof a committee adjointed by the Decretary of State for the Colonies to consider too form and material of the Annual Colonial deports. An extract from that report is acted.ed.
- 4. A reparate communication and choistly be addressed to you in regard to the preparation of material for the kenye Colony Annual Report for 1927.,

(set) J. E. S. Jahriller,

For (SIDELL STEPPING).

EXTRACT FILL ALMOST OF LITE AL COLOTTAL HAVE CLOSE OUR LITERAL

The report indulator ence with a table of contents, followed by a prefatory note cititled "mistory and deography", which should be for the new jett constant, as it deals with past history, though we mements me, from time to time be necessary. It should include a mile of the principal languages, the currency and my changes in currency, menetary units, and of weights and menures.

The first section of the recent should be entitled "General" and should include may events of a general political nature and may constitute sail changes. It might, for example, include may pomeral instances on policy made by the Governor in his speech of introduction to estimates or more ingental the local policy of the following the constant of the local policy of the following the second of the local policy of the second of the included in a miscrusiant of the second of the report.

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COLONIAL REPORTS NUAL

No. 1425.

COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA

Report for 1927.

Roy Reports for 1926 an Marie Nos. 1321 hard 1362 (P) of 22 respectively.

Ray The Asia Pumps Committee of the Committee of t

192

33

#### Mines.

Twenty prospering licences were issued and four claims registered during the year. Said to the value of £2,802 was exported representing the work of diers of 77 claims.

# IV TRADE ND ECONOMICS

Kenya and Uganda being one a imistrative unit for purposes of Customs, complete freedom of true between the territories exists. For this reason and on account of a very intimate trade relations of the two countries, a detailed exc anation of the external trade of Kenya alone is a matter of cons brable difficulty, particularly in view of the fact that virtually the whole of the imports and exports of both Dependencies pass tough Mombasa, the principal port in Kenya. In addition, p fince originating in Tangan-#£661,615 was transported yika Territory amounting in value through Kenya and shipped at Mon Ba during-the year.

Since 1st January, 1923, the me ment, without the imposition on, of goods, the growth, proof duty in the country, of consumanda, or Tanganyika Territory duce or manufacture of Kenya has been allowed. Followir dordination of the Customs laws of the three territories. To inter-territorial trade have been further lowered by the Customs duty involved being credited change of territory by interdepartmental entry.

a ly trade consequent upon this agreement have already amply demonstrated as apart from obviating the necessary for double payment of duty, merchants are now enabled freely to transfer their stocks to meet seasonal requirements in any of the three territories. In this manner the dangers of over-stocking in a particular area are rendered considerably less serious and the whole basis of trading in imported goods in Pastern Africa is improved accordingly.

The net amount of duty collected in Kenya and Ugunda on behalf of Tanganyika Territory from the 1st August, the date of inception of the new agreement, to 31st December, 1927, amounted to £33,988, a sum of £2,869 being credited by the Tanganyika Territory Government to the Governments of Kenya and Ugonda in respect of traffic in the reverse direction during the same period.

The Customs tariff remained unaltered during the year unarr teview, the net yield from Customs duties being £1,178,077, as compared with £1,150,598 collected during 1926. Of this total amount, £828,001 accrued to Kenya in 1927, as against £737,657 in the previous year.

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The Cautous tariff remained analtered during the year unterliew, the net yield from Castome duties being £1.176,077 as compared with £1.160,098 and counterlies of the fotal amount, £226,001 accrued to Kenya in 1927, as against £737,657 in the previous year.

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population, due in a large degree to the disappointing yield from the 1926-7 cotton crop. In the early part of the year the position occasioned some anxiety, but despite severe losses to merchants enguged in the native trade and particularly to importers allowing long credit terms, the markets as a whole have proved surprisingly resilient, and a gradual recovery attended by absorption of accumulated stocks has taken place. This process was undoubtedly assisted by the extension of the Free trade area." which now includes Tanganyika Territory, and at the close of the year stocks of imported goods on hand in Kenya and Uganda were relatively small.

So far as the immediate future is concerned, the rapid develor? ment of the territories, not only as regards the area being brought under cultivation, but also in connection with local handling and transportation, trading and marketing, afford reasonable anticipation that if erop conditions are not definitely unfavourable, a marked increase in the external trade of the territories will be recorded

The total volume of import, export and re-export trade, including importations on Government account, specie and transit and transhipment traffic was valued at £16,334,190, as compared with £17,208,483 in 1926, a decrease of 5 per cent, of this total. Goods mijorted and cleared for home consumption represented £7,697,189, as against £7,440,549 in 1926, an increase of £256,581, or 8.9 per .. cent. The value of domestic produce of the two territories, exported during the year was £5,397,216, as against £6,010,386 in. 1926, a decrease of £613,170; this contraction is more than accounted for hy the fall of £1,364,372 to the value of cotton exported.

As regards the distribution of foreign trade between Kenya and Uganda, respectively, a close analysis shows that foreign trade goods imported into I ganda and cleared for home consumption in that territory amounted in value to £1.819,961, as compared with total clearances for home consumption in both territories of 17,697,180 The value of domestic produce originating in Kenya exported during the year was £3,086,916, indicating a very satisfactory increase of £672,575, or 27.8 per cent, over the value of Kenya exports in 1926.

### Imports.

Of the total value of trade imports, the British Empire supplied 63 91 per cent (Great Britain 38.34 per cent. and British Possessions 25.57 per cent.) as compared with 67.73 per cent. in 1926 (Great Britain 37.12 per cent. and British Possessions 80.61 per cent). The decrease in the percentage value of goods originating in British Possessions is accounted for in part by a contraction in the value of goods imported from Tanganyika Territory for ultimate shipment overseas

Trade in goods originating in the United States of America and Japan appears to have been stimulated by the inauguration of direct steamship services between these countries and Momhasa.

The following is a summary of the main items from the principal sources of supply, values in respect of the year 1926

being given in brackets :-

Great Britain.-Cotton Piece Goods £826,608 (£319,167). Machinery £223,999 (£208,406). Motor Vehicles and Bicycles £128,806 (£195,234), Galvanised Iron £126,115 (119,000), Tobacco and Cigarettes £108,366 (£98,010), Provisions £101,239 (£97,353). Wines and Spirits £81.824 (£93.194). Coment £79.440 (£44.470). Wearing Appurel, etc., £62,121 (£67,637), and Tyres and Tubes £53,767 (£49,515).

India - Jute Bage and Sacks £159,541 (£231,895), Cotton Piece Goods £125,508 (£133,123), Rice £78,458 (£73,214), Wheatmeal and Flour £58,196 (£57,929) and Tea £49,910 (£54,63).

Canada, -- Motor Vehicles £119,887 (£53,676). United States of America. - Motor Vehicles £275,178 (£301,920),

and Cotton Piece Goods £76,737 (£52,923).

Holland .- Cotton Piece Goods £131,002 (£103,616), Blankets £110,673 (£107,827), and Tobacco, etc., £73,813 (£96,172)

Japan -- Cotton Piece Goods £245,788 (£241,369) Cotton Piece Goods .- The value of trade imports of watton piece goods of all descriptions amounted to £1,124,118, the total amount of duty-collected thereon being 1331,800 or 19.86 per cold. of intal not dot collections. Transfers to Uganda worn variation folio,057 Importaling the year show a month devenue, the avainge landed value per yard of imported cutton piece goods declining from 7.5d, in 1926 to 6.2d in 1997. Ulaukets also share a continued decrease in value from 2s. 2.96d. to 1s. 11.25d.

Great Britain continues to be the main source of supply of the better qualities of cotton piece goods. Holland providing the bulk of imported cotton blankets, while unbleached cotton plece goods are supplied principally by Jupan and the United Status of America

Vehicles -1,585 motor cars valued at 1275 010 and 1,282 motor. lorries and tractors of a value of \$268,656 were imported during this year, both classes showing satisfactory increases. Of these Great Britain supplied 235 motor cars and 80 motor lorries and tractors. Canada builty, the source of 501 motor cars and the same number of lorries and tractors. The United States of America continues to be the main resucce of supply although not to the same extent as in previous years,

The number of imported motor cycles decreased from 602 valued at £25,377 in 1926 to 493 valued at £20,603 in 1927. A very large share of the motor cycle trade is in the bands of British manufacturers.

Importations of bicycles showed a further large decrease, 4,852 being imported in 1927 as against 11,629 in 1936 and 23,988 in B 2 4323

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Japan - Cotton Piece Goods £245,783 (£211,369.

Cotton Pieca Goods.—The value of trade imports of estion piece goods, of all descriptions amounted to £1,124,113, the total amount of the collected thereon being first and in 1861 per cent of total not duty collections. Transfers to 1 gained were valved at £500,007. Importe during the year above a small increase, the 12 gained landed value per part of imported cuttor, piece goods doctions. From 7.5d, in 1920-to 6 2d, in 1927. Blankets also show a continued decrease in value from 28, 2,96d, to 18, 11, 25d.

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Vehicles -1,555 moor cars valued at 1.255.010 and 1.292 motor lorries and tractors of a value of \$256.055 were imported during the year, both classes showing satisfactory numerous. Of these Great Britain amphiled 255 motor cars and 36 motor forces and tractors. Canada being the source of 501 motor cars and the same number of lorries and tractors. The United States of America canonics to be the main motors of supply although not as the same extent as in previous Years.

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manufacturers.

Importations of bicycles showed a further large decrease, 4,852 being imported in 1927 as against 11,629 in 1926 and 23,988 in

1925. The contraction of this market is due to the diminished purchasing power of the native population and, as bicycles for native use are still on the borderline separating essentials from luxures, the volume of trade in this article furnishes an accurate indication of the relative prosperity of the native population. Of the total number imported 3, 133 bicycles valued at £22,497 were cleared for consumption in tigands. Great Britain continues to hold a commanding position in this trade, supplying 4,724 bicycles out of the total number of 4.852 bicycles imported.

Consequent upon the rapid development of motor transport and the extension of mechanical ploughing, etc., large increases in the quantities and values of imported fuel oil, petrol and kerosene were recorded during the year under review.

Notwithstanding local activities the trade statistics show increased importations of rice, wheat, meal and flour, ale, her and stout, and timber, but a satisfactory indication of local progress in sugar and soap production is reflected in large decreases in importations of these conquiodities.

### He-Exports, Transit and Transhipment.

The entrepot trade of Mombasa (including transit and transhipment traffic) is of increasing importance as, apart from the shipping 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, "Angonyika Territory, Italian East Africa, and the Belgün Corgo. The following are comparative figures for the years 1926 and 1927.—

	1940	AUNT.
	£	£
Re-Exports	1.591.671	1,555,502
Transit	120,861	143 538
Transhipment	171.634	200,723

### Exports.

The domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda are almost entirely agricultural. Adverse climatic and marketing conditions resulted in a fall of £1,361.472 in the value of raw cotton exported, slippments in 1927 amounting to £1,692,564 as compared with £3,056,940 in 1926 and £4,604,359 in 1925. This factor tends to obscure the pestion so far as development of the export trade in other domestic products is concerned, as excluding the value of raw cotton exported, the domestic exports of Kanya and Uganda increased in value from £3,953,446 in 1926 to £3,704,648 in 1927.

A large proportion of local produce exported is shipped to Empire markets, 70.6 per cent. of the value being sent to destinations in

the British Empire as compared with 78.7 per cent. in 1926. A considerable increase has taken place in shipments to Japan. 11.3 per cent. of the jotal domestic experts being sont to that country as compared with 2.1 per cent. in 1936, this being largely due to the magnitation of direct steamship services between Japan and Mombass.

The following is a summare of the principal commodities exported to the most important markets, relative figures in regard to 1926 being given in branches:

Great Britain.—Coffee £1,115,482 (£728,797). Cotton £448,769 (£1,348,165). Sisal Fibre and Toy. £192,488 (£208,196). Maize £269,277 (£110,342). Cotton Seed £168,140 (£177,372). Hides and Skins £143,554 (£191,130), and Rubber £80.569 (£195,254).

India,—Cotton £948,749 (£1,258,368) and Carbonate of Soda £21,275 (£12,415).

Tanganyika Territory — Maize Meal and Flour £33,289 (£33,068). Sugar £48,614 (£80,711)

Union of South Africa .-- Coffee £54,470 (£44,892).

Japan.—Cotton £380,058 (£396,451) and Carbonate of Soda £215,979 (£65,928).

Belgium.—Sisal Fibre, and Tow £173,449 (£227,794), Maize £80,123 (£72,668) and Hides and Bkins £60,750 (£18,134).

Germany.—Maige £68,052 (£4.467), Shal Fibre and Tow £34,706 (£96,000) and Hides and Skigs £18,770 (£9,200).

cotton. The value of the cotton exported fell from 183,056,040 in 1920 to £1,653,056 during the year under review, these figures representing 724,050 and 527,450 centals respectively, the average declared value per cental being 34 4s. 6d. in 1926 and £8 4s. 2d. in 1927. With the exception of 570 ceftals, the whole guantity experted originated in Uganda. The export of ention yeed amounted to 29,502 tons as compared with 36,365 tons in 1929.

Coffee.—A marked increase in the quantity and value of coffee apported was recorded in 1927, 1933310 ovt. saturd at 41,310,701 being shipped as compared with 174,191 ovt. valued at 4895,600 experted in the provious year or an inchess of 190,188 ovt. in quantity and 4415,021 in value. Offsite, other quantity shipped 48,514 ovt. originated in Uganda. Coffee is boy ghipped direct to stone thirty countries, Great Britain being by far the largest market receiving in 1927 from Kenya and Uganda, coffee to the value of 41,523,000.

Maise.—Exports, originating swbolly in Kepya, amounted to almost twice the quantity shipped during 1926, the quantity sported being 1,787,665 coxt. valued at 2597,595 as compared with 929,178 cwt. valued at 2590,596 shipped during the previous year. Great Britain was the principal market followed by Belgium, Gormany, Italian East Africa, and France in the order named

Sis fl meluding Sisal Tow Also a purety Kenya export, show 'hieresse in the quantity exported but a decrease in vale . average declared f.o.b. value falling from 438 16s, 5d pe o 1926 to 129 128 3d. in 1927, as a result of the decline in murket prices. The quantity exported was 15,839 tong as with 14.92s toos shipped in 1926. The principal may to Comp Pritain and Belgium.

11.74 and 8kins. Show a satisfactory increase in 24 at catigal at £262,637 being shapped in 1927 as (1.25) at called at £207.784 experted during the previous at Chitain was the principal marker for hides, the Curred . Ame has being the most important destination for skins

and artenute or Soda - Exports of carbonate of soda obtait a deposite at Lake Magadi amounted to 56,675; P. K. (29 as companied with 19 427 time valued of to proper on the found 46,400 tone valued at s and all them

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A fortnightly service between Bombay and Durban, calling bed-... ayssat Mombasa, has been mountained by the British India Stento Navigation Co., Ltd., and Coastal services by this Line, by the Airsean Wharfage Co., and by Messrs Cownsiee Dinshaw and Brosstrainers have been fairly regular.

The total steam tomage (mercantile) entered in the Protectorate ports during the year amounted to 1 742,006 tons net represented,

by 663 steamers - Whese Wes show an increase of 202,960 tons by 663 seamers so young 300, show an increase of 202,460 tons and 563 steamers as compared with the figures for the previous yell. The total tomago in Ming vessels entered in the Protectorate ports during 1927 when 5,838 tons, represented by 3.296 vessels. These figures shows a compared with the previous of 230 yessels and 9,936 tons as compared with the previous of 230 yessels and 9,936 tons net against 522 steamers of 1,44,320 to 1,926, an increase of 71 steamers and 259,576 tons. The four way and yessels along vessels are along the previous of 11 steamers and 259,576 tons.

amounted to 30,495 tons, represented by 1,405 of 4.120 tons and 132 vessels as compared with 1926.

Approximately 693,000 shipping tons of cargo (300 and the same inward and 323,036 tons outward) were dealt with at it by of Mombasa, and 42,616 passengers passed through the port to be 1927. The largest vessel to enter the port of Mombasa are were alongside the deep-water quay at Kilindim Harbour during W. was the "Franconia," of 20,175 tons gross register, with 10 passengers on board who were on a world cruise.

During the year under review, ships argently requiring to it have been brought into and taken out of Kilmdini Harbour of dark. Orders have been placed under which, during 1928, 5 whole of the lighting of the port (part acetylene gas and 1) electricity) will be completely modernized

### Harbourg.

During 1927 the control of all ports and harbours on the coast of Kenya was vested in the High Commissioner for Transport. and a system was introduced whereby the management was placed under the General Manager of Railways and Harbours. A temporary Harbour Advisory Board was set up to advise the High Commissioner on the 22nd August, 1927.

Since the 1st July, 1927, the whole of the shore handling and lighterage of cargo at the Port of Mombasa has been performed by contractors under a ten year agreement. On the 1st July, also, the water-front and transitished at Mbaraki, formerly worked by a private company, were absorbed into the Kilindini Harhour area, and the portion of the Mbaraki water-front south of the transit shed is now being developed for landing, stacking, and rating coal. On the let December, 1927, the contractors also undertook the work of loading and unloading railway trucks within the Kilindini Harbour area.

The year 1927 was the first complete year during which berths Nos 1 and 2 of the new deep-water grays at Kilindini Harbour were in full use. Shipping came alongode freely, and the need for more accommodation is so apparent that there can be no doubt that when the two additional berths now under construction are campleted they will be fully occupied

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Manday will served by seven regular I am to the state of the bonn I astle Man Steam-Lu sh - Fine Stee on Kanagar in the Man the Canada am as the afference the Marshale - 11's was. Chie Ellericar .... 25. and the Denter of the Attent tome in sugmented a work of the first and the from accordance to the total war and calls were to the proj. Your Kosses and by Danish and Norwegitan become in socilaricons oil and coal steamers discharged cargo - if

A forting hith service metween Bounday and Durban, calling borl. ayest Mondoss has been maintained by the British India Stento No grategy Co. Ltd. and Coastal services by this lane, by the r a Wharfage to and by Messrs Cowasjee Dinshow and Beos than is have been fairly regular.

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Wheth No. 3 of the new Kilindini Harbour extension complete with trensit shed, quay and shed electric cranes, will tracks and roads, in expected to be ready for use before the end of 1939.

Both No. 4 should be ready before the end of 1939.

During 1927 the earnings at the Port amounted to £191,850, and the ordinary working expenditure to £18,667. Interest and redemption charges total £195,165 and depreciation is assessed at £10,028.—The loss on port working, after taking all these charges into account, was therefore £78,515 during 1927.

### Railways.

The Inter-Colonial Advisory Council held five meetings during 1927; three in Kenya and two in Uganda.

Earnings for the year in respect of Railway Services (as apart from Harbour Services) amounted to £2,126,043 and the railway working expenditure to £1,150,786, the surplus receipts over working expenditure being £975,257. After allowing for contribuions to renewals funds, interest charges, etc., the net surplus of this excess transferred to betterment funds, atc., amounted to 2401,986. Comparison with the figures for the previous years shows that the Railway earnings for 1927 are £67,388 or 8,27 per cent, in excess of the earnings for 1926, and £132,534 or 0.05 per cent, in excess of those for 1025. As against these increases in earnings, the ordinary working expenditure for the year 1927. notwithstanding an increase of 16.47 per cout in the tonnage carried, was reduced in comparison with 1926 by 5.42 per cent. The percentage ratio of ordinary working expenditure to earnings has 54,18 per cent. in 1927, as against 59.11 per cent. in 1926 and 87.21 per cent. in 1922.

The carriage of public goods provided a revenue of £1,737,852 and the tomage of this traffic amounted to \$37,076 tons, as confaired with £1,694,706 and 641,776 tons during the previous year. The revenue derived from passenger traffic also glowed an increase over that for 1928, viz., in 1927, 1,066,925 passengers contributed a revenue of £206,926 as against 991,754 passengers and £256,918 in 1926.

Africans continued to use the railway in increasing numbers and greater use is being made of week end and excuration tickets. The facilities in connection with steamer call excurgions have been extended. It is not now a condition that the passagger must arrive at and depart from Mombiase by the same ship and it is hoped that this modification of the regulations governing the issue of these excursion tickets will induce more travellers to make the normal of the contract.

The tornings carried by Lake steamer services showed a fleerense from 193,849 tons in 1926 to 163,094 tons in 1927. This shrinkage was an expected result of the opening of the through rulway to Uganda. The total immage carried by the Masindi Port—Butiaba motor service, was 7,460 tone in 1927 as compared with 7,500 tone in 1927 as compared with 7,500 tone in 1926. The supply of fuel was satisfactory throughout the wars 1927 [Post of the consumption of the wood and only bull woo

ing 1927 and 1926 :-	/1927	1926.
等所用的 · 本代之 · ·	~ Tons.	Tons. 40.989
Coll	25,295 110,301	91,252
Oil	9,909	7.281

No further relaying of the main, line with 60 lb. material between the Const and Nairobi cook place during the year. This work is to be resumed in 1928 and is expected to reach Nairobi by the middle of 1920.

Considerable progress has been made with ballasting from the coast to Makindu and contracts have been entered into for bullpasting the Makindu-Rairobi section. The prinanen way above Nairobi has been maintained in a reasonable condition throughout.

The work of strengthening bridges and culverts to carry heavier engines was completed by the pear.

work on the new headquarter offices of Nairobi was begun early in 1927 and by the end of the year-life walks and reached first

The work of building a we combined railway and food causeway and bridge between Montager Island, and the maintain was begun in June, 1927. The estimated cost of the gauseway is 277,000. With this exception of a small contract for the supply of coral the whole of the work is being carried out departmentally. The design pravides tury an early carried out departmentally. The design pravides tury an early carried out departmentally including for a 25 feet road and a 14 feet railway with a bridge of five quality of 51 feet and . The helder is being foundation?

The total route milenge of open lines on the first December, 1927,

Main Line C	Mombasa b	o Brode	rick	Fally,	via A	(iles.
Nakuru)			· · · · · ·	*** 57	- L.	,638
Kisumu Branc	h (Nakuru	to Kisu	mu)	•••	· · · 26	131
Nyeri Branch		Nima y	toru	*****	Wax 3	61
Magaili Branch	ah		4 7 77	***		01
Port BellKa	mpala Line		42			6
Solai Branch					Sex.	273
Kitale Branch		***	,,,,,	• • •		4.r
Kahe Branch	4. 19		***	5	,	94.
3/	Total open	mileage			1	204

42

The total truck mileage, including loops and industrial sidings, amounted to 1,357 miles. The route mileage covered by Lake Services is 3,243.

On the Thika-Nyeri branch, the action from Sagana to Nyeri (32 miles) was completed and handed over for open line working on the 16th May. 1927. This hill section climbs 2,000 feet in 5 miles by the free use of 3 per cent. grades. It was built at a cost of f134,830 or approximately £4,214 per mile.

The extension of the Nyeri Branch from Nyeri to Naro Moru was begun in January, 1927, and handed over to open lines on the 1st November, 1927. The cost of this section of 16 miles worked out at #2,055 per mile.

The first section of the Uganda extension, i.e., Turbo to Broderick Balls, a distance of 30 miles, was handed over to open lines on the list July, 1927. The second section from Broderick Palls to Moulamuti, completing the extension, was handed over at the beginning of 1928. The total length of the whole extension from Turbo to Moulamuti is 184.5 miles

Construction of the branch line to ball and Soroti was begun in 1927. When completed this branch will be 98.5 miles in length.

The construction of a branch line from Gilgil to Thomson's Falls was authorised in December, 1927. It is hoped to have the line completed early in 1929. The length of the branch will be 46.5 miles.

The survey of the proposed North Kayrondo Branch from hisumu to Yaha was completed early in 1927. The construction of this line, 30 miles in length, was begun in 1928.

### Danda

The public road system of the Colony and Protectorate now comprises about 2.378 failer of main road and 6.242 failer of road of less importance, most of which are mere tracks, though quite passable for sphedied genicles except during heavy tain. The total expenditure of a capital risture on the roadsystem during the year was 231,209, of swhich the sum of 216,4130 was expended on the remainder on country roads. "Of the total sum, 419,443 was expended on the test sum, 419,443 was expended for the total sum, 419,443 was expended on the maintenance and improvement of existing roads and bridges and partly on the extension of the road system

With the exception of the streets in the more important towns and certain man country roads leading into them, the wearing surface of the public roads is the natural earth of the locality, Gradual improvement is taking place by forming and draining the more important earth roads and by special treatment of splittions which become marshy in wet weather, so that most of them are

passable by wheeled vehicles throughout the year—though sometimes with difficulty—except on occasional days during exceptional. On the minor roads little can be done except to keep the hridges and culverts remained and to deal with washaways.

Road work in the settled areas is now largely carried out by contract, partly by professional contractors, and partly by local religious the read-making and 'transport plant of the Public Works Department was added to considerably during the year. This negositated an increase of the European personnel for the control and operation of the plant, but enabled a considerably reduction in the native labour force to be made below what would otherwise have been required.

The extension of the Brauch Railway system of the Colony during the last few years rendered it possible to take steps to establish the main reads from producing areas to railway stational on their permanent alignments in lieu of the pioneer tracks of the past with establish that funds would not be wasted on permanent works on temporary road alignments. Much road survey work was done-during the year out of the sum of #25,000 provided under loan for the purpose.

### Posts and Telegraphs.

The foliated achains for the animal annation of the Postal and Telegic M. Services of Renya and Unanda has now been in operation for three years. The scheme has worked with gross superstand the results obtained dominations that under favorinishe conditions the unification of control of services of this character, in afforming territories presents no practical difficulty and that such unification can be effected without best of eligibines and with distinct financial benefit to the territories concerned, suide by side with public convenience and the independence of such territory in regard to development or extension of services.

The funncial results of the year's working were satisfictory and reflect a uteally expansion of the Department's activities, particularly in Klutys. This cash revenue for this complished services amounted to 2900,487, and the recurrent expanditure to £164,385. These figures represent an increase of 9.7 per cent. The total capital expanditure was £18,380 an against £18,104 in £193. The figures for figures was £18,380 an against £18,104 in £193. The figures for figures was £12,886, representing increases of 1.7 per cent. expenditure, £12,886, representing increases of 11.3 per cent. and 7.7 per cent, respectively constant in the Tost Office very nearly balance, the Kenya figures show that the Popurament contributed a net sum of approximately £52,500 to the general revenue of the Colony; but it must not be overlooked that in this figure no account is taken of interest and depreciation on capital sunk.

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ا موسود و توسيق الموسود و الموسود in telegraph and telephone lines and plant (approximately £200,000), or pension commitments.

There was a noticeable increase, almost entirely confined to Kenya, in the value of money orders issued for payment abroad. Altogether £275,869 was fromitted overseas, as compared with £244,761 in 1926. Of the former amount £240,595 or 87.4 per cent. was remitted to India. The amount remitted to India from Kenya trailed £175,069.

The total volume of mail matter dealt with (excluding parcels 190,000) amounted to 13,284,000 items, of which 10,801,000 were dealt with in Kenya. These figures represent an increase over the previous year of 18 per cent. in Kenya and 7.8 per cent. in I ganda. The parcel post still retains its popularity with traders as a means of importing high value hight goods. The total value of goods so imported, chiefly from Great Britain, amounted in round figures to £400,000. The increase from E-lbf, to 22 lbf. in the maximum weight allowed on purcels from Great Britain appreciated by merchants and extensive use is being made of it.

Having regard to the fact that there is not a subsidized regular that I service between Great Britain and the East Coast it English mail services were on the whole satisfactory. The number of arrivals averaged \$2.27 per week and despatches 1.35, and the average time taken in transit each way was approximately 20 days. The Indian and South African services byte, in addition to other sailings, the advantage of a regular fortnightly service by steamers under contract with the Indian Government.

Two English air mails were despatched and four received by the experimental air service undertaken by the North Sea Aerial and General Transport Company between Kisumu and Khartoum, the onward connection between Khartonm and Cairo being maintained by the Royal Air Force. The total time taken ouch way was about 11 days. Owing to accidents, the series of flights originally arranged was not completed, and unfortunately as those completed did not work to a fixed time schedule, little information was gained as to the extent to which the public would be prepared to pay special air fees if a regular air service was established. The experimental service had/however, the effect of stimulating public interest in the possibility of a regular air mail service as far as Cairo with all its advantages of speed and regularity. There is little doubt that such a service way' to welcomed by the public at large, provided the cost to tirese taget tories was reasonably within their resources.

The Colony's main channel of overseas telegraph contractors are remained via the Eastern Telegraph Company's cables. Service was very satisfactorily maintained throughout the year there being only one interruption of a few days on the Zanzibar-Mombasa cable exist No inconvenience was caused as alternative local routes were available. There was a normal increase in the

volume of overseas telegraph, traffic, and it may be of inferest to record that 44.4 per cent, of that traffic was with Great Britain.

The "Beam wireless service between Great Britain and South Africa, which was opened on the 1st July, was made available to the home public for telegrams to the Cofort with the was slightly cheaper then the cable root with the "Beam" route involvent transmission from Canal and lines ready unquitable for majoring such from a number of separate Administrative, heavy delay of the transmission that reason the route has cold become popular transmission from the root of the root of the cold of the co

The wireless station at the station, was efficiently main and durant to ye 2,818 station can, when necessary be used to possible station can, when necessary be used to possible the Early of the Early

by the cable extended and if the strate and the str

oe connected more repair, it is a set of the connected more repair, it is the connected more repair, and the Raffoldist of the connected more repaired in the connected more repaired in the connected more repaired in a seem, and a number of the connected more than and of the year. Specially rates for such lines care been approved on a basis which the mixed them self-supporting, and arrangements exist under to be sattlers can reduce their annual cubscription by co-operating lowards a reduction of the

in telegraph and telephone lines and plant (approximately £200,000), or pension commitments.

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station, was emerenty many pen during 2,818 paids telegraps and parted atts 4.0 gas station can, when necessary be and the Zanzigar and Daggaga the Zanzigar and Daggaga the Broadcasting Company establishment of a broadcates and sufficiently powerfulc to transact to the post licence dated lety September " ... .. which it is required to establish a see go that date. A sociated with that men with a corresponding station in bugiant that Office authorities happarautreaken in propping is affinity at the Companie risk to 0 fill be egyravipulely two him, of by the cable reattenand if the series by will have at the disposal a vistable means of consumpression with him as r telephone exchanges are established at a Eldorett Kisumu, aled Ruiru, and a velopment during the year. Special p construction of the external part of the Walredi ground system. The cable lay-out high th town-planning schemes, and the not daly improve the appearance of the

station, was efficiently main and during the

not galy improve the appearances in the provided the provided the provided to the provided to

capital test by supplying free poles, transport and labour. A fairly general system of rural thippiones would do much to improve amenities on farms, particularly cherk women and children are concerned. The main difficulty, flowever, is that only in a very limited number of areas is settlement sufficiently close to make the service reasonably cheps. In sparsely settled areas the length of lines equired makes the cost of the service rather beyond the means of the arganesettler no matter how economically the errore may be provided.

service may be provided.

All the principal buliness and administrative centres of the Colony are inhected by the graph. Inland telegraph traffic has mere-based way considerably during the past few years, and as consequences of the considerably during the past few years, and as consequences of the considerably during the past few years, and as routes, particularly that between Najsobi and Mombasa. The question of affording relief on the latter route and at the same time providing for a needed affordinal facility which is being called for by the commercial forminanty, by constituting a telephone truck line between Najsobi and Mombasa, is under consideration. The total telephone mode pulseage of the Colony

is 3,173 and he wire mileage 8,237.

t is Savings Bank.—The results of the year's working of a fifthe Savings Bank indigete fairly coosiderable for the amount standing to the credit of depositors on a 4 4,721 at the close of 1936 of £78,007 at the end of logic to indigete in the saving an increase of 20.5 per cont. Deposite with the LB1,226, an increase of 71.5 per cent. eye for the previous year. An amount of credited to define an esspect of interest as a 1 set of the first previous year.

14. a arc. rôpean, Asianc, and African depositors in the saming, but but in and of the year was 1,523, 2,716, and 770, respectively, as compared with 1,380, 3,408, and 693 at the close of 1926. In addition there were 22 trust accounts. During the agent, 1939 accounts were opened and 697 closed, as compared with 359 and 306, feetbestively, during the previous year.

Priorite have been made to popularise the Savings Bank among Africans, but a provide without any real results so far as the freet mass of the state of population is concerned, it is almost inevitable to the found be so in view of the Africans' present state of divide that A impropility of the Bank and its advantages is, however steadily grouped among Africans of the househov, artisan, and derical charges.

# VI - JUSTICE, JUSTICE AND PRISONS.

The total number of civil cases filed in the Supremt Court during 1927 was 645, an increase of 58 over the figure for 1926. Three halldred and set inty-four of these cases were filed in Nairohi.

The number of Probate and Administration cases filed in 1927 as compared with 311 in 1926; of Insolvency cases, 417 as compared with 48 in 1926; of Trust Gauses 5, as compared with 48 in 1926; of Trust Gauses 5, as compared with 15 in 1926. There were 40 civil appeals from Subordinate Courts, 156 original criminal cases, committed for trial to the Supreme Court; 46 criminal appeals from Subordinate Courts, 884 confirmation cases, and 152 criminal revision cases, giving a total of 2.144 cases filed in the Supreme Court in 1927, as compared with 1,921 in 1926.

Resident Magistrates Courts dealt with 13,830 cases, as compared with 11,522 in 1926. Of these, 5,803 were civil cases and 8,027 criminal cases.

The total number of civil cases tried in all Courts in Kenya was 10,898, an increase of 2,049 over the figure for 1926.

A total of 30,367 persons were brought before the criminal courts during 1937. Of these, 1,886 were Europeans, 1,920 Asiatics, and 27,061 Africans; 25,542 persons were convicted, including 1,037 Europeans, 1,303 Assistics, and 23,112 Africans. The number of convictions is 6,547 greater than the corresponding figure for 1926. This very considerable total increase is not, however, caused by a lugge increase in serious course. Convictions for party offences under Hevenire, Municipal Bond, and other laws relation to the social ee my of the territory, account for an increase of 5,678 over the hards for such attaches in 1986, and convictions under laws relating to the employment of natives (i.e., the Employment of Nativas and the Resident Native Labourers Ordinances accounts for an increase of 502 over the corresponding figures for 1928 There is an increase of 302 convictions for offences against prodirty other than malicious injury to property and theft of stock and sandnee. There was an ingrease of 23 in the number of convictions for mulicious injury to property, a decrease of II in the s at theft of stock and produce, and up minutes of the control of offences against the person fell from 972 in 1926 to we at theft of stock and produce, and the number of persons

A new Civil Procedure Ordinance came into force on the let Adenat, 1927. The new procedure seems to work well and smoothly and coalities planning in undefonded actions to obtain speedy relief with a minimum of expense and also saves defondants in sunderended cases from being muleted in excessive costs. The new Ordinance and Rules Jaring the law of Civil Procedure more in the with English law and are a decided improvement on the old Indian Codg.

The new Bankruptcy Ordinauce, which was modelled on the English Bukruptcy Act of 1914, came into force on 1st March, 1927. capital test by supplying free poles, transport and labour. A fair by general system of practivities used to fair an are concerned. The main difficulty, flowever, is that only in a very limited number of areas is settlement sufficiently close to make the service reasonably cheap. In sparsely settled creas the length of line, equired makes the cost of the service rather beyond the means of the agrange settler no matter how economically the service may be provided.

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### Police.

The duties of the Kenye Police a lorg comprising European, Asiatic, and African personnel, in the properties and detection of crime, he confined in general, both settled and not harty areas of the Colony. Units of Police are also stationed in Natiyo Beserves, where the administration of justice is largely assisted by the Native Authorities.

Housebreaking and theft figure prominently in the orimo statistics of Kenya. Closer settlement and the corresponding increase in European dwellings and buildings widen the field and provide opportunities for the commission of offences against property.

By the manufaction of systems of surveillance and patrolling, surious rume of the predatory class has been much reduced in volume.

The Criminal Investigation Department, inaugurated in 1926, continues to make progress. Its scope was extended by the assignment to it of the work of forming a central registry for financial and unmunition.

### Prisons.

The daily average number of persons in custody, including prisons and detention camps, during 1927, has been nearly 18 per cent. higher than in 1926.

As regards the Prisons Stall, improvement has been effected by the employment of European Chief. Warders and, more recently, by the appointment of European Technical Instructors to train African convicts as arthumbs.

The technical training now being afforded to an increasing number of convicts enables the Prison Authorities to secure well-pud employment for them on termination of sentence, thus reducing the probability of recidivism.

The general lighth of principers during the year has been slightly thatter than in the prioceding year.

### VIL-PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure on works find services controlled by the Publica Works Department during 1927, amounted to 2006,007. Of this works 2006,007 were expended the works under execution out of Loon Funds.

The principal new works either completed or in progress during the year fall under three heads, namely:

- (1) Water Works and Drainages
- (2) Roads.
- (3) Buildings

Under the first of these heads Kisumu Water Works were almost completed at the end of the year at a cost of £24.004; Eldorof Water Works were in pagarees, the expenditure during the year

being £21,534, out of an estimated that tops of £20,000, while extensive replacements and juditions to Noking Mater Works, wery nearly finished by the end of the year is precise of £2,778. Schames were prepared for six other township, water supplies; and three important druinage projects were investigated in detail.

Under the head of Haildings five works of magnitude were under construction, flamely is the Government Houses at Naivoli, and Mombass, Naivoli, School, Nakhrin School, and Gldoret School, which were in progress during the latter part of the year, A considerable programme of buildings of lesser magnitude, consisting of hospitals, offices, police stations, buggalows, bousing for African employees, etc., at whoms focalities were under exception.

As regards the maintenance of existing public words three town water supplies were administered and yielded a gross revenue of the 281,270. The public road system; consisting of over 8,000 miles of vocate and tracks, was maintained; and improved at a cost of \$87,854. Public buildings were maintained at a cost of £24,723.

During the last field of the year of service for the purpose of boring for where of farms and in badly watered parts of the Colony was inaugured of in less which and been found successful in 850th Africa. The nucleasant results obtained before the close of the year justified the belief that this service would be of material adverage in the development of the Polony.

To reds the end of the year plant for the resemble of total thinker comprising six kills having a capacity of 660 tone perangum, was metalled rices the Public Works Jollicov Workshops, in Naurobigs at is hoped that by this means the thinker of the Colony will be rendered suitable for joinery and the necessity for importing timber for this purpose wilkshe obviated.

Fixty-seven permits for the diversion and use of public water for various imposes were issued by the Public Works Department during this year. Of these 36 were for the development of power but were individually for comparatively small importance, comprising in the individual the diversion of 500 culic feet of water per second for the generation of 354 horse, power. Proliminary investigations were made by a local company with a view to the utilization of one of the principal waterfulls of the Colony for the algorithment of state of the principal waterfulls of the Colony for the algorithment of state of the principal waterfulls of the Colony for the algorithment of state of the principal waterfulls of the Colony for the

### VIII.-PUBLIC HEALTH

The most notable event which occurred in the medical history of 1927 is in connection with research and concerns not only this country but higherd and elsewhere.

After the visit to this country of Dr. J. B. Orr of the Rewett Research Institute, in 1928, in connection with the proposed pasture investigation, the Sub-Committee of the Civil Research Committee responsible for the original proposal decided to extend

the scope of the investigation to problems of human as well as animal nutrition. With funds provided by the Empire Marketing Board, two special rejected of the bear employed in the country, not as independent investigators, but working involuses collaboration with the local people. The experiment is proving on success, not only from the value of the information which is being collected, but from the fact that it has been proved that research can be conducted by special investigators working with men on the spot.

The year 1927 saw the condulation of the period of digestion and absorption which arose from the appointment of a large number

of new officers, during 1026.
Two new centres, namely, Kithi and Peite, were apened in the

Native Reserves.

A Medical Officer of Health has been appointed to Nakurn on account of the considerable development which is taking place in the township, and also because of the urgent necessity of instituting sanitary measures at this centre of the grain trade. Comhaned with duties at Nakurn the Medical Officer of Health bas een responsible for both Eldoret and Kitale.

The first appointment of a Medical Officer of Health to a Native lieserve took place in the latter hulf of the year. The experiment

has proved a complete success.

Work in Native Reserves has progressed generally. Native Councils lieve taken an increasing interest in health matters. Issige sums of money are being voted by the Councils for medical and other objects.

On the coast useful measures are being taken against hookwarm infestation. The willing an operation of the people themselves holds out great promise of definite and important results, which

will be fraught with economic potentialities.

Throughout the Reserves generally work is being organised so that combined with the treatment of individuals, information about diseases and instruction in simple bygiene is impurted, while at the same, time information, bearing on the pathological condition; of the conduction is being collected.

The country has been after from endemics of serious discuse. Plague requires watching but no outbreaks of any magnitude

occurred during 1927. Smallpox was introduced into Nairobi from India and uneasiness was caused from the fact that cases came under notice from a considerable area extending as far but as the Port Hall Reserve. Original cases had temained concealed. Probable owing to the wholesale viccination campaign which was conducted two years ago the outbreak did not assume any magnitude.

The opldenio of malaria which was experienced in 1926 did not near, possibly owing to the fact that the rains generally were on the short side. The problem is to be tuckled energetically in

(airobi: the Ciartinicht has made ayathble a sum of £20,000 to sexpended in Yandhi during 1928. The Municipality and Railway Authorities lieve indunted their willingness to share in the

The International Electing Sickness Commission, part of whose bonis were conducted in Kenya, has dissolved, and its report

may be expected before long.

It was possible during the year to conduct a comprehensive population survey of the Lake shore. Aver 200,000 individuals were examined and only 880 cases of trypanosomiusis were detected, these mostly being found in three well defined areas. In one small location, consisting of a population of 800 odd, over 100 cases were found. Measures to dealtwith the most thickly infested areas are being undertaken. The small area referred to as being especially heavily infected is to be evacuated. Other steps will include clearing of the Lake shore, and the construction of watering places. All cases which were found were adequately treated in order to render them non-effective.

Progress in respect of the scheme for the provision out of loan funds of hospitals in various parts of the country has not been as rapid as was boned. A small hospital at Kitni is almost completed. while work has been commenced on a hospital and other medical buildings at Kakamega Station

### IX EDUCATION.

Gr. unont schools have been safely ished for the provision of educati J of European Indian. Arab, and African children; Private and missionary autorprive supplements State institutions; the latter is largely subsidised from Government funds. There are four Central Advisory Committees which deal with the educa-tion of each race, and there are four School Area Committees in connection with European education, four for Indian education, and twelve for African education.

The Administration was further strengthaned during the year by the addition of another Inspector of Schools. The work of these officers has been concerned mainly with Arab and African concestod, but they have files been used as occasion requires in respect to Distribute and Indian schools.

Buropean Education There are Government schools at Mombaa, Nairobi, Nakuru/Plika, Nanyuki, Lidoru, and Kitale. Indigling F., a Sc. Mai herd are twenty it's schools for Europeana in different parts of Replya, twelve being the artiment schools and two receiving a grant in sid. . The erection of three elementary Government schools in different parts of Rairobi was emotioned towards the end of the year and progress was made with the construction of the schools at Nairobi and Nakuru.

the scope of the investigation to problems of buman animal nutrition. With lands provided by the Empire Marketing Board, two special research officers have been emilloyed in the country, not as independent investigators, but working invelopest callaboration with the local people. The experiment is proving as sidense, not only from the value of the information which is being collected, but from the fact that it has been proved that research can be conducted by special investigators working with men on the spot.

The year 1927 saw the completion of the period of diffestion and absorption which gross from the appointment of a large number of new officers during 1926.

Two new centres, pamely flittle and Teria, were opened in the.

Native Reserves. A Medical Officer of Health has been appointed to Nakurn onaccount of the considerable development which is taking place in the township, and also because of the urgent necessity of instituting sanitary measures at this centre of the grain trade. Combased with duties at Nakuru the Medical Officer of Health has een responsible for bot! Widoret and Kitale.

The first appointment que Medical Officer of Health to a Native lieserve took place in the latter half of the year. The experiment

has proved a complete success.

Work in Native Reserves has progressed generally. Zative Councils have taken an increasing interest in health matters. Istige sums of money are being voted by the Councils for medical and other objects.

On the coast useful measures are being taken against hookworm infestation. The willing an operation of the people themselves holds out great promiso of definite and important results, which

will be fraught with conomic potentialities.

Throughout the Reserves generally work is Being organised so that combined with the treatment of individuals, information about illegases and instruction in stoppic bygiene is impuried, while at the same, time information, senting on the pathological condition of the population is being collected.

The country has been after from endemics of serious disease. Plague requires watching but no outbreaks of any magnitude

occurred during 1927.

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ertail private schools for boys and wals maintain a high stands of attendance and attainment. There are seven fural sulphing farms in Ussin Gishu, six of them supported by State

funds, while one is State-sized. The Late 1,375 European children attending school at all European schools in 1927. Of these, 644 were at Government schools. The cost of European education, exclusive of administration expenses and the cost of buildings, totalled £36,092.

Indian Education. -The Government assumed responsibility for three Indian schools which had previously existed on a grant-inaid basis at Machakos, Thika, and Fort Hall, and several other Indian schools were added to the grant-in-aid list diving 1027. A number of new private schools were opened during the year. Altogether there were 32 Indian schools in existence at the end of the year, of which nine were Government schools and 12 aided schools.

Trees were 2,522 Indian children attending school during the se arerage attendance at Government semois was I. Indian education, exclusive of administration excerof buildings, totalied £17,318.

App. Arab schools are established at Monnaga. So could was issued to suite the suite of t

of buildings, totalied £17,318. 101 Mumbrui. The attendance at the two first and to establish a dervice willing to the 4 114 as against an attendance of 393 in their occurs with that Beauce is obeyed to Malina? searched in the school work at these selection against of numbraning schooling of contract named scho weaving more attention to physical culture care statues in England while the trans. Post An improveme und the Afeb b

Americant schools exist at Kahete, Was. African Educatel g we. Narok, and Kapado, and there is a Nandi, Kericho, A the training of supervisors of African Jeanes School at K. are maintained by all the principal village schools are also police schools in many imnussionary, cocleties. terribers of willage schools situated portint ventres, and throughout the Native exament schools during 1927 totalled subjectives per call in

metre Industrial Training Depot at dance at There are more Rabete ro , Sout 140 / whole on the register and the total than fifteen andred Ad number of African while the enting school is estimated at 82,799, mined with precision as it is diffibut the figures cannot / & call to get into touch all existing private schools. Even heads of Missions to arrabition to obtain reliable statistics of some of their more, some village schools and the attendance at

at the Jean appear and extensions were made at the Jean appear and the Jean appear and extensions were employed

the Leading notisans on works in different parts of

the Colony, and other technical schools, such as Waa, also assisted in inablic works of importance.

The Jeaules School, at Kabete, continues to do valuable work. A vacation course for teachers was instituted in 1927 with successinl results. A reunion of teachers was also held and gave them an exportunity of discussing difficulties met with in their labours in the field.

The cost of Arab and African education, inch hog grants to missionary societies, was £52,429 in 1927

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Provision was made under the Crown Eands Ordinance 1962 for direct freehold grants for areas not exceeding 1,000 acres Many farms were granted under this provision. The policy of Government, however, gradually tended towards leasehold grants' and since 1912 no freehold grants have been made.

(2) The Crown Lands Ordinance. 1015 (Chanter 140 Revised Laws of Kenya); repeated all previous land laws except with reference to titles already granted or promised thereunder.

Ordinary farm leases issued under the Crown Lands Ordinance,

1915, contained the following main provisions

(n). The term of lease is for 99/ years from the date of the 9/

(b) The rent is at the rate of 20 cents. of a shilling (25d.) per gore per annum for the first period, revisable in 1945 and every thirtieth year thereafter, the rate of such revision being :

For the second period, 1 per cent, of the unimproved

value of the Mod. For the this period, 2 per cent, of the unimproved value of the late

For the fourth period and each subsequent period, 3 per cent, of the undaproved value of the land.

(c) Development conditions are imposed to the extent shown in the following shedule

Mr. cum Value of Improvements to be effected within the first three years of fluture of Acres of Farm of the Leuse.

300 acres or quider

20s. per acre subject to a minimum & Politicant refin 4

Over 300 peres

6,000s, and in addition is, par sorp in? Pengangal. respect of every acre area 300 acres 1e i including or including in the contract of the contra

Additional improvements to the extent of the per cials, of the above figures under each heading are to be silected mithing full he ported of two years, and the total development third he allamented for the remainder of the terms of the lease. They

(3) I sides the provisions of the Ex-Soldier Settlement Scheme in 1919 about 1,000 farms were allotted; the grants are governed by the Ducharged Boldier Settlement Scheme, Ordinance, 1921the Chapter 141 of the Revised Edition of the Laws of Kenya

which is subsidiary to the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1975. A small portion of the land available was devoted to free grants divided into areas not exceeding 300 acres each. The major partion of the available land was divided into farms ranging from 300 to 5,000 acres cach, the leages of which were sold to allottees at from 3s to bus, per acre, according to the class and situation's of the had.

Frovision was made for the purchase price to be spread over 10 years free of interest or over 30 years with interest at 5 per cent per annum on the outstanding balance. When, however, the initial stage of development laid down by the Ordinance for the first three years of holding had been completed, the allottee could apply for complete remission of the purchase price. In the

inajority of cases allottees have taken advantage of this provision. The grants in both cases are for 999 years and are subject to the usual provisions of the Grown Lands Ordinance, 1915, as regards. rent and development.

(4) Privately owned land in the Kenya Protectorate (as distinct from the Colony) is chiefly in the hands of Arabs, Indians, and the Coast Matives, The Land Titles Ordinance 1908, which has been applied to the greater part of the area, provides for the hearing of claims and the issue of Certificates of Titles by the Recorder of

Titles, whose headquarters are at Mombasa. (5) Township plots alienated by Government between 1902 and 1915 are held under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1902. In some townships (notably Nairobi) a number of freehold grants were made, but for the most part plots are held under leasehold conditions. Alienations of township plots since 1915 have been under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915. The usual term of leases is 99 years, the lessee covenanting to build within a given period, but many of the earlier leases were for a period of 25 years, with a proviso for extension to 50 years or 90 years respectively, according to the type of building erected

Land Transfer and Sub-Division .- Land already alienated under any of the beforementioned forms of tenure may be acquired by private purchase subject to rentain provisos. Consent to transfer any whole property held under ordinary leasehold conditions is not now required, but the transfer of sub-divisions can be effected only subject to the approval of the Government, Franklid property may be can divided and transferred without conserve subject to compliance with township rules, if within a township, or the Public Health (Building) Ordinance if outside a township. In the case of a transaction affecting land between parties of different races the Governor in Council has the power of veto.

Registration of Titles.-Crown titles are now issued under the Registration of Litles Ordinance, 1919, which is an adaptation of the Torrens system of land tenure. Property thus held may be dealt with by the ase of prescribed forms on the payment of the requisite registration fees and the stamp duty. Titles issued prior to the enactment of this Ordinance are registered under the Grown Lands Ordinance, 1915, and other registration regulations of earlier date. Upon all transactions affecting the transfer of immovable property manny duty to the extent of approximately 2 per cent

The wear 1927 was comparatively uneventful, an important important in policy and administration resulted in Mid-alienation resulted in allematic from general being held in abeyance and grants of or into that areas were made during the year. No quetions in the control of the c The revenue derived from sales and rents of land, survey fees, sale of maps, etc., amounted to £104,780, an increase of £148 on

the figures for the previous year.

The number of documents registered duting the year amounted to 5.998, as against 5.542 for 1920c. An appropriate change in the method of stamping documents canginate force in July by the introduction of the Over Embossing System. It is anticipated that the scheme will be a considerable financial success by the prevention of traud with regard to the use of revenue stamps a second time. The revenue derived from registration fees, stamp duty and conveyancing fees amounted to 255,703, showing a decrease of £3,858 as compared with the revenue for 1926.

The Nairobi Area Town Planning Authority under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner of Lands submitted a reconstissance, report in the early part of the year. Detailed work required for the production of a final scheme was commenced in December and steps were taken to secure the continuance of the work in 1928; through the Nairobi Municipal Staff Organisation.

Gradual but definite progress was made during the year in rrying out the Mombasa Town Planning Schemes and Land Acquisition in connection; therewith.

During the latter part of the year under review the Kenya Advisory Committee (a local body formed to work in conjunction with the East African Trade and Information Office in London) becaut the formulation of a Closer Settlement Scheme with a view to increasing the settlement upon the land of local and avaries applicants.

### SUTTAT

During the year 1937 a Survey Branch of the Land Department, under the direction of Land Surveys, was responsible for the control of surveys in the Colony, and the administration of the Land Surveyors Ordinance, 1923. Branch offices under District Surveyors were maintained at Mombasa, Nakaru, Eldaret, and Nyeri.

The activities of the Department were multily confined to the preparation of schemes for the development of the growing toythe hips of the Colony and to the execution of thisse schemes on the cround. No trigonometrical or topographical work was done owing to lack of staff and no extensive survey of inalignated Crown land, was undertaken.

There were in addition to the official surveyors of the Department, seven firms at discussed surveyors practising for the Colony, for the control of whose work the Department was responsible. These surveyors were engaged on the sub-division of private estates and in some cases on floreriment work in connection with the town planning of Membasa Island.

All surveys sent in, whether by official or private surveyors, were examined by a staff of computers in the office of the Director of Land Surveys

The existing topographical maps cover the greater portion of the Colony. Those maps are in general fairly accounte but in many cases they are out of date and require revision, enlargement, and extension.

### XI.-LABOUR.

In the supply and stability of antivocations in the conditions of its employment, and in the relations between employer and employed the year under review has shown a steady and consistent

The flow of labourers has been continuous and adequate, and although, as must inevitably be the case, there are employers who have her been able to get all that labour that they want, it can be said of the country as a whole that there has been he general shortage during 1921.

It is probable that the easier situation has been assisted by development of the use of labour-saving devices, especially in agriculture.

Where a short time ago land was laboriously hoed, now tractor and cultivator rapidly plough the fields and eweep the weeds away, saving time, money, and fabour units as they go, and giving the more intelligent and advanced of the labourers an apportunity of carriing introval wages by learning to handle the machinery.

There have been no so. I cases of strike or discontent. This is partly due to boilt the imployer and the labourer becoming used to their mutual relationship and partly to the progressively liberal attitude of most employers towards the conditions of employment, an attitude which Government has done much to foster. The personal relationship between employer and labourer is as a rule excellent and the defaults which do occur are chiefly die to incorporate in a fatth. Continuous progress is being made to improve the interval conditions under which labourers live and work, especially by the larger employers. On input estates a better scale of radions is issued permanent housing is not only chatamplated but its being erected; anti-malarial and anti-plague measures are maintained; improvements are maintained; improvements are maintained or dealing with the sick.

Be inditions and grouter aptitude on the inhomor's part for performing his work have led in many instances to increased individual output, and so this is mostly in those kinds of work which are paid for at piece rates everybody concerned benefits.

Squatter labour which is the mainstay of the general farmer is not advanting in efficience is rapidly as estate labour. Its conditions resemble very closely those of the Reserves from which it comes, and it is of a more conservative type than that which seeks

in the

contract employment, and as it is not subject to the inherent risks attending the congregation of labourers in lines or compounds, the measures necessary to avoid these risks are not required.

On the whole the labour conditions of the Colony may be considered satisfactory, and there is no reason to suppose that they will not continue to be so for the immediate future.

### XII.-LEGISLATION.

Twenty-nine ordinances were passed during the year, of which the following are the more important co-

Bills H Exchange -Ordinance T represents the English Bills of Fixchange Act, 1882, as amended by the Bills of Exchange (Crossed Chequest Act. 1906, and the Bills of Exchange (Time for Noting) Act, 1917, with such minor adaptations as are necessary to suit local conditions.

Customs Teriff (Indinance 9 prescribes the provisions which I apply in regard to the levy and collection of import duty as between the Kenya Government and the Government of any territory with which an agreement has been entered into under section 263 of the Customs Management Ordinance, 1926, whereby the (toxernment of the territory in which duty has been collected will make a payment in respect of that duty to the Government of the territory to which the goods are subsequently removed. The object of an agreement under that seeden is to avoid the payment rol double import duty on goods passing between the territories concerned.

The Ordinance provides that where the lariff of import duties is the same in each territory, goods upon which duty has been collected muche other territory may pass in Renya without payment of any additional duty Provision is made, however, for cases in which the import duty upon goods removed into Kenya may be higher than the duty originally paid in the territory from which they were removed. In such a case payment of a part of the import duty is reduced from the importer. Provision is also made for the cases in which goods are removed from Kenya to another territory in which the import duty may be lower than the duty originally paid m Kenya. In this case a refund of a part of the import duty paid is allowed to the original importer: This refuild is necessarily limited to circumstances in which the amount of duty paid can be accurately escertained and is confined to cases where the removal is effective within a limited time.

European Officers' Pensions .- Ordinance 11 regulates the pensions, gratuities, and other allowances to be granted in respect of the service of European officers in Kenya.

King a African Rifles Reserve of Officers -Ordinance 12 provides for the establishment of a Reserve of Officers in connection with the Ring a African Rifles. The object of the Ordinarce is that in the event of an emergency arising the battalions of the King's African Rifles may be brought up to strength without delay and in order to provide for the replacement of casualties.

Stamps -Ordinance 13 amends the Stamp Ordinance so as to co-ordinate Kenya legislation with the law in force in Uganda and Tanganyika as completely as local conditions permit, the rates of duty in Kenya being on the whole lower than those of the territories mentioned.

Railways.-Ordinance 15 provides for the regulation, control and management of railways, ports, harbours, and steamer services in Kenya and for matters incidental thereto. The Ordinance in the main reproduces the East Africa Railways Ordinance. Certain alterations and modifications necessitated by the creation of the office of High Commissioner for Transport have been made.

Ancient Monuments Preservation .- Ordinance 17 provides for the preservation of ancient monuments and objects of archaeological, historical, and artistic interest.

Asiatic Officers' Willows' and Orphans' Pension - Ordinance 20 makes provision for granting pensions to widows and children of deceased Asiatic public officer

Mention may be made of the following ordinances and the Hales thereunder brought into operation during the year:-

The Civil Procedure Ordinance, 1924, is based on Indian Act V of 1908, but the Rules under the Ordinance are so framed as to introduce, as far as possible, English practice. Both the Ordinance and the Rules came into operation on the 1st August, 1927.

The Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1925, and the Rules thereunder, both of which follow the English law on the subject, came into force on the 1st March, 1927

A Bill to provide for the organisation of the European inhabitants of the Colony of Renya for the defence thereof was passed in the Legislative Council on the 14th May, 1927. Proposals for the inauguration of a Delence-Force in Kenya were, after discussion. at public martings held throughout the Colony, first placed before the Legislative Council in August, 1921 Owing to the wide powers contained in the Bill it was not then proceeded with. In January, 1923, the Defence Force Bill was again before Council and passed its second Reading without a division in November of that year. Certain amendments to the Bill were suggested by the Imperial Defence Committee and were considered by a Select Committee

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# Report for 1927.

(For Reports for 1925 and 1926 see Nos. 1321 (Price 1s.) and 1852 (Price 1s, 8d.) respectively.



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# OF KENYA FOR THE YEAR 1927

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# PREFATORY NOTE

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya is traversed centrally from east, to west by the Equator and from rooth to south Ly Moridian Lone 37 East of Greenwich. It extends from 4° North to 4° Boath of the Equator and from 34° East Longitude to 41° East. The land area is 221,089 square miles and the water area 4.011 square miles, making a total area of 925,730, square miles. The water area includes the larger portion of Lake Rudolf and the eastern waters of the Victoria Nyanza, including the Kavirondo (Inf.

The official time used is the zone time three hours fast on Greenwich.

The ophysiographs of Renya may be broadly conceived as con

siming of the company of the control of the Colony. This property of the colony. This property of the colony. This property of the colony. This region extends from the sea to approximately the 38th degree of East Longitude. Apart from the Coast strip, which is essentially trobical, it is poorly watered and mostly covered with thorn scrub.

East Longitude. Apart from the Coast strip, which is essentially tropical, it is poorly whitered and mostly covered with thorn scrub.

(2) A plateau faired by Talcanic action to a height varying from 8,000 to 9,000, feet suit attending in a westerly direction for about 200 miles to the 35th attending in a westerly direction for about 200 miles to the 35th attended of East Longitude. It continues in the south across the boundary of Tanganyika Territory and in the north to about the 2nd degree of North Latitude. This plateau is characterised by extensive open plates such as those of the Athic Priver and the Casin Gishu Plateau.

(3) The great Rift Valley formed by the subsidence of a portion of the elevated plateau and containing Lake. Rudolf and numerous smaller lakes, some of fresh water and others impregnated with some and many extinct volcances. It extends in a direction generally north and south, the eastern wall formed by the Lakipia Escarpment, Aberdare Runge, and Rikuya Escarpment and the western wall by the Mau Escarpment which is known as the Elgeyo Egenpment in the north.

(4) The district near the Victoria Nyanza, the high plateau making a sopiewhat rand descent to the shores of the lake where, at an altitude of 3/200 test above sen-level, a tropical climate is cain found. The floor of the Nyanza basin is normally fairly level, but it is intersected by numerous broad and shallow valleys. From the Man Escarpment northwards the Nzoia, Yala, Kuja,

and Amala Rivers flow into the Victoria Nyanza. Northwards the River-Turkwel from Mount Elgon and the Kerio from the Blgoyo-Biscarpment flow into or towards Lakashudolf. The southern and eastern slopes of Mount Kenya and the eastern side of the Aberdare Range give rise to the Tana River, which enters the Indian Ocean near Lanna. From the Aberdares, also flows the Athi River which, with its principal tributary the Teave, from Kilimanjaro, enters the Decan as the Spinki fiver near Maindi. The Northern Useo Nyiro traverses Lisikipis and loys it an easterly direction north of Mount Kenya-th the Lorian Swapp. The Southern Useo Ayiro from the Mau Lisearpment presses anothers along the bed of the Ritt, Valley hits Take Nature in Tanganyika Tarritory.

Mount Kenya; after which this Colony is mined, in 17,040 feet in height and is capped by perpetual snew and its. Mount Eigenalso an extinct volcano, is 14,140 feet in height and is slightly below the level of perpetual snow. The Aberdare Enge contains Settima (13,000 feet) and Mount Kinangopt (12,816 feet). The Man Escarpment attains a height of over 10,000 feet.

The slopes of Kenya and felgon and of the mountain ranges on either side of the Rift Valley are clothed in forests. The less

1928

settled sreas of the Colony abound in game and many of the upper waters of mountain streams have been stocked with trout.

waters of mountain streams have been as winter and There are no morted yeasonal changes such as winter and summer. At high although the diurnal variation of temperature is high decine as much as 30° F in some localities, but the mean temperature gives little from month to month.

The range of temperature between different parts of Kenya is tery wide. At Lamu on the coast the mean shade temperature is 80° F. At Morrbasa it is 77° F. In Kisumu, on the Victoria Nyanza, is it \$2.5° F. In the Rift Valley and highland areas the mean temperature is normally between 58° F. and 65° F.

10 (X

The rainfall is generally well distributed. Precipitation varies considerably with the physical epithegration of the Colony. The average known annual rainfall claken over a number of years, ranges from 19 inches at Athle River, oh the plains some 20 miles south-east of Nairobi, to 86 inches at Songhor in the Nandi Hills east of the Victoria Nyanza. The low-lying districts on the Northern Frontier are dry. The average rainfall occurring in the

ncipal agricultural and pastoral districts is given as approximately 35 to 40 inches, but it is higher west of the Mau Escarpment. The heaviest rainfall is normally experienced from March to June and October to December. Hall is of comparatively rare occurrence and is confined to restricted belts. Frost does not occur helow 8,000 feet except in some damp hollows.

### History.

The history of the territory now known as Kenya may be divided into four sections. The first deals exclusively with the Coast; the second with the exploration of the hinterland; the third with the partition of Africa among European Powers and the administration of the Imperial British East Africa Company; and the fourth with the administration of the country under the Imperial Government. 1:(1) It seems probable that Arabs and Persians traded with the Rast African Coast from the remotest antiquity. The " Periplus on the Erithrean Sea," compiled towards the end of the first centuty A.D. gives the first account of Zanzibar and the coast of Azania. In 1831, Ibn Batuta, the Arab explorer, visited Montgen and found Arabs in undisputed possession of the const lands. In 1498, Vasco de Game, with the first Portuguese expedistion to round the Cape of Good Hope, sailed along the East African coast. The Coast towns were all under Arab rule and are described as prosperous trading cities. Mombasa, reached on the 7th April, 1498 is referred to as a " great city of trade, with many ships." Vasco da Gama's stay in Mombasa was cut short by an incident which led him, probably without cause, to suspect treachery and he suiled north to Malindi. Of Malindi he writes: " the city was a great one, of noble buildings, and surrounded by walls, and, placed immediately on the shore, it made an imposing appearance.

Cordial relations were established and maintained between the inhabitants of Malindi and the Portuguese who were able to refit their ships for the voyage to India.

On Vasco da Gama's return to Portugal, a fleet under Cabral was sent to annex India. Cabral looted Mombass in 1,000. In 1505, Francisco Almeyda attacked and destroyed the town and in 1508 Mombass was formally annexed to Portugal. Twenty years later, as a result of trouble with the inhabitants, the Portuguese unde. Don Zuna da Gunha captured the city after a siege of four months. In 1586, the city having been rebuilt, a Turkish fleet under Ali Bey visited Mombasa, which placed itself under his protection. The Portuguese retaliated by again barning the town. It was rebuilt only to be burned again by an African tribe known as the Zimba. The Zimba were expelled by the Portuguese who then, in 1594, built Fort Jesus.

In 1630, the inhabitants of Mombasa attacked the fort. The Portuguese capitulated and were murdered. An expedition from India landed and recaptured the fort after a siege of three months. The fort was rebuilt by Xerxas de Cabreira in 1635.

About 1660 the Mazrui, who were the leading Arab class on the East Coast, entered into an alliance with the Imam of Omeron the Persian Gulf. After a long struggle the Arabs expelling the Portuguese from Mombasa in 1698. Expeditions organized Lisbon to recapture Mombasa during the following death unavailing. In 1728, the rtuguese were again at the prosession, but in November. 720, thay were finally ally the Imam of Oman. A Portuguese force sent from India to recapture the town was lost at sea.

Fifteen years later, Mombasa, under a Mazrui named Ali bin Osman, declared itself independent of Muscat. In 1753, the Mombasa Arabs attempted to capture Zanzibar. The attempt failed but Pemba remained under the influence of Mombasa until 1822, when the Mazrui were completely defeated by the Oman Governor of Zanzibar. In the same year, Seyyid Said, who had been declared Imam in 1806, seized Pate and Pemba and threatened Mombasa.

British intervention on the East Coast started in December, 1823, when H.M.S. "Barraconta," commanded by Captain Vidal, arrived in Mondaca during the course of a survey expedition to the East-Library coast. The inhabitanter begged Captain Vida to authorize them to hoist the English flag and to place the toand territory in the hands of His Britannic Majesty." This request was referred to Captain Owen of H.M.S. "Deven," who informed them "that provided they would assent to the abolition of the slave trade he would transmit their proposal to his Government for their decision, and that he should have no objection hold the place in the meantime."

COLONIAL REPORTS-ANNUAL

Lieutenant Reitz, third Lieutenant of the Leven appointed Commandant and left in charge of the new Protestorate on the 8th February, 1824. He died of fever after a visit to the Pangin River on the 29th May, 1824, in his twenty-second year. The Protectorate over Mombasa was not confirmed by the British Government. It appears to have lasted about two years, but there is no record of any formal termination.

In 1829, Seyyid Said attacked Mombasa with the consent of the Indian Government. He placed a garrison of 300 Baluchis in the of the case had departure to quell a rebellion in Muscat, these componery him whatsaid by the Muzrui. In 1892, Soyyid for Oman to Zanabar and, with he was and of the Fallands of the Later, Nyanza august, 1027 the

the Colony people will discharge have the out of however assured port success. It will prove the num every eller of below further information beam Stall vitaled a body on the Victoria Avenza Colony as this and for the Hethy if and I can aspure all that imbine gure heart from the affect no loss of freedom to robe diff ave already been trained at the 1111 ition

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an alegration dissource of the and interpretation of many interpretation In fact that the Wile frises in food at this direct some minof the ar presented a problem which had aroused the interest of

geographers in all ages. Attempts to solve this problem by a pourney up the Nile Valley had failed The 19th century witnessed determined attempts to reach the head-waters of the Nite from other directions. Sir Richard Burton, in 1854, endeavoured to reach the interior from Berbera, in Somaliland, but his caravan

was massacred. Three years later he tried again, this time from the East Coast opposite Zanzibal With Spelar for his companion he reached Lake Tang Tyika. On the return journey, at Kazeh, near Tabora, Speke Jak Burtongand, travelling northwards, first saw the waters of the Victoria Nyanza on the 30th July, 1858. His claim that this lake gave rise to the Nile was disputed, and Spoke organised another expedition which left Zanzibar in October, 1860. This expedition, led by Speke and Grant, followed the former route to Kazeb and passed round the western side of the Lake. Speke reached the capital of Mtesa; King of Ugarda, on the 19th Febru-And The Sovered its outled from the Loke.
The Table 'yes, Samuel Baker, die mits new of the evigin of the N

tion of the Beautier of confidential man succeeded in reaching the Lake forty-five miles and of the Rilion Falls. Ill-health prevented him from continuing his journey to the Nile, but the practicability of the route was proved and many important additions had been made to knowledge of East African

In 1888, Lake Rudolff was discovered by Count Teleki von Szek, whose expedition was the first to traverse Kikuyu

(3) European intervention in African affairs was stimulated by the reports regarding the slave trade made by Stanley as, a result of his journey from Uganda across the Congo in 1877. The organization of the Congo Pres State promoted accertain amount of trade and gave Flyropear, nations an indication of the commercial value of Central Africa. 10 7885, the German Kaiser granted a charter of protection to the Society of German Colonization operating on the mainland opposite Zanzibar, an area which had been assigned to the Sultan of Lanzibar by the Camping award in 1861. The abrount of maidland territory over which the Sultan was recognized as having authority had never been defined. This point was referred to an international commission which included in the Sultan's dominions a strip of the cossit ten sea finles in lepth from the Rovanna to the Tana Rayer and certain other areas n the north. The country behind this coast strip was divided into two spheres of influence, the German sphere being south, and the British sphere north, of a line drawn from the mouth of the Umba River past the northern slopes of Killimanjaro to the point where the first degree of south latitude intersects the castern show of Victoria Nyanza. This line is practically identical with the southern boundaries of Kenya to-day

The agreement did not extend to the north of the Tanur River and at 1885 Genrally declared a protectorate over the independent

Sultanate of With

In 186 Seyvid Barghash, the Sultan of Zanzibary mantad s concession to the British East African Association on the main-Stand between the Umba and Tana Rivers, and on the 3rd Septemhar 1888, this Association was incorporated under Royal Charter as the Imperial British East Africa Company, In April, 1868, Seyyid Khalifa, who had succeeded Seyyid Barghash hi March. granted a concession of the district that fronted the German sphere to the German Bast Africa Company,

The German claim to With subsequently extended to include Lame also was not recognized by the Sultan who, in January, teest, offered for William Machinnon, as representative of the British East Africa Company, a lease of Lamu and the adjacent Islands An unfortunate controversy followed, the Germans making every attempt to secure a permanent footing north of the Tana River and the British Company resisting all such claims. It was not until the Anglo-German Treaty of the 1st July, 1890, had been signed that the controversy ended. By that Trenty Germany withdrew her claims to Witu and the territory north of the Tana on the understanding that England should secure for Germany the definite cession of the sphere south of the Umba River leased from the Sultan of Zanzibar, and in exchange for the retrocession of Heligoland.

The confroversy over With was minous to the Imperial British Bask Africa Company It diverted a disproportionate amount of the new Company's energies and resources to an unbeauty, and comparatively unimportant area. Trouble did not end with the signing of the Anglo-German Preaty A dispute parweent the Sulvan of With and a German timber syndicate led to the massacre. of assumber of German citizens and a naval brigade under Adderest Sir E Framanile was sent against With The Company found itself under an obligation to maintain a strong and expensive garricon in that area and this, in view of the calls on its finances in other more important parts of its territory it was imable to afford, In 1878, the Company announced its intention of with drawing from Willy The supremacy of British interests in Witu had been recognized by German, as part of the convention by which the British Government waved all rights over Heligolands and Witn could not be altogether abandoned. The Imperial Government therefore assumed the administration of that district and declared a protectorate over it on the S1st July, 1893. W

Two other difficulties impeded the early operations of the Compuny A mative insurrection broke out in German Roat, Africa immediately on the arrival of the German administration. The Germana found it necessary to blockade their coast and the British Government agreed to blockade the British Company's coust also to prevent traffic in contrabar lacross the frontier On the British Company, therefore, rested a stigma of preventing trade with its

own territory The second difficulty was caused by the action of certain measing arien who permitted the arission elutions to be used as anythms. for runaway slaves . Feeling against slavery was strong, but it was manifestly impossible to admit the right of the missionaries the offer sanctuary to tunaway slaves without affecting economie conditions on the const and alienating the sympathy of the arab slave owners. Agreement was reached with the Arabs and the nijesionaries by which the Arabs consented to grant freedom on compensation to all slaves who had already escaped und the misdonaries promused that they would not in future give supetuary to refugees. On the 1st January, 1990, a historic scene took place. at Rahai, a mission station founded by Krapf, 10 miles inland foun Mombasa. By the payment of £3,500 the Imperial British Bast Africe Company accured the liberation of 1,442 slaves,

The early activities of the linnertal British Rust Africa Company were mainly concentrated on the Coast. The Hatricta interventing between the Coast and the Victoria Nyanza, though known to have great potential resources, were regurded as precipitally value less tuider existing economic conditions. It, was tentized that the exceptional conditions of matural fertility, climate, and general, accessibility would respond to the application of farrogen capital. and enterprise but, apart from the Coast, the area next in importance appeared to be Ilgands, and the Company-was unwilling to extend its operations so for affeld until it had consolidated its work on the littoral. International complications forced the Company's hand and it became necessary for the Company to take part in the administration of Uganda before it was fully equipped

In 1889, the Company despatched a considerable caravan under F. J. Jackson to explore the interior, establish and mark out stations, and make treaties with the various tribes. Jackson founded a Company's station at Machine Approceeded by way of Kiknyu, Naivasha and Sotile, and reached Anmias on the 4th November, 1889. While there he was begged has wanga, Ring of Uganda, to enter Uganda and assist him to regain his throns. A commerce monopoly was offered to the Company. As he was under instructions to avoid Uganda, which was known to be in a state of revolution, Jackson felt unable to accept the offer, and went north to examine the country towards Lake Rudolf. On his eturn to Numias on the 4th March, 1890, he heard that Dr. Karl Peters, in charge of a German expedition, had passed through on his way to Uganda a month previously.

In October, 1888, it had become known that Lieutenent Wissmann and Dr. Peters had been appointed leaders of an expedition which was to proceed up the Tana River with the ostensible object of relieving Emin Pasha, the Governor of the Equatorial Province of the Sudan who, after the fall of Khartoum, had been cut off from all-communications for four years. News of the relief by Stanley of Emin Pasha reached Europe in January, 1889. In the following month Peters left Berlin. His passage through Gorman East Altica was forbidden by the German Government and a Aritish Naval Squadron endeavoured to prevent his landing on the British sphere. Peters succeeded in avoiding the blookade, landed near Lamit, organized his caravan at Witn, then in German occupation, and started up the Tana Valley towards the end of July. A representative of the British Company, J. R. W. Pigott, had explored the valley of the Tana early in 1889 and had entered into treaties with the natives. Peters destroyed these treaties wherever he could find them, Ho destroyed the Company's stations and pulled down its flag. As he passed he dimensed the country in the name of Germany. He had several encounters with the Kikuyu and with the Masai in Laikipia and on entering Uganda he negotiated a treaty with Mwanga, He then returned to the coast, passing down the western aids of Victoria Nythea, only to find that his labours had been in vain. The Anglo German Treaty of the left July, 1890, had assigned Uganda to the British sphere of influence.

Jackson entered Mengo, the Capital of Uganda, on the 14th April, 1890. He signed a treaty with Mwanga under which Uganda

whe included in British territory. He then returned to the Coast lebving his companion, Ernest Gedge, as the Company's repre-

sentetiyê in Upanda. Meanwhile Coptain F. D. Lingard had joined the Company stall and had founded excitain of posts connecting Mombian with Machalos In 1880; harounded a station on the horders of Illiava country at Daggiotti. He was then indeped in Ogandia and, in forced marghest succeeded in maching Mengo pil this loth December 1890. Daring the country your he was straining every nerve to recolled conficient political fections in Ugahdie. By the end of 1601 the British position in that kingdom seemed at last to he seems. Thien can't the news that the Imherial British East Africa Company was making the cost of administering Uganda excessive and had determined to evacuate the country. This order was cancelled in January 1802, on a private guarantee being given by Sir William Mackimen to subscribe funds to pay for a year's administration of Uganda. "Representations were made to the British Government that they should help the Company, This the Government felt shable to do, but a Government mission under Sir Gerald Portal was eventually sent to report on Uganda and our the advisability of establishing a British Protectorate over it. Instructions were also given for a preliminary survey to be made of a millour from the Coast to Uganda.

Ugan was info rally placed under the control of the

Ogang Troper was into the lift at 1 1993. The formal proclamation of a protectific of ignigit on the Interface 1894. Meanwhile, negretations had been proceeding between the British Government and the Impegial British East Africa Company. for the transfer of the Company's responsibilities in East Africa to the Inherial Government. The Company's withdrawed from to the imperial Governmens. The company's windrawa, from Witu in 1800 has already light mentioned. On the 1st July 1895 a Britis decignor was declared over the Company to critical between the Const and Mayanda the territory west of Mayanda having been included in the Uganda Protectories. The Company having been included in the Uganda Protectories. The Company 1897 year 1890 1997 for the surrender. The boundaries of the East 1892 year 1890 1997 for the surrender. Africa Protenticate were defined by proplamation on the 31st

The Light days of the Company's administration vitnessed be repliffed among the Marrie Senting of the Coast Araba, which implify a supply of the Coast fowns from Yanga to Count forms to the Coast fowns from Yanga to Count forms.

to termine. It is a disputed froze as to the succession to the past of Liwali of Takenner. The rightful heir according to the his Liwali selfer Mohammedan law was Mharuk, the son of the late Liwali selfer brother. On henry passed over in favour of his coupin, who had supplier. On henry passed over in favour of his coupin, who had supplier. British inclinations, Mbaruk, withdraw to Conjorn and threatened rebellion. A Naval brigade was despatched against him

and the Mazrui, all sections of whom had now combined, were defeated. Mbaruk fled to Gazl and established a forest stronghold at Mwele. Mwele was taken but the Mazrui then maintained a guerilla warfare with considerable success. Isolated posts and curavana were hurassed and the rebel successes encouraged the revolt to spread. Before the end of 1895 practically the whole of the British East African coust lands were in rebellion. Mombasa 2 was never in danger but Malindi was looted. It was not until April, 1896, that the Mazrui leaders, after a series of defeats in small engagements, abandoned the struggle, fied across the boxder and surrendered to the Governor of German East Africa.

(4) Under Article I of the Brussels Act of 1890 the Stratory Powers included among the means for counteracting the slave trade the construction of railways. The construction will be Uganda Railway developed out of this suggestion. Its early construction was prompted by the desire to obtain a cheap and rapid means of communication i ganda. A preliminary survey had been made in 1892-3. The fact rails were laid in 1895, and by the end of 1901 there, was a weekly train service between Mombasa and the Lake. The metre gauge was chosen owing to the facilities so afforded for procuring rolling-stock from India in emergencies. ludem labour was used owing to the scarcity of African lubour along the gaute taken by the railway. The headquarters of the rathery were transferred from Mombasa to Nairobi in 1809, and the fine to Nafrohi was opened in August of that year. The was launched on the Victoria Nyanza on the 12th Becember, 1902 The cost of the line up to the end of September a 1903, amounted to £5,317,000.

in 1897, an expedition was organized to explore the country Review Abysides and Fashoda The caravan assembled at Eldama Ravine in September and was to be escorted by three companies of Sulsaine troops, remnants of Emin Pasha's force, who had seen much recent active service in Uganda. Two days out from Ravine they deserted in a body, passed through Nandi, looting the Government station, and were joined by the rulets of Uganda and Unyoro. The mutiny was quelled in the middle of 1890, but not without the loss of valuable British lives.

Early reports gave the following impression of what was then the East Africa Protectorate. The Protectorate was divided into four Provinces, Jubaland, Tanaland, Seyyidieh, and Ukamba. Ita western boundary was the foot of the Kikuyu Escarpment; Inbaland was inhabited by turbulent Somalis; Tanaland, with large potential resources, suffered from lack of population. The fertile count lands of Seyvidieh were falling off in production. Arab influence was on the wane and the prosperity of this area was being gravely affected by the abolition of the slave trade. Ukamba was administered from Machakos and Kitui, but little wer known of the Kikuyu.

Little economic importance was attached to the country between the coast and Uganda. Until the Uganda Railway was built, one of the principal functions of the Administration was to act as forwarding agents for Uganda. There were \_\_\_\_\_\_ appearance apart from Muchakos where the establishur will an administrative post led to the settlement of a purpler or Indian traders until Nairobi was founded as a variation pring centre, in 1898.

In three years the population of arrive prown to 8,000.

Mission stations were to be found to be provinces. Slavery and certify outside the Sultan's where the low still did not exist outside the Sultan's where the low still

did not exist outside the Sultan's doa-inions, where the law still

recognised the institution of domestic slavery.

Two important steps in the development of the East Africa Protectorate were taken early in the present/century. The western boundaries of the Protectorate were altered in April, 1902, so as to include the Eastern Province of Uganda, stretching as far as the Victoria Nyanza, and including the Man Escarpment, and the Nandi, Lumbwa and Kavirondo country. In the same year laws were passed defining conditions under which land could be alienated to colonists. By April, 1903, there were nearly 100 Europeans settled in or near Nairobi.

During 1903 numerous applications were received for land in the Rift Valley. The grazing grounds on both sides of the Uganda Railway in the Rift Valley near Naivasha were at that time used by the Masai pastornlists. Agreement was reached with the Masai in 1904 pat they should be placed in two reser one in Laikipia, some & friles north of the railway, and the other to the couth of Nairobi, towarde German East Africa. Nine years later, under a subsequent treaty, the Masai moved from Luikipia to an extended southern reserve flanking the German border.

On the 1st April, 1905, the Protectorate was transferred from the authority of the Foreign Office to that of the Colonial Office. A Governor and Commander-in-Chief was appointed under an Order in Council, dated the 9th November, 1906, and an Order in Council, dated the 22nd October, 1906, constituted Executive and Legislative Councils. All Foreign Consular Jurisdiction was transferred to the British Court during the year 1908.

During the years preceding the war the economic importance of the Pretectorate steadily developed. The European population of the Colpny was 5,438 in 1914 and the Indian Copulation 14,131. The value of the export trade had risen from £124,727 in 1902-08 to £443,024 in 1915-14, and astries baying sprang up in the form, of coffee, fibre, and wool, and a considerable intrance having been made in the exports of grain and hides. The Government revenue had grown from £95,284 in 1902-08 to £1,123,798 in 1913-14 and the Government expenditure from £871,469 to £1,115,899. Grante in nid from the Imperial Exchequer, which had been necessary in the early days of the administration, were discontinued in 1913.

COLUNIAL REPORTS-ANNUAL

On the outbreak of war a prompt response was wade to the call for volunteers. Defence forces were formed at Mombasa, Nairobi, and Kisumu and three volunteer units were formed, the East African Mounted Rifles, the East African Regiment, and the East African Transport Corps. These measures served to ward off attacks from German East Africa until an Expeditionary Force arrived from India, The southern border was frequently violated by the enemy number 1914 but no permanent damage was done. A paried of comparative mactivity followed. In September, 1915, a respective mactivity followed. In September, 1915, a respective mactivity followed. In September, 1915, a respective machine being being form of the passed planting lights Garagner, a chosen the entire, resources of the passed planting lights of the country. The transfer of a War found the country of the passed o

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He was the council of his council of the principal of the tribe stone the reference in the principal of the pri

owing to the depredations of the tribe along the redway line. The Ogaden Somalis were punished in 1901 for the assassination of the Sub-Commissioner, Mr. Jenner, in November, 1900. A patrol was despatched into Sotik in 1906 and a force visited Marakwet in 1911. Patrols visited Northern Jubaland in 1912 and 1914. Disturbances broke out among the Giriama tribe towards the end of 1914, which necessitated a punitive expedition. There were two campaigns in Turkana, in 1915 and 1917, and the murder of Mr. Elliott at Serenli by the Aulihan Somalia led to punisive measures in Jubaland in 1916 and 1917.

Unofficial members first sat on the Legislative Council in 1907. Such members were nominated by the Governor until 1919 when the principle of elective representation of Europeans was recognized. The first elections were field in Hebruary, 1920. In 1928 the principle of elective representation was extended on a basis of communal franchise to the Indian and Arab Communities. Unofficial members first eat on Executive Council in 1920.

Unofficial members first eat on Executive Council in 1920.

2. By the Kenya Anguation Order in Council, 1920, the ferritoria outside that a law terminions of the Sultan of Leminions of the Sultan of Leminions of the Sultan's member of the council of Kenya, whilst the commissing ferritory be known that the commissing ferritory be known that the commission of Kenya, whilst the commission of the Sultan's members of Kenya, or the Sultan's members of Kenya, whilst the council of Kenya, or the council of the council of Kenya, whilst the council of Kenya, whilst the council of Kenya, whilst the council of Kenya, or the council of the counc

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Bervice ibes Which has ing juliar earl thepguage endred.t. different tribes up; out and Central Africa. importance. Among these are

Hamitic Languages-Somali, Galla, and Boran. Lowland Bantu Languages Nyika, including Giriama, Rabai, Ribs, Jibana, Chonyi, Kauma, Rambe, Digo, Durama, and Pokomo.

Highland Bantu Tranguages Kamba, Kikuyi,

Chilky and Meta.
Lakeland Bantu Languages - Bantu Kavirondo and Kisit. Nilotic Languages Masar, Symbury Turkana) and Nilotic

Kavirondo ( Languages Nandi, Lumbwa, Kamasia, Nilotic Hamitic Languages Nandi, Lumbwa, Kamasia, Elgeyo, Suk, Elgonyi, and Marakwet.

### Currency

The entropy originally consisted of the Indian ruped as the standard coin, with smaller local coins and notes of higher denominations, all expressed in terms of the rupes; the British sovereign was also legal tender at Re. 15. The exchange value of the rupee, after being maintained for many years by the Government of Endia at 1s. 4d., began to size in 1917, and early in 1920 reached 28 2d. It was then decided to fix the rate in the East Africa Protectorate, the Uganda Protectorate, and the Tanganyika Territory at 2s. storking to the rupce, and to issue a new currency in local rupes coin and actes, but subsequently it was decided that the new countre should be expressed in terms of florins, instead of rupees, the 50 cent piece being alternatively termed a shilling. Some copies rates were introduced but no mires coins. Later the shifting use made the caradord coin instead of the florer, and arrangements were made to withdraw the Indian rupee, which was demonstrated from July 4021, from circulation. The nickelbreaze come (\$ 5 find 10 cents of a rupee) have been withdrawn from circulation, and new copper-broken come (cents of a shifting)

The old Lowet Board of Currency Commissioners has been have been introduced. abeliahed, and the currency of the Colony and Protectorate is now of the hands of the Boas Africa Currency Board in London, repretouted locally by the Trensurer.

# Weights and Measures.

The weights and mediances in use in the Colony are the same or those used in Great Britalis.

## L-GENERAL

From the 22ml January until the 25th August, 1927, the Govern went of the Colony and Propertorate was administered by Sir Edward Denham, K.B.E., C.M.G., in the absence of Lieutenant. Colonel Sir Edward Grigg, K.C. M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O. M.C. who was empaged in the discussion of certain important questions in England, in representing Kenya at the Colonial Office Conference, and in the investigation of other matters of interest to this country in the Union of South Africa and in Rhodesia.

The Legislative Council held Edur assions and and an 93 days The Legislative Council near tour easilous into account of during the course of the very The Council was dissolved parabay to the triential general election on the 21st January 1927 The elections were held during against and February 1927. with the following returns :--

Mairabi North, Captain H. F. Ward Nairobi South, Captum H. E. Schwartze Mombusa, G. G. Atkinson

Coast, Major B. W. B. Robertson-Eustace D.S.

Rife Valley, Lord Delamere.

Platein North, Maint Colonel J. & Rifewood C.M. d.

Plateau South, T. J. O'Shea. Kenya, Capt. E. M. V. Renealy

Ukamba, Lieut, Coldnel Tord Francis Scott, D.B.O. Kikuyu Lieut Colonel C. G. Durham, D.S.O. Indian Electoral Area, A. H. Malik (font vacancles) Arab Electoral Arga, Hamed Mohamed bin Issa.

The constitution of the Conneil provided for the election of five Indian Elected Members, and provided further that until such Indian Elected Members hall been elected there should be five Nominated Indian Unofficial Members. The return of one Indian Elected Member with four vecondes led to the promingstion of Additional Royal Instructions dated the 28th March, 1921, po viding that for a period anot more than one year from the date of those Instructions any vacancies so arising might be filled by the appointment of Nominated Indian Unofficial Mumbers from the ludian community in general. At the close of that period, such nonmunitions were only to be made from among those persons whose names were natered on the register of voters for the election of Indian Elected Members

Since January, 1924, When rules were first introduced enabling qualified members of the Indian community to register us voters for the election of Indian Elected Members, a small number only of qualified Indian residents had entered their names on the reli-The Indian register published in June 1926, upon which the elections were held in January 1927, contained some 369 mames only. The object of the Additional Royal Instituctions was to allord opportunity to the Indian community to make the register of opportunity to the random during the with a view viters representative of the community during 1977 with a view to in doction to fill the vocations their hold early in 1928. The register of voters for the indian Electoral Arel published in 1927 contained 3,700 names. Four Foodprated Indian Uniformities there were appointed in July, 1927, and held their seats until the bers were appointed in July, 1927, and held their seats until the appointments were terminand on the Slat Mayary, 1928 An election to fill these seats was held on the Srd March, 1928, but no candidates were nominated

An Elected Member of the previous Count

In Tuly, the appointment of a Commission by the Bergiary of State for the Colonies to visit the Bast African Dependences was

announced. The terms of reference were as follows federation or some other form of closer union, more effective co-operation between the different Governments in Central and Elactorn Africa may be secured, more particularly in regard to the development of transport and communications, customs tariffs and customs administration, scientific research, and defence.

2. To consider which territories could either now or at some future time be brought within any such closer union, and, in particular, how best to give effect to Arnele 10 of the Mandate for Tanganyika Territory, which provides that the mandatory may constitute the Territory into a customic fiscal and administrative union of federation with the adjacent territories under its own sovereignty or control, provided always that the measures adopted to that end do not infringe the provisions of

the Mandate. 3. To make recommendations in regard to possible changes in the powers and composition of the various Legislative Councils of the several territories (a) and the result of the establishment of any Federal Council or other common authority; (b) so as to associate more closely in the responsibilities and trusteeship of Government the immigrant communities domiciled in the country; and (c) so as ultimately to country more direct representation of native interests in accordance with (4) below.

4. To suggest how the Dual Policy recommended by the Conference of East African Governors (i.e., the complementary development of native and non-pative configuraties can best be progressively applied in the political as well as the economic

5. To make recommendations as to what improvements may sphere. be required in internal communications between the various territories so to to fecilitate the working of federation of closer

6. To report thore particularly on the financial aspects of uniona any proposale which they may make under any of the above headings.

The Commission was constituted as follows:-

Rt. Hon Bdward Hilton Young, Bart., P.C., G.B. H., D.S.Q. D.S.C., M.P. (Chairman).

Sir. Reginald Mant, K.C.LE., C.S.I. Sir George Schuster, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C. Mr. J. H. Oldham, M.A.

Mr. H. F. Downie, Secretaries. Colonel C. W. G. Wulker, D.S.O.

Durling the month of August delegates from Me Tanganyika Kurthern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia attenden the third bast Minion Non-official Conference at Marchity Tho principal subject of discussion was its otheride towards the appoint ment of the Hilton/Young Commission.

The man adjuditions readled are to be guithered from the follow ing Conference Resolutions :-

This Conference inquiriously welcomes the appointment of the Hilton Young Commission to enquite into the question of Eederation with regard to Renyal Ugunda and Enganyikwand himes dis labours will result in each me which will provide adoquate sateguards for the slige of civiliantian which his been reached and which will prove beceptable to our

peoples of these three Territories This Conference is of opinion that federation without agree-

That this Conferency is of option that any division of Northern Rhodeka for the nursus of an annulgamention of North-Eastern Rhodekia with Nysshand would be disastrous to the tause of civilisation in Central and Eastern Africa."

The Conference also expressed its desire for constitutional change in the direction of mofficial majorities in the several Degislative Compola in soon see level conditions should justify such a course. In the ophnion of the Cor proper auch " lustification exists to ay

A further resolution aftermed the principle that the promotion of availation in the torritories concerned could only be affectively secured by a large increase in European additionent.

The Local Government Commission in produced in 1926 ander the Chairmanship of Mr. Tuckies Pactling completed its angaires early in the year. Preliminary steps were taken with a view to carrying out the recommendations of the Commingtoni-

Following upon the delimitation of the Matrix Resolves in 1020. demarcation was begun during 1027. A resolution was adopted in the Logichance Council on the 11th March, 1927, in the following

That in view of the first that the Mative Meseron Boundaries have now firstly deminiscipled and greeting, the solution of the opinion that how how house should be made in the hondary terms surely without prior references ence to this House.

As a result of discussions undertaken by Sir Edward Grigg in England, an agreement was signed on the 13th April between representatives of the Railway and the Wharlage Companies relative to the methods of working of the Mombian Port

of the acceptance of a revised system of Port control, Lord Inchcape agreed to the cancellation of the lease of Mbaraki, which thus became part of the general Port facilities.

In February, the first aerial mail service was inaugurated between Kenya, Uganda, the Budan, and Egypt and thence to England by the arrival at Kisumu on the 12th February of a seaplane piloted by Captain Gladstone. Altogether two English air mails were despatched and four received before accidents necessitated the suspension of this experimental air sorvice.

Sir Sefton Brancker, Director of Civil Aviation, visited Kenys in March, and in April a combined Royal Air Force and South Africa Air Force flight met in Nairobi.

The year was a satisfactory one financially, the Colonial surplus increasing from £362,265 at the end of 1926 to £693,260 at the end of 1927. The Estimates for 1927 provided for a tux 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 cess of thirty shillings per head for the European and twenty shillings per head for the Asiatic adult male population.

Progress was made in the construction of the main railway line extension with Uganda, which was handed over for open line working complete as far as Mbulamuti at the beginning of 1928. The Nyerr branch line was completed as far as Naro Moru in November and construction was begun of a branch line to Mbale and Boroti in Uganda.

No census of the non-native population was taken during 1927. No census has yet been taken of the African population. A fairly accurate count is made annually for taxation purposes but the number of children can only be estimated roughly and the return of African population is, therefore, a rough estimate only.

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 1927 :--

Europeans Adjatice (excluding Arabs)	 1921 Centus. 9,651 25,880 10,102	1028 Centus. 12,529 80,683 10,687	Increase per cent. 30 18
ETHUS	 Estimate 1921. 2,348,788	Estimate 1997. 2,793,963	<b>24</b> *
Africans	 2,394,421	2,847,682	24*

The African population showed a decrease in 1925 owing to the cession of African population of Judaland at the end of 1921 (97,728) has been deducted from the 1921 estimate. Jubaland to Italy. In calculating the percentage of increase, the estimated

# Measures for the Improvement of Native Conditions during 1927.

The outstanding feature of the development of native communities during the year has been a steadily increasing realisation by Local Nutive Councils, especially among the more progressive tribes, of their duties and responsibilities both to the people and Government, and the keen desire they have shown for social and economic development.

The Councils are also fulfilling a useful purpose by forming a constitutional means of ventilating matters upon which the people

The increasing native demand for education is reflected in the Estimates of the majority of Locil Live Councils which have voted during the current year ±5 to the purposes. Funds have also been voted for the purposes among which may be mentioned media to the purposes, roads and bridges, buildings, water sungites and communications. desire explanation and discussion.

roads has result in 1000 results Communication . Kikuyu, who to at many restore in marked as Committee the communication owned shot - of severa! ... parts of the li

The lost. Effing use to be made of extended ... motor Irial significacous a money of mercia the in rogress in the good Musai and heen .

War A strength of success bus attended Ukana in boustil, and native appropriation of the prelies I the fact that the Maser Local Statice and anther Series in 1995. This heav Council to a darron of the water efprove to: The as yet two early to the this Proconsumited and degree of confidence

In Uka approximents to the water supplier in the form of dam construction, which has proved most successful and has been greeted with enthusians by the national At Bigman in the Kigui District for instance, where formerly the constructions. wasts within 15 miles, there is now a large dam over three direct in which, in parts more than six feet in depth, providing an ample water supply.

Tree planting has proceeded with vigour. In Rikuyu several thousands of tree seedlings have been distributed. In Nyanza, a scheme of afforestation with Local Native Council funds was carried out, and nurseries and small plantations were started. Afforestation was continued in the Machakos Native Reserve. The total

unted from Wine I am The are the rea and

· Uritish administration

res expeditions again.

1926

area new planted is 1,264 acres, of which 830 were planted during

The main feature of medical services rendered to the natives has been a campaign by the Medical Department against intestinal worms-more particularly hook-worm-in the Coast Province. The method adopted has been primarily directed towards prevention, and has met with marked success. It is estimated that sunty

per cent. of the people are infected with this disease. The Local Native Councils have shown their appreciation of the and the state of amont the state of he verting on aid rable

to appeared the consumer me people by white the rate of rable.

the floating of a loan of £5.000,000 which; containing provision for the repayment of the £3.500 floation represents the floating of a loan of £5.000,000 which; containing the floating of a loan of £5.000,000 which; containing the floating of a loan of £5.000,000 which; containing the floating of a loan of £5.000,000 which; containing the floating of a loan of £5.000,000 which; containing the floating of a loan of £5.000,000 which; containing the floating of a loan of £5.000,000 which; containing the floating of a loan of £5.000,000 which; containing the floating of a loan of £5.000,000 which; containing the floating of a loan of £5.000,000 which; containing the floating of a loan of £5.000,000 which; containing the floating of a loan of £5.000,000 which; containing the floating of a loan of £5.000,000 which; containing the floating of a loan of £5.000,000 which; containing the floating of a loan of £5.000,000 which; containing the floating of the £5.000,000 which; containing the floating of a loan of £5.000,000 which; containing the floating of a loan of £5.000,000 which; containing the floating of a loan of £5.000,000 which; containing the floating of a loan of £5.000,000 which; containing the floating of a loan of £5.000,000 which; containing the floating of a loan of £5.000,000 which; containing the floating of the £5.000,000 which; containing the floating of £5.000,000 which is £5.000,000 which is contained by the £5.000,000 which is contained by the £5.000,000 which is contained by the £5.000,000 which is contained the £5.000,000 which is During the wat, the deplaced which is what considering and the second with the few to be to the first which is what considering and the second to be to the first which is what considering and the second to be to the first which the first second to the first second t trusting each while the same in a constant to a second the second to be the second to the second to

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by our transferred by the exprenenced of Kenya or United the Renya Government of Kenya or United the first f resolute bearers holt, and and we io edin u facciatur ceita.

genn an railwag a L LAUGULION.

1903 N 180 244 3,411,15 2,515,115 2,846,110

The following new methods of raising reve me we o introduced for operation during the year 1927 ;-

1. Spirits and Wines Consumption Tax, brought into opera tion from 6th November, 1926.

2. European Education Tax, 80s., brought into operation

from 1st January, 1927 3. Asintic Education Tax, 20s., brought into operation from 1st January: 1927.

No special alterations were hade in the rates of other forms of taxation.

# Statement of Loan Position of Colony at Sist December, 1927

(a) Public Debt - During the year the Funded Public Debt of the Colony had increased from \$8,800,000 to £10,000,000 by the floating of a loan of £3,000,000 which contained provision for the repayment of the £3,600,000 ton rayed analysis and provision to the repayment of the £3,600,000 ton rayed analysis and the first of the first of

ange of requirement of the second of the sec y 30 yearr. un; be yar

annuar more more recorded to the control of the con production of the state of the production of the state of

The actual stangart raffied at the 31st of December, 1927, was

THE BUILDING THE PROPERTY OF THE CASE OF THE SALE WILLIAM TO SALE WILLIAM TO THE SALE (b) Sinking Punds - In the case of hot kitter 1911 and 1927 Loans the legislation provides that Sinking That bontributions abell commence after the expiration of three years from the late of the first issue of the slock with its is in its stated in the pitches of that the annual contribution, will be not feen then one pound per cant. Contributions to the Sinking Fund established in connection

with the 1921 loss are at present at the rate of 26c per cent. per annum.

## assets and Liabilities of the Colony and of Kenwa on Slat December, 1927.

· 01	Kenya	оф отяй	December, All All
Liabi	lilies.	/	Assets.
4	£	R. C18.	[nvostments 109,953 0 40
Colonz	* 738,280 8 909 509	7 72	Adcances pending

Deposits  Advances to Colony Drafts and Remit- tations Surplus of Assets ever Liabilities	7,178 6 60	Investments 169,953 0 40 Advances ponding raising of Loxand 3,783,948 6 87 Advances Unallocated Biofes 83,607 14,95 Loans to Local Hodies 4,790 19 18 Cash 563,241 1 66
	£4,648,228 8.79	£4,648,2287 H-78

### in \_\_Production

During the year 1927 the rainfall was on the whole below the average and its incidence was irregular, so that some crops suffered from lack of min at important times. Of the main crops, the yield of coffee, which showed every promise of being above ie average per acre, revealed a substantial shortfall, and expectaconswere not realised, although the total quantity produced was in excess of that of any previous year. The yields of maize which were harvested from the 1926 plantings were slightly above overage. despite the too heavy rainfall experienced in most districts. The 1997 crop on the other hand is expected to be below average, the rainfall being too light and the incidence of stalk-borer, paresimilarly in the Nakuru District, having caused some loss.

Wheat planted in 1937 was up to average over the country as a whale

traing to the arought which was felt generally over the whole outiery Name Beserves produced little surplus

- There was a sarong movement directed towards the cheapening of their one for agricultural phrposes, and legislation was introduced early in 1920 to provide for a rebate in respect of paraffin, used for agmouttural parposes

A Conference of Stock Owners was held in February at which the opinion was expressed that early steps must be taken to trengthen the measures previously in operation as a protection agniput stack distates. Recommendations made by the Select Commutee of the Legislative Council on the Estimates for 1928 skined at the introduction of legislation privating for compulsory fencing and dipping in certain areas, and steps are being taken to establish a Land Bank from which it is hoped among other, things, to make advances in respect of such work

An Eastern African Agricultural Show was held in Nairobi iti July and August.

he total value of agricultural exports, the produce of Kenyo in 1920 was 23,731,794, an increase of 2482,078, as compared will the previous year. The topunge was 138712 tons in 19 against 85,444 tons in 1926.

### Main Orons

On 31st July, 1937, an agricultural cellsus showed the total area under crops in European areas to be 458 feees, and the total area under cultivation to be 512,544 anns. "Raccomparative purposes figures for the previous true given and the percentuges of increase and decrease are shown.

Courtifien of the coop of the	1997 1 100	Title Comment	Decreuse
O'00	Acres + Acr	- 40 - 1 Care	-0.3
Maize	63.038 43,	65 48.4	10 mm
Wheat	7000	24 54.8	: ' <del>- '</del> '
liarley	2000	6034. 8·14	·— "
Coffee	14,002	107 1 18:30	
Sisal	11/219	189 86 09	
Tes	3,156	700	. 34
Coconnts	8,115	1.00	100
	6,811	che	7:2
	. 14 114 2 12 14	190	
Total acreage of crops grown .	442,770 ,401 4,786 - 9,8	476 127 98-1	
Net area under crops	488,085	048 9:2	Ki odros it

Maiso. The scuson's figures revent a deordone of 506 acres in the area planted as co. red with the admine of 1000.

The average yield of a pourte this whole dimnify was 7.89 bag

The following tuble shows the nerroges and yields of marze nest vests.

past years	3.	Acreege Harves	Lan Fetual	Production.	Bags pe
Ye	ar.	Acres.	200	Baga	4 67 67
1922-1923	***	74,747	-,-	839.640	7 100
1928-1924 1924-1925	914. 335	129,647		838,100	6:80
1925-1926		155,761	R. West T.	814.648	7.89
1926-1927		A Colorer	Sec. 11. 3.2	7000	The GAY

Wheat -The area planted of ut Bast July, 1937, was 65 ucres, a very significant increase as compared with the pendous year. The agreege burgestel in sach your and the production during the past five years are as follows

· ,		HPEYS			20	A CAR	ппа	\$5.05 Ex. of \$1	A LE MANA	
1	**05*05*65*\$	J	. 3 .6	I want of	3.	1	77.	4-11.03	A Chicken	n -
	7 - 0	الألام <u>ة</u>		200	* A 3	er arms	5154 c	1111	Trion A	(** )
	197	27 Te.	4 1	-	7.5	1100	Shirt I	3.97	lame	į.
(,1	Section 1	1.排稿中 二次			e \		11119	207 7	C1420	2 -
	2 (141.24)	CONTRACTOR	'	21	٠, ,	18/1	560	- Y 3	5 793	5
	4022-23			Sec. 2.	Y.,	- 44	XXX.	1 PE	fippy,	15.
	-022 04	55 m AT	#	-3.0	3.00	19.2	$V \setminus V$	1.3	O LEGIT	1.4
-	1923-24	100		150	100	004	MAG NE	小塚 6	TI ART	11.
	3034 75	N7275		1, 1,11	ر کرد در	ZON	399v: //	THE B		2.434
	1907-00	12.5	4.5	, 74	Pari	70-1	12XX		0.069	10
	1925-26	1	1		24.0			† 16 to 4 di	0,569	. 1
20	7000 00	1	12.4	,		46.	5UL 1	1 13	ەنبۇر ب	· 5
	1026-27	84		,	1000	*		7.0	~	
		Y	- 1 to 1	•		12	- Table 1	55 B B 1	_	

Barloy Interest is precessing in this crop it is expected that in the future harley will become one of the main crops grown particularly as mixed farming advances. In 1927, 4,093 acres of barloy were planted as Against 3,644 horses in 1920.

Coffee The senson has been droughty but the quantity of coffee exported was 70,000 owt. more than in 1926. The opport value shows a corresponding mereuse from £747,453 in 1926 to £1,140,549 in 1927. The total arms under coffee is 74,562 acres or 8 per cent. more than in 1926, and the acreage in bearing is now 53,500 or approximately 8,000 more than in 1926. The estimate of production in July, 1927, was 213,000 cmt, and 209,843 cmt, were exported equivalent in value to 42 per cause of the Colony's total agricultural exports. There are 749 coffee planters in the Colony.

the gall in prices, the value of fibre exported in 1927 was only 1488,974 as against £679,499 in 1926. The total area planted as at 31st July 1927, was 71,213 dorse, of which 40,751 acres were over three years old and therefore ready for cutting. The increase in area for 1927 is 11,016 acres or 18.30 per cent. over the previous year.

This industry is energetically pursuing investigations into methods and systems which will tend to decrease working costs and increase acre out-turn.

Coconuts, There was a decrease in the export of Conna from 22.086 cwt. valued at £25,765 in 1928 to £4.725 cst. Valued at £414,070 in 1929. The time is not far distant when amost, if not all, the Colony a productions will be absorbed locally.

Sugar Gane. Only a small increase is recorded in the areases planted under cane, which is now 6.317 acres. The production of outer is, Lowever, increasing and expert of 26,320 cwi, took place during the year. Considerable success has attended the working of super estate; and mills during the past few years.

### Mulive Agriculture.

As in previous years, the main functions of the Agricultural Officers of the Department of Agriculture have been to give advice to Administrative Officers and instruction in the Agricultural Schrade at the Scott Agricultural Laboratories and at Bukura. It has been possible, owing to a larger staff being available, to provide for more direct instruction in the Reserves, both by means of native instructors, demonstration plots, and meetings addressed by officers.

Mass issues of seed and of pure bred poultry were made and instruction was given in the preparation of hides, ghee, and beeswax.

At the Neuver Apricultural Schools the average mumber under training white 90 at the Scott Indicating the Indicating the Indicating the

Cotton.—The 1928-1927 crop, chirally to adverse weighter conditions, was last and sinally About 1,045,000 lift of seed conditions, was last and sinally About 1,045,000 lift of seed to the write proposed in Rayroudo as compared with 2,444,000 lift life proposed sousch.

This low prices pull in ortion in the previous year did not elicobrage further distillus bull as a justin of special efforts made by the surface to the surface of the surf

Similm. Good crops of Similm have been secured on the coast and as a long thin drop of Nymna. The short rain crops there have suffered and yields will be small. The crop is a popular of the rain area suited to it had prices ranged from 1/15 to 20a per 100 lb. Seed was issued in the roust area and was eagerly sought after. The crop is well suited to native needs and well adapted to certain areas. Total exports during the year amounted to 6,550 cwt.

Organizate Although a suitable aron in huany array the control of grandonite does not appeal to the native Good yields have been obtained at many of the demonstration shaming in the country and issues of seed were made in Central Kavroondo und the cogn. Harvesting and shelling is often careleast, dans size the resulting seed is pool. There were \$4,000 cont. valled at \$22,564 experted during the year.

Wheat.—With the further assurance, provided by the successful growth of Kenya Governor by Euroneans, that the crop is not likely to successful articles, the growth of wheat has been choosinged in suitable are in more particularly in the Kiluya Provide. Signs are not waiting that us the crop becomes better known it may replace to a considerable extent maize and administration in the first and the short rain season in cellular districts. Such replacement with this short rain season in cellular districts. Such replacement cannot fail to have a good offert on the ferbility of the land; the dist, intrition, not content healthful the intrive and eventually the export, trade of the others. A number of excellent crops have been grown by littles.

The estimated value of agricultural exports of native origin for the last five years is as follows :-

				1925.	1924.	1225.	1926.	1027.
1				£	£	£	£	£
Animals				10,000	20,000	16,000	11,000	12,000
Сорта ве	id Coc			10.280	35,000	28,000	20,600	12,000
Cotton					11.860	41,000	32,750	16,030
Grounds	uls			24.000	26,000	19,000	31,000	22,500
Mairo	•••			120,000	130,000	100,000	70,000	75,000
Milleta				4.000	800	865	2,750	8,350
Pulse	***			12,000	15,000	16,590	20,460	19,900
Simsim	***			22,000	84,000	65,600	78,500	€7,850
Hidea				60,000	121,000	216,000	) nt 200	1.50,BCa
Skins				3,000	80,000	50,6°C	1.1.590	47.67
Oil-Binn	im			2,400	2,200	3 4%	4, 30	
Potatoe			•••	3,000	4,000	7 0	254	
Miscella	пеоци	***		1,000	1,000			
			-				4	

. This statemer loes not, how total agricultural : put from the following illustrations to

54,000 bags of native mair-214,300 hags of native men unwraded.

From certain stations a Niver, at which the colleof matter arrein, no tenadiging the year. In and matter were sent out esther

The autice maire eron .. there is a large demand for as that he for the greater locally. The export figure. comparable with the total . proundonts, and copra. A . made of these commodities

Tadouba mumber Live atin \ The following table shows the Knowled it tive Europeans over a five year period

	1923	1034		1926	1927.
Cattle Total	190.140	211.36.	1569	211,433	215,650
(a) Breeding Stock	104,651	10.55	110,547	105.:56	107,484
	85,500	100.52	06.012	107.857	108,213
-	1,454	1,642	1.846	1,844	2,137
	1,093	985	822	781	719
D 1	1,260	1.213	1.336	931	1.046
(the contract to the contract	119.016	138,916	140,725	162,848	209,299
m - 1 - 1 - 1	35,014	32,132	38.071	45.057	32,972
	6,258	4.618	5,372	4.454	3,697
	10 100	10,608	8,564	9.125	12,964
	20.00	38,910	81,130	39.72€	43,988
Poultry	,,, 39,000	26,210	05,100		, . ,

There was an increase in 1927 of 1.04 per cent, in the total number of cattle as compared with 1926. The country is well suited to stock and dairy farming, but it has become clear that without some drastic alteration of conditions the developments of stock raising by Europeans will be greatly hampered. It is hoped that the introduction of fencing and diposite on a large scale such as is contemplated under legislation and provide a measure. of protection and a stimulus to the industrial

There has been a large increase into aring sheep and to 28.52 per cent. The value of the property of the prope ing to 28.52 per cent. The value of £63,450 and in 1927 was £64 Killia

The business of pig breeding

Poultry .- This bran

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mark of the stock-own c agad .... us to in connection with The two most notewood. production during the most year cru the incre so he the perof wheat which was of sufficient quantity to satisfy the to demend, and which under normal conditions is likely to become an expert in 1928, and the quantity of fair quality maize produced in native reserves. Though there are no exact records of these

quantities, undoubtedly there has been a very considerable increase.

The rapid rate of increase in the quantity of maile produced in European areas during the past few years is not expected to be maintained in view of the number of farmers who are planting wheat on old maize lands, and the need for maintenance and improvement of soil fertility by rotation of crops. Though the area unded matter is not expected to increase at the same rate as in the past but at a fluid still to be brought under cultivation are large, and a re yields now be expected to show a gradual increase.

Conjustition in the world markets as an export trade develops, is will be essitate further an amount being paid to the yield of wheel ? per the and to man the difference methods of cultivation. The and Adaction of more satisfie abouts by the Plant Breeding staff, 1. probable increase axes, wider the crop, will result in a a man increased profit that the effects of these influences are felt

There is an increasing Fauricy to complete the earl, singly of felt manifest over in the country meteorably in the case of the on product Bearing down a it and the half the point constraint joints and in the The format to the same

mean mountain of south and . Sentineral use of Discussions in which openings and capital are varied the small three duality attaches an action of a state of the small three interests on a state of the small three three transfers only with the small three three transfers only with the small three three transfers only and the small three transfers on the small three transfers on the small transfers on the small transfers of the smal

A schiel thospin and agentay and tura exports yearly during the last att. hed as an Appendix to this Report.

### Fore.W

Heady Throughes that made in experiences, and lating and forest Whyte Hilliam dieng the year.

Timber sales increased from 1,316,500 cab - has inclined to

1,548,400 cubic feet in 1927. 1.540 MS cubic test in 1921 to Mrewood sales increased from \$207.003 cubic test in 1920 to Mrewood sales increased from \$207.003 cubic test in 1920 to Mrewood sales increased from \$207.003 cubic test in 1920 to 192 in the year 1925.

The Kenya and Uganda Railways and Herbours used 6,250,600 cubic feet of fuel from Forest Reserves and uf a total of 13,250 1991 whic feet used by them during the year.

897,157 poles and bamboos were sold compared with 605,277 in the previous year?

KENYA, 1927

The min serie tre is reased in Forces Department Norseting was increased 10 1911 100 to 5,500,000 and of these 548,1572 were sold, an acrossed of 76,428 over the provious cap.

1,422 lbs. of seed were sold during the year. The year was a difficult one for planting operations and of a form oversplanted of 31265 acree only 2,050 ward noticeently established tu be courted as plantations at the and of the year. The plantations established by the Department during the year consisted of 1150 gores of timber species, 1,407 acres of tunk and

The produce from these plantations will fully cover that amounts 402 acres of mangroves.

The total deep of the Forest Reserves at the grad to the gent of 2.552 Min set a which as the result of investigation during the year 102 and profit in years, is classified a longer to the year 102 and profit in years, is classified a longer to the year. of printing exploited during the year.

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Bandoo 67 fff

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eras being enumerate during the first in the first and the control of the control

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Hangrova III. 10 food 1 forests with a view to encouraging the use of the Africa Penal. Cedur for the manufacture of pengis

The quantity of truther brighted decreased. Taking one-third if the imports for Kenya sand. I fauld its restrict for Kenya sand. I fauld its restrict for Kenya sand. I fauld its 1877144 were an increased compared with 3.2 9-2 9-1 cubic text rained at £50,020 in 1926

The total cush revenue collected by the worest Department was 142,101, an increase of 45 AKP over the figure for 1926, and the total expanditure was this fat, our increase of 12,898 on 1926 expenditure.

### Pisheries

It is known that a great variety of full is prevalent in this san waters on the coast of Kenya. Some species are caught in large numbers by the princitive methods at present in vogue.

At present about 40,000 lbs. of fish, valued at 43,900, are caught There are 212 boats, 442 canoes, 175 field traps, and 1.755 persons

The potentialities will be arther investigated in 1928, when employed in fishing arrangements for a prelimitary survey of the sea fisheries linve been

A very considerable fishing lightstry to also carried on which they concluded. shares of Lake torm, both by Africans and Indiana and I saveral of the Lak shore locations the nations depart very late on fish for their food owing to the uncertainty of the rates

The methods employed by the natived are very varied and initiate drag nets, weits, traps, harpoons, long lines, and, long very until

Most of the fish caught by the natives is not caten freal, but extent, fishing rods, dried, and large quantities are carried up by those dwelling on the Lake shore to markets in the hinterland and exchanged there

More modern methods of fishing by medius of imported note are employed by Indums at various lishing staffpus in the Environde

There are three Indian fishing villages In the Chill, at Benie, Asembo, and Nauga. The last is only three rules south of Risinga and is the only, one near enough to supply fish for the Nilrob

All persons fishing for sale or harter are respired to register market The fee is 300a per annum for persons office than marives of Africa

As it was leaved that the fishing industry was declining it was decided to bring in an expert to make a survey of the Lake, and in September, 1927. Mf. Michael Grahamie of the History Fishery Department, arrived, and was still investigating the problem at the end of the year, assisted by Captain R. E. Dent of the Game Department, and Mr. R. B. Worthington.

The quantity of thinder inhorted decreased. Taking one-third the imports for kenyl and Uganda as destined for Kenyl, 1-1,718 unite for butted it 4337-144 were imported, compared with 202 (101) cubic fertaglised at £50,720 in 1996.

The total cash revenue collected by the Forest Department was 142.101, an increase of 45,100 over the figure for 1926, and the total exponditure was 133/751, left increase of 42,896 on 1926 expenditure

# Pigheries.

It is known that is great rariety of fish is prevalent in the sea waters on the coast of Kenyu. Some species are caught in large numbers by the primitive methods at present in vogue.

At present about 10,000 lbs. of fish, valued at 13,000, are caught There are 212 boats, 442 canoes, 175 fish traps, and 1 755 persons

The potentialities will be arther invest ted in 1928, when employed in fishing arrangements for a preliminary survey of the sea fisherics have been

A very considerable fixing industry is also carried on along the concluded. shores of Lake Victoria, both by Africans and Indians, and in begoral of the lake shore locations the natives depend very largely of fish for their food owing 18 the uncertainty of the rains.

The methods employed by the natives are very varied and include drag nets, weits, traps harpoods long lines, and, to a very small

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