

1928

Kenya

1

No. 15195

SUBJECT

Annual Report 1927

CLOSED
UNTIL



20533/378/15795/28

Residue

10/20/27

Subsequent

12/26/27

1 Secretariat: ----- 21st February 1928.
Copy of Secretariat Circular No. 17 of 1928.

General Department.

Mr. Jeffries.

? put by

G. F. Seal.

18/4.

Circ. of
This is the result of 18/2/9/27 attached.

P. W. R.

19/4.

G. J. Jeffries

19/4/28

at once.

2. To Gov. 853 - Cons. - 21st November 1928.
~~DESTE~~ ORDER STAFF (Vide mins. numbered 1A)

2 copies
to library
Ref. 1

The introduction
is put
by Mr. Bond
it is admitted by
us, we are going to
suggest cutting
it out

21st February 1928.

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

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

The report seems altogether 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 a conson. whether Kenya should not be asked to cut it down in future years.

The

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. Confce. printed on pp. 75 & of Cmd. 2664.

P.S. 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 down in future. The

references to the H.Y. Commission (p. 30) at least might have been curtailed - and the section relating to Legislation (p. 119) at least in too long. There is a lot about the reference (page 120) and I think the quotation on page 123 from the Governor's speech should be omitted.

A. F. Allen

24.4.29

It is thought that the report is generally too long, a word to Mr. Moore would be useful.

Yes, the Report is a little lengthy: but having become an interesting & well-written Report like this, the last thing we shall want to do is to seem critical or to damp enthusiasm.

The thing now is to get on with the publication - ^{the sooner}

we need to have copies of the printed report, we will concentrate ~~on~~ on getting the 1928 Report generally rather than on criticism of the 1927 report. For this, we shall be seen by Mr. [unclear] before publication is authorized.

Accl

5.4.29

at o.c.

Further minute

W. Eastwood

Corrected proof herewith for approval.

Please see queries on pages 2 and 10.

? Published

W. Eastwood
25/4/29

I have checked through the corrected proof

A. Hamilton

Acceptance

6.5.29

W. Eastwood

The Report has been published (No. 1425 in the series of Colonial Annual Reports)

W. Eastwood
21/5/29

Library -

Copies should go (if not already sent) to

Mr. Bottemley

Mr. Parkinson

Mr. Allen

Room 28.

A. H. H. H. H.
2/6/29.

Copies distributed as above.

Earl
Library 16.

Mr. Allen

As in list for copies to

Attention should

be given

and

b.b.y.

adm.

~~Library~~ 1138. 3 and Cms. 429

6 Copies to Kenya by
Library L.F. dated 13th June 1929.

Earl
Library 17/6/29



KENYA

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
NAIROBI
KENYA

No. 74

5th February, 1929.

RECEIVED
4 MAR 1929
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.

Annual Report
1927

(retransmission)

2. I observe that no specific reference is made in the enclosure to your despatch to the inclusion of a section of the Report to deal with measures for the improvement of native conditions. A section dealing 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 this Report. I am informed that owing to shortage of Headquarters staff 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,

J.M. Amery
ACTING GOVERNOR.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
LIEUTENANT COLONEL L.C.M.S. AMERY, P.C., M.P.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Am 438-12 JUN 1929

Base in
Cape

PRELIMINARY NOTE.

PRINTED AS NON-PARLIAMENTARY PUBLICATION
Colonial Reports. Annual No. 1425

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND GEOGRAPHY.

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya is traversed centrally from east to west by the equator and from north to south by Meridian Line $37\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ East of Greenwich. It extends from 4° North to 4° South of the equator and from 34° East Longitude to 41° East. The land area is 221,089 square miles and the water area 4,011 square miles, making a total area of 225,100 square miles. The water area includes the larger portion of Lake Malawi and the eastern waters of the Victoria Nyanza, including the Assirando Gulf.

The official time used is the zone time three hours east on Greenwich.

The physiography of Kenya may be broadly conceived as consisting of:-

- (1) A low-lying region, less than 3,000 feet in height and comprising about three-fifths of the total area 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 tropical, it is poorly watered and mostly covered with thorn scrub.
- (2) A plateau raised by volcanic 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 degree of East Longitude. It continues

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 1925

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 plains such as those of the Athi river and the Jasin 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 soda, and many extinct volcanoes. It extends in a direction generally north and south, the eastern wall formed by the Maikipie Escarpment, Aberdare Range, and Mikuyu escarpment and the western wall by the Mau Escarpment which is known as the Algeyo Escarpment in the north.

(4) The district near the Victoria Nyanza, the high plateau making a somewhat rapid descent to the shores of the lake where, at an altitude of 3,726 feet above sea-level, a tropical climate is again found. The floor of the Nyanza basin is normally fairly level but it is intersected by numerous broad and shallow valleys.

From the Mau Escarpment northwards the Nzoin, Yala, Kujia, and Amala rivers flow into the Victoria Nyanza. Northwards the River Tirkwel from Mount Elgon and the Kerio from the Algeyo Escarpment flow into or towards Lake Rudolf. 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 Lamu. From the

-3-
Alki

Aberdares also flows the Athi River which, with its principal tributary, the Tsavo, from Kilimanjaro, enters the Ocean at the Sabaki River near Malindi. The Northern Usso Nyiro traverses Laikipia and flows in an easterly direction north of Mount Kenya to the Lorian Swamp. The Southern Usso Nyiro from the Mau Escarpment passes southwards along the bed of the Rift Valley into Lake Natron in Tanganyika Territory.

Mount Kenya, after which the Colony is named, is 17,040 feet in height and is ^{covered by} ~~under~~ perpetual snow and ice. Mount Ngai, also an extinct volcano, is 14,140 feet in height and is slightly below the level of perpetual snow. The Aberdare Range contains Nettiwa (15,000 feet) and Mount Kinangop (12,816 feet). The Mau Escarpment attains a height of over 10,000 feet.

The slopes of Kenya and Ngai and of the mountain ranges on either side of the Rift Valley are clothed in forests. The less settled areas of the colony abound in game and many of the upper waters of mountain streams have been stocked with trout.

There are no marked seasonal changes such as winter and summer. At high altitudes the diurnal variation of temperature is high, being as much as 30°F. 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 Coast the mean annual temperature is 80°F. At Mombasa it is 77°F. In Kisumu, on the Victoria Nyanza, it is 72.5°F.

In the Rift Valley and highland areas the mean temperature is normally between 83° F. and 65° F.

The rainfall is generally well distributed. Precipitation varies considerably with the physical configuration of the Colony. The average gross annual rainfall, taken over a number of years, ranges from 19 inches at Athi river, on the plains some twenty miles south-east of Nairobi, to 86 inches at Langhor in the Mau hills, east of the Victoria Nyanza. The low-lying districts on the northern frontiers are dry. The average rainfall occurring in the principal 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. Hail is of comparatively rare occurrence and is confined to restricted belts. Frost does not occur below 8,000 feet except in some damp hollows.

HISTORY

The history of this 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 interior; 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) It seems probable that Arabs and Persians traded with the East African Coast from the remotest antiquity. The "Periplus of the Eritrean Sea", compiled towards the end of the first century A.D., gives the first account of Zanzibar and the coast of "Azania."

"Azania." In 1331, Ibn Babuta, the Arab Explorer, visited Zombasa and found Arabs in undisputed possession of the coast lands. In 1488, Vasco da Gama, with the first Portuguese expedition 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. Zombasa, reached on the 7th April, 1488, is referred to as a "great city of trade, with many ships." Vasco da Gama's stay in Zombasa was cut short by an incident which led him, probably without cause, to suspect treachery and he sailed 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 Zombasa in 1500. In 1505 Francisco Almeyda attacked and destroyed the town and in 1508 Zombasa was formally annexed to Portugal. Twenty years later, as a result of trouble with the inhabitants, the Portuguese under Don Juan da Cunha captured the city after a siege of four months. In 1586, the city having been rebuilt, a Turkish fleet under Ali Bey visited Zombasa, which placed itself under his protection. The Portuguese retaliated by again burning the town. It was rebuilt

only to be turned 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 Bombasa 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 ~~Don~~ Xerzas de Cabreira in 1635.

About 1660 the Mazrui, who were the leading Arab clan on the east coast, entered into an alliance with the Imams of Oman on the Persian Gulf. After a long struggle the Arabs expelled the Portuguese from Bombasa in 1698. Expeditions organised from Lisbon to recapture Bombasa during the following decade were unavailing. In 1728, the Portuguese were again in temporary possession, but in November 1729 they were finally driven from Bombasa, which came once more under the suzerainty of the Imams of Oman. A Portuguese force sent from India to recapture the town was lost at sea.

Fifteen years later, Bombasa, under a Mazrui named Ali bin Osman, declared itself independent of Muscat. In 1753, the Bombasa Arabs attempted to capture Lambar. The attempt failed but Bombasa remained under the influence of Bombasa 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 Bombasa.

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British intervention on the East Coast started in December, 1823, when H.M.S. "Barracouta", commanded by Captain Vidal, arrived in Mombasa during the course of a survey expedition to the East African coast. The inhabitants "begged Captain Vidal to authorize them to hoist the English flag and to place the town and territory in the hands of His Britannic Majesty." This request was referred to Captain Owen of H.M.S. "Leven", who informed them "that provided they would assent to the ~~abolition~~ abolition of the slave 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."

Lieutenant Weitz, third Lieutenant of the "Leven", was appointed Commandant and left in charge of the new Protectorate on the 8th February, 1824. He died of fever after a visit to the Pangani 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 fort, but, on his departure to quell a rebellion in Muscat, these were starved into submission by the Mazrui. In 1832, Seyyid Said transferred his Court from Oman to Zanzibar, with the subjugation of the Mazrui in 1837 and of

the Islands of Sin and Patta in 1843, a period of great prosperity ensued along the East African Coast.

Seyyid Said died in 1856. By his will he left the lordship of Oman to his eldest surviving son, Seyyid Thuwaini. 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, then Governor-General of India. Lord Canning awarded Oman to Seyyid Thuwaini and Zanzibar and the mainland dominions to Seyyid Majid. Seyyid Majid died in 1870. He was succeeded by his brother Seyyid Barghash, whose reign is memorable as witnessing the steady growth of British influence under the care of Sir John Kirk, and the partition of Africa between European powers.

(17) The history of European endeavour in the hinterland of East Africa centres round the sources of the Nile. Arab explorers had traversed Eastern Africa for many centuries before any information was forthcoming which was accepted as reliable. Their accounts were corroborated by early geographers, notably Ptolemy in A.D. 150 and Sanson d'Abbeville in 1635, but it was not until the 18th century that more accurate knowledge was obtained. The Portuguese, during their occupation of the Coast strip, made little effort to explore the hinterland. It was not, indeed, until 1848 that Kilimanjaro was seen (by Rebmann). Krapf first saw the snows of Mount Kenya in 1849. The work of these two dauntless missionaries opens the chapter of discovery inland from the East Coast of

Africa. It was not until after the discovery of the sources of the Nile that any further progress was made from the east.

The fact that the Nile rises in flood at the driest season of the year presented a problem which had aroused the interest of geographers in all ages. Attempts to solve this problem by a journey up the Nile Valley had failed. The 19th century witnessed determined attempts to reach the head-waters of the Nile from other directions. Sir Richard Burton in 1864, 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 Zanzibar. With Speke for his companion he reached Lake Tanganyika. On the return journey, at Kagah, near Tabora, Speke left Burton and, travelling northwards, first saw the waters of the Victoria Nyansa on the 30th July, 1868. His claim that this lake gave rise to the Nile was disputed and Speke organised another expedition, which left Zanzibar in October, 1860. This expedition, led by Speke and Grant, followed the former route to Kagah and passed round the eastern side of the lake. Speke reached the capital of Utesa, King of Uganda, on the 19th February, 1862. On the 21st January, 1863, Speke reached the Nile and discovered its outlet from the Lake at the Ripon Falls. Later in the same year, Samuel Baker discovered the Albert Nyansa and the mystery of the origin of the Nile was solved.

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

and circumnavigated the Lake in 1875. He was greatly impressed with the possibilities offered by Uganda as a field for missionary enterprise. His appeals for support reached England at a time when a keen interest was being taken in African work, particularly in connection with the slave trade, and they were met with a ready response. The first English mission was sent to Uganda in 1876. Shortly afterwards there arrived two Catholic Missionaries belonging to the Order of the White Fathers of Algeria. Mohammedan proselytism was already in progress. The field was set for a series of religious quarrels which dominated the political situation in Uganda for fifteen years.

It was the birth of European interest in Uganda that led to the further exploration of the East African hinterland now known as Kenya. Apart from journeys up the Tana River Valley by Bakerfield in 1865 and How in 1866 and from visits to Kilimanjaro by Von der Decken in 1863 and How in 1871, little had been added to the knowledge gained by Krapf and Seemann before 1850. In 1862 Dr. G.A. Fischer made the first attempt to discover a route to Uganda more direct than that used by Speke and Stanley. He marched to Kilimanjaro from Pangani and succeeded in crossing Masailand to Lake Naivasha, which he reached on the 11th May, 1863, but he was prevented by ill-health and the Masai from continuing his journey.

The distinction of being the first European to reach the Victoria Nyanza from the east rests with Joseph Thomson, who started from Mombasa in March, 1883, and in spite of many difficulties succeeded in reaching the lake forty-five miles ^{east} ~~west~~ of the Ripon 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 geography. In 1888, Lake Rudolf was discovered by Count Teleki von Szele, whose expedition was the first to traverse Kikuyu country.

(3) ~~(ii)~~ 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 Free State promoted a certain amount of trade and gave European nations an indication of the commercial value of Central Africa. In 1885, 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 Zanzibar by the Canning award in 1861. The amount of mainland 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 coast ten sea miles in depth from the Rovuma to the Tana river 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 Uba River past the northern slopes of Kilimanjaro to the point where the first degree of south latitude intersects the eastern shore of Victoria Nyanza. This line is practically identical with the southern boundary of Kenya today.

The agreement did not extend to the north of the Tana river and in 1885 Germany declared a protectorate over the independent Sultanate of Witu.

In 1887, Seyyid Barghash, the Sultan of Zanzibar, granted a concession to the British East African Association on the mainland between the Uba and Tana Rivers, and on the 3rd September, 1888, this Association was incorporated under Royal Charter as the Imperial British East Africa Company. In April, 1888, Seyyid Khalifa, who had succeeded Seyyid Barghash in March, granted a concession of the district that fronted the German sphere to the German East Africa Company.

The German claim to Witu, subsequently extended to include Lamu also, was not recognized by the Sultan who, in January 1889, offered Sir William Mackinnon, 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-

14

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17

Germany 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 Treaty 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 Usumbura river leased from the Sultan of Zanzibar, and in exchange for the retrocession of Heligoland.

The controversy over Witu was ruinous to the Imperial British East Africa Company. It diverted a disproportionate amount of the new (1884) company's energies and resources to an unhealthy and unproductive and unprofitable area. Trouble did not end with the signing of the Anglo-German Treaty. Dispute between the Sultan of Witu and a German timber syndicate led to the massacre of a number of German citizens and a naval brigade under Admiral Sir H. Prendergast was sent against Witu. The company found itself under an obligation to maintain a strong and expensive garrison in that area and this, in view of the falling of its finances in other more important parts of its territory, it was unable to afford. In 1890, the company announced its intention of withdrawing from Witu. ~~The Imperial Government had given Heligoland to Germany in exchange for Witu and Witu could not be altogether abandoned.~~ ^{as part of the convention by which the British Government} ~~all news over Heligoland and Witu could not~~ The Imperial Government therefore assumed the administration of that district and declared a protectorate over it on the 31st July, 1893.

Witu
Witu

Two other difficulties impeded the early operations of the Company. A native insurrection broke out in German East Africa immediately on the arrival of the German administration. The Germans found it necessary to blockade their coast and the British Government agreed to blockade the British Company's coast also to prevent traffic in contraband across the frontier. On the British company, therefore, rested the stigma of preventing trade with its own territory.

The second difficulty was caused by the action of certain missionaries who permitted the mission stations to be used as asylums for runaway slaves. Feeling against slavery was strong but it was manifestly impossible to admit the right of the missionaries to offer sanctuary to runaway slaves without affecting economic conditions on the coast and alienating the sympathy of the Arab slave owners. Agreement was reached with the Arabs and the missionaries by which the Arabs consented to grant freedom as compensation to all slaves who had already escaped and the missionaries promised that they would not in future give sanctuary to refugees. On the 1st January, 1888, a historic scene took place at Kabai, a mission station founded by Krapf ten miles inland from Zombase. By the payment of £23,500 the Imperial British East Africa Company secured the liberation of 1,442 slaves.

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The early activities of the Imperial British East Africa Company were mainly concentrated on the coast. The districts intervening between the coast and the Victoria Nyanza, though known to have great potential resources, were regarded as practically valueless under existing economic conditions. It was realized that the exceptional conditions of natural fertility, climate, and general accessibility would respond to the application of European capital and enterprise but, apart from the coast, the area next in importance appeared to be Uganda and the company was unwilling to extend its operations so far afield 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 to do so.

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 Mombasa proceeded by way of Mkwinda, Naivasna and Mochi, and reached Kumina on the 7th November, 1889. While there he was seized by Mwanga, King of Uganda, to enter Uganda and assist him to regain his throne. 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 return to Mombasa 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 Lieutenant 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 German East Africa was forbidden by the German Government and a British Naval Squadron endeavoured to prevent his landing on the coast of the British sphere. Peters succeeded in avoiding the blockade, landed near Lamu, organized his caravan at ^WNitu, then in German occupation, and started up the Tana Valley towards the end of July. A representative of the British Company, J.R.M. 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. He destroyed the Company's stations and pulled down its flag. As he passed he annexed the country in the name of Germany. He had several encounters with the Likuyu and with the Masai in Laikipia and on entering Uganda he negotiated a treaty with Kwanga. He then returned to the coast, passing down the western side of Victoria Nyanza, only to find that his labours had been in vain. The Anglo-German treaty of the 1st July, 1890, had assigned Uganda to the British sphere of influence.

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Jackson entered Mengo, the Capital of Uganda, on the 14th April, 1890. He signed a treaty with Mwanga under which Uganda was included in British territory. He then ~~returned~~ returned to the Coast leaving his companion, Ernest Gedge, as the Company's representative in Uganda.

Meanwhile Captain F.D. Lugard had joined the Company's staff and had founded a chain of posts connecting Mombasa with Machakos. In 1890 he founded a station on the borders of Mikuyu country at Lagoretti. He was then ordered to Uganda and, by forced marches, succeeded in reaching Mengo on the 18th December, 1890. During the ensuing year he was straining every nerve to reconcile opposing political factions in Uganda. By the end of 1891 the British position in that kingdom seemed at last to be secure. Then came the news that the Imperial British East Africa Company was finding the cost of administering Uganda excessive and had determined to evacuate the country. This order was cancelled in January, 1892, on a private guarantee being given by Sir William Mackinnon 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 unable to do, but a Government mission under Sir Gerald Portal was eventually sent to report on Uganda and on the advisability of establishing a British Protectorate over it. Instructions were also given for a preliminary survey to be made of a railway from the coast to Uganda.

-Uganda-

14

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Uganda proper was informally placed under the control of the Foreign Office on the 1st April, 1893. The formal proclamation of a protectorate was issued on the 19th June, 1894.

Meanwhile, negotiations had been proceeding between the British Government and the Imperial British East Africa Company for the transfer of the Company's responsibilities in East Africa to the Imperial Government. The Company's withdrawal from Uitu in 1893 has already been mentioned. On the 1st July, 1895, a British protectorate was declared over the Company's territory between the Coast and Naivasha, the territory west of Naivasha spring having been included in the Uganda protectorate. The Company received £200,000 for the surrender. The boundaries of the East Africa protectorate were defined by proclamation on the 31st August, 1895.

The last days of the Company's administration witnessed a rebellion among the Mazrui section of the Coast Arabs, which implicated the inhabitants of most of the Coast towns from Vanga to Kipisi.

In February, 1896, a dispute arose as to the succession to the post of Mwali of Takamaga. The rightful heir according to Mohammedan law was Mbaruk, the son of the late Mwali's elder brother. On being passed over in favour of his cousin, who had stronger British inclinations, Mbaruk withdrew to Conjoro and threatened rebellion. A Naval

-brigade-

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brigade was despatched against him and the Mazrui, all sections of whom had now combined, were defeated. Kbaruk fled to Gazi and established a forest stronghold at ~~Mwaka~~ Mwelo. Mwelo was taken but the Mazrui then maintained a guerilla warfare with considerable success. Isolated posts and caravans were harassed and the rebel successes encouraged the revolt to spread. Before the end of 1895 practically the whole of the British East African coast lands were in rebellion. Mombasa 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 east Africa.

(10) (iv) Under Article I of the Brussels Act of 1890 the signatory Powers included among the means for counter-acting the slave trade the construction of railways. The construction of the Uganda Railway developed out of this suggestion. Its early construction was prompted by the desire to obtain a cheap and rapid means of communication to Uganda. A preliminary survey had been made in 1892-3. The first 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. Indian labour was used owing to the scarcity of African labour along the route taken by the railway. The headquarters of the railway were transferred from Mombasa to Nairobi in 1899 and the line to Nairobi was opened in August

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of that year. The s.s. "Winifred" was launched on the Victoria Nyanza on the 12th December, 1902. The cost 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 Mashoda. The caravan assembled at Eldama Ravine in September and was to be escorted by three companies of Sudanese 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 Nanci, 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 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. Its western boundary was the foot of the Mikuyu Escarpment; Jubaland was inhabited by turbulent Somalis; Tanaland, with large potential resources, suffered from lack of population. The fertile coast lands of Seyyidieh 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 being administered from Machakos and Kitui, but little was known of the Mikuyu.

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 no towns up-country apart from Mombasa - where the establishment of an administrative post led to the settlement of a number of Indian traders - until Nairobi was founded as a railway changing centre in 1898. In three years the population of Nairobi had grown to 8,000.

Mission stations were to be found in all the Provinces. Slavery did not exist outside the Sultan's dominions, where the law still recognised the institution of domestic slavery.

The 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 Ashanti, Kikuyu, 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 one-hundred 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 Kikuyu pastoralists. Agreement was reached with the Kikuyu in 1904 that they should be placed in two reserves, one in Ukikipia, some sixty miles north of the railway,

and the other to the south of Nairobi, towards German East Africa. Nine years later, under a subsequent treaty, the Masai moved from Laikipia to an extended southern reserve flanking the German border.

On the 1st April, 1905, the Protectorate was transferred from the authority ~~xxxx~~ 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 2nd October, 1906, constituted executive and administrative councils. The foreign consular jurisdiction was transferred to the British Court during the year 1906.

During the years preceding the war the economic importance of the Protectorate steadily developed. The European population of the colony was 5,438 in 1914 and the Indian population 14,131. The value of the export trade had risen from £124,727 in 1902-03 to £443,624 in 1913-14, new industries having sprung up in the form of coffee, fibre, and wool, and a considerable advance having been made in the exports of grain and hides. ~~Summary~~ The Government revenue had grown from £95,284 in 1902-03 to £1,123,798 in 1913-14 and the Government expenditure from £311,469 to £1,115,899. Grants-in-Aid from the Imperial Exchequer, which had been necessary in the early days of the administration, were discontinued in 1913.

On the outbreak of war a prompt response was made to the call for volunteers. Defence forces were

-formed-

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 during 1914 but no permanent damage was done. A period of comparative inactivity followed. In September, 1915, a mass meeting was held in Nairobi 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 Council and the compulsory registration of all European personnel. In December, 1915, an ordinance was passed providing for compulsory military and other services. This ordinance was applied in March, 1917, each case being considered by the War Council and District Committees. Of the 3,245 adult male Europeans in the Protectorate on the outbreak of war, 1,987 served in a military capacity during the war.

The number of African troops was also largely increased. Before the war, one battalion only of the Bro. King's African Rifles had been recruited in the Protectorate. During the war, the 3rd and 4th King's African Rifles raised three battalions each, while the 5th and 7th King's African Rifles raised part of one battalion. The total number of East Africa Protectorate natives serving in these regiments finally amounted to 8,486. (1,157 Africans were) In addition, recruited for the Arab Rifles, the Police Battalion and Police Service

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A remarkable response was made by the African community in providing men for non-combatant service such as the carrier Corps, Maxim Gun porters and stretcher bearers. More than 200,000 enlistments for these purposes are recorded.

During the course of the war, in order to facilitate military operations, a railway line was constructed from Voi to Taveta near the boundary of German East Africa. Thence the line was linked on to the German railway near Moshi.

Although in the early days of the British administration it was found necessary to undertake punitive expeditions against refractory tribes, the history of Kenya has, apart from the war in German East Africa, been comparatively peaceful. Small expeditions were despatched against the Mendi in 1900, 1903, and 1905-06 owing to the depredations of the tribe along the railway line. The Ogaden Somalis were punished in 1901 for the assassination of the Sub-Commissioner, Mr. Jenner, in November, 1900. A patrol was despatched against ^{into} Lotik 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 1916 and 1917, and the murder of Mr. Elliott at Serenli by the Aulinn Somalis led to punitive measures in Jubaland in 1917.

-Unofficial-

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Unofficial members first sat on the Legislative Council in 1907. Such members were nominated by the Governor until 1915 when the principle of ^{elective} representation of ~~unofficial~~ European ~~members~~ was recognized. The first elections were held in February, 1920. In 1923, the principle of elective representation was extended on a basis of communal franchise to the Indian and Arab ~~Communities~~ Communities. Unofficial Members first sat on Executive Council in 1920.

By the Kenya Annexation Order in Council, 1920, the territories outside the mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar were recognized as a Colony. This Order in Council came into operation on the 23rd July, 1920. The Sultan's mainland dominions are now styled the Protectorate of Kenya, whilst the remaining territory is known as the Colony of Kenya. On the 25th June, 1926, in pursuance of a treaty between the United Kingdom and Italy signed at London on the 15th July, 1924, the Province of Jubaland was ceded to Italy. By the Kenya Colony and Protectorate (Boundaries) Order in Council, 1926, an area on the west of Lake Rudolf, and north of the river Turkwel, stretching from Mount Elgon to Mount Zulia on the boundary of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, which had formerly formed part of the Uganda Protectorate, was included in Kenya.

The Uganda Railway, which had been operated from the date of its construction as a State Railway under the Government of the East Africa Protectorate, was constituted in April, 1921, as a separate financial entity under the control of a

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Central Railway Council. In February, 1926, under the provisions of the Kenya and Uganda (Transport) Order in Council, 1925, the office of High Commissioner for Transport was established. The High Commissioner is the Officer administering the Government of Kenya. He has control of the transport services owned, controlled, or managed by the Governments of Kenya 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 railway Advisory Council and a Harbour Advisory Board have been constituted.

de dur LANGUAGES

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 Kenya but over a wide area in East and Central Africa. There are numerous native languages of local importance.

Among these are:-

Hamitic Languages - Somali, Galla, and Boran.

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

Highland Bantu Languages - Kamba, Kikuyu, Embu, Chuka, and Mera.

Lake and Bantu languages - Bantu Kavirondo and Kisii.

Nilotic languages - Masai, Samburu, Turkana, and Kavirondo.

Nilotic-Hamitic Languages - Nandi, Lumbwa, Kamasia, Elgyo, Suk, Elgonyi and Marakwet.

Local Currency

The currency originally consisted of the Indian rupee as the standard coin, with smaller local coins and notes of higher denominations, all expressed in terms of the rupee; the British sovereign was also legal tender at Rs. 15. The exchange value of the 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 East Africa Protectorate, the Uganda Protectorate, and the Tanganyika Territory at 2s. 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 rupees, the 50 cent. piece being alternatively termed a shilling. Some rupee notes were introduced but no rupee coins. Later the shilling was made the standard coin instead of the florin and arrangements were made to withdraw the Indian rupee, which was demonetized from July, 1921, from circulation. The nickel-bronze coins (1, 5 and 10 cents. of a rupee) have been withdrawn from circulation, and new copper-bronze coins (cents of a shilling) have been introduced.

The old Local Board of Currency Commissioners has been abolished, and the currency of the Colony and Protectorate is now in the hands of the East Africa Currency Board in London, represented locally by the Treasurer *John W. ...*

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

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I. GENERAL.

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From the 20th January until the 20th August 1927, the Government of the Colony and Protectorate was administered by Sir Edward Denham, K.C.M.G., C.M.G., in the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Edward Gigg, K.C.M.G., K.C.F.O., D.S.O., M.C., who was engaged in the discussion of certain important questions in England, in representing Kenya at the Colonial 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 four sessions and sat on twenty-three days during the course of the year. The Council was dissolved, preparatory to the triennial general election, on the 21st January, 1927. The elections were held during January and February, with the following returns:-

Nairobi North,	Captain H.F. Ward (1)
Nairobi South,	Captain H.A. Schwartz (1)
Mombasa,	G.G. Atkinson.
Coast,	Major H.W.B. Robertson (1)
Lake,	Eustace, D.S.O. (1)
Rift Valley,	Conway Harvey. (1)
Plateau North,	Lord Delamere. (1)
Plateau South,	Lieut. Colonel J.G. Kirkwood, 1st C.M.G., D.S.O. (1)
Kenya,	T.J. O'Shea, (1)
Ukamba,	Capt. E.H.V. Kenealy,
Kikuyu,	Lieut. Colonel Lord Francis (1) Scott, D.S.O.
Indian Electoral Area,	Lieut. Colonel G.G. Burnham, D.S.O.
Arab Electoral Area,	A.H. Malik (four vacancies).
	Hamud Mohammed bin Issa (1)

(1) An elected member of the previous Council.

Part I. GENERAL.

1927

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Kenya,	C.M.G., D.S.O. T.J. O'Shea, ⁽¹⁾
Ukamba,	Capt. E.M.V. Kenealy, ⁽¹⁾
Kikuyu,	Lieut. Colonel Lord Francis ⁽¹⁾
Indian Electoral Area,	Scott, D.S.O. Lieut. Colonel G.G. Durham, D.S.O.
Arab Electoral Area,	A.H. Malik (four vacancies), Hamed Mohammed bin Issa. ⁽¹⁾

(1) An elected member of the previous Council.

The constitution of the Council provided for the election of five Indian Elected Members and provided further that until such Indian Elected Members had been elected there should be five Nominated Indian Unofficial Members. The return of one Indian Elected Member with four vacancies led to the promulgation of Additional Royal Instructions dated the 10th March, 1927, providing that for a period of not more than one year from the date of those Instructions any vacancies so arising might be filled by the appointment of Nominated Indian Unofficial Members from the Indian community in general. At the close of that period such nominations were only to be made from among those persons whose names were entered 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 as voters for the election of Indian Elected Members, a small number only of qualified Indian residents had entered their names on the roll. The Indian register published in June, 1926, upon which the elections were held in January, 1927, contained some 300 names only. The object of the Additional Royal Instructions was to afford opportunity to the Indian community to make the register of voters representative of the community during 1927 with a view to an election to fill the vacancies being held early in 1928. The register of voters for the Indian Electoral Area published in 1927 contained 3,700 names. Four Nominated Indian Unofficial Members

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were appointed in July, 1927, and held their seats until the appointments were terminated on the 31st January, 1928. An election to fill these seats was held on the 3rd March, 1928, but no candidates were nominated.

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

1. To make recommendations as to whether, either by federation or some other form of closer union, more effective co-operation between the different Governments in Central and Eastern 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 Article 10 of the Mandate for Tanganyika Territory, which provides that the mandatory may constitute the Territory into a customs, 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 Legislative Councils of the several territories (a) as 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 secure 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-native communities) can best be progressively applied in the political as well as the economic sphere.
5. To make recommendations 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.
6. To report more particularly on the financial aspects of any proposals which they may make under any of the above headings.

The commission was constituted as follows:-

- Mr. Hon. Sir Edward Milton Young, Bart., B.C., C.B., D.S.O., C.S.I., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.P. (Chairman)
- Sir Reginald Munt, K.C.M.G., C.S.I.
- Sir George Schuster, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
- Mr. J.H. Oltham, M.A.

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-During-

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During the month of August delegates from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia attended the third East African Conference at Nairobi. The principal subject of discussion was its attitude towards the appointment of the Milton Young Commission.

The main conclusions reached are to be gathered from the following Conference Resolutions:-

"That this Conference unanimously welcomes 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 adequate safeguards for the state of civilization which has been reached and which will prove acceptable to our peoples of these three Territories.

This Conference is of opinion that federation without agreement would be impracticable."

"That this Conference is of opinion that any division of Northern Rhodesia for the purpose of an amalgamation of North Eastern Rhodesia with Nyasaland would be detrimental to the cause of civilization in Central and Eastern Africa."

The Conference also expressed its desire for constitutional change in the direction of unofficial majorities in the several Legislative Councils as soon as local conditions should justify such a course. In the opinion of the Conference such "justification exists today in Kenya."

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 European settlement.

The Local Government Commission appointed in 1926 under the Chairmanship Mr. Justice Peetham completed its enquiries early in the year. Preliminary steps were taken with a view to carrying out the recommendations of the Commission. A reorganization was effected under which

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Following upon the delimitation of the Native Reserves in 1926, demarcation was begun during 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 Honourable Council is of the opinion that no change should be made in the boundaries as so gazetted without prior reference 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 Wharfage Companies relative to the methods of working of the Mombasa Port. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ In view 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.

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Following upon the delimitation of the Native Reserves in 1926, demarcation was begun during 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 Honourable Council is of the opinion that no change should be made in the boundaries as so gazetted without prior reference 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 Wharfage Companies relative to the methods of working of the Mombasa Port. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ In view of the acceptance of a revised system of Port control, Lord Inchoape agreed to the cancellation of the lease of Mbaraki, which thus became part of the general Port facilities.

In February, the first aërial mail service was inaugurated between Kenya, Uganda, the Sudan, 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 service.

Sir Sefton Branker, Director of Civil Aviation, visited Kenya in March, and in April a combined Royal Air Force and South African Air Force flight met in Nairobi.

The year was a satisfactory one financially, the colonial surplus increasing from £362,266 at the end of 1926 to £693,260 at the end of 1927. The estimates for 1927 provided for a tax to be levied on the European and Indian communities sufficient to cover the cost respectively of European and Indian education services, in the form of a consumption tax on wines and spirits, accompanied by a poll 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 Kyeri branch line was completed as far as Muro Moru in November and construction was begun of a branch line to Mbale and Soroti 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.

	1921 Census.	1926 Census.	Increase per cent.
Europeans,	9,651,	12,529.	30.
Asiatics (excluding Arabs),	25,880.	30,583.	18.
Arabs,	10,102.	9,557.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$.
	Estimate 1921.	Estimate 1927.	
Africans,	2,348,788.	2,793,963.	24. $\frac{1}{2}$
TOTALS:	2,394,421.	2,847,632.	24. $\frac{1}{2}$

¹ The African population showed a decrease in 1925 owing to the cession of Jubaland to Italy. In calculating the percentage of increase, estimated African population of Jubaland at the end of 1921 (97,728) has been deducted from the 1921 estimate.

MEMORAS 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 Native 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 desire explanation and discussion.

The increasing native demand for education is reflected in the estimates of the majority of Local Native Councils which have voted during the current year £5,650 for educational purposes.

There have also been votes for a variety of other purposes among which may be mentioned medical services, roads and bridges, buildings, water supplies, and afforestation.

Communication have improved in all Provinces, notably in Akuya, where the desire for more and better roads has resulted in marked development and led to the opening of many native-owned shops and flour mills. In Nyanza Province the construction of several new roads has resulted in motor communication with all parts of the Province being now feasible.

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MEMBERS FOR THE LIBRARY AND NATIVE COMMISSION
DURING 1927.

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The main tracks in the Northern Frontier 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 the fact that the difficulty of communications in the Province has been one of the main handicaps to progress in the past.

Water supply has received special attention in Masai and Ukamba. In the former a measure of success has attended preliminary experiments in boring, and native appreciation of the steps taken is reflected in the fact that the Masai Local Native Council has voted 21,000 for further bores in 1928. This may prove that boring is the solution of the water supply problem in this Province, though it is as yet too early to prophesy such a consummation with any degree of confidence.

In Ukamba improvements to the water supplies have taken the form of dam construction, which has proved most successful and has been greeted with enthusiasm by the natives. At Sigwani in the Kitui District, for instance, where formerly there was no water within 15 miles, there is now a large dam over three acres in extent, in parts more than six feet in depth, providing an ample water supply.

Tree planting was proceeded with vigour. In Ukuya 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 area

now planted is 1264 acres, of which 330 were planted during 1927.

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 eighty per cent of the people are infected with this disease.

The Local Native Councils have shown their appreciation of the necessity for medical aid among the people by voting considerable sums to supplement the amounts provided from public funds for medical services during 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 or the use of manures.

A Committee was appointed by the Governor to consider and advise as to the lines to be pursued for the better organization of agricultural education for Africans, and the funds from which such assistance should be given. This committee has submitted a report which is ~~now~~ under consideration by Government.

During the year under review no legislation of great importance affecting natives was enacted other than an Amendment to the Native Liquor Ordinance

designed to secure more effective control of the manufacture, sale and transport of native liquor in townships, on farms, and in the Coast Province, 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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III. FINANCE.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure totals for the five years ended 31st December, 1927.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Revenue.</u>	<u>Expenditure.</u>
	£	£
1923.	1,839,447.	2,137,633.
1924.	2,111,565.	1,861,511.
1925.	2,430,509.	2,335,996.
1926.	2,627,223.	2,414,681.
1927.	2,846,110.	2,515,115.

The following new methods of raising revenue were introduced for operation during the year 1927:-

1. Spirits and wines consumption Tax, brought into operation from 6th November, 1926.
2. European education Tax, Shs.30/- brought into operation from 1st January, 1927.
3. Asiatic education Tax, Shs.20/- brought into operation from 1st January, 1927.

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

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COLONY AT
31st DECEMBER, 1927.

(a) PUBLIC DEBT.

During the year the Funded Public Debt of the Colony 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 Funded Public Debt consisted of two loans, viz:-

- £5,000,000 - 6% ^{per cent} Loan of 1921.
- £5,000,000 . 5% ^{per cent} Loan of 1927.

The 1921 Loan, known as the "Kenya Government 6% Inscribed Stock, 1946-56" was floated in London in November, 1921, at £.95^{per cent}. The currency of the loan is 35 years but the Kenya Government have the option of redemption at par at any time after the 14th of November, 1946, on giving six calendar months' notice.

This loan was fully expended at the 31st of December, 1927.

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

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The loan was raised for the purpose of redeeming the Imperial Government (free of interest for 5 years from 1924) Loan of £3,500,000, and for further railway and Port Development.

The actual amount raised at the 31st of December, 1927, was £3,245,750.

It is
(b) SINKING FUNDS.

In the case of both the 1921 and 1927 Loans the legislation provides that Sinking Fund contributions shall commence after the expiration of three years from the date of the first issue of the stock, and it is stated in the prospectus that the annual contribution will be not less than one pound per cent.

Contributions to the Sinking Fund established in connection with the 1921 Loan are at present at the rate of Shs. 26/- per cent per annum.

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STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE COLONY
 AND PROTECTORS OF KENYA ON 31.12.27.
 31 December, 1927

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<u>LIABILITIES.</u>		<u>ASSETS.</u>	
Deposits,	£ 738,280.10.85.	Investments,	£ 109,953. 0.40.
Advances to Colony,	3,209,609. 7.72.	Advances pending raising of Loans,	3,789,943. 6.67.
Drafts and Remittances,	7,178. 6.50.	Advances,	96,892. 8.32.
Surplus of Assets over Liabilities,	693,260. 3.71.	Unallocated Stores,	63,407.14.25.
		Loans to Local Bodies,	4,796.19.18.
		Cash,	563,241. 1.56.
	<hr/> £4,648,228. 8.78. <hr/>		<hr/> £4,648,228. 8.71. <hr/>

III

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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 rain at important times. Of the main crops, the yield of coffee, which showed every promise of being above the average per acre, revealed a substantial 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 harvested from the 1926 plantings were slightly above average despite the too heavy rainfall experienced in most districts. The 1927 crop on the other hand is expected to be below average, the rainfall being too light and the incidence of stalk-borer, particularly in the Nakuru District, having caused some loss.

wheat planted in 1927 was up to average over the country as a whole.

Owing to the drought which was felt generally over the whole country, Native Reserves produced little surplus.

There was a strong movement directed towards the cheapening of fuel oils for agricultural purposes and legislation was introduced early in 1928 to provide for a rebate in respect of paraffin used for agricultural purposes.

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A Conference of Stock Owners was held in February at which the opinion was expressed that early steps must be taken to strengthen the measures previously in operation as a protection against stock diseases. Recommendations made by the Select Committee of Legislative Council on the Estimates 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 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 in July and August.

The total value of agricultural exports, the produce of Kenya, in 1927 was £2,731,794, an increase of £482,070, as compared with the previous year. The tonnage was 138,412 tons in 1927 against 85,444 tons in 1926.

Main Crops. On 31st July, 1927, the total area under crops in European areas was 438,035 acres, and the total area under cultivation was 512,543 acres. For comparative purposes figures for the previous year are given and the percentages of increase and decrease are shown.

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CROP.	1927. Acres.	1926. Acres.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
Maize,	192,592.	193,187.	-	0.3
Wheat,	63,036.	43,765.	48.4	-
Barley,	4,093.	2,644.	54.8	-
Coffee,	74,662.	68,950.	8.14	-
Sisal,	71,213.	60,197.	18.30	-
Tea,	3,156.	1,638.	86.09	-
Coconuts,	8,113.	8,766.	-	7.4
Sugar Cane,	6,811.	6,747.	1.00	-
Miscellaneous,	17,194.	18,525.	-	7.2
Total acreage of crops grown,	442,770.	404,470.	9.5	
Less Cattle open,	4,735.	3,427.	33.1	
Net area under crops,	438,035.	401,043.	9.2	

Area under figures only 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2

Stats **Maize.** - The season's figures reveal a decrease of 595 acres in the area planted as compared with the acreage in 1926.

The average yield of maize over the whole country was 7.39 bags per acre.

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

-Year-

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Barley,	4,093.	2,644.	54.8	-
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Miscellaneous,	17,194.	18,525.	-	7.2
Total acreage of crops grown,	442,770.	404,470.	9.5	-
Less Catch Crops,	4,739.	3,471.	38.1	-
Net area under crops,	438,035.	401,043.	9.2	-

1927 *1926* *1927* *1926*

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-Year-

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YEAR.	ACREAGE HARVESTED. ACRES.	ACTUAL PRODUCTION. BAGS.	BAGS PER ACRE.
1922-1923.	74,747	518,877	6.23
1923-1924.	108,556	833,640	7.68
1924-1925.	129,647	893,108	6.89
1925-1926.	155,751	826,614	5.95
1926-1927.	177,987	1,314,643	7.39

Wheat.

The area planted as at 31st July, 1927, was 65,036 acres, a very significant increase as compared with the previous year. The acreage harvested in each year and the production during the past five years are as follows:-

YEAR.	ACREAGE HARVESTED. ACRES.	ACTUAL PRODUCTION. BAGS.	BAGS PER ACRE.
1922-1923.	15,158.	35,793.	
1923-1924.	19,599.	55,920.	
1924-1925.	28,996.	61,067.	
1925-1926.	30,627.	80,069.	
1926-1927.	46,601.	120,569.	

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

-Coffee-

YEAR.	ACREAGE HARVESTED. ACRES.	ACTUAL PRODUCTION. BAGS.	BAGS PER ACRE.
1922-1923.	74,747	518,877	6.23
1923-1924.	108,556	833,640	7.68
1924-1925.	129,647	893,106	6.89
1925-1926.	155,751	826,614	5.95
1926-1927.	177,987	1,314,643	7.35

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

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1926-1927.	46,601.	120,569.	

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 advances. In 1927, 4,093 acres of barley were planted as against 2,544 acres in 1926.

Coffee. The season has been generally ^{more than in 1926} but the quantity of coffee exported reached ^{10,000} 70,000 cwt. The export value shows a corresponding increase from 2,797,450 in 1926 to 21,140,049 in 1927. The total area under coffee is 74,862 acres or eight per cent. ~~is~~ more than in 1926, and the acreage in bearing is now 53,800 or approximately 8,000 more than in 1926. The estimate of production in July, 1927, was 210,000 cwts. and 209,843 cwts. were exported equivalent in value to 42% ^{percent} of the colony's total agricultural exports. There are 749 coffee planters in the colony.

Sisal. The output of sisal was much increased but, owing to the fall in prices, the value of fibre exported in 1927 was only 1,466,974 as against 2,795,491 in 1926. The total area planted as at 31st July, 1927, was 71,213 acres, of which 40,751 acres were over three years old and therefore ready for cutting. The increase in area for 1927 is 11,010 acres or 18.30% ^{percent} over the previous year.

This industry is energetically pursuing investigations into methods and systems which will tend to decrease working costs and increase acre output.

Coconuts. There was a decrease in the export of copra from 22,085 cwts. valued at 125,765 in 1926 to 14,720 cwts. valued at 214,070 in 1927. The ~~time~~ is not so distant when most, if not all, the colony's production will be absorbed locally.

Sugar Cane. Only a small increase is recorded in the area planted under cane, which is now 6,811 acres. The production of sugar is, however, increasing and export of 25,320 cwts. took place during the year. Considerable success has attended the working of sugar estates and ~~is~~ during the past few years.

Coffee. The season has been probably out the quantity of coffee exported ^{was} returned 70,000 cwt. ^{more than in 1926}. The export value shows a corresponding increase from 2767,455 in 1926 to 41,140,549 in 1927. The total area under coffee is 74,562 acres or eight per cent. ~~is~~ more than in 1926, and the acreage in bearing is now 53,800 or approximately 8,000 more than in 1926. The estimate of production in July, 1927, was 213,000 cwt. and 209,643 cwt. were exported equivalent in value to 42% of the colony's total agricultural exports. There are 749 coffee planters in the colony.

Sisal. The output of sisal was much increased but, owing to the fall in prices, the value of fibre exported in 1927 was only 2466,974 as against 3575,455 in 1926. The total area planted as at first July, 1927, was 71,213 acres, of which 40,751 acres were over three years old and therefore ready for cutting. The increase in area for 1927 is 11,013 acres or 18.30% over the previous year.

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Native 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 Schools at the Scott Agricultural Laboratories and at Sukura. 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 ~~barazas~~ ^{meetings} addressed by officers.

Mass issues of seed and of pure bred poultry were made and instruction was given in the preparation of hives, ghee and beeswax.

At the Native Agricultural Schools the average number under training was ⁽⁵³⁾ at the Scott Laboratory ^{1st} 20 and at Sukura 45. No pupils completed the course at the Scott Laboratories owing to the course having been lengthened from two to three years. Nine boys finished the training at Sukura and are to be engaged as instructors and four of the most promising have been kept on for a further year's more advanced course.

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Cotton. The 1926-1927 crop, owing chiefly to adverse weather conditions, was late and small. About 1,045,000 lbs. of seed cotton were purchased in Kavirondo as compared with 2,484,000 lbs. in the previous season.

The low prices paid for cotton in the previous year did not encourage further plantings but as a result of special efforts made by the Agricultural Department and the Administration, some 20,000 acres were planted by the end of July. Weather conditions were adverse, however, in the

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

It is Simsim. - Good crops of simsim have been secured on the Coast and as a long rain crop in Nyanza. 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 100 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 during the year amounted to 66,580 cwt.

It is Groundnuts. - Although a suitable crop in many areas, the cultivation of groundnuts does not appeal to the native. Good yields have been obtained at many of the demonstration shambas in the country and issues of seed were made in central Kavirondo and the Coast. Harvesting and shelling is often carelessly done and the resulting seed is poor. ^{There were} 24,950 cwt. valued at £22,564 were exported during the year.

It is Wheat. - With the further assurance, provided by the successful growth of Kenya Governor by Europeans, that the crop is not likely to succumb to rust attacks, the growth of wheat has been encouraged in suitable areas, more particularly in the Kikuyu Province. Signs are not wanting that as the crop becomes better known it may replace to a considerable extent maize and mtama in the short rain season in certain districts. Such

-replacement-

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-replacement-

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 estimated value of agricultural exports of native origin for the last five years is as follows:-

	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	£	£	£	£	£
Animals,	10,000.	20,000.	16,000.	11,000.	12,000.
Copra and Coconuts,	10,280.	35,000.	28,000.	20,600.	12,000.
Cotton,	-	11,860.	41,000.	32,750.	15,030.
Groundnuts,	24,000.	26,000.	19,000.	31,000.	22,500.
Maize,	120,000.	130,000.	100,000.	70,000.	75,000.
Millets,	4,000.	300.	865.	2,750.	3,350.
Rulse,	12,000.	15,000.	16,000.	20,400.	19,000.
Simsim,	22,000.	84,000.	65,000.	76,500.	67,350.
Hides,	60,000.	121,000.	210,000.	140,000.	160,000.
Skins,	3,000.	30,000.	80,000.	51,000.	67,000.
Oil-Simsim,	2,400.	2,200.	3,000.	5,500.	8,550.
Potatoes,	5,000.	4,000.	4,000.	7,250.	7,500.
Miscellaneous,	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	2,000.	2,500.
	£271,680.	480,360.	264,665.	470,750.	497,780.

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

54,000 bags of native maize were graded in 1927 but, in addition, 214,300 bags of native maize were shipped to East Coast ports ungraded.

From certain stations on the new line of rail from Thika to Nyeri, at which the collections of produce are practically wholly of native origin, no fewer than 209,000 bags of maize were railed during the year. In addition, from Nyanza over 100,000 bags of maize were sent out either as meal or as grain.

The native maize crop comes in, in part, during the time when there is a large demand for maize meal in this colony and Uganda, so that by far the greater part of the total crop is consumed locally. The export figures of native maize, therefore, are not comparable with the total sales. This is also true of *groundnuts* ^{peanuts} and copra. A very much greater local use is being made of these commodities.

Livestock and Poultry

The following table shows the numbers of livestock owned by Europeans over a five-year period.

	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Cattle Total:	190,140.	211,361.	216,589.	213,423.	215,650.	
(a) Breeding Stock,	104,631.	110,855.	110,547.	105,556.	107,434.	
(b) Oxen,	85,509.	100,526.	106,042.	107,867.	108,213.	
Horses,	1,454.	1,642.	1,846.	1,844.	2,137.	
Mules,	1,093.	985.	922.	780.	719.	
Donkeys,	1,250.	1,213.	1,335.	931.	1,046.	
Sheep (wool-bearing)	112,046.	133,916.	140,725.	162,848.	209,299.	
Sheep (native)	35,014.	32,132.	38,071.	45,057.	32,971.	
Goats,	6,258.	4,618.	5,372.	4,454.	3,697.	
Pigs,	12,120.	10,608.	8,564.	9,125.	12,954.	
Poultry,	38,665.	38,910.	33,159.	39,728.	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 alteration of conditions the development of stock raising by Europeans will be greatly hampered. It is hoped that the introduction of fencing and dipping on a large scale such as is contemplated under legislation shortly to be introduced will provide a measure of protection and a stimulus to the industry.

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

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

Poultry

This branch is becoming more popular and is dependent on the quality and cheapness of the supplies of feeding stuffs. In dry and warm districts under careful management poultry thrives.

The following table gives the quantities of certain animal products sold by Europeans during the last five years.

-Year-

Year.	Milk. Galls.	Cream. Galls.	Butter. lbg.	Cheese. lbg.	Ghee. lbg.	Kool. lbg.
1926-1927	617,747	92,640	216,863	148,305	124,057	632,688
1925-1926	395,031	72,693	291,894	144,070	115,815	670,752
1924-1925	371,692	85,557	303,085	92,994	108,153	461,588
1923-1924	372,104	107,669	252,990	93,248	112,815	427,265
1922-1923	351,920	43,352	246,544	145,452	97,439	445,024

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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 butter produced.

It is calculated that the production of the primary product - milk - has increased from 1,729,470 gallons in 1925-1926 to 2,257,974 gallons in 1926-1927 or 30.5% ^{percent}. This very large increase is the more remarkable since the number of dairy cattle increased by less than 2% ^{percent}. It may be attributed ~~largely~~ partly to the good rainfall in 1926 affording plentiful grazing in the latter part of ~~that~~ year, and the corresponding maintenance of the milk supply through the dry season, but more particularly to improved methods of production and greater attention on the part of the stock-owner to the care and management of the herd.

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 the local demand, and ^{under normal conditions is likely to} which will become an export in 1928, and the quantity of fair quality maize produced in native reserves.

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Future Prospects:

Coffee and Sisal are expected to show a considerable annual increase in export during the next few years, apart from the results of increased planting, owing to the large area of plantings of recent years coming into bearing.

The rapid rate of increase in the quantity of maize 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 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 export trade develops, will necessitate further attention being paid to the yield of wheat per acre and to more intensive methods of cultivation. This and the production of more suitable wheats by the Plant breeding 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.

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Directions in which openings occur for the beneficial use of capital are varied; the small investor may profitably undertake mixed farming in many areas, coffee calls for investment on a more extensive scale, whilst larger concerns operate plantation crops such as sisal 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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the CLAR FORESTRY

Step by step progress was made in exploitation, afforestation and forest investigation during the year.

Timber sales increased from 1,316,566 ^{cubic feet} c.ft. in 1926 to 1,566,400 ^{cubic feet} c.ft. in 1927.

Firewood sales increased from 8,207,403 ^{cubic feet} c.ft. in 1926 to 8,108,890 in 1927; ~~and~~ this latter figure is more than double that sold in the year 1925.

The Kenya and Uganda railways and harbours used 6,250,000 cubic feet of fuel from forest reserves out of a total of 13,250,000 ~~million~~ cubic feet used by them during the year.

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

The number of trees raised in Forest Department Nurseries was increased from 4,000,000 to 5,500,000 and of these ~~548,672~~ 548,672 were sold, an increase of 76,428 over the previous year.

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

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

The plantations established ^{by the Department} during the year consisted of 1,150 acres of timber species, 1,407 acres of fuel, and 402 acres of mangroves.

The produce from these plantations will fully cover the amounts of produce exploited during the year.

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

Merchantable Timber Area,	749,000	Acres
Fuel and Unmerchantable Timber Area,	772,620	"
Bamboo,	353,350	"
Moorland, rock, grass and snow,	677,670	"

Enumeration surveys on a small scale were proceeded with, three areas being enumerated during the year. From the figures at present collected the following estimates of timber were made:-

	<u>Million ^{cubic feet} c.ft.</u>
Conifers, merchantable timber,	651.
Broad-leaved, " "	292.
Broad-leaved, unprofitable or inaccessible,	<u>306.</u>
TOTAL:	1,249 million ^{cubic feet} c.ft.

		No. EXPORTS.		Average for last five years.	
1927.	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.
Cedar,	13,648.	5,400.	46,682.	14,779.	
Other Timber,	48,293.	9,119.	46,892.	4,175.	
Mangrove Poles,	373,548.	4,830.	518,937.	6,537.	
Mangrove Bark,	51 tons.	306.	308 tons.	1,848.	
Gum Copal,	15 tons.	30.	9 tons.	20.	

It will be noticed that there was a considerable drop in the export of pencil cedar, which was due chiefly to

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Two officers were appointed for working plan preparation. It is proposed that they should pay particular attention to the cedar forests with a view to 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 ^{Cubic feet} cu.-ft. valued at £37,144 were imported, compared with 282,981 ^{Cubic feet} 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 the figure for 1926, and the total expenditure was £32,751, an increase of £2,896 on 1926 expenditure.

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It is known that 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 Africans and Indians and in several of the lake shore locations the natives depend very 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 eaten fresh but dried and large quantities are carried up by those dwelling on the lake shore to markets in the hinterland and exchanged there for grain.

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

All persons fishing for sale or barter are required to register ~~as~~ yearly. The fee is Shs.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. Michael Graham of the Home 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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Caps. 1 TRADE AND ECONOMICS

GENERAL.

Kenya and Uganda being one administrative unit for purposes of customs, complete freedom of trade between the territories exists. For this reason and on account of the very intimate trade relations of the two countries, a detailed examination of the external trade of Kenya alone is a matter of considerable difficulty, particularly in view of the fact that virtually the whole of the imports and exports of both Dependencies pass through Mombasa, the principal port in Kenya. In addition, produce originating in Tanganyika Territory amounting in value to £61,615 was transported through Kenya and shipped at Mombasa during the year.

Since 1st January, 1923, the movement, without the imposition of duty in the country of consumption, of goods the growth, produce or manufacture of Kenya, Uganda, or Tanganyika Territory has been allowed. Following co-ordination of the Customs laws of the three territories, barriers to inter-territorial trade have been further lowered by a tripartite agreement permitting the free interchange of imported goods, the customs duty involved being credited to the consuming territory by inter-departmental entry. The advantages to trade consequent upon this agreement have already been amply demonstrated as apart from obviating the necessity for double payment of duty, manufacturers and 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

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over-stocking in a particular area are rendered considerably less serious and the whole basis of trading in imported goods in Eastern Africa is improved accordingly.

The net amount of duty collected in Kenya and Uganda on behalf of Tanganyika Territory from the 1st August, the date of inception of the new agreement, to December 31st, 1927, amounted to £33,933, a sum of £2,869 being credited 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 yield from Customs duties being £1,176,077 as compared with £1,150,593 collected during 1926. Of this total amount £328,091 accrued to Kenya in 1927 as against £737,657 in the previous year.

Trading conditions in Kenya and Uganda during 1927 were unfavourable owing to the decreased purchasing power of the native population, due in a large degree to the disappointing yield from the 1926/7 cotton crop. In the early part of the year this position occasioned some anxiety but despite severe losses to merchants engaged 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.

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So 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.

The total volume of import, export and re-export trade including importations on Government account, specie and transit and transshipment 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 imported and cleared for home consumption represented £7,697,180 as against £7,440,549 in 1926, an increase of £256,631, or 3.3%^{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 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 shows that foreign trade goods imported into ~~Kenya~~ Uganda 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 £7,697,180. 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 21.8%^{per cent} over the value of Kenya exports in 1926.

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clear IMPORTS.

Of the total value of trade imports, the British Empire supplied 63.91% (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 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 Mombasa.

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:-

ordinary type GRREAT BRITAIN:- Cotton piece goods £225,608 (£319,167), Machinery £223,999 (£206,406), Motor Vehicles and Bicycles £128,806 (£195,234), Galvanised Iron £126,115 (£119,090), Tobacco and Cigarettes £108,366 (£92,010), Provisions £101,239 (£97,353), Wines and Spirits £81,324 (£93,194), Cement £79,440 (£44,470), Wearing Apparel, etc., £62,121 (£67,637), and Tyres and Tubes £53,767 (£49,515).

ordinary type INDIA:- Jute Bags and Sacks £159,541 (£231,895), Cotton Piece Goods £125,608 (£133,123), Rice £78,459 (£73,214), Wheat meal and Flour £68,196 (£57,929) and Tea £49,910 (£54,636).

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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 £245,783 (£241,369).

COTTON PIECE GOODS- The value of trade imports of cotton piece goods of all descriptions amounted to £1,124,113, the total amount of duty collected thereon being £231,800 or 19.86% ^{per cent} of total net duty collections. Transfers to Uganda were valued at £506,657. Imports during the year show a small 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 show a continued decrease in value from 2/2.96 to 1/11.25.

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 piece goods are supplied principally by Japan and the United States of America.

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VEHICLES - 2,585 motor cars valued at £275,010 and 1,282 motor lorries and tractors of a value of £256,555 were imported during the year, both classes showing satisfactory increases. Of these Great Britain supplied 235 motor cars and 86 motor lorries and tractors, Canada being the source of 501 motor cars and the same number of lorries and tractors. The United States of America continues to be the main source 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 hands of British manufacturers.

Importations of bicycles showed 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 diminished purchasing power of the native population and as bicycles for native use are still on the borderline separating essentials from luxuries, the volume of trade in this article furnishes an accurate indication of the relative prosperity of the native population. Of the total number imported, 3,183 bicycles valued at £22,497 were cleared for consumption in Uganda. 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-

VEHICLES - 1,585 motor cars valued at £275,010 and 1,282 motor lorries and tractors of a value of £256,655 were imported during the year, both classes showing satisfactory increases. Of these Great Britain supplied 235 motor cars and 86 motor lorries and tractors, Canada being the source of 501 motor cars and the same number of lorries and tractors. The United States of America continues to be the main source of supply ^{although} ~~although~~ not to the same extent as in previous years.

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27

subt. space

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.

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Notwithstanding 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.

RE-EXPORTS, TRANSIT AND TRANSHIPMENT.

The entrepôt trade of Zombasa (including transit and transshipment 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, Tanganyika Territory, Italian East Africa, and the Belgian Congo. The following are comparative figures for the years 1926 and 1927:-

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

-Exports-

71

South Africa

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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 £1,692,568 as compared with £3,056,948 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 domestic products is concerned, as, excluding the value of raw cotton exported, the domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda increased in value from £2,953,446 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 75.7%^{per cent} in 1926. A considerable increase has taken place in shipments to Japan, 11.2%^{per cent} of the total domestic exports being sent to that country as compared with 2.1%^{per cent} in 1925 and 7.8%^{per cent} in 1926, this being largely due to the inauguration of direct Steamship services between Japan and Mombasa.

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

ad type GREAT BRITAIN- Coffee £1,115,462 (2728,797), Cotton 2448,769 (£1,943,156), Sisal Fibre and Tow £192,438 (£208,196), Kainé £262,277 (£110,342), Cotton Seed £163,149 (£177,372), Hides and Skins £142,654 (£131,130), and Rubber £80,560 (£135,254).

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India 72

and INDIA - Cotton £348,749 (£1,258,368)
and Carbonate of Soda £21,275 (£12,415).

and TANGANYIKA TERRITORY - Maize Meal and Flour
£33,289 (£33,038), Sugar £48,614 (£30,711).

and UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA - Coffee £54,470
(£44,892).

and JAPAN - Cotton £380,055 (£396,451) and
Carbonate of Soda £215,972 (£65,928).

and BELGIUM - Sisal Fibre and Tow £173,449
(£227,794) Maize £80,123 (£72,668) and Hides and
Skins £60,759 (£13,134).

and GERMANY - Maize £68,652 (£4,467), Sisal
Fibre and Tow £34,706 (£26,090) and Hides and Skins
£18,739 (£9,209).

COFFEE UK - The value of raw cotton exported fell from
£3,055,940 in 1926 to £1,602,508 during the year under
review, these figures representing 724,699 and 527,481
centals respectively, the average declared value per
cental being £4.45 in 1926 and £3.43 in 1927. With
the exception of 570 centals, the whole quantity
exported originated in Uganda. The export of cotton
seed amounted to 29,602 tons as compared with 35,365
tons in 1926.

COFFEE - A marked increase in the quantity and value
of coffee exported was recorded in 1927, 253,319 cwtg.
valued at £1,310,701 being shipped as compared with
174,131 cwtg. valued at £395,080 exported in the
previous year or an increase of 89,188 cwtg. in
quantity and £415,621 in value. Of the total
quantity shipped 43,514 cwtg. originated in Uganda.

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and by INDIA - Cotton £848,749 (£1,258,368) and Carbonate of Soda £21,875 (£12,415).

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COTTON - The value of raw cotton exported fell from £3,056,940 in 1926 to £1,692,568 during the year under review, these figures representing 724,699 and 527,491 cwt. respectively, the average declared value per cwt. being £4.4.5 in 1926 and £3.4.2 in 1927. With the exception of 570 cwt., the whole quantity exported originated in Uganda. The export of cotton seed amounted to 29,502 tons as compared with 35,368 tons in 1926.

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22

76

-80-

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

W/T WATER Exports, originating wholly in Kenya, amounted to almost twice the quantity shipped during 1926, the quantity exported being 1,787,665 cwts. valued at £505,693 as compared with 929,178 cwts. valued at £280,596 shipped during the previous year. Great Britain was the principal market followed by Belgium, Germany, Italian East Africa, and France in the order named.

W/T SISAL INCLUDING SISAL TWINE Also a purely Kenya export, shows an increase in the quantity exported but a decrease in value, the average declared f.o.b. value falling from £38.16,5 per ton in 1926 to £29.12,3 in 1927, as a result of the decline in overseas market prices. The quantity exported was 15,839 tons as compared with 14,928 tons shipped in 1926. The principal markets were Great Britain and Belgium.

W/T HIDES AND SKINS Show a satisfactory increase in exports, 77,453 cwts. valued at £262,637 being shipped in 1927, as against 59,270 cwts. valued at £207,781 exported during the previous year. Great Britain was the principal market for hides, the

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76

-80-

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

CARBONATE OF SODA Exports of carbonate of soda obtained from natural deposits at Lake Magadi amounted to 56,676 tons valued at \$263,129 as compared with 19,437 tons valued at \$87,426 shipped in 1926. Of the total 45,499 tons valued at \$215,972 were consigned to Japan.

Satisfactory increases are also recorded under wheat meal and flour and refined sugar consigned chiefly to the markets of neighbouring territories, whilst decreases are shown in exports of cedar wood, copra and groundnuts.

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74

78

(V)

Caps / COMMUNICATIONS.

le Shipping.

During 1927 the Port of Bombasa was served by seven regular lines of steamers from Europe, i.e., the Union Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., the Messageries Maritimes, the Compagnia Italiana Transatlantica, the Clan Ellerman and Morrison Line, the Holland - East Africa Line, and the Deutsche Ost-Afrika Line. The Osaka Yosen Kaisha Line inaugurated a service with Japan, the Ellerman and Bucknall Line maintained a service with America, and calls were made by Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and by Danish and Norwegian Lines. Several miscellaneous oil and coal steamers discharged ~~and~~ cargoes at the port.

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The total steam tonnage (mercantile) entered in the protectorate ports during the year amounted to 1,742,006 tons net, represented by 663 steamers. These figures show an increase of 262,960 tons and 58 steamers compared with the figures for the previous year. The total tonnage of sailing vessels

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1927 was 66,828 tons, represented by 3,299
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230 vessels and 9,696 tons as compared with
the previous year.

The figures for Mombasa were 593
steamers, of 1,703,096 tons net, against
522 steamers of 1,442,320 tons net in 1926,
an increase of 71 steamers and 259,676
tons. The tonnage of sailing vessels
amounted to 30,496 tons, represented by
1,405 vessels, a decrease of 4,129 tons
and 132 vessels as compared with 1926.

Approximately 693,000 ~~xxxx~~ shipping
tons of cargo (359,765 tons inward and
323,335 tons outward) were dealt with at
the port of Mombasa, and 42,616 passengers
passed through the port during 1927. The
largest vessel to enter the port of Mombasa
and berth alongside the deep-water quay at
Kilindini Harbour during 1927 was the
"Francenia", of 20,175 tons gross register,
with 400 passengers on board who were on a
world cruise.

During the year under review, ships
urgently requiring to be brought
into and taken out of Kilindini Harbour after
dark. Orders have been placed under which,
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79

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HARBOURS.

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 transit shed at Mbaraki, formerly worked by a private company, were absorbed into the Kilindini Harbour area, and the portion of the Mbaraki water-front south of the transit shed is now being developed for landing, stacking, and railing coal. On the 1st 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 quays at Kilindini Harbour were in full use. Shipping came alongside freely, and the need for more accommodation is so apparent that there can be no doubt that when the two additional

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81

berths now under construction are completed they will be fully occupied.

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

During 1927 the earnings at the port amounted to £131,360, and the ordinary working expenditure to £68,687. Interest and redemption charges total £126,160 and depreciation is assessed at £10,023. The loss on port working, after taking all these charges into account, was therefore £73,510 during 1927.

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clat 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 contributions to renewals funds, interest charges, etc., the net surplus of this excess transferred to betterment funds, etc., amounted to £401,986. Comparison with the figures for the previous year shows that the railway earnings for 1927 are £67,333 or 3.27 per cent in excess of the earnings for 1926, and £132,534 or 6.61 per cent in excess of those for 1925. As against these increases in earnings, the ordinary working expenditure for the year 1927, notwithstanding an increase of 10.47 per cent in the tonnage carried, was reduced in comparison with 1926 by 0.42 per cent. The percentage ratio of ordinary working expenditure to earnings was 54.13 per cent in 1927, as against 59.11 per cent in 1926 and 57.21 per cent in 1925.

The carriage of public goods provided a revenue of £1,737,852 and the tonnage of this traffic amounted to 887,075 tons, as compared with £1,634,700 and 841,775 tons

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The carriage of public goods provided a revenue of £1,737,852 and the tonnage of this traffic amounted to 887,076 tons, as compared with £1,634,700 and 641,776 tons

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83

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 991,754 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 excursion tickets. The facilities in connection with steamer call excursions have been extended. It is not now a condition that the passenger must arrive at and depart from Mombasa 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 journey up country.

The tonnage carried by Lake steamer services showed a decrease from 193,849 tons in 1926 to 168,094 tons in 1927. This shrinkage was an expected result of the opening of the through railway to Uganda.

The total tonnage carried by the Masindi Port - Mbarika motor service was 7,469 tons in 1927 as compared with 7,500 tons in 1926.

The supply of fuel was satisfactory throughout the year. The following figures show the consumption of coal, wood and oil during 1927 and 1926:-

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54

	1927. Tons.	1926. Tons.
Coal	35,295.	40,989.
Wood	110,301.	91,252.
Oil	9,999.	7,201.

No further relaying of the main line with 80 lb. material between the Coast and Nairobi took place during the year. This work is to be resumed in 1928 and is expected to reach Nairobi by the middle of 1929.

Considerable progress has been made with ballasting from the Coast to Makiindu and contracts have been entered into for ballasting the Makiindu - Nairobi section. The permanent 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 end of the year.

Work on the new headquarter offices at Nairobi was begun early in 1927 and by the end of the year the walls had reached first floor level.

The work of building a new combined railway and road causeway and bridge between Mombasa Island and the mainland was begun in June, 1927. 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 work is being carried out

	1927. Tons.	1926. Tons.
Coal	35,295.	40,989.
Wood	110,301.	91,282.
Oil	9,989.	7,281.

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departmentally. The design provides for an earth causeway, protected by coral 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. diameter concrete cylinders, sunk to a solid foundation.

The total route mileage of open lines on the 31st December, 1927, was as follows:

	Miles.
Main Line (Mombasa to Broderick Falls, via Nakuru)	628.
Kisumu Branch (Nakuru to Kisumu)	131.
Nyeri Branch (Nairobi to Naro Moru)	127.
Bungoma Branch	61.
Magadi Branch	91.
Port Bell - Kapale Line	8.
Solei Branch	27.
Kitale Branch	41.
Kabo Branch	22.
Total open mileage	1,294.

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

In the Nyeri-Kisumu branch, the section from Magadi to Nyeri (32 miles) was completed and handed over for open line working on the 15th May, 1927. This hill section climbs 2,000 feet in fifteen miles by the free use of 3 per cent gradient.

departmentally. The design provides for an earth causeway, protected by coral 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. diameter concrete cylinders, sunk to a solid foundation.

The total route mileage of open lines on the 31st December, 1927, was as follows:

	Miles.
Main Line (Mombasa to Frederick Falls, via Nakuru)	628.
Kisumu Branch (Nakuru to Kisumu)	131.
Nyeri Branch (Nairobi to Naro Moru)	127.
Busega Branch	61.
Mogadi Branch	91.
Port Bell - Kampala Line	8.
Joloi Branch	27.
Kitale Branch	41.
Kahoe Branch	22.
Total open mileage	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.

In the Nika-Nyeri branch, the section from Lagana to Nyeri (32 miles) was completed and handed over for open line working on the 15th May, 1927. This hill section climbs 2,000 feet in fifteen miles by the free use of 3 per cent gradient.

It was built at a cost of \$134,830 or approximately \$4,214 per mile.

The extension of the Nyeri Branch from Nyeri to Narō Koru 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 \$2,685 per mile.

The first section of the Uganda extension, i.e., Furbe to Frederick Falls, a distance of 30 miles, was handed over to open lines on the 1st July, 1927. The second section from Frederick Falls to Mbulamuti, completing the extension, was handed over at the beginning of 1928. The total length of the whole extension from Furbe to Mbulamuti is 184.5 miles.

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

The construction of a branch line from Kilili to Reason's Mile was authorized 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 Kavirondo Branch from Kisumu to Tala was completed early in 1927. The construction of this line, 30 miles in length, was begun in 1928.

clear ROADS.

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 mere tracks, though quite passable for wheeled vehicles except during heavy rain. The total expenditure of a capital nature on the road system during the year was £39,209 of which the sum of £15,140 was expended on the reconstruction of ^{the Kibinda Road at the Pit} ~~a township street~~ and the remainder on country roads. Of the total sum, £19,548 was provided from loan and £9,661 from revenue. In addition, the sum of £87,384 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 main 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 portions which become marshy in wet weather, so that most of them are passable ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ by wheeled vehicles throughout the year - though sometimes with difficulty - except on occasional days during exceptional rain. On 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 personal 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 have been required.

The extension of the French railway system of the Colony during the last few years rendered it possible to take steps to establish the main roads from producing areas to railway stations on their permanent alignments in lieu of the pioneer tracks of the past with certainty 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.

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PORTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The revised scheme for the amalgamation of the Postal and Telegraph Services of Kenya and Uganda has now been in operation for three years. The scheme has worked with great smoothness and the results obtained demonstrate 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 with distinct financial benefit to the territories concerned, side by side with public convenience and the independence of each territory in regard to development or extension of services.

The financial results of the year's working were satisfactory and reflect a steady expansion of the Department's activities, particularly in Kenya. The cash revenue for the combined services amounted to £209,487, and the recurrent expenditure to £154,268. These figures represent an increase of 9.7 per cent and 6.9 per cent respectively over the previous year. The total capital expenditure was £12,339 as against £13,104 in 1926. The figures for Kenya separately are: Cash revenue, £168,100; recurrent expenditure, £112,506, representing increases of 11.3 per cent and 7.7 per cent respectively over the preceding year. As the value of free services rendered by and to the Post Office very nearly balance, the Kenya figures show that the

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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 overlooked 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.

There was a noticeable increase, almost entirely confined to Kenya, in the value of money orders issued for payment abroad. Altogether £275,363 was remitted 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 totalled £175,259.

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 an increase over the previous year of 16 per cent in Kenya and 7.8 per cent in Uganda. The parcel post still retains its popularity, with traders as a means of importing high value light goods. The total value of goods so imported, chiefly from Great Britain, amounted in round figures to £400,000. The increase from 11 lbs. to 22 lbs. in the maximum weight allowed on parcels from Great Britain 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 subsidized regular mail service between Great Britain and the East 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 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 Khartoum and Cairo being maintained by the Royal Air Force. The total time taken each way was about 11 days. Owing to accidents, the series of flights originally arranged was not completed, and ^{information} as those completed did not work to a fixed time schedule, little information was gained ~~unfortunately~~ ^{as to what extent} 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 would be welcomed by the public at large, provided the cost to these territories

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The Colony's main channel of overseas telegraph communication is ^{remained} still via the Eastern Telegraph Company's cables. The service was very satisfactorily maintained throughout the year, there being only one interruption of a few days on the Zanzibar-Mombasa 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 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 Colony at a rate which was slightly cheaper than the cable route, but as the "Beam" route involved transmission from Cape Town over long land lines really unsuitable for handling 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 Colony.

The wireless station at Mombasa, which is mainly a ships' coast station, was efficiently maintained during the year. It dealt with 2,818 radio telegrams as compared with 2,408 in 1926. The station can, when necessary, be used for passing traffic with the Zanzibar

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Public telephone exchanges are established at Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, and Muiru, and at each there was normal development during the year. Special provision was made for the reconstruction of the external part of the Nairobi Exchange on the underground system. The cable layout has been arranged to conform with town planning schemes, and the work, when completed, will not only improve the appearance of the town by

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leading to the removal of heavy aerial wire routes, but additional subscribers can be connected more rapidly and economically than is at present possible. Under encouragement from the post office, with the approval of Government, the farming community is becoming interested in the establishment of rural telephone lines on the party line system, and a number of schemes were under consideration at the end of the year. Special rates for such lines have been approved on a basis which justifies the self-supporting arrangements exist under which settlers can reduce their annual subscription by co-operating towards the reduction of the capital cost by supplying free poles, transport and labour. A fairly general system of rural telephones would do much to improve amenities on farms, particularly where women and children are concerned. The main difficulty, however, is that only in a very limited number of areas is settlement sufficiently close to make the service reasonably cheap. In sparsely settled areas the lengths of line required makes the cost of the service rather beyond the means of the average settler no matter how economically the service may be provided.

All the principal business and administrative centres of the Colony are linked up by telegraph. Inland telegraph traffic has increased very considerably during the past few years, and as a consequence some congestion now exists on many of the main routes, particularly that between Nairobi and Mombasa. The question of affording relief on the latter route

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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 Nairobi and Mombasa, is under consideration.

The total telegraph and telephone pole mileage of the colony is 2,173, and the wire mileage 8,237.

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POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

The results of the year's working of the Post Office Savings Bank indicate fairly considerable development. The amount standing to the credit of depositors rose from £54,721 at the close of 1926 to £78,007 at the end of 1927, representing an increase of 20.5 per cent. Deposits exceeded withdrawals by £13,206, an increase of 71.5 per cent over the corresponding figure for the previous year. An amount of £1,600 was paid or credited to depositors in respect of interest as compared with £1,374 during the previous year.

The number of European, Asiatic, and African depositors in the Savings Bank at the end of the year was 1,523, 2,716, and 779 respectively, as compared with 1,380, 2,408, and 693 at the close of 1926. In addition there were 32 trust accounts. During the year 1,039 accounts were opened and 407 closed, as compared with 889 and 396 respectively during the previous year.

Efforts have been made to popularise the Savings Bank among Africans, but so far without any real results so far as the great mass of the African population is concerned. It is almost inevitable that this should be so in view of the Africans' present state of development. A knowledge of the bank and its advantages, is, however, steadily growing among Africans of the house-boy, artisan, and clerical classes.

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Part VI - JUDICIAL, POLICE AND PRISONER

Justice.

The total number of civil cases filed in the Supreme Court during 1927 was 648, an increase of 58 over the figure for 1926. 374 of these cases were filed in Nairobi.

The number of Probate and Administration cases filed in 1927 was 175, as compared with 211 in 1926; of Insolvency cases, 41, as compared with 48 in 1926 of Trust Causes 6, as compared with one in 1926. There were 40 civil appeals from Subordinate Courts, 156 original criminal cases committed for trial to the Supreme Court, 46 original 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 13,536 cases, as compared with 11,522 in 1926. Of these 5,303 were civil cases and 8,227 criminal cases.

The total number of civil cases tried in all Courts in Kenya was 13,898, an increase of 2,049 over the figure for 1926.

A total of 38,367 persons were brought before the criminal courts during 1927. Of these 1,386 were Europeans, 1,920 Asiatics, and 27,061 Africans. 25,542 persons were convicted, including 1,037 Europeans, 1,392

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Asiatics, 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 large increase in serious crime. Convictions for petty offences under Revenue, Municipal, Road, and other laws relating to the social economy of the territory, account for an increase of 5,578 over the figures for such offences in 1926 and convictions under laws relating to the employment of natives (i.e., the employment of natives and the Resident Native Labourers Ordinance) account for an increase of 502 over the corresponding figures for 1926. There is an increase of 302 convictions for offences against property other than malicious injury to property and theft of stock and produce. There was an increase of 25 in the number of convictions for malicious injury to property, a decrease of 11 in the cases of theft of stock and produce, and the number of persons convicted of offences against the person fell from 572 in 1926 to 230 in 1927.

The new Civil Procedure Ordinance came into force on the 1st August, 1927. The new procedure seems to work well and smoothly and enables plaintiffs in undefended actions to obtain speedy relief with a minimum of expense and also saves defendants in undefended cases from being mulcted in excessive costs. The new Ordinance and rules bring the law of Civil Procedure more in line with English law and are

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are a decided improvement on the old Indian Code.

The new Bankruptcy Ordinance, which was modelled on the English Bankruptcy Act of 1914, came into force on 1st March, 1927.

by 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 reserves, where the administration of justice is largely assisted by the Native Authorities.

^{breaking} Housekeeping and theft 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.

By the inauguration of systems of surveillance and patrolling, serious crime 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 firearms and ammunition.

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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, or ~~23 per cent higher than the average of the preceding five years.~~

As regards the Prisons Staff, 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 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 recidivism.

The general health of prisoners during the year has been slightly better than in the preceding year, ~~but the daily sick rate is still nearly 3 1/2 per cent of the total inmates, and the death rate, though lower than in 1926, was still as high as 24 per 1,000.~~

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Caps VII. PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure on works and services controlled by the Public Works Department during 1927 amounted to £666,007. 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, namely:

- (1) Water Works and Drainage.
- (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; Eldoret Water Works were in progress, the expenditure during 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 projects were investigated in detail.

Under the head of Buildings, five works of magnitude were under construction, namely: the Government Houses at Nairobi and Mombasa, Nairobi School, Nakuru School, and Eldoret 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, three town water supplies were administered and yielded a gross revenue of £31,270. The public road

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Under the head of Buildings, five works of magnitude were under construction, namely: the Government Houses at Nairobi and Mombasa, Nairobi School, Nakuru School, and Eldoret 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, three town water supplies were administered and yielded a gross revenue of £31,270. The public road

system, consisting of over 6,000 miles of road and tracks, was maintained and improved at a cost of £87,354. Public buildings were maintained at a cost of ~~£24,722~~ £24,722.

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 close of the year justified the belief that this service would be of ~~an~~ 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 annum, was installed near the Public Works Joinery Workshops in Nairobi. It is hoped that by 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 354 horse power. Preliminary investigations were made by a local company with a view to the utilization of one of the principal waterfalls of the Colony for the development of electrical energy.

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Caps VIII. PUBLIC HEALTH.

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After the visit to this country of ~~Dr.~~ J.B. Orr, of the Howett Research Institute, in 1926, in connection with the proposed pasture investigation, the Subcommittee 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 research officers have been employed in the country, not as independent investigators, but working in closest collaboration with the local people. The ~~present~~ 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 men on the spot.

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

Two new centres, namely Kitui and Teita, were opened in the Native Reserves.

A Medical Officer of Health 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 centre of the grain trade. Combined with duties at Nakuru the Medical Officer of Health has been responsible for both Eldoret and Kitale.

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

Work in Native Reserves 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 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 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 serious disease. 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 out as the Fort Hall Reserve. Original cases had remained concealed. Probably owing to the wholesale vaccination campaign which was 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 Lake shore. Over 200,000 individuals were examined and only 380 cases of trypanosomiasis were ^{detected} 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 deal with the most thickly infested areas are being undertaken. The small area referred to as being especially heavily infested is to be vacated. 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-infective.

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J.M.

IX. EDUCATION.

Government schools have been established for the provision of education of European, Indian, Arab, and African children, private and missionary enterprise supplements State institutions; the latter is largely subsidised from Government funds. There are four Central Committees which deal with the education of each race, and there are four School Area committees in connection with European education, four for Indian education, and twelve for African education.

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

1. European Education.

There are Government schools at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Thika, Nanyuki, Eldoret, and Kitale. Including Farm Schools, there are twenty-five schools for Europeans in different parts of Kenya, twelve being Government schools and two receiving a grant in aid. The erection of three elementary Government schools in different parts of Nairobi was sanctioned towards the end of the

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There were 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-in-aid basis at Machakos, Thika, and Fort Hall, 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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were 32 Indian schools in existence at the end of the year, of which nine were Government schools and twelve aided schools.

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 EDUCATION.

Arab schools are established at Mombasa, Malindi, Ganda, and Mambrui. The attendance at the two first-named 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.

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Government schools exist at Kabete, Naai, Mandi, Kericho, Machakos, Narok, and Kajjado, and there is a Jeanes School at Kabete for the training of supervisors of African village schools. Schools are maintained by all the principal missionary societies. There are also police schools

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in many important centres, and large numbers of village schools situated throughout the Native Reserves.

The average roll in Government schools during 1927 totalled 761. Attendance at the Native Industrial Training Depot at Kabete 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 children attending school 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 schools. Even heads of Missions find it difficult to obtain reliable statistics of some of their more remote village schools and the attendance at those schools is often of a fluctuating and ^{independent} ~~indefinable~~ character.

Considerable progress was made in the erection of buildings at the Native Industrial Training Depot and extensions were made at the Jeanes School.

Several groups of boys from the Training Depot were employed under European leading artisans on ~~low~~ works in different parts of the Colony, and other technical schools, such as ~~the~~, also assisted in public works of importance.

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The cost of Arab and African education, including grants to missionary societies, was \$52,429 in 1927.

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Part X. LANDS AND SURVEY.

The total area of land alienated as at 31st December, 1927, was 6,726,640 acres, of which 516,175 acres are freehold and 6,204,465 acres are leasehold. This land is held under the following titles:—

- (a) Freehold.
- (b) Leasehold under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1902, for a term of 99 years.
- (c) Leasehold under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915, (Chapter 140 Revised Laws of Kenya), for a term of 99 years.
- (d) Leasehold under the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Ordinance 1919 which is subsidiary to the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915.
- (e) Freehold under the Land Titles Ordinance, 1908, applicable only in the Kenya Protectorate.

The earliest Government titles issued in the country were under the Land Regulations, 1897, but practically all these have been surrendered in exchange for new titles under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1902, or the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915.

The Crown Lands Ordinance, 1902, under which a considerable area of land is held, provided for leasehold grants for a term not exceeding 99 years at rentals varying from a minimum of 6 cents to a maximum 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 rules of 1911, 1912, and 1914 respectively, where the rent is

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Provision was made under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1902, 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, 1915, (Chapter 140 Revised Laws of Kenya) repealed 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:

(a) The term of lease is for 999 years from the date of the grant.

(b) The rent is at the rate of 20 cents of a shilling (21d) per acre per annum for the first period, revisable in 1945 and every 30th year 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 per cent of the unimproved value 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 shown in the following schedule:

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

Area of Farm.	Minimum Value of Improvements to be effected within the first three years of the Lease.	Nature of Improvements.
300 acres or under.	20s. per acre subject to a minimum of 600s.	Permanent.
Over 300 acres.	6,000s. and in addition 4s. per acre in respect of every acre over 300 acres	Permanent & Permanent or non-permanent

Additional improvements to the extent of 50 per cent of the above figures under each heading 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.

(3) Under the provisions of the Soldier Settlement Scheme in 1919 about 1,000 farms were allotted; the grants are governed by the Discharged Soldier Settlement Ordinance, 1921 - now chapter 141 of the revised Edition of the Laws of Kenya - which is subsidiary to the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1916. A small portion of the land available was devoted to free grants divided into areas not exceeding 50 acres each. The major portion of the available land was divided into farms ranging from 30 to 5,000 acres each, the leases of which were sold to allottees at from 3s. to 50s. per acre, according to the class and situation of the land.

Provision 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 majority of cases allottees have taken advantage of this provision. The grants in such cases are for 999 years and are subject to the usual provisions of the Crown 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 Europeans and the coast natives. 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 title by the Records of Titles, whose headquarters are at Mombasa.

(5) Township plots alienated by Government between 1902 and 1915 are sold 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 sold under leasehold conditions. Aliquotations of township plots since 1915 have been under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1912. The usual term of lease 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 99 years respectively, according to the type of building erected.

Land Transfer and Sub-Division.

Land already alienated under any of the before mentioned forms of tenure may be acquired by private purchase subject to certain provisos. Consent to transfer any whole property held under ordinary leasehold conditions is not now required, but the transfer of subdivisions can be effected only subject to the approval of the Government. Freehold property may be sub-divided and transferred without consent, 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 titles Ordinance, 1919, which is an adaptation of the Torrens system of land tenure. Property thus held may be dealt with by the use 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 former Lands Ordinance, 1912, and other registration regulations of earlier date. Upon all transactions affecting the transfer of immovable property stamp duty to the extent of approximately 2 per cent ad valorem is payable.

The year 1927 was comparatively uneventful, as important impending changes in land policy and administration resulted in land

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The revenue derived from sales and rents of land, survey fees, sale of maps, etc., amounted to £164,780, an increase of £148 on the figures for the previous year.

The number of documents registered during the year amounted to 6,998, as against 6,542 for 1926. An important change in the method of stamping documents came into 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 fraud with regard to the use of revenue stamps a second time. The revenue derived from registration fees, Stamp Duty and Conveyancing fees amounted to £56,703, showing a decrease of £3,853 as compared with the revenue for 1926.

The Nairobi Area Town Planning Authority under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner of Lands submitted a reconnaissance 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.

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During the year 1927 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, Nakuru, Eldoret, and Nyeri.

The activities of the Department were mainly confined to the preparation of schemes for the development of the growing townships of the Colony and to the execution of these schemes on the ground. ^{work} Trigonometric or topographical was done owing to lack of staff and no extensive survey of unalienated Crown land was undertaken.

There were, in addition to the official surveyors of the department, several firms of licensed surveyors practicing in the Colony, for the control of whose work the Department was responsible. These surveyors were engaged on the subdivision of private estates and in some cases on Government work in connection with the town planning of Mombasa Island.

All surveys, 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. These maps are in general fairly accurate but in many cases they are out of date and require revision, enlargement, and extension.

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XI LABOUR.

In the supply and stability of native 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 adequate, and although, as must inevitably be the case, there are employers who have not been able to get all the labour that they want, it can be said of the country as a whole that there has been no general shortage during 1927.

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

There, a short time ago, land was laboriously hoed, now tractor and cultivator rapidly plough the fields and sweep the woods away, saving time, money, and labour units as they go, and giving the more intelligent and advanced of the labourers an opportunity of earning improved wages by learning to handle the machinery.

There have been no serious cases of strike or discontent. This is partly due to better relations between the employer and the labourer becoming

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121

aded 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 due to incapacity or misfortune, and not as a rule to deliberate dishonesty or bad faith.

Continuous progress is being made to improve the material conditions under which labourers live and work, especially by the larger employers. On most estates a better scale of rations is issued; permanent housing is not only contemplated but is being erected; anti-malarial and anti-lagoo measures are maintained; improvement is manifest in conservancy and sanitation and better arrangements are made for dealing with the sick.

Better conditions and greater aptitude on the labourer's part for performing his work have led in many instances to increased individual output, and as this is mostly in those kinds of work which are paid for at piece rates everybody concerned benefits.

119

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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.

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Part XII. LEGISLATION.

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

1. BILLS OF EXCHANGE.— Ordinance 7 represents the English Bills of Exchange Act, 1882, as amended by the Bills of Exchange (Crossed Cheques) Act, 1902, and the Bills of Exchange (Time for Dating) Act, 1917, with such minor alterations as are necessary to suit local conditions.

2. CUSTOM TARIFFS.— Ordinance 9 prescribes the provisions which will apply in regard to the levy and collection of import duty as between the Keny 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 Government 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 the agreement under that section is to avoid the payment of double import duty on goods passing between the territories concerned.

The Ordinance provides that where the tariff of import duties is the same in each territory, goods upon which duty has been collected in the other territory may pass in Kenya without payment of any additional duty.

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[Handwritten signature]

Part XIII: LEGISLATION.

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Art. 7: BILLS OF EXCHANGE.— Ordinance 7 represents the English Bills of Exchange Act, 1882, as amended by the Bills of Exchange (Crossed Cheques) Act, 1908, and the Bills of Exchange (Time for Dating) Act, 1917, with such minor modifications as are necessary to suit local conditions.

Art. 9: CUSTOMS TARIFFS.— Ordinance 9 prescribes the provisions which will 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 265 of the Customs Management Ordinance, 1926, whereby the Government 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 section is to avoid the payment of double import duty on goods passing between the territories concerned.

The ordinance provides that where the tariff of import duties is the same in each territory, goods upon which duty has been collected in the other territory may pass in Kenya without payment of any additional duty.

[Handwritten number] 121

revision 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 required 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 in Kenya. In this case a refund of a part of the import duty paid is allowed to the original importer. This refund is necessarily limited to circumstances in which the amount of duty paid can be accurately ascertained and is confined to cases where the removal is effective within a limited time.

EUROPEAN OFFICERS' ALLOWANCE - Ordinance 11 regulates the pensions, gratuities, and other allowances to be granted in respect of the service of European officers in Kenya.

KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES RESERVE OF OFFICERS - Ordinance 12 provides for the establishment of a reserve of officers in connection with the King's African Rifles. The object of the ordinance 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 16 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.

HEIGHT MONUMENTS PRESERVATION. - Ordinance 17 provides for the preservation of ancient monuments and objects of archaeological, historical, and artistic interest.

ASIATIC OFFICERS' WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' PENSION. - Ordinance 20 makes provision for granting pensions to widows and children of deceased Asiatic public officers.

Mention may be made of the following ordinances and the Rules 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.

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Bill to provide for the organisation of the European inhabitants of the Colony of Kenya for the defence thereof was passed in the Legislative Council on the 14th May, 1927. Proposals for the inauguration of a Defence Force in Kenya were, after discussion at public meetings 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. Next in amendments to the Bill were suggested by the Imperial Defence Committee and were considered by a Select Committee of Legislative Council. A remodelled draft, based in principle on the Defence Force Bill as passed in 1923, which provided for the compulsory enrolment of male British subjects between the ages of 18 and 50 years, and containing the modifications proposed by the Imperial Defence Committee, was published on the 16th March. Some of the proposals contained in the measure, particularly those regarding compulsory enrolment, met with criticism from a section of the European community, but this criticism received no support in the Council. European elected members voting unanimously in favour of the Bill. The Bill ultimately became law on the 2nd July, 1928. Referring to the Defence Force Ordinance in his speech to the Legislative Council on the 30th August, 1927, the Governor said;

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"I hope that in all parts of the Colony people will now combine to make that measure a success. It will prove invaluable for the morale of such 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 showing the quantities and values of the annual export of the principal commodities during the last five years.

Unit of Quantity	QUANTITIES.					VALUES.				
	1927.	1926.	1925.	1924.	1923.	1927.	1926.	1925.	1924.	1923.
oat.	269,843	146,964	156,277	167,860	139,060.	1,140,549.	747,453	723,180	799,420	491,416.
	1,767,665	920,178	1,173,566	1,144,055	870,701.	505,895	280,596	406,276	381,144	240,545.
	302,985	294,668	287,260	248,308	176,430.	468,974	579,499	531,139	296,777	236,044.
	49,854	51,631	62,363	47,854	55,301.	163,096	180,423	260,065	177,629	90,540.
	66,580	72,103	65,590	47,404	62,660.	67,577	76,569	64,849	84,605	37,652.
	7,433	7,424	4,048	4,459	4,387.	64,561	62,480	37,776	24,428	74,567.
Sheep & Goats	No. 1,104,520	990,185	826,424	716,726	568,609.	61,620	55,480	54,606	36,919	27,222.
oat.	91,435	70,240	55,375			30,450	30,066	18,332		
	76,329	22,310	5,549	9,970		37,382	29,553	9,614	6,260	
	24,967	37,662	18,258	27,977	39,160.	22,864	30,941	19,184	26,826	36,924.
Wool	No. 35,545	3,790	3,617	6,474	693.	21,510	3,892	2,425	608	102.
oat.	26,780	28,370	25,632	18,951	3,024.	19,003	20,328	16,228	24,499	21,000.
oat.	21,823	12,396	11,253			19,188	11,166	2,066		
oat.	44,032	26,537	69,964	71,212	17,794.	17,338	13,762	28,991	17,931	5,256.
	4,400	7,370	8,250	7,100	600.	10,750	32,750	41,500	11,000	6,000.
	14,725	22,085	31,295	10,271	16,407.	14,070	28,265	36,916	46,475	15,521.
	43,100	49,019	38,803	26,521	22,340.	10,036	10,094	7,726	8,242	6,423.

Handwritten notes or signatures at the bottom of the page.

East African Department,

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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 annexed.

Kenya

D.H. Christie
14/11/28

Mr. Eastwood

Any papers please?

(I rather think Kenya print these annual reports)

14.11.28

Mr. Eastwood,

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

Mr. Allen

(I doubt whether it is worth writing reminding Kenya - but we might note that when copies are received be shd. ask that next year it may be sent earlier)

10.

The 426 Report was received in
Sept 47. (10.60/27)

See also para 2 of Secretariat
letter in 15795/28.

^{28/28}
? ~~the~~ ~~Secretary~~ ~~for~~ ~~the~~
Report may be infected.

ATKle
15/11/28

ackd
15.11.28
ATKle

CIRCULAR.

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 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 affairs, either from the political, commercial, or other point of view, may be conveniently acquainted with the general situation, and the Committee, as their Report indicates, examined the matter from that standpoint.

3. The Report was laid before the recent Colonial Office Conference as Conference paper "C.O. 44," copies of which are enclosed for your information and for the guidance of local authorities. Your attention is invited to the first paragraph of page 4b of the Summary 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 Office

THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING
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 Governments 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 the 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 be made in future to comply with the recommendations made by the Committee.

B. I might add that the Report was reproduced as

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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/
 Circular No.17. R
 G. 15.
 A. 1.
 D. 1.

The Secretariat,
 Nairobi,
 FEBRUARY 21st, 1928.

TO ALL HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS:

KENYA COLONY ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1927.

The main purpose of Annual Colonial Reports 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 affairs, 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 in which the Annual Report of the Colony is to be prepared in future is to be altered in accordance with the recommendations of a committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to consider the form and material of the Annual Colonial Reports. An extract from that report is attached.

4. A separate communication will shortly be addressed to you in regard to the preparation of material for the Kenya Colony Annual Report for 1927.

(Sd) J. B. HARRIS,
 For COLONIAL SECRETARY.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT
 REVENUE COMMITTEE.

COLONIAL OFFICE, BIRMINGHAM, 1927.

The report should commence with a table of contents, followed by a preface or introduction entitled "History and Geography", which should be for the most part constant, as it deals with past history, though amendments may from time to time be necessary. It should include a note of the principal languages, the currency and any changes in currency, monetary units, and of weights and measures.

The first section of the report should be entitled "General" and should include any events of a general political nature and any constitutional changes. It might, for example, include any general statement on policy made by the Governor in his speech on introduction, the estimates or on opening the session of the legislative council. Changes of personnel, unless of a special importance, should be excluded, as well as other matters of a local nature. It generally, should be included in a miscellaneous section at the end of the report.

The second section should be devoted to "Finance." The revenue and expenditure for the last years at least should be given, and the general character of the revenue should be given, together with any special features of the revenue, or alterations in the revenue, and a statement of the loan position, showing the amount of the loans, and the amount of the interest payable thereon, showing the amount of the interest.

The third section should be entitled "Production" and should cover production, and the principal industries (when necessary, and the position of the principal industries under each of the last five years, and the position towards increased or decreased production. It should also give figures to show the comparative amount of the annual exports of the principal commodities during the last five years. Quantities of gold and silver should also be given.

Under the heading "Trade" which should be entitled "Trade and Commerce," a section should be given as to the state of trade, and the position of development in imports and exports, and the position of the principal commodities, with the source of the principal commodities, should also be given. Particular attention should be given to the progress of trade in the principal commodities, and other parts of the principal commodities, and the position of trade for British products.

The fourth section should be entitled "Method of conducting" and should cover the method of conducting the principal industries, and the position of the principal industries, and the position of the principal industries, and the position of the principal industries.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF ANIMAL COLLECTOR
REPORTING ON THE YEAR

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORT ON THE YEAR

The report should commence with a table of contents, followed by a preface and a chapter "History and Geography", which should be for the most part constant, as it deals with past history, though amendments may from time to time be necessary. It should include a note of the principal languages, the currency and any changes in currency, monetary units, and of weights and measures.

The first section of the report should be entitled "General" and should include any events of a general political nature and any legislative changes. It might, for example, include any general statement on policy made by the Governor in his speech on introducing the Estimates or on opening the session of the Legislative Council. Changes of personnel, address of the Legislative Council, and any changes, as well as other matters of a general nature, should be included in a separate section at the end of the report.

The section on "Finance" should be headed "Finance." The report should give a summary of the financial position at least should be given, and should also give a summary of the alterations in the financial position of the colony during the year. It should also give a summary of the financial position of the colony at the end of the year.

The section on "Production" should be headed "Production" and should cover the principal industries (such as necessary), and should give a summary of the general position under each. It should also give a summary of the changes in the production of the principal commodities, and should give figures to show the change in the production of the principal commodities during the last five years. Quantities of the principal commodities should be given.

The section on "Trade" should be headed "Trade" and should be entitled "Trade and Commerce" and should give a summary of the trade of the colony, and should give a summary of the general position under each. It should also give a summary of the changes in the trade of the colony during the last five years. Quantities of the principal commodities should be given. It should also give a summary of the progress of trade during the last five years, and should give a summary of the trade of the colony during the last five years.

The section on "Education" should be headed "Education" and should give a summary of the educational system of the colony, and should give a summary of the changes in the educational system during the last five years. It should also give a summary of the progress of education during the last five years.

The fifth heading should be "Communications," viz., shipping, railways, roads, postal - including cables, wireless, inland telegrams, telephones.

The sixth heading should be "Justice, Police, Prisons and Asylums."

The seventh heading should be "Public Works", avoiding reference to small public works of no great interest other than public works.

The eighth heading should be "Public Health," the ninth should be "Education", and the tenth should be "Lands and Survey", including geological survey.

The eleventh heading should be "Labour", which heading would be of particular application to Colonies where there is plantation labour or any immigrant labour. In other cases a brief account of labour conditions should be given.

Lastly, there should be a miscellaneous chapter which should include reference to any important legislation which does not fall under any of the preceding heads.

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CORRECTED PROOF

COLONIAL REPORTS. ANNUAL

No. 1425.

COLONY AND PROTECTORATE
OF KENYA.

Report for 1927.

(For Reports for 1926 and 1927 see Nos. 1321
and 1352 (Part 2.) respectively.)



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1928

Price 6s.

Mines.

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

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

General.

Kenya and Uganda being one administrative unit for purposes of Customs, complete freedom of trade between the territories exists. For this reason and on account of the very intimate trade relations of the two countries, a detailed examination of the external trade of Kenya alone is a matter of considerable difficulty, particularly in view of the fact that virtually the whole of the imports and exports of both Dependencies pass through Mombasa, the principal port in Kenya. In addition, produce originating in Tanganyika Territory amounting in value £681,615 was transported through Kenya and shipped at Mombasa during the year.

Since 1st January, 1923, the movement, without the imposition of duty in the country of consumption, of goods, the growth, produce or manufacture of Kenya, Uganda, or Tanganyika Territory has been allowed. Following the co-ordination of the Customs laws of the three territories, measures to inter-territorial trade have been further lowered by the agreement permitting the free interchange of goods.

The Customs duty involved being credited to the territory by inter-departmental entry. The trade consequent upon this agreement have already amply demonstrated as apart from obviating the necessity 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 Eastern Africa is improved accordingly.

The net amount of duty collected in Kenya and Uganda on behalf of Tanganyika Territory from the 1st August, the date of inception of the new agreement, to 31st December, 1927, amounted to £39,988, a sum of £2,880 being credited 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 yield from Customs duties being £1,176,077, as compared with £1,150,593 collected during 1926. Of this total amount, £328,001 accrued to Kenya in 1927, as against £787,657 in the previous year.

Trading conditions in Kenya and Uganda during 1927 were unfavourable owing to the decreased purchasing power of the native

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The net amount of duty collected in Kenya and Uganda on behalf of Tanganyika Territory from the 1st August, the date of inception of the new agreement, to 31st December, 1927, amounted to £33,933, a sum of £3,860 being credited 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 yield from Customs duties being £1,176,077, as compared with £1,150,595 accrued during 1926. Of this total amount, £828,001 accrued to Kenya in 1927, as against £737,657 in the previous year.

Trading conditions in Kenya and Uganda during 1927 were unfavourable owing to the decreased purchasing power of the native

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 engaged 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 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.

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 £17,308,483 in 1926, a decrease of 5 per cent of this total. Goods imported and cleared for home consumption represented £7,697,180, as against £7,440,549 in 1926, an increase of £256,631, or 3.4 per cent. The value of domestic produce of the two territories, exported during the year was £8,397,216, as against £8,010,386 in 1926, a decrease of £386,170, 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 shows that foreign trade goods imported into Uganda 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 £7,697,180. The value of domestic produce originating in Kenya exported during the year was £8,086,916, indicating a very satisfactory increase of £672,575, or 37.8 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 30.61 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 Mombasa.

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 £225,608 (£219,167). Machinery £228,999 (£206,406). Motor Vehicles and Bicycles £128,806 (£195,234). Galvanised Iron £126,115 (£19,000). Tobacco and Cigarettes £108,366 (£68,010). Provisions £101,330 (£97,363). Wines and Spirits £81,824 (£93,194). Cement £79,440 (£44,470). Wearing Apparel, etc., £62,121 (£67,637), and Tyres and Tubes £53,767 (£49,515).

India.—Jute Bags and Sacks £159,541 (£231,895). Cotton Piece Goods £125,608 (£133,123). Rice £78,458 (£73,214). Wheatmeal and Flour £58,195 (£57,929) and Tea £49,910 (£54,635).

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 £245,783 (£241,369).

Cotton Piece Goods.—The value of trade imports of cotton piece goods of all descriptions amounted to £1,124,113, the total amount of duty collected thereon being £31,800 or 2.8 per cent of total net duty collections. Transfers to Uganda were valued at £536,057. Imports during the year show a small 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 show a continued decrease in value from 9s. 2.96d. to 1s. 0.45d.

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 piece goods are supplied principally by Japan and the United States of America.

Vehicles.—1,586 motor cars valued at £775,010 and 1,293 motor lorries and tractors of a value of £260,686 were imported during the year, both classes showing satisfactory increases. Of these Great Britain supplied 335 motor cars and 86 motor lorries and tractors, Canada being the source of 561 motor cars and the same number of lorries and tractors. The United States of America continues to be the main source of supply although not to the same extent as in previous years.

The number of imported motor cycles decreased from 492 valued at £25,377 in 1926 to 493 valued at £30,603 in 1927. A very large share of the motor cycle trade is in the hands of British 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

population, due in a large degree to the disappointing yield from the 1926-7 cotton crop. In the early part of the year the post-harvest occasioned some anxiety, but despite severe losses to merchants engaged 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 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.

The total volume of import, export and re-export trade, including importations on Government account, specie and transit and transhipment traffic, valued at £16,334,190, as compared with £17,208,483 in 1926, a decrease of 5 per cent. of this total. Goods imported and cleared for home consumption represented £7,697,180, as against £7,440,549 in 1926, an increase of £256,631, or 3.3 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 by the fall of £1,364,372 in the value of cotton exports.

As regards the distribution of foreign trade between Kenya and Uganda, respectively, a close analysis shows that foreign trade goods imported into Uganda and cleared for home consumption in that territory amounted in value to £1,819,961, as compared with total clearances for home consumption in both territories of £7,697,180. 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 30.61 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 Mombasa.

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 £926,608 (£819,167), Machinery £225,999 (£206,406), Motor Vehicles and Bicycles £128,806 (£195,234), Galvanised Iron £126,115 (£19,000), Tobacco and Cigarettes £108,366 (£98,010), Provisions £101,239 (£37,355), Wines and Spirits £81,824 (£33,194), Cement £79,440 (£44,474), Wearing Apparel, etc., £62,121 (£67,637), and Tyres and Tubes £53,767 (£39,515).

India.—Jute Bags and Sacks £150,541 (£231,666), Cotton Piece Goods £125,608 (£133,123), Rice £78,468 (£77,314), Wheatmeal and Flour £58,196 (£57,923) and Tea £49,910 (£94,637).

Canada.—Motor Vehicles £119,887 (£53,676).

United States of America.—Motor Vehicles £273,178 (£301,920), and Cotton Piece Goods £76,737 (£92,923).

Holland.—Cotton Piece Goods £131,002 (£138,616), Blankets £110,673 (£107,827), and Tobacco, etc., £73,813 (£96,173).

Japan.—Cotton Piece Goods £246,783 (£241,369).

Cotton Piece Goods.—The value of trade imports of cotton piece goods of all descriptions amounted to £1,124,113, the total amount of duty collected thereon being £361,238 or 32.16 per cent. of total net duty collections. Transfers to Uganda were valued at £506,097. Imports during the year show a small increase, the average landed value per yard of imported cotton piece goods declining from 7.6d. in 1926 to 6.2d. in 1927. Blankets also show a continued decrease in value from 2s. 2.9d. 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 piece goods are supplied principally by Japan and the United States of America.

Vehicles.—1,556 motor cars valued at £275,010 and 1,282 motor lorries and tractors of a value of £266,056 were imported during the year, both classes showing satisfactory increases. Of these Great Britain supplied 235 motor cars and 86 motor lorries and tractors.

Canada being the source of 501 motor cars and the same number of lorries and tractors. The United States of America continues to be the main source of supply although not to the same extent as in previous years.

The number of imported motor cycles decreased from 632, valued at £26,377 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 showed a further large decrease, 4,862 being imported in 1927 as against 11,623 in 1926 and 23,988 in

1926. 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 luxuries, 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 Uganda. Great Britain continues to hold a commanding position in this trade, supplying 4,734 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, 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.

Re-Exports, Transit and Transhipment.

The entrepôt 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, Tanganyika Territory, Italian East Africa, and the Belgian Congo. The following are comparative figures for the years 1926 and 1927—

	1926	1927
	£	£
Re-Exports	1,591,671	1,555,502
Transit	120,861	143,536
Transhipment	171,624	200,723

Exports.

The domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda are almost entirely agricultural. Adverse climatic and marketing conditions resulted in a fall of £1,364,372 in the value of raw cotton exported, shipments in 1927 amounting to £1,692,564 as compared with £3,056,940 in 1926 and £4,604,339 in 1925. This factor tends to obscure the position 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 Kenya and Uganda increased in value from £3,953,446 in 1926 to £3,704,048 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 total domestic exports being sent to that country as compared with 3.1 per cent. in 1926 and 7.8 per cent. in 1925, this being largely due to the inauguration of direct steamship services between Japan and Mombasa.

The following is a summary of the principal commodities exported to the most important markets, relative figures in regard to 1926 being given in brackets—

Great Britain.—Coffee £1,115,482 (£728,797), Cotton £448,769 (£1,348,156), Sisal Fibre and Tow £192,438 (£208,196), Maize £262,277 (£110,343), Cotton Seed £163,140 (£177,372), Hides and Skins £143,554 (£131,330), and Rubber £80,560 (£135,254).

India.—Cotton £948,749 (£1,268,368) and Carbonate of Soda £21,275 (£13,415).

Tanganyika Territory.—Maize Meal and Flour £33,389 (£33,068), Sugar £48,614 (£50,711)

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

Japan.—Cotton £380,058 (£396,451) and Carbonate of Soda £215,973 (£65,928).

Belgium.—Sisal Fibre and Tow £173,449 (£227,734), Maize £80,120 (£72,568) and Hides and Skins £60,760 (£13,134).

Germany.—Maize £68,552 (£4,467), Sisal Fibre and Tow £34,706 (£26,669) and Hides and Skins £18,740 (£9,309).

Cotton.—The value of raw cotton exported fell from £3,056,940 in 1926 to £1,692,568 during the year under review, these figures representing 734,680 and 627,481 bantals respectively, the average declared value per bantal being 4s. 6d. in 1926 and 2s. 4s. 2d. in 1927. With the exception of 570 bantals, the whole quantity exported originated in Uganda. The export of cotton seed amounted to 20,502 tons as compared with 36,385 tons in 1926.

Coffee.—A marked increase in the quantity and value of coffee exported was recorded in 1927, 983,810 cwt. valued at £1,810,701 being shipped as compared with 174,131 cwt. valued at £805,080 exported in the previous year or an increase of 80,188 cwt. in quantity and £415,621 in value. Of this, 606,494 quantity shipped 48,514 cwt. originated in Uganda. Coffee is now shipped direct to some thirty countries, Great Britain being by far the largest market receiving in 1927 from Kenya and Uganda, coffee to the value of £1,523,050.

Maize.—Exports, originating wholly in Kenya, amounted to almost twice the quantity shipped during 1926, the quantity exported being 1,787,665 cwt. valued at £505,593 as compared with 929,178 cwt. valued at £280,596 shipped during the previous year. Great Britain was the principal market followed by Belgium, Germany, Italian East Africa, and France in the order named.

Sisal (including Sisal Tow)—Also a purely Kenya export, showing an increase in the quantity exported but a decrease in value. Average declared f.o.b. value falling from £38,118, 5d per 100 lbs. in 1926 to £29,126 3d in 1927, as a result of the decline in market prices. The quantity exported was 15,839 tons as against 14,928 tons shipped in 1926. The principal markets were Britain and Belgium.

Hides and Skins—Show a satisfactory increase in quantity, the total value of £204,637 being shipped in 1927 as against £197,784 exported during the previous year. Britain was the principal market for hides, the United States being the most important destination for skins.

Carbonate of Soda—Exports of carbonate of soda obtained from the deposits at Lake Magadi amounted to 36,675 tons in 1927, as compared with 19,427 tons valued at £1,192,000 in 1926, the total 46,409 tons valued at £2,884,000.

Wool—Exports of wool from the Mombasa and Malindi districts amounted to 1,444,320 tons in 1927, as compared with 1,405,776 tons in 1926, an increase of 38,544 tons. The principal markets were Britain and Belgium.

Shipping

During 1927 the Port of Mombasa was served by seven regular steamship lines, the Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., the India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., the Messageries Maritimes, the Clan Enderby, the Clan Line, and the Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft. The line inaugurated in 1926 between Mombasa and Zanzibar will have maintained a regular service, and calls were made by Nippon Yusen Kaisha and by Danish and Norwegian lines. Several miscellaneous oil and coal steamers discharged cargo at the port.

A fortnightly service between Bombay and Durban, calling both ways at Mombasa, has been maintained by the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and coastal services by this line, by the African Wharfrage Co., and by Messrs Cowenjee Dinshaw and Bees. Steamers have been fairly regular.

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

by 663 steamers. These figures show an increase of 202,960 tons as against 1,539,046 tons in 1926, with the figures for the previous year. The total tonnage of sailing vessels entered in the Protectorate ports during 1927 was 1,689,898 tons, represented by 3,299 vessels. These figures show a decrease of 280 vessels and 9,696 tons as compared with the previous year.

The figures for Mombasa were 1,444,320 tons, represented by 71 steamers and 259,576 tons. The figures for sailing vessels amounted to 30,495 tons, represented by 1,405 vessels, as against 4,120 tons and 132 vessels as compared with 1926.

Approximately 693,000 shipping tons of cargo (360,000 tons inward and 323,036 tons outward) were dealt with at the Port of Mombasa, and 42,616 passengers passed through the port in 1927. The largest vessel to enter the port of Mombasa was alongside the deep-water quay at Kilindini Harbour during 1927 was the "Franconia," of 20,175 tons gross register, with passengers on board who were on a world cruise.

During the year under review, ships urgently requiring to be brought into and taken out of Kilindini Harbour at night have been placed under which, during 1928, the whole of the lighting of the port (powered acetylene gas and electricity) will be completely modernized.

Harbours.

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 transit shed at Mbaraki, formerly worked by a private company, were absorbed into the Kilindini Harbour area, and the portion of the Mbaraki water-front south of the transit shed is now being developed for landing, stacking, and sailing coal. On the 1st 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 quays at Kilindini Harbour were in full use. Shipping came alongside 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 completed they will be fully occupied.

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

During 1927 the earnings at the Port amounted to £131,860, and the ordinary working expenditure to £98,687. Interest and redemption charges total £126,166 and depreciation is assessed at £10,022. 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 contributions to renewals funds, interest charges, etc., the net surplus of this excess transferred to betterment funds, etc., amounted to £401,986. Comparison with the figures for the previous years shows that the Railway earnings for 1927 are £67,353 or 3.27 per cent. in excess of the earnings for 1926, and £182,534 or 0.65 per cent. in excess of those for 1925. As against these increases in earnings, the ordinary working expenditure for the year 1927, notwithstanding an increase of 16.47 per cent. in the tonnage carried, was reduced in comparison with 1926 by 5.43 per cent. The percentage ratio of ordinary working expenditure to earnings was 54.18 per cent. in 1927, as against 60.11 per cent. in 1926 and 67.31 per cent. in 1925.

The carriage of public goods provided a revenue of £1,737,362 and the tonnage of this traffic amounted to 867,076 tons, as compared with £1,624,706 and 841,776 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 £206,926 as against 991,754 passengers and £250,918 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 steamer and excursions have been extended. It is not now a condition that the passenger must arrive at and depart from Mombasa 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 journey up-country.

The tonnage carried by Lake steamer services showed a decrease from 193,849 tons in 1926 to 168,094 tons in 1927. This shrinkage was an expected result of the opening of the through railway to Uganda.

The total tonnage carried by the Masindi Port—Butiaba motor service was 7,469 tons in 1927 as compared with 7,500 tons in 1926. The supply of fuel was satisfactory throughout the year. The following figures show the consumption of coal, wood and oil during 1927 and 1926—

	1927.	1926.
	Tons.	Tons.
Coal	25,295	20,969
Wood	110,301	91,253
Oil	9,909	7,231

No further relaying of the main line with 60 lb. material between the Coast and Nairobi took place during the year. This work is to be resumed in 1928 and is expected to reach Nairobi by the middle of 1929.

Considerable progress has been made with ballasting from the coast to Makindu and contracts have been entered into for ballasting the Makindu-Nairobi section. The permanent 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 end of the year.

Work on the new headquarter offices at Nairobi was begun early in 1927 and by the end of the year the walls had reached first floor level.

The work of building a combined railway and road causeway and bridge between Mombasa Island and the mainland was begun in June, 1927. 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 work is being carried out departmentally. The design provides for an earth causeway, protected by coral pitching for a 25 feet road and a 14 feet railway with a bridge of five spans of 51 feet each. The bridge is being founded on 12 feet diameter concrete cylinders, sunk to a solid foundation.

The total route mileage of open lines on the 31st December, 1927, was as follows—

Main Line (Mombasa to Diogorick Falls, via Mica)	825
Nakuru	131
Kisumu Branch (Nakuru to Kisumu)	127
Nyeri Branch (Nairobi to Naro Moru)	61
R. Branch	61
Mogadi Branch	8
Port Bell—Kampala Line	97
Solai Branch	41
Kilale Branch	59
Ruho Branch	59

Total open mileage ... 1,204

The total track mileage, including loops and industrial sidings, amounted to 1,857 miles. The route mileage covered by Lake Services is 8,245.

On the Thika-Nyeri branch, the section 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 15 miles by the free use of 8 per cent. grades. It was built at a cost of £134,830 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 Falls, a distance of 30 miles, was handed over to open lines on the 1st July, 1927. The second section from Broderick Falls to Mbulamuti, completing the extension, was handed over at the beginning of 1928. The total length of the whole extension from Turbo to Mbulamuti is 184.5 miles.

Construction of the branch line to Xbali 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 Kavirondo Branch from Kisumu to Yala was completed early in 1927. The construction of this line, 30 miles in length, was begun in 1928.

Roads.

The public road system of the Colony and Protectorates now comprises about 2,378 miles of main road and 6,248 miles of route of less importance, most of which are mere tracks, though quite passable for wheeled vehicles except during heavy rain. The total expenditure of a capital nature on the road system during the year was £31,209, of which the sum of £15,140 was expended on the reconstruction of the Kilindini Road at the Port and the remainder on country roads. Of the total sum, £19,548 was provided from loan and £10,661 from revenues. In addition, the sum of £27,354 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 main 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 portions 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 rain. On the minor roads little can be done except to keep the bridges and culverts repaired and to deal with washways.

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 personnel 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 have been required.

The extension of the Branch Railway system of the Colony during the last few years rendered it possible to take steps to establish the main roads from producing areas to railway stations on their permanent alignments in lieu of the pioneer tracks of the past with certainty 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 revised scheme for the amalgamation of the Postal and Telegraph Services of Kenya and Uganda has now been in operation for three years. The scheme has worked with great smoothness and the results obtained demonstrate that under 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 with distinct financial benefit to the territories concerned, aside by side with public convenience and the independence of each territory in regard to development or extension of services.

The financial results of the year's working were satisfactory and reflect a steady expansion of the Department's activities, particularly in Kenya. The cash revenue for the combined services amounted to £200,497, and the recurrent expenditure to £164,355. These figures represent an increase of 9.7 per cent. and 6.9 per cent. respectively over the previous year. The total capital expenditure was £11,310, an amount £18,104 in 1926. The figures for Kenya separately are—Cash revenue, £165,100; recurrent expenditure, £110,386, representing increases of 11.3 per cent. and 7.7 per cent. respectively over the preceding year. As the value of free services rendered by and to the Post Office very nearly balance, the Kenya figures show that the Department contributed a net sum of approximately £82,500 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

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 £275,865 was remitted overseas, as compared with £244,701 in 1926. Of the former amount £240,595 or 87.4 per cent. was remitted to India. The amount remitted to India from Kenya totalled £175,069.

The total volume of mail matter dealt with (excluding parcels 190,000) amounted to 13,384,000 items, of which 10,891,000 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 Uganda. The parcel post still retains its popularity with traders as a means of importing high value light goods. The total value of goods so imported, chiefly from Great Britain, amounted in round figures to £400,000. The increase from 11 lbs. to 22 lbs. in the maximum weight allowed on parcels from Great Britain is appreciated by merchants and extensive use is being made of it.

Having regard to the fact that there is not a subsidized regular mail service between Great Britain and the East 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 give, 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 Khartoum and Cairo being maintained by the Royal Air Force. The total time taken each 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 would be welcomed by the public at large, provided the cost to the territories was reasonably within their resources.

The Colony's main channel of overseas telegraph communications remained via the Eastern Telegraph Company's cables. The service was very satisfactorily maintained throughout the year there being only one interruption of a few days on the Zanzibar-Mombasa 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 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 Colony, which was slightly cheaper than the cable route. The "Beam" route involved transmission from Cape Town to land lines really unsuitable for carrying such high a number of separate Administrations, heavy delays that reason the route has not become popular. The service made available in the form of a direction from the

The wireless station at Nairobi, which is maintained during the year, was efficiently maintained during the year. 2,318 radio telegrams were sent from the station, when necessary, to the Zanzibar and Mombasa stations were opened during the year. The Kenya Broadcasting Company, which is a local company, has established a broadcasting service from a station which is sufficiently powerful to transmit to a large area of the Colony. A licence dated 1st September was issued to the company, which it is required to establish a service by the end of that date. Associated with that licence is one for a wireless installation capable of transmitting to a distance of 100 miles with a corresponding station in England.

The Office has authorized the taking of measures to be taken at the various stations. The measures will be approximately as follows: (1) The cable system will be improved if the service will have at its disposal a variety of means of communication with four telephone exchanges are established at Eldoret, Kisumu, and Ruira, and a development during the year. Special provision is made for the construction of the external part of the telephone system. The cable lay-out is arranged with other planning schemes, and will be completed by the end of the year. The removal of heavy aerial wire routes will be connected more rapidly, and will be completed under encouragement from the Government.

The establishment of telephone lines on the East Coast, and a number of lines were under consideration at the end of the year. Special rates for such lines have been approved on a basis which makes them self-supporting, and arrangements exist under which settlers can reduce their annual subscription by co-operating towards a reduction of the

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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 £275,365 was remitted 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 totalled £175,069.

The total volume of mail matter dealt with (excluding parcels 100,000) amounted to 13,284,000 items, of which 10,891,000 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 Uganda. The parcel post still retains its popularity with traders as a means of importing high value light goods. The total value of goods so imported, chiefly from Great Britain, amounted in round figures to £400,000. The increase from 11 lb. to 22 lb. in the maximum weight allowed on parcels from Great Britain is appreciated by merchants and extensive use is being made of it.

Having regard to the fact that there is not a subsidized regular mail service between Great Britain and the East 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 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 Khartoum and Cairo being maintained by the Royal Air Force. The total time taken each 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 fares 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 the advantages of speed and regularity. There is little doubt that such a service would be welcomed by the public at large, provided the cost to the territories was reasonably within their resources.

The Colony's main channel of overseas telegraph communications remained via the Eastern Telegraph Company's cables. The service was very satisfactorily maintained throughout the year, there being only one interruption of a few days on the Zanzibar-Mombasa 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 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 Colonies, which was slightly cheaper than the cable route. The "Beam" route involved transmission from Cape Town to the land lines really unsuitable for handling such a number of separate Administrations, heavy delays that reason the route has not become popular. It was made available in the first direction from the

The wireless station at Mombasa, which is maintained by the station, was efficiently maintained during the year. It handled 2,816 radio telegrams as compared with 2,407 in 1926. The station can, when necessary, be used for the transmission of the Zanzibar and Buganda messages. The station was opened during the year by the Kenya Broadcasting Company, which is a local establishment of a limited liability company, which is sufficiently powerful to transmit messages of 100 watts, and a licence dated 1st September was issued to the company, which it is required to maintain in force until the 31st of that date. A special licence was issued to the company for the wireless installation, capable of maintaining a constant communication with a corresponding station in England. The Office authorities have undertaken to prepare a list of stations which is currently at the Kenyan Office.

It will be approximately two years before the service will be fully established and if the service is successful it will have the disposal of a considerable amount of telegrams, and telephone exchanges are established at Mombasa, Eldoret, Kisumu, and Ruiri, and a considerable amount of work is being done during the year. Special provision is being made for the construction of the external part of the Mombasa underground system. The cable lay-out for the Mombasa underground system, and the plan of the Mombasa underground system, will not only improve the appearance of the city, but will also remove of heavy aerial wire routes, and the cables will be connected more rapidly in the future. Under encouragement from the Government, the establishment of a telephone line between Mombasa and Ruiri, and a number of telegrams were under consideration at the end of the year. Special rates for such lines have been approved on a basis which will make them self-supporting, and arrangements exist under which settlers can reduce their annual subscription by co-operating towards a reduction of the

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capital cost by supplying free poles, transport and labour. A fair general system of rural telephones would do much to improve amenities on farms, particularly where women and children are concerned. The main difficulty, however, is that only in a very limited number of areas is settlement sufficiently close to make the service reasonably cheap. In sparsely settled areas the length of line required makes the cost of the service rather beyond the means of the average settler no matter how economically the service may be provided.

All the principal business and administrative centres of the Colony are linked up by telegraph. Inland telegraph traffic has increased very considerably during the past few years, and as a consequence the congestion now exists on many of the main routes, particularly that between Nairobi and Mombasa. 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 Nairobi and Mombasa, is under consideration.

The total telegraph and telephone pole mileage of the Colony is 9,773 and the wire mileage 8,237.

Savings Bank.—The results of the year's working of the Office Savings Bank indicate fairly considerable development. The amount standing to the credit of depositors at the close of 1926 was £78,007 at the end of 1927 it was £119,286, an increase of 51.3 per cent. over the figure for the previous year. An amount of £108,500 was credited to depositors in respect of interest as compared with £74 during the previous year.

At the end of the year 1,523, 2,716, and 779 European, Asiatic, and African depositors in the Savings Bank at the end of the year were 1,380, 2,408, and 693 at the close of 1926. In addition there were 82 trust accounts. During the year 1,030 accounts were opened and 487 closed, as compared with 880 and 306, respectively, during the previous year.

Efforts have been made to popularise the Savings Bank among Africans, but without any real results so far as the great mass of the African population is concerned. It is almost inevitable that this should be so in view of the Africans' present state of development. A knowledge of the Bank and its advantages is, however, steadily growing among Africans of the householder, artisan, and clerical classes.

VI—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The total number of civil cases filed in the Supreme Court during 1927 was 645, an increase of 58 over the figure for 1926. Three hundred and seventy-four of these cases were filed in Nairobi.

The number of Probate and Administration cases filed in 1927 was 175, 38 compared with 311 in 1926; of Insolvency cases 41 compared with 48 in 1926; of Trust Causes 5, as compared with 1 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, 894 confirmation cases, and 152 criminal revision cases, giving a total of 2,244 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 11,523 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 30,387 persons were brought before the criminal courts during 1927. Of these, 1,336 were Europeans, 1,920 Asiatics, and 27,061 Africans; 25,542 persons were convicted, including 1,037 Europeans, 1,303 Asiatics, 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 large increase in serious crime. Convictions for petty offences under Revenue, Municipal, Road, and other laws relating to the social economy of the territory account for an increase of 6,578 over the figure for each offence in 1926, and convictions under laws relating to the employment of natives (i.e., the Employment of Natives and the Resident Native Labourers Ordinances) account for an increase of 502 over the corresponding figures for 1926. There is an increase of 393 convictions for offences against property other than malicious injury to property and theft of stock and produce. There was an increase of 23 in the number of convictions for malicious injury to property, a decrease of 41 in the number of theft of stock and produce, and the number of persons convicted of offences against the person fell from 972 in 1926 to 84 in 1927.

A new Civil Procedure Ordinance came into force on the 1st August, 1927. The new procedure seems to work well and smoothly and enables plaintiffs in undefended actions to obtain speedy relief with a minimum of expense and also saves defendants in undefended cases from being mulcted in excessive costs. The new Ordinance and Rules bring the law of Civil Procedure more in line with English law and are a decided improvement on the old Indian Code.

The new Bankruptcy Ordinance, which was modelled on the English Bankruptcy Act of 1914, came into force on 1st March, 1927.

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All the principal business and administrative centres of the Colony are linked up by telegraph. Inland telegraph traffic has increased very considerably during the past few years, and as a consequence there is congestion now exists on many of the main routes, particularly that between Nairobi and Mombasa. 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 telephote trunk line between Nairobi and Mombasa, is under consideration. The total telegraph and telephone pole mileage of the Colony is 2,173 and the wire mileage 8,237.

The Nairobi Savings Bank. The results of the year's working of the Nairobi Office Savings Bank indicate fairly considerable expansion. The amount standing to the credit of depositors at the close of 1926 was £4,721 at the close of 1926 of £78,007 at the end of 1927, representing an increase of 20.5 per cent. Deposits exceeded £113,386, an increase of 71.3 per cent. over the £65,849 figure for the previous year. An amount of £10,000 was credited to depositors in respect of interest accrued during the year ending 31st December 1927.

The total number of European, Asiatic, and African depositors in the Nairobi Office Savings Bank at the end of the year was 1,523, 2,716, and 779, respectively, as compared with 1,380, 2,408, and 693 at the close of 1926. In addition there were 82 trust accounts. During the year, 430 accounts were opened and 457 closed, as compared with 489 and 399, respectively, during the previous year.

Efforts have been made to popularise the Savings Bank among Africans, but without any real results so far as the great mass of the population is concerned. It is almost inevitable that the attitude should be so in view of the Africans' present state of development. A knowledge of the Bank and its advantages is however steadily growing among Africans of the household artisan and clerical classes.

VI JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The total number of civil cases filed in the Supreme Court during 1927 was 645, an increase of 88 over the figure for 1926. Three hundred and seventy-four of these cases were filed in Nairobi.

The number of Probate and Administration cases filed in 1927 was 175, as compared with 211 in 1926; of Insolvency cases 41, as compared with 48 in 1926; of Trust Causes 5, as compared with 7 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 2,244 cases filed in the Supreme Court in 1927, as compared with 1,921 in 1926.

Resident Magistrates' Courts dealt with 13,330 cases, as compared with 11,522 in 1926. Of these, 5,303 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 30,387 persons were brought before the criminal courts during 1927. Of these, 1,386 were Europeans, 1,920 Asiatics, and 27,061 Africans; 25,542 persons were convicted, including 1,037 Europeans, 1,303 Asiatics, 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 large increase in serious crime. Convictions for petty offences under Revenue, Municipal, Road, and other laws relating to the social economy of the territory, account for an increase of 5,571 over the figure for such offences in 1926, and convictions under laws relating to the employment of natives (i.e., the Employment of Natives and the Resident Native Labourers Ordinances) account for an increase of 603 over the corresponding figures for 1926. There is an increase of 303 convictions for offences against property other than malicious injury to property, and theft of stock and produce. There was an increase of 23 in the number of convictions for malicious injury to property, a decrease of 11 in the number of convictions for theft of stock and produce, and the number of persons convicted of offences against the person fell from 472 in 1926 to 463 in 1927.

A new Civil Procedure Ordinance came into force on the 1st August, 1927. The new procedure seems to work well and smoothly and enables plaintiffs in undefended actions to obtain speedy relief with a minimum of expense and also saves defendants in undefended cases from being mulcted in excessive costs. The new Ordinance and Rules bring the law of Civil Procedure more in line with English law and are a decided improvement on the old Indian Code.

The new Bankruptcy Ordinance, which was modelled on the English Bankruptcy Act of 1914, came into force on 1st March, 1927.

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 Reserves, where the administration of justice is largely assisted by the Native Authorities.

Housebreaking and theft 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.

By the inauguration of systems of surveillance and patrolling, serious crime 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 repository for firearms and ammunition.

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 Staff, 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 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 recidivism.

The general health of prisoners during the year has been slightly better than in the preceding year.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure on works and services controlled by the Public Works Department during 1927 amounted to £266,007. Of this sum, £201,602 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, namely—

- (1) Water Works and Drainage.
- (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; Eldoret Water Works were in progress, the expenditure during the year

being £21,534, out of an estimated total cost of £80,000 (while extensive replacements and additions to Nakuru Water Works were nearly finished by the end of the year at a cost of £23,778). Schemes were prepared for six other townships, water supplies, and three important drainage projects were investigated in detail.

Under the head of Buildings, five works of magnitude were under construction, namely the Government Houses at Nairobi and Mombasa, Nairobi School, Nakuru School, and Eldoret School, which were in progress during the latter part of the year. A considerable programme of building 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, three town water supplies were administered and yielded a gross revenue of £21,370. The public road system, consisting of over 8,000 miles of road and tracks, was maintained and improved at a cost of £87,354. Public buildings were maintained at a cost of £24,723.

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 close of the year justified the belief that this service would be of material advantage in the development of the Colony.

To reach the end of the year plant for the seasoning of local timber, comprising six kilns having a capacity of 600 tons per annum, was installed near the Public Works Joinery Workshops in Nairobi. It is hoped that, by 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 49 were for the development of power but were individually of comparatively small importance, comprising in the aggregate the diversion of 609 cubic feet of water per second for the generation of 954 horse-power. Preliminary investigations were made by a local company with a view to the utilisation of one of the principal waterfalls of the Colony for the development of electrical energy.

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 England and elsewhere.

After the visit to this country of Dr. J. B. Orr, of the Bowditch Research Institute, in 1923, 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 research officers have been employed in the country, not as independent investigators, but working in closest collaboration with the local people. The 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 men on the spot.

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

Two new centres, namely Kitui and Teita, were opened in the Native Reserves.

A Medical Officer of Health 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 centre of the grain trade. Combined with duties at Nakuru the Medical Officer of Health has been responsible for both Eldoret and Kitale.

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

Work in Native Reserves 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 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 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 serious disease. 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 Fort Hall Reserve. Original cases had remained concealed. Probably owing to the wholesale vaccination campaign which was conducted two years ago the outbreak did not assume any magnitude.

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

Nairobi, the Government has made available a sum of £20,000 to be expended in Nairobi during 1928. The Municipality and Railway Authorities have indicated their willingness to share in the expense.

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 Lake shore. Over 200,000 individuals were examined and only 380 cases of trypanosomiasis 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 deal with the most thickly infested areas are being undertaken. The small area referred to as being especially heavily infested 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 hoped. A small hospital at Kitui is almost completed, while work has been commenced on a hospital and other medical buildings at Kakamega Station.

IX.—EDUCATION.

Government schools have been established for the provision of education of European, Indian, Arab, and African children. Private and missionary efforts supplement State institutions; the latter in largely subsidised from Government funds. There are four Central Advisory Committees which deal with the education of English, 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 strengthened during the year by the addition of another Inspector of Schools. The work of these officers has been concerned mainly with Arab and African education, but they have also been used as occasion requires in respect of European and Indian schools.

European Education.—There are Government schools at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Elke, Nanyuki, Eldoret, and Kitale. Including *Elke* Schools there are twenty-five schools for Europeans in different parts of Kenya, twelve being Government schools and two receiving a grant in aid. The erection of three elementary Government schools in different parts of Nairobi was anticipated towards the end of the year and progress was made with the construction of the schools at Nairobi and Nakuru.

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The country has been free from epidemics of serious disease. Plague remains watchful, but no outbreaks of any magnitude occurred during 1927.

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The epidemic of malarial which was experienced in 1926 did not re-occur, possibly owing to the fact that the rains generally were on the short side. The problem is to be tackled energetically in

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

European Education.—There are Government schools at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Malindi, Naivuki, Eldoret, and Kitale, including Farm Schools. There are twenty-five schools for Europeans in different parts of Kenya, twelve being Government schools and two receiving a grant in aid. The erection of three elementary Government schools in different parts of Nairobi was sanctioned towards the end of the year and progress was made with the construction of the schools at Nairobi and Nakuru.

Central private schools for boys and girls maintain a high standard of attendance and attainment. There are seven rural schools on State farms in Uasin Gishu, six of them supported by State funds, while one is State-aided.

There were 1,376 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-in-aid basis at Muehako, Thika, and Fort Hall, 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 were 32 Indian schools in existence at the end of the year, of which nine were Government schools and 19 aided schools.

There were 2,522 Indian children attending school during the year. The average attendance at Government schools was 1,180. The cost of Indian education, exclusive of administration expenses and the cost of buildings, totalled £17,318.

Arab Schools.—Arab schools are established at Mombasa, Malindi, and Mumburi. The attendance at the two first-named schools was 114 as against an attendance of 393 in 1926. An improvement is recorded in the school work at these schools and the Arab Government is paying more attention to physical culture.

African Education.—Government schools exist at Kabete, Wandegaya, Narok, and Kayado, and there is a Jeanes School at Mombasa. The training of supervisors of African village schools is maintained by all the principal missionary societies. There are also police schools in many of the principal villages, and throughout the Native Reserves.

The average attendance at Government schools during 1927 totalled 101,761 as against 97,000 in 1926. There are more than fifteen hundred African schools on the register and the total number of African children attending school is estimated at 82,793, but the figures cannot be obtained with precision as it is difficult to get into touch with all existing private schools. Even the headmasters of Government schools are reluctant to obtain reliable statistics of the attendance at their village schools and the attendance at these schools is of a fluctuating and independent character.

Considerable work was made in the erection of buildings at the Native Industrial Training Depot and extensions were made at the Jeanes School.

Seventy-five of the men from the Training Depot were employed as leading artisans on works in different parts of

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

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

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

CROWN LANDS AND SURVEY

The Crown Lands Department has been busy during the year in the disposal of Crown lands. The total area of Crown lands available for disposal was 1,000,000 acres. The total area of Crown lands disposed of during the year was 1,000,000 acres. The total area of Crown lands reserved for the Government was 1,000,000 acres. The total area of Crown lands reserved for the public was 1,000,000 acres. The total area of Crown lands reserved for the private sector was 1,000,000 acres.

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Provision was made under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1902, for direct freehold grants for areas not exceeding 12,000 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, 1915 (Chapter 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:

(a) The term of lease is for 99 years from the date of the grant.

(b) The rent is at the rate of 20 cents. of a shilling (2s. d.) per acre 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 land.

For the third period, 2 per cent. of the unimproved value 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 shown in the following schedule.

Area of Farm	Min. am Value of Improvements to be effected within the first three years of the Lease.	Nature of Improvements.
500 acres or under	20s. per acre subject to a minimum of 500s.	Permanent
Over 500 acres	6,000s., and in addition 4s. per acre in respect of every acre over 500 acres.	Permanent or improvement.

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

Under the provisions of the Ex-Soldier Settlement Scheme in 1919 about 1,000 farms were allotted, the grants are governed by the Discharged Soldier Settlement Scheme Ordinance, 1921—now Chapter 141 of the Revised Edition of the Laws of Kenya.

which is subsidiary to the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915. A small portion of the land available was devoted to free grants divided into areas not exceeding 300 acres each. The major portion of the available land was divided into farms ranging from 300 to 5,000 acres each, the leases of which were sold to allottees at from 3s. to 50s. per acre, according to the class and situation of the land.

Provision 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

majority of cases allottees have taken advantage of this provision. The grants in both cases are for 99 years and are subject to the usual provisions of the Crown 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 Natives. 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 99 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 certain 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. Freehold property may be sub-divided and transferred without consent, 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 Titles Ordinance, 1910, which is an adaptation of the Torrens system of land tenure. Property thus held may be dealt with by the use 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 Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915, and other registration regulations of earlier date. Upon all transactions affecting the transfer of immovable property stamp duty to the extent of approximately 2 per cent. ad valorem is payable.

The year 1927 was comparatively uneventful, an important impeding change in land policy and administration resulted in the alienation in general being held in abeyance; no grants of freehold in important areas were made during the year. No auctions of freehold took place but sales of township plots were held in Kisumu, Machakos, Gilgil, Lumbwa, and Eldoret.

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 during the year amounted to 5,998, as against 5,542 for 1926. An important change in the method of stamping documents came into force in July by the introduction of the Over-Embossing System. It is anticipated that this scheme will be a considerable financial success by the prevention of fraud with regard to the use of revenue stamps a second time. The revenue derived from registration fees, stamp duty and conveyancing fees amounted to £55,709, 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 reconnaissance 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 carrying 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) began the formulation of a Closer Settlement Scheme with a view to increasing the settlement upon the land of local and overseas applicants.

Survey.

During the year 1927 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, Nakuru, Eldoret, and Nyeri.

The activities of the Department were mainly confined to the preparation of schemes for the development of the growing townships of the Colony and to the execution of these schemes on the ground. No trigonometrical or topographical work was done owing to lack of staff and no extensive survey of unalienated Crown land was undertaken.

There were, in addition to the official surveyors of the Department, seven firms of licensed surveyors practising in the Colony, for the control of whose work the Department was responsible. These surveyors were engaged on the subdivision of private estates and in some cases on Government work in connection with the town planning of Mombasa 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. These maps are in general fairly accurate but in many cases they are out of date and require revision, enlargement, and extension.

XL—LABOUR.

In the supply and stability of native 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 adequate, and, although, as must inevitably be the case, there are employers who have not been able to get all the labour that they want, it can be said of the country as a whole that there has been no general shortage during 1927.

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 sweep the weeds away, saving time, money, and labour units as they go, and giving the more intelligent and advanced of the labourers an opportunity of earning improved wages by learning to handle the machinery.

There have been no serious cases of strike or discontent. This is partly due to both the employer 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 due to incapacity or misfortune, and not as a rule to deliberate dishonesty or bad faith. Continuous progress is being made to improve the material conditions under which labourers live and work, especially by the larger employers. On most estates a better scale of rations is issued, permanent housing is not only contemplated but is being erected, anti-malarial and anti-plague measures are maintained, improvement is manifest in conservancy and sanitation and better arrangements are made for dealing with the sick.

Millions and greater aptitude on the labourer's part for performing his work have led in many instances to increased individual output, and as 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 advancing in efficiency as 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

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—

Bills of Exchange—Ordinance 7 represents the English Bills of Exchange Act, 1882, as amended by the Bills of Exchange (Crossed Cheques) Act, 1906, and the Bills of Exchange (Time for Noting) Act, 1917, with such minor adaptations as are necessary to suit local conditions.

Customs Tariff—Ordinance 9 prescribes the provisions which 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 Government 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 section is to avoid the payment of double import duty on goods passing between the territories concerned.

The Ordinance provides that where the tariff of import duties is the same in each territory, goods upon which duty has been collected in the other territory may pass in Kenya 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 required 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 in Kenya. In this case a refund of a part of the import duty paid is allowed to the original importer. This refund is necessarily limited to circumstances in which the amount of duty paid can be accurately ascertained 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's African Rifles Reserve of Officers—Ordinance 12 provides for the establishment of a Reserve of Officers in connection with the King's African Rifles. The object of the Ordinance 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' Widows' and Orphans' Pensions—Ordinance 20 makes provision for granting pensions to widows and children of deceased Asiatic public officers.

Mention may be made of the following ordinances and the Rules 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 Kenya for the defence thereof was passed in the Legislative Council on the 14th May, 1927. Proposals for the inauguration of a Defence Force in Kenya were, after discussion at public meetings held throughout the Colony, first placed before the Legislative Council in August, 1924. 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

KENYA, 1927.

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Commodities	Values.		
	1925.	1924.	1923.
Coffee	723,180	799,220	491,419
Maize	405,276	381,144	248,945
Sisal	579,899	995,767	800,910
Hides	169,823	681,129	87,630
Simam	76,539	177,608	87,630
Wool	62,480	37,776	24,667
Skina (Sheep and Goats)	55,380	54,692	36,919
Maize Meal	38,056	18,614	27,233
Rubber	19,184	25,858	32,924
Groundnuts	9,483	8,568	5,896
Skina (Miscellaneous)	5,928	24,499	21,860
Peas	9,866	—	—
Wattle Extract	23,991	17,901	6,836
Wattle Bark	41,000	11,660	9,026
Cotton	25,815	46,473	13,521
Copra	7,786	8,342	6,482
Potatoes	—	—	—

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access in which 219,175 acres are freehold and 211,175
leasehold. This land is held under the following titles:
(a) Freehold
(b) Leasehold under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1902, for a term of 99 years
(c) Leasehold under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1902, Chapter 140, Revised Laws for Kenya for a term of 99 years
(d) Leasehold under the Leasehold (Kisumu) Statute Ordinance, 1919, which is subject to the terms of the Ordinance, 1916
(e) Leasehold under the Leasehold (Kisumu) Statute Ordinance, 1916
The entire freehold titles issued in the country since the 1st day of January 1907, but practically all these titles are referred to the title for freehold grants for a term not exceeding 99 years under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1902, under which a considerable number of leasehold grants for a term not exceeding 99 years, varying from a minimum of 6 cents to a maximum of 100 cents per acre. The rent is now

Statements

Coffee	...
Maize	...
Sisal	...
Hides	...
Simam	...
Wool	...
Skina (Sheep and Goats)	...
Maize Meal	...
Rubber	...
Groundnuts	...
Skina (Miscellaneous)	...
Peas	...
Wattle Extract	...
Wattle Bark	...
Cotton	...
Copra	...
Potatoes	...

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COLONIAL REPORTS ANNUAL

No. 11475

COLONY AND PROTECTORATE
OF KENYA.

Report for 1927.

(For Reports for 1925 and 1926 see Nos. 1321 (Price 1s.)
and 1352 (Price 1s. 8d.) respectively.)



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REPORT ON THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA FOR THE YEAR 1927

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PREFATORY NOTE

Geography.

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya is traversed centrally from east to west by the Equator and from north to south by Meridian Lane 37° East of Greenwich. It extends from 4° North to 4° South 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 225,100 square miles. The water area includes the larger portion of Lake Rudolf and the eastern waters of the Victoria Nyanza, including the Kavirondo Gulf.

The official time used is the zone time three hours east on Greenwich.

KENYA, 1927.

The physiography of Kenya may be broadly conceived as consisting of—

(1) A low-lying region less than 3,000 feet in height and comprising about three-fifths of the total area 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 tropical, it is poorly watered and mostly covered with thorn scrub.

(2) A plateau raised by volcanic action to a height varying from 3,000 to 9,000 feet and extending in a westerly direction for about 300 miles to the 35th degree 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 plains such as those of the Athi River and the Usin 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 soda, and many extinct volcanoes. It extends in a direction generally north and south, the eastern wall formed by the Lalkipia Escarpment, Aberdare Range, and Rikuyu Escarpment and the western wall by the Mau Escarpment which is known as the Elgeyo Escarpment in the north.

(4) The district near the Victoria Nyanza, the high plateau making a somewhat rapid descent to the shores of the lake where, at an altitude of 3,720 feet above sea-level, a tropical climate is again found. The floor of the Nyanza basin is normally fairly level, but it is intersected by numerous broad and shallow valleys.

From the Mau Escarpment northwards the Nzoia, Yala, Kuja, and Amala Rivers flow into the Victoria Nyanza. Northwards the River Turkwel flows from Mount Elgon and the Kerio from the Elgeyo Escarpment flow into or towards Lake Rudolf. 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 Lamu. From the Aberdare also flows the Athi River which, with its principal tributary, the Teavo, from Kilimanjaro, enters the Ocean as the Sabaki River near Malindi. The Northern Usao Nyiro traverses Lalkipia and flows in an easterly direction north of Mount Kenya to the Larian Swamps. The Southern Usao Nyiro from the Mau Escarpment flows southward along the bed of the Rift Valley into Lake Natron in Tanganyika Territory.

Mount Kenya, after which the Colony is named, is 17,040 feet in height and is capped by perpetual snow and ice. Mount Elgon, also an extinct volcano, is 14,140 feet in height and is slightly below the level of perpetual snow. The Aberdare Range contains Setema (13,000 feet) and Mount Rinkangot (12,316 feet). The Mau Escarpment attains a height of over 10,000 feet.

The slopes of Kenya and Elgon and of the mountain ranges on either side of the Rift Valley are clothed in forests. The less

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settled areas of the Colony abound in game and many of the upper waters of mountain streams have been stocked with trout.

There are no marked seasonal changes such as winter and summer. At high altitudes the diurnal variation of temperature is high, being as much as 30° F. 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 coast the mean shade temperature is 80° F. At Mombasa it is 77° F. In Kisumu, on the Victoria Nyanza, is it 72.5° F. In the Rift Valley and highland areas the mean temperature is normally between 58° F. and 65° F.

The rainfall is generally well distributed. Precipitation varies considerably with the physical configuration of the Colony. The average known annual rainfall, taken over a number of years, ranges from 19 inches at Athi River, on 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 principal 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. Hail is of comparatively rare occurrence and is confined to restricted belts. Frost does not occur below 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) It seems probable that Arabs and Persians traded with the East African Coast from the remotest antiquity. The "Periplus of the Erythraean Sea," compiled towards the end of the first century A. D., gives the first account of Zanzibar and the coast of Azania. In 1831, Ibn Batuta, the Arab explorer, visited Mombasa and found Arabs in undisputed possession of the coast lands. In 1498, Vasco da Gama, with the first Portuguese expedition 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 sailed 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 Mombasa in 1500. In 1505, Francisco Almeyda attacked and destroyed the town and in 1508 Mombasa was formally annexed to Portugal. Twenty years later, as a result of trouble with the inhabitants, the Portuguese under Don Zuna da Cunha 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 burning 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 Xerxes de Cabreira in 1635.

About 1660 the Mazrui, who were the leading Arab clan on the East Coast, entered into an alliance with the Imam of Oman on the Persian Gulf. After a long struggle the Arabs expelled the Portuguese from Mombasa in 1698. Expeditions organized in Lisbon to recapture Mombasa during the following century were unavailing. In 1728, the Portuguese were again expelled by possession, but in November, 1720, they were finally driven from Mombasa, which came once more under the suzerainty of 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 1832, 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. "Barraconia," commanded by Captain Vidal, arrived in Mombasa during the course of a survey expedition to the East African coast. The inhabitants begged Captain Vidal to authorize them to hoist the English flag and to place the town and 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 to hold the place in the meantime."

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Lieutenant Reitz, third Lieutenant of the "Leven", was appointed Commandant and left in charge of the new Protectorate on the 8th February, 1824. He died of fever after a visit to the Pangani 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 city and his departure to quell a rebellion in Muscat, these Baluchis were taken possession of by the Mazrui. In 1839, Seyyid Said was driven from Oman to Zanzibar and with the latter and of the Islands of Pemba, Nyanza

was massacred. Three years later he tried again, this time from the East Coast opposite Zanzibar. With Speke for his companion he reached Lake Tanganyika. On the return journey, at Kazeh, near Tabora, Speke left Burton and, 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 Speke organised another expedition which left Zanzibar in October, 1860. This expedition, led by Speke and Grant, followed the former route to Kazeh and passed round the western side of the Lake. Speke reached the capital of Mtess, King of Uganda, on the 19th February, 1862. On the 31st January, 1863, the lake reached the Nile and discovered its outlet from the Lake. In the same year, Samuel Baker discovered the origin of the Nile

the Colony people will have seen... success. It will prove... Colony as this and for... and I can assure all... no loss of freedom... have already been treated...

Table with multiple columns and rows, containing numerical data and some text. The table is partially obscured by a large dark stain on the right side of the page.

the fact that the Nile rises in flood in the winter... presented a problem which had aroused the interest of geographers in all ages. Attempts to solve this problem by a journey up the Nile Valley had failed. The 19th century witnessed determined attempts to reach the head-waters of the Nile from other directions. Sir Richard Burton, in 1854, endeavoured to reach the interior from Berbera, in Somaliland, but his caravan

from Mombasa in 1858, and in 1862... succeeded in reaching the Lake forty-five miles east of the Ripon 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

CO-533 378

geography. In 1888, Lake Rudolf was discovered by Count Teleki von Szek, whose expedition was the first to traverse Kikuyu country.

(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 Free State promoted a certain amount of trade and gave European nations an indication of the commercial value of Central Africa. In 1885, 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 Zanzibar by the Canning award in 1861. The amount of mainland 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 coast ten sea miles in length from the Rovuma to the Tana River and certain other areas to 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 Kilimanjaro to the point where the first degree of south latitude intersects the eastern shore 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 Tana River and in 1885 Germany declared a protectorate over the independent Sultanate of Witu.

In 1887 Seyyid Barghash, the Sultan of Zanzibar granted a concession to the British East African Association on the mainland between the Umba and Tana Rivers, and on the 3rd September, 1888, this Association was incorporated under Royal Charter as the Imperial British East Africa Company. In April, 1888, Seyyid Khalifa, who had succeeded Seyyid Barghash in March, granted a concession of the district that fronted the German sphere to the German East Africa Company.

The German claim to Witu, subsequently extended to include Lamu also, was not recognized by the Sultan who, in January, 1888, offered Sir William Mackinnon, 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 Treaty 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 controversy over Witu was ruinous to the Imperial British East Africa Company. It diverted a disproportionate amount of the new Company's energies and resources to an unhealthy and comparatively unimportant area. Trouble did not end with the signing of the Anglo-German Treaty. A dispute between the Sultan of Witu and a German timber syndicate led to the massacre of a number of German citizens and a naval brigade under Admiral Sir E. Prémantle was sent against Witu. The Company found itself under an obligation to maintain a strong and expensive garrison in that area and this, in view of the calls on its finances in other more important parts of its territory, it was unable to afford. In 1893, the Company announced its intention of withdrawing from Witu. The supremacy of British interests in Witu had been recognized by Germany as part of the convention by which the British Government waived all rights over Heligoland and Witu could not be altogether abandoned. The Imperial Government therefore assumed the administration of that district and declared a protectorate over it on the 31st July, 1893.

Two other difficulties impeded the early operations of the Company. A native insurrection broke out in German East Africa immediately on the arrival of the German administration. The Germans found it necessary to blockade their coast and the British Government agreed to blockade the British Company's coast also to prevent traffic in contraband across the frontier. On the British Company, therefore, rested the stigma of preventing trade with its own territory.

The second difficulty was caused by the action of certain missionaries who permitted the mission stations to be used as asylums for runaway slaves. Feeling against slavery was strong, but it was manifestly impossible to admit the right of the missionaries to offer sanctuary to runaway slaves without affecting economic conditions on the coast and alienating the sympathy of the Arab slave owners. Agreement was reached with the Arabs and the missionaries by which the Arabs consented to grant freedom of missionaries to all slaves who had already escaped and the missionaries promised that they would not in future give sanctuary to refugees. On the 1st January, 1890, a historic scene took place at Rabai, a mission station founded by Krapf, 10 miles inland from Mombasa. By the payment of £3,600 the Imperial British East Africa Company secured the liberation of 1,442 slaves.

The early activities of the Imperial British East Africa Company were mainly concentrated on the Coast. The districts intervening between the Coast and the Victoria Nyanza, though known to have great potential resources, were regarded as practically valueless under existing economic conditions. It was realized that the exceptional conditions of natural fertility, climate and general accessibility would respond to the application of European capital.

and enterprise but, apart from the Coast, the area next in importance appeared to be Uganda, and the Company was unwilling to extend its operations so far afield 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 to do so.

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 Machakos, proceeded by way of Kikuyu, Naivasha and Sofik, and reached Mumias on the 7th November, 1889. While there he was begged by Mwangi, King of Uganda, to enter Uganda and assist him to regain his throne. 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 he went north to examine the country towards Lake Rudolf. On his return to Mumias 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 Lieutenant 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 German East Africa was forbidden by the German Government and a British Naval Squadron endeavoured to prevent his landing on the coast of the British sphere. Peters succeeded in avoiding the blockade, landed near Lamu, organized his caravan at Witu, 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. He destroyed the Company's stations and pulled down its flag. As he passed he annexed the country in the name of Germany. He had several encounters with the Kikuyu and with the Massi in Laikipia and on entering Uganda he negotiated a treaty with Mwangi. He then returned to the coast, passing down the western side of Victoria Nyanza, only to find that his labours had been in vain. The Anglo-German Treaty of the 1st July, 1890, had assigned Uganda to the British sphere of influence.

Jackson entered Mengo, the Capital of Uganda, on the 15th April, 1890. He signed a treaty with Mwangi under which Uganda

was included in British territory. He then returned to the Coast leaving his companion, Ernest Gedge, as the Company's representative in Uganda.

Meanwhile Captain F. D. Ingham had joined the Company's staff and had founded a chain of posts connecting Mombasa with Machakos. In 1890, he founded a station on the borders of Kikuyu country at Dagoroti. He was then ordered to Uganda and by forced marches succeeded in reaching Mengo on the 18th December, 1890. During the ensuing year he was straining every nerve to reconcile opposing political factions in Uganda. By the end of 1891 the British position in that kingdom seemed at last to be secure. Then came the news that the Imperial British East Africa Company was leaving the cost of administering Uganda excessive and had determined to evacuate the country. This order was cancelled in January, 1892, on a private guarantee being given by Sir William Mackinnon 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. The Government felt unable to do so, but a Government mission under Sir Gerald Portal was eventually sent to report on Uganda and on the advisability of establishing a British Protectorate over it. Instructions were also given for a preliminary survey to be made of a railway from the Coast to Uganda.

Uganda proper was formally placed under the control of the Foreign Office on the 1st April, 1893. The formal proclamation of a protectorate was issued on the 24th June, 1894.

Meanwhile, negotiations had been proceeding between the British Government and the Imperial British East Africa Company for the transfer of the Company's responsibilities in East Africa to the Imperial Government. The Company's withdrawal from Witu in 1890 had already been mentioned. On the 1st July, 1895, a British Protectorate was declared over the Company's territory between the Coast and Naivasha, the territory west of Naivasha having been included in the Uganda Protectorate. The Company received £200,000 for the surrender. The boundaries of the East Africa Protectorate were defined by proclamation on the 31st August, 1896.

In the last days of the Company's administration witnessed a rebellion among the Maasai section of the Coast Arabs, which implied the withdrawal of most of the Coast towns from Vanga to Kilindi.

In February, 1895, a dispute arose as to the succession to the post of Lwalal of Tsungu. The rightful heir according to Mohammedan law was Mbaruk, the son of the late Lwalal's elder brother. On being passed over in favour of his cousin, who had stronger British inclinations, Mbaruk withdrew to Conjojo and threatened rebellion. A Naval brigade was despatched against him

and the Mazrui, all sections of whom had now combined, were defeated. Mjarnk fled to Gazi and established a forest stronghold at Mwele. Mwele was taken but the Mazrui then maintained a guerilla warfare with considerable success. Isolated posts and caravans were harassed and the rebel successes encouraged the revolt to spread. Before the end of 1895 practically the whole of the British East African coast lands were in rebellion. Mombasa 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 East Africa.

(4) Under Article I of the Brussels Act of 1890 the Signatory Powers included among the means for counteracting the slave trade the construction of railways. The construction of the Uganda Railway developed out of this suggestion. Its early construction was prompted by the desire to obtain a cheap and rapid means of communication in Uganda. A preliminary survey had been made in 1892-3. The first 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. Indian labour was used owing to the scarcity of African labour along the route taken by the railway. The headquarters of the railway were transferred from Mombasa to Nairobi in 1899, and the line to Nairobi was opened in August of that year. The "Mail" was launched on the Victoria Nyanza on the 12th December, 1902. The cost 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 Fashoda. The caravan assembled at Eldama Ravine in September and was to be escorted by three companies of Sudanese 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 rufeta of Uganda and Unyoro. The mutiny was quelled in the middle of 1899, 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; its western boundary was the foot of the Kikuyu Escarpment; Jubaland was inhabited by turbulent Somalis; Tanaland, with large potential resources, suffered from lack of population. The fertile coast lands of Seyyidieh 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 was 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 no agents in-country apart from Machakos—where the establishment of an administrative post led to the settlement of a number of Indian traders—until Nairobi was founded as a trading centre in 1898. In three years the population of Nairobi had grown to 8,000. Mission stations were to be found in the Provinces. Slavery did not exist outside the Sultan's dominions, 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 Mau 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 pastoralists. Agreement was reached with the Masai in 1904 that they should be placed in two reserves: one in Laikipia, some 60 miles north of the railway, and the other to the south of Nairobi, towards German East Africa. Nine years later, under a subsequent treaty, the Masai moved from Laikipia 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 Protectorate steadily developed. The European population of the Colony was 5,438 in 1914 and the Indian population 14,131. The value of the export trade had risen from £124,737 in 1902-03 to £442,024 in 1913-14. Industries having sprung up in the form of coffee, fibre, and wool, and a considerable advance having been made in the exports of grain and hides. The Government revenue had grown from £95,284 in 1902-03 to £1,128,798 in 1913-14 and the Government expenditure from £311,469 to £1,115,899. Grants-in-aid from the Imperial Exchequer, which had been necessary in the early days of the administration, were discontinued in 1913.

Highland Bantu Languages—Kamba, Kikuyu, Embu, Chuka, and Meru.
 Lakeland Bantu Languages—Bantu Kavirondo and Kisii.
 Nilotic Languages—Massi, Samburu, Turkana, and Nilotic Kavirondo.
 Nilotic-Hamitic Languages—Nandi, Lumbwa, Kamasia, Elgeyo, Suk, Elgonyi, and Marakwet.

Currency.

The currency originally consisted of the Indian rupee as the standard coin, with smaller local coins and notes of higher denominations, all expressed in terms of the rupee; the British sovereign was also legal tender at Rs.15. The exchange value of the 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. 2d. It was then decided to fix the rate in the East Africa Protectorate, the Uganda Protectorate, and the Tanganyika Territory at 2s. 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 shillings. Some rupee notes were introduced but no rupee coins. Later the shilling was made the standard coin instead of the rupee, and arrangements were made to withdraw the Indian rupee, which was demonetized from July 1921, from circulation. The nickel-bronze coins of 5 and 10 cents of a rupee have been withdrawn from circulation, and new copper-bronze coins (cents of a shilling) have been introduced.

The old Local Board of Currency Commissioners has been abolished, and the currency of the Colony and Protectorate is now in the hands of the East Africa Currency Board in London, represented locally by the Treasurer.

Weights and Measures.

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

I.—GENERAL.

From the 22nd January until the 25th August, 1927, the Government of the Colony and Protectorate was administered by Sir Edward Decham, K.B.E., C.M.G., in the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Edward Grigg, F.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C., who was engaged 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 four sessions and sat on 23 days during the course of the year. The Council was dissolved preparatory to the triennial general election, on the 21st January, 1927. The elections were held during January and February with the following returns:—

Nairobi North, Captain H. F. Ward.
 Nairobi South, Captain H. E. Schwartz.
 Mombasa, G. G. Atkinson.
 Coast, Major R. W. B. Robertson-Eustace, D.S.O.
 Lake, Conway Harvey.
 Rift Valley, Lord Delamere.
 Phoenix North, Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Kirkwood, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Plateau South, T. J. O'Shea.
 Kenya, Capt. E. M. V. Kenaley.
 Uramba, Lieut.-Colonel Lord Francis Scott, D.S.O.
 Kikuyu, Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Durham, D.S.O.
 Indian Electoral Area, A. H. Malik (four vacancies).
 Arab Electoral Area, Hamed Mahamed bin Issa.

The constitution of the Council provided for the election of five Indian Elected Members, and provided further that until such Indian Elected Members had been elected there should be five Nominated Indian Unofficial Members. The return of one Indian Elected Member with four vacancies led to the promulgation of Additional Royal Instructions dated the 28th March, 1927, providing that for a period, not more than one year from the date of those Instructions any vacancies so arising might be filled by the appointment of Nominated Indian Unofficial Members from the Indian community in general. At the close of that period, such nominations were only to be made from among those persons whose names were entered 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 as voters for the election of Indian Elected Members, a small number only of qualified Indian residents had entered their names on the roll. The Indian register published in June, 1926, upon which the elections were held in January, 1927, contained some 360 names only. The object of the Additional Royal Instructions was to afford opportunity to the Indian community to make the register of voters representative of the community during 1927 with a view to an election to fill the vacancies being held early in 1928. The register of voters for the Indian Electoral Area published in 1927 contained 3,700 names. Four Nominated Indian Unofficial Members were appointed in July, 1927, and held their seats until the appointments were terminated on the 31st January, 1928. An election to fill these seats was held on the 3rd March, 1928, but no candidates were nominated.

* An Elected Member of the previous Council.

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

1. To make recommendations as to whether, either by federation or some other form of closer union, more effective co-operation between the different Governments in Central and Eastern 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 Article 10 of the Mandate for Tanganyika Territory, which provides that the Mandate may constitute the Territory into a customs, 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.

3. To make recommendations in regard to possible changes in the powers and composition of the various Legislative Councils of the several territories: (a) as 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 secure 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-native communities) can best be progressively applied in the political as well as the economic sphere.

5. To make recommendations as to what improvements may be required in internal communications between the various territories so as to facilitate the working of federation of closer union.

6. To report, more particularly on the financial aspects of any proposals which they may make under any of the above headings.

The Commission was constituted as follows:

Rt. Hon. Edward Hilton Young, Bart., P.C., G.B.E., D.S.O.,
D.S.C., M.P. (Chairman).
Sir Reginald Mait, K.C.L.E., 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,
Colonel C. W. G. Walker, D.S.O. } Secretaries.

During the month of August delegates from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia attended the third East African Non-official Conference at Nairobi. The principal subject of discussion was its attitude towards the appointment of the Hilton Young Commission.

The main resolutions reached are to be gathered from the following Conference Resolutions:

That this Conference unanimously welcomes the appointment of the Hilton 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 adequate safeguards for the stage of civilisation which has been reached and which will prove acceptable to all peoples of these three Territories.

This Conference is of opinion that federation without agreement would be impracticable.

That this Conference is of opinion that any division of Northern Rhodesia for the purpose of an amalgamation of North-Eastern Rhodesia with Nyasaland would be disastrous to the cause of civilisation in Central and Eastern Africa.

The Conference also expressed its desire for constitutional change in the direction of unofficial majorities in the several Legislative Councils as soon as legal conditions should justify such a course. In the opinion of the Conference such justification exists to-day in Kenya.

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 European settlement.

The Local Government Commission appointed in 1926 under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice Keecham completed its enquiries early in the year. Preliminary steps were taken with a view to carrying out the recommendations of the Commission.

Following upon the delimitation of the Native Reserves in 1920 demarcation was begun during 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 Reserves Boundaries have now been delineated and gazetted the Honourable Council is of opinion that no change should be made in the boundaries so gazetted without prior reference 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 Wharfedale Companies relative to the methods of working of the Mombasa Port. In view

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 Sudan, 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 service.

Sir Sefton Brancker, Director of Civil Aviation, visited Kenya 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 tax to be levied on the European and Indian communities sufficient to cover the cost respectively of European and Indian education services, in the form of a consumption tax on wines and spirits, accompanied by a poll 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 Mbuluzanti at the beginning of 1928. The Nyeri branch line was completed as far as Naro Moru in November and construction was begun of a branch line to Mbale and Soroti 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:—

	1921 Census.	1926 Census.	Increase per cent.
Europeans	9,651	12,529	30
Asiatics (excluding Arabs)	25,880	80,688	18
Arabs	10,102	10,557	4½
	<u>Estimate 1921.</u>	<u>Estimate 1927.</u>	
Africans	2,848,788	2,793,363	2½*
Totals	2,934,421	2,847,682	2½*

* The African population showed a decrease in 1926 owing to the cession of Jubaland to Italy. In calculating the percentage of increase, the estimated African population of Jubaland at the end of 1921 (97,728) has been deducted from the 1921 estimate.

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 Native 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 desire explanation and discussion.

The increasing native demand for education is reflected in the Estimates of the majority of Local Native Councils which have voted during the current year £5,000 for educational purposes.

Funds have also been voted for other purposes among which may be mentioned medical dispensaries, roads and bridges, buildings, water supplies, and

Communications. In the Nyanza Province, notably in Kikuyu, where the Government has been successful in marked degree in the opening of many native-owned shops and in the construction of several roads, the communication with the parts of the Province which have been

The main roads in the Province have been extended and the use to be made of motor transport has become of increasing importance. The commercial significance of the new roads in the Province has been a factor in the progress in the field.

Water supply has attracted attention in Masai and Ukamba. The success has attended the preliminary steps and native appreciation of the steps taken to date is such that the Masai Local Native Council has voted further loans in 1927. This may prove the value of the water supply scheme, as this Province has as yet too early begun to consume water to a degree of confidence.

In Ukamba improvements to the water supply have been effected in the form of dam construction, which has proved successful and has been greeted with enthusiasm by the natives. At Mwingi in the Kikuyu District, for instance, where formerly no water within 15 miles, there is now a large dam over three acres in extent, its parts more than six feet in depth, providing an ample water supply.

Tree planting has proceeded with vigour. In Nyanza 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

area new planted is 1,264 acres, of which 330 were planted during 1927.

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 eighty per cent. of the people are infected with this disease.

The Local Native Councils have shown their appreciation of the assistance rendered to them by voting an aid rate of 1/6 per acre on the amount of the aid rate paid, and in 1927 they have voted an aid rate of 1/6 per acre on the amount of the aid rate paid.

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The following new methods of raising revenue were introduced for operation during the year 1927—

1. Spirits and Wines Consumption Tax, brought into operation from 6th November, 1926.

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2. European Education Tax, 80s., brought into operation from 1st January, 1927.
3. Asiatic Education Tax, 20s., brought into operation from 1st January, 1927.

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

Statement of Loan Position of Colony at 31st December, 1927.

(a) Public Debt.—During the year the Funded Public Debt of the Colony had increased from £9,500,000 to £10,000,000 by the floating of a loan of £5,000,000 which contained provision for the repayment of the £9,500,000 loan raised under Ordinance No. 20 of 1924.

The position at the end of the year was, therefore, that the Funded Public Debt consisted of two loans, viz.:—
£9,500,000—6 per cent. Loan of 1924.
£5,000,000—5 per cent. Loan of 1927.

The Kenya Government 6 per cent. Loan of 1924 was issued in London in November, 1924, and the Kenya Government 5 per cent. Loan of 1927 was issued in London in November, 1927, at 95 per cent. of the nominal value. The Kenya Government 6 per cent. Loan of 1924 was repaid in full in 1927.

The provisions of this loan were used for the construction of the Kenya Government 6 per cent. Loan of 1924, and for the construction of the Kenya Government 5 per cent. Loan of 1927.

The actual amount raised at the 31st of December, 1927, was £10,000,000, and for further Railway and Port Development.

(b) Sinking Funds.—In the case of the 1924 and 1927 Loans the legislation provides that Sinking Fund contributions shall commence after the expiration of three years from the date of the first issue of the loan. It is stated in the provisions that the annual contribution will be not less than one pound per cent.

Contributions to the Sinking Fund established in connection with the 1921 loan are at present at the rate of 2 3/4 per cent. per annum.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya on 31st December, 1927.

Liabilities.	£ s. d.		Assets.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Deposits ...	738,280	10 85	Investments...	109,968 0 40
Advances to Colony	3,209,503	7 72	Advances pending raising of Loans...	3,789,948 6 57
Drafts and Remittances	7,178	6 50	Advances	94,892 6 32
Surplus of Assets over Liabilities ...	698,260	3 71	Unallocated Stores...	83,407 14 85
			Loans to Local Bodies	4,790 19 18
			Cash ...	563,241 1 68
	£4,648,228	8 79		£4,648,228 8 78

III.—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 rain at important times. Of the main crops, the yield of coffee, which showed every promise of being above the average per acre, revealed a substantial 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 harvested from the 1926 plantings were slightly above average despite the too heavy rainfall experienced in most districts. The 1927 crop on the other hand is expected to be below average, the rainfall being too light and the incidence of stalk-borer, particularly in the Nakuru District, having caused some loss.

Wheat planted in 1927 was up to average over the country as a whole.

Owing to the drought which was felt generally over the whole country Native Reserves produced little surplus.

There was a strong movement directed towards the cheapening of fuel oils for agricultural purposes, and legislation was introduced early in 1926 to provide for a rebate in respect of paraffin, used for agricultural purposes.

A Conference of Stock Owners was held in February at which the opinion was expressed that early steps must be taken to strengthen the measures previously in operation as a protection against stock diseases. Recommendations made by the Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the Estimates 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 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 in July and August.

The total value of agricultural exports, the produce of Kenya in 1927 was £3,731,794, an increase of £482,978, as compared with the previous year. The tonnage was 138,712 tons in 1927 against 85,444 tons in 1926.

Main Crops

On 31st July, 1927, an agricultural census showed the total area under crops in European areas to be 436,036 acres, and the total area under cultivation to be 512,544 acres. For comparative purposes figures for the previous year are given and the percentages of increase and decrease are shown.

Crop.	1927 Acres.	1926 Acres.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
Maize ...	192,692	193,187	—	0.3
Wheat ...	63,085	43,765	44.1	—
Barley ...	5,089	2,544	54.8	—
Coffee ...	74,662	58,260	28.3	—
Sisal ...	71,211	60,127	18.2	—
Tea ...	3,155	1,889	66.0	—
Coconuts ...	6,115	6,768	—	10.4
Sugar Cane ...	6,811	6,747	—	0.9
Miscellaneous ...	17,194	14,522	—	16.3
Total acreage of crops grown	442,770	401,370	9.5	—
Less Catch Crops ...	4,786	8,427	—	43.1
Net area under crops ...	438,084	392,943	9.2	—

Maize.—The census figures reveal a decrease of 595 acres in the area planted as compared with the average in 1926.

The average yield of maize over the whole country was 7.89 bags per acre.

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

Year.	Acreage Harvested.	Actual Production.	Bags per Acre.
1922-1923 ...	74,747	514,877	6.89
1923-1924 ...	109,888	838,640	7.63
1924-1925 ...	139,647	1,091,001	7.81
1925-1926 ...	155,761	1,221,014	7.84
1926-1927 ...	177,937	1,314,648	7.40

Wheat.—The area planted as at 31st July, 1927, was 63,085 acres, a very significant increase as compared with the previous year. The average harvested in each year and the production during the past five years are as follows.

Year.	Acreage Harvested.	Actual Production.
1922-23	15,156	35,793
1923-24	19,890	55,020
1924-25	23,026	61,067
1925-26	30,627	80,069
1926-27	46,601	120,560

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 advances. In 1927, 4,093 acres of barley were planted as against 3,644 acres in 1926.

Coffee. The season has been droughty but the quantity of coffee exported was 70,000 cwt. more than in 1926. The export value shows a corresponding increase from £747,453 in 1926 to £1,140,549 in 1927. The total area 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 cwt. and 209,843 cwt. were exported equivalent in value to 42 per cent. of the Colony's total agricultural exports. There are 749 coffee planters in the Colony.

Sisal. The output of sisal was much increased but, owing to the fall in prices, the value of fibre exported in 1927 was only £468,974 as against £579,499 in 1926. The total area planted as at 31st July, 1927, was 71,213 acres, 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.

Cocanuts. There was a decrease in the export of Coconuts from 22,086 cwt., valued at £25,765 in 1926 to 21,725 cwt., valued at £14,079 in 1927. The time is not far distant when most, if not all, the Colony's productions will be absorbed locally.

Sugar Cane. Only a small increase is recorded in the areas planted under cane, which is now 6,817 acres. The production of sugar is, however, increasing and export of 26,320 cwt. took place during the year. Considerable success has attended the working of sugar estates and mills during the past few years.

Native 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 Schools 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 Reserve, 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 Native Agricultural Schools the average number under training was 43 at the Scott Laboratories, Kisumu, and at Bukura, 45. No pupils completed the course at the Scott Laboratories owing to the course having been lengthened from two to three years. Nine boys finished the training at Bukura and are to be engaged as instructors, and four of the most promising have been left on for a further year's more advanced course.

Cotton. The 1926-1927 crop, owing chiefly to adverse weather conditions, was late and small. About 1,045,000 lb. of seed cotton was purchased in Kavirondo as compared with 2,434,000 lb. in the previous season.

The low prices paid for cotton in the previous year did not encourage further planting but as a result of special efforts made by the Agricultural Department and the Administration, some 29,000 acres were planted by the end of July. Weather conditions were adverse, however, in the cotton area, with the result that in spite of the larger acreage the crop is not expected to be much greater than that of the previous year.

Simsim. Good crops of Simsim have been secured on the coast and as a long rain crop in Nyanza. 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 20s. to 30s. per 100 lb. 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 during the year amounted to 66,580 cwt.

Groundnuts. Although a suitable crop in many areas, the cultivation of groundnuts does not appeal to the natives. Good yields have been obtained at many of the demonstration shambles in the country and issues of seed were made in Central Kavirondo and the coast. Harvesting and shelling is often carelessly done and the resulting seed is poor. There were 24,000 cwt. valued at £22,564 exported during the year.

Wheat. With the further assurance, provided by the successful growth of Kenya Governor by Europeans, that the crop is not likely to succumb to rust attacks, the growth of wheat has been encouraged in suitable areas, more particularly in the Kikuyu Province. Signs are not wanting that as the crop becomes better known it may replace to a considerable extent maize and mungo in the short rain season in certain districts. Such 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 estimated value of agricultural exports of native origin for the last five years is as follows:—

	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	£	£	£	£	£
Animals	10,000	20,000	16,000	11,000	12,000
Copra and Coconuts	10,280	35,900	28,000	20,600	12,000
Cotton ... ..	...	11,860	41,000	82,750	16,080
Groundnuts	24,000	26,000	19,000	31,000	22,500
Maise	120,000	130,000	100,000	70,000	75,000
Millet	4,000	500	865	2,750	8,350
Pulse	12,000	15,000	16,500	20,400	19,900
Simsim	22,000	84,000	65,500	76,500	47,550
Hide	60,000	121,000	210,000	140,900	150,000
Skins	5,000	80,000	20,000	10,000	40,000
Oil-Simsim	2,400	2,200	...	...	...
Potatoes	3,000	4,000	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	1,000	1,000	...	...	...
Total	£271,580	£480,700	£425,565	£352,700	£387,200

This statement does not, however, show the total agricultural output from the following illustrations:—
54,000 bags of native maize
214,500 bags of native maize ungraded.

From certain stations a large quantity of native origin, no fewer than 100,000 bags of native maize were sent out either to the native market or to the coast where there is a large demand for it. The export figure is comparable with the total groundnuts and copra. A large quantity of these commodities

... the desire for more and better development and led to the opening of many new roads and four mills. In Nyazza Province the construction of motor roads has resulted in motor communication with the Province being possible.

Motor tracks for the North-West Frontier Province have been in various directions, thus ensuring use to be made of the roads. This is of importance in view of the difficulty of maintaining the roads in the tropics. The Government has received special attention in the matter of roads. In the Province of Nyazza, the Government has succeeded in increasing the production of milk. The appreciation of the value of milk is calculated in the following table:—

Live stock raised by Europeans over a five year period

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1927
Cattle Total	130,130	211,250	170,200	174,435	215,650
(a) Breeding Stock	104,081	140,328	110,547	105,556	107,494
(b) Oxen	85,509	100,520	106,412	107,837	108,215
Horses	1,464	1,612	1,846	1,844	2,137
Mules	1,093	985	982	781	719
Donkeys	2,260	1,213	1,335	931	1,046
Sheep (wool-bearing)	112,846	138,016	140,725	162,848	209,229
Sheep (native)	35,014	52,132	38,071	45,057	52,372
Goats	6,258	4,618	5,372	4,454	3,037
Pigs	12,120	10,628	8,654	9,126	12,964
Poultry	39,686	38,910	81,120	32,728	43,288

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 drainage on a large scale such as is contemplated under legislation will provide a measure of protection and a stimulus to the industry.

There has been a large increase in the number of breeding sheep amounting to 28.52 per cent. The value of sheep imported in 1926 was £62,460 and in 1927 was £69,500.

The business of pig breeding is

Poultry.—This business is dependent on the weather and is subject to fluctuations. In 1927 the number of poultry flocks

... the following table:—

Year	Milk	Cattle
1921-1922
1922-1923
1923-1924
1924-1925
1925-1926
1926-1927

... will be noted that the success has attended fresh milk sold in the Masai District is calculated in the following table:—

Year	Milk	Cattle
1921-1922
1922-1923
1923-1924
1924-1925
1925-1926
1926-1927

The two most noteworthy features in connection with the production during the past year were the increase in the quantity of wheat which was of sufficient quantity to satisfy the demand, and which under normal conditions is likely to become an export 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.

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Future Prospects.—Coffee and sisal are expected to show a considerable annual increase in export during the next few years, apart from the results of increased planting, owing to the large area of plantings of recent years coming into bearing.

The rapid rate of increase in the quantity of maize 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 under maize is not expected to increase at the same rate as in the past few years, it is still to be brought under cultivation are large, and a greater yield may be expected to show a gradual increase.

Competition in the world markets as an export trade develops, will necessitate further attention being paid to the yield of wheat, and to more suitable methods of cultivation. The selection of more suitable wheat varieties by the Plant Breeding staff, will be a probable increase in yield under this crop, will result in a further 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, notably in the case of the output of such crops as sisal, which are being crushed locally, and in the case of the tanning of animal skins. The manufacture of soap is another industry in which the local use of capital are varied, the small farmer is likely to undertake mixed farming in many areas, and the investment in a more or less extensive scale, which larger concerns are undertaking.

As a result of the above, the quantity and value of agricultural exports during the last year are all listed as an Appendix to this Report.

Forestry

Steady progress has been made in cultivation, and the forest area has increased during the year.

Timber sales increased from 1,312,500 cubic feet in 1926 to 1,545,409 cubic feet in 1927.

Firewood sales increased from 2,207,403 cubic feet in 1926 to 8,108,890 in 1927; this latter figure is more than double that sold in the year 1925.

The Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours used 6,250,000 cubic feet of fuel from Forest Reserves and of a total of 13,250,000 cubic feet used by them during the year.

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

The amount of trees raised in Forest Department Nurseries was increased from 4,330,000 to 5,650,000 and of these 549,672 were sold, an increase of 75,428 over the previous year.

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

The year was a difficult one for planting operations and of a total area planted of 3,255 acres only 2,050 were sufficiently established to be counted as plantations at the end of the year.

The plantations established by the Department during the year consisted of 1,150 acres of timber species, 1,407 acres of fuel and 402 acres of mangroves.

The produce from these plantations will fully cover the amount of produce exploited during the year.

The total area of the Forest Reserves at the end of the year was 2,552,245 acres which, as the result of investment carried out during the year 1927 and previous years, is expected to follow a similar course.

Merchandiseable timber area	748,050
Fuel and unmerchandiseable timber area	778,677
Bamboo	363,450
Moorland, rock, grass and sown	677,070

Enumeration surveys on small areas were proceeded with, these areas being enumerated during the year. From the Forests as present collected the following quantities of timber were made:

Conifers, merchandiseable	600
Broad-leaved, merchandiseable	500
Broad-leaved, unmerchandiseable	1,450
Total	2,550

	1926	1927	Average per year for 1925-1927
Cedar	17,426	6,548	11,987
Other Fir	46,993	10,119	28,556
Mangrove	678,416	10,134	344,275
Mangrove	61,409	10,134	35,771
Guano	16,000	10,134	13,067

It will be noticed that there was a considerable drop in the sale of pencil cedar, which was due chiefly to local difficulties. This trade is being fostered and steps will be taken to increase it as soon as enumerations are working properly.

Two officers were appointed for working plantations. It is proposed that they should pay particular attention to the cultivation of forests with a view to encouraging the use of local African Pencil Cedar for the manufacture of pianos.

The quantity of timber imported decreased. Taking one-third of the imports for Kenya and Uganda as destined for Kenya, 181,718 cubic feet valued at £37,144 were imported, compared with 282,981 cubic feet valued at £50,920 in 1926.

The total cash revenue collected by the Forest Department was £42,101, an increase of £5,169 over the figure for 1926, and the total expenditure was £32,751, an increase of £2,896 on 1926 expenditure.

Fisheries

It is known that 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 Africans and Indians, and in several of the Lake shore locations the natives depend very 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 eaten fresh, but dried, and large quantities are carried up by those dwelling on the Lake shore to markets in the hinterland and exchanged there for grain.

More modern methods of fishing by means of imported nets are employed by Indians at various fishing stations in the Kavirondo Gulf.

There are three Indian fishing villages in the Gulf, at Some, Asembo, and Nanga. The last is only three miles south of Kisumu and is the only one near enough to supply fish for the Nairobi market.

All persons fishing for sale or barter are required to register yearly. The fee is 300a 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. Michael Graham, of the Home 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. P. B. Worthington.

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