



For convenience of reference I attach a summary of some of the main points dealt with in the Report. One of the features of this Report is the references to the inadequacy of the medical and educational facilities ; but it is now somewhat out of date as since the end of 1924 steps have been taken to improve ~~the~~ <sup>these</sup> matters, and additional provision has been made in the Estimates for 1926. Steps have also been taken to improve the <sup>Forest</sup> Veterinary Service, and in the despatch on the Estimates for 1926, the Secretary of State drew attention to the absence of any further provision for native agriculture.

It is <sup>his</sup> Report which got Mr. Maxwell into considerable hot water locally. The main points for criticism will be found in press cuttings 1238 in 57163/25 and 247 in 3072/26 - both flagged. They were: (a) Mr. Maxwell's failure to attend the Convention of Associations, which formed the subject of questions in the House of Commons in 246/26 and previous papers. The Resolution of the Convention stated that Mr. Maxwell had shown his contempt of the efforts of the Convention to solve the difficulty arising out of different interpretations of existing Native Ordinances, and of the policy of the Government as regards their advice to natives to do their duty. (b) The suggestion in page 5 of the Report that as the main portion of the Bakoria Tribe is situated in Tanganyika Territory, it is a matter for consideration whether the whole Tribe should not be included under that Administration. This has been stated in the Kenya Observer to be a gratuitous repartition

No 247 in  
307/26

in 57163/25

repartition of Africa, a negation of self-determination, and direct opposition to the demonstrated choice of a people in a matter in which they are entirely free agents.

(c) In dealing with the Lumbwa Tribe on page 6 of his Report Mr. Maxwell stated that the Lumbwa viewed with suspicion and alarm the incursion of European settlement and evince considerable agitation as to what may happen to their land, for the highland area which they occupy is much coveted by farmers. The use of the word "coveted" has given terrible offence. This question was dealt with by Mr. Maxwell in a memorandum in 21287/25, on which paper Mr. Ormsby Gore said that in the Lumbwa case as well as the Nandi it is clear that without a word to the Colonial Office Sir E. Northey nibbled portions off a native reserve which were not actually occupied by natives. It will be seen from 48012/25 that as agreement has been reached in the case of this reserve, the Acting Governor did not think it necessary to go into past history, but in view of the possibility of questions in Parliament the Governor was asked in a despatch (48012/25) for further information. No reply has yet been received. On the above the demand was made that Mr. Maxwell should be removed, and Lord Delamere suggested that what was wanted was a British naval man who would say what he meant and leave no doubt in the natives' minds.

The only representations made to the Secretary of State have been the House of Commons questions protesting against the criticisms of Mr. Maxwell, and it does not seem necessary to stir the matter up again.

Acknowledge receipt and say that the Secretary of State does not think it necessary to make any

comments

at the Report

comments in view of the late date at which the 518 Report has been received, and express the hope that it will be possible to expedite the issue of the Report for 1925.

As regards distribution, a copy of the Report should go to the Ministry of Labour for the International Labour Office at Geneva, and a copy should be placed in the Library of the House of Commons.

10/5/26

The fears that has been made over this very laconic report is quite absurd - about from the fact that, as it was accepted by the Govt, the personal attack on Mr Maxwell was out of place.

The Commission attached him for speaking his mind: Lord Delamere because Mr Maxwell has been unable to administer with precision a policy which has never been defined.

Sir B. Giff has the matter of a general administration in hand, and it is not necessary to go further than the African papers.

10/5/26

C.S. 115/26

Secretary of State.

You would I think like to see this Report which is an interesting one. As Mr. Bottomley says the Report seems very harmless. The only point that I have to make is that it is, like so many of these Reports, on the long side and includes a great deal of detail which might well be omitted. When I was endeavouring to cut down expenditure in Trinidad and Jamaica I succeeded in getting many of these Annual Reports down to half their previous size without in my opinion in any way detracting from their value. However this is a matter for the Governor and I think we might proceed as suggested by Mr. Allen.

P.A.L.

14.5.26.

agree

10/5/26

17

Letter

? can will arrange for copy to be placed in the Library & the Staff - see A's previous base

WORK

21/5/26

Mr. [unclear]

has been done

Mr. [unclear]

21/5/26

See [unclear]

27/5/26

10

Mr. Secretary  
of State.

You will, I think, like to see this Report which is an interesting one. As Mr. Bottomley's Report seems very harmless. The only objection that I have to make is, that it is, like so many of these Reports, on the long side and includes a good deal of detail which might well be omitted. When I was chiefly urged to cut down expenditure in Trinidad and Jamaica I succeeded in getting many of these Annual Reports down to half their previous size without in my opinion in any way detracting from their value. However this is a matter for the Governor and I think we might proceed as suggested by Mr. Allen.

P. A. G.

14.5.26.

agree

20/5/26

21/5

Librio

? in all average for cost to

be placed in the Library to the Staff

- see A. a previous page

STAFF

2/5/26

in order

has been done

MS Librarian

21/5/26

Secy. M.A.

27/5/26

ka

5  
Downing Street.

2 ~~Jan~~ ~~1925~~, 1925.

5/11  
Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 346 of the 31st of March forwarding copies of the Native Affairs Department Report for the year 1924.

2. I do not consider it necessary to offer any comment on the Report in view of the late date at which it has been received; but I trust that it will be possible to expedite the issue of the Report for the year 1925.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

GVERNOR,

LIEUTENANT COLONEL,

SIR E. V. M. GRIGG, K.S.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.,

etc.,

etc.,

etc.



2. I do not consider it necessary  
offer any  
to comment on the Report

<sup>in</sup>  
~~the~~ view of the late ~~report~~ date

at which ~~report~~ <sup>it has been</sup>

received; <sup>but</sup> I trust that

it will be possible to

expedite the issue of the

~~corresponding~~ Report for

the year 1925.

I have etc..

2. I do not consider it necessary  
offer any  
to / comment on the report

<sup>in</sup> ~~the~~ view of the late ~~report~~ date

at which ~~report~~ <sup>it has been</sup>

received; <sup>but</sup> I trust that

it will be possible to

expedite the issue of the

~~corresponding~~ Report for

the year 1925.

I have etc.

521

I.3937/26

Downing Street.

2 June May, 1926.

Sir,

With reference to previous semi-official correspondence marked (I.L.161/1924) I am directed by Mr. Secretary Amery to enclose, for transmission to the International Labour Office, the accompanying copy of the Kenya Native Affairs Department Report for the year 1924. Copies of future reports will be sent as received.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

(Signed) W. C. POTTER

21/5  
Allen 27/5  
22/5/26  
Hanning  
chey  
huokburgh  
Friedle  
Kicis  
Wiston  
Gore  
London  
small  
official  
1925

500  
X3937

Sud.

26 Kya

fs

2c

May, 1926

C. D.  
R 22 MAY  
025

Sir, With ref to Bureau 5-0  
Confidence marked

(2. 16/1926) I am etc. to

enclose, for transmission

to the International

Labour Office, the acc.

copy of the Kenya Native

affairs Dept. Report for

the year 1924. Copy of  
James

FT.  
of Labour.

future reports will be sent as  
recd.

Sampy

(Signed) W. C. BOTTOMLEY.

Page 2. Political and General.

On the whole 1924 was politically peaceful and materially a prosperous year for the native tribes.

Page 4. Kikuyu.

The economic development has been chiefly emphasised by increase in agriculture and growth of native owned shops, but the whole tribe is in a state of intense anxiety about security of land tenure.

Pages 4 and 5. Embu.

Steady progress in increasing agricultural products and strengthening discipline. No Government school.

Page 5. Meru.

Tribe remains fettered by witch-craft but work of headmen and retainers shows improvement. Still no Government school or medical officer.

Pages 5 & 6. Mandi.

Matter of stock thefts being enquired into by Select Committee. Number going out to work increasing yearly. Witch-doctors and rain-makers have been segregated. No Government school or Medical Officer in 1924. School to be opened in 1925.

Page 6. Lumbwa.

Tribe views with suspicion and alarm the incursion of European settlement and are considerably agitated about their land, the highland area, which is much coveted by farmers. Successful start made in beginning of ghee industry. No Government school, but one being opened at Kericho in 1925.

Page 7. Akevo.

In view of poor nature of country endeavour is being made to induce tribe to become wage earners.

Page 8. Pokwoi.

Ghee production has been introduced. No

Government school or Medical Officer. Health of  
tribe very bad. Death rate, especially among  
children, very high.

Page 7. Sikkim.

Many of the Sikkim natives occurred in January  
1934; for the first time the Sikkims have been going out  
to work on farms in any numbers. No medical or  
educational facilities.

Page 10. Kishu.

The people are going out to work in increasing  
numbers.

Page 10. Uasin Gishu Masai.

Conduct excellent and unlike those of the  
Southern Masai Reserve come out willingly as paid  
labour for Public Works Department roads.

Page 11. Uasin Gishu.

It is proposed to cultivate the tanning industry  
among this tribe.

Pages 13 & 14. Masai.

The latter half of the year the whole province  
is quiet and content, and on the whole the Masai  
seem to be settling down to the changed conditions  
of life resulting from the abolition of the warrior  
system and accepting them without resentment. Trade  
has greatly improved through confining it to  
respectable persons and to authorized trading centres.

Page 13. Akamba.

The young men show no inclination to undertake  
manual labour but will offer for more highly paid  
forms of employment especially in uniform. Pay  
taxation cheerfully but view with aversion and sus-  
picion any proposals for their social progress or for  
the economic development of their assets in land or  
livestock.

Page 15. Taita.

Willingly enter into employment as manual  
labourers and command good wages but will only go  
to certain areas.

Pages 17 & 18. Arabs.

The Arab aristocracy continues to defeat the  
best efforts of administrative officers to effect any  
amelioration in their conditions, it being impossible  
to arouse any spirit of energy or enterprise.

Page 18. General.

Much has been done towards alleviating the  
grievance mentioned in the 1933 Report. There is  
still considerable anxiety among the natives as to  
the security of lands, but further alienations have  
been stopped pending further examination of the whole  
question and rents of lands in the Reserve are being  
paid into Native funds since 1st January 1934. The  
reduction of the native direct tax combined with the  
rise in wages has altered the position since, whereas  
in 1931 the tax of one hut and poll was equivalent  
to 2 1/2 months wages for an ordinary labourer (tax 16/-  
wages 8/-) this proportion was considerably altered  
in 1934 when the position was, tax 12/- railway wages  
14/- to 16/- or farm wages 10/- to 12/-. The agi-  
tation against native registration has died down and  
the whole position has changed for the better and  
a happier spirit is clearly reflected in the more  
cheerful demeanour of natives and their universally  
friendly attitude towards Government.

Page 14. Native Councils.

Councils have been established in various  
areas and the measure of local self-government is  
appreciated by the more enlightened native communities.

Page 21. Native Tribunals.

The time would seem to have come for es-  
tablishing

establishing among the more enlightened tribes native courts with wider authority and power.

Page 22. Trade.

The year was a good one and business has been flourishing in the more important areas and the C.M.C. says it is particularly gratifying to be able to record that trade has greatly improved in the coast provinces.

Page 23. Education.

The existing demand is so far in excess of the supply of teachers and finances that the provision of compulsory education will probably remain long in abeyance, unless it is decided to apply it experimentally to some such area as Mombasa Island, where the natives are far above the general average of intelligence, but are lazy and degenerate and refuse to leave the delights of towns to work as teachers in the country.

Pages 23 & 24. Forestry.

The position in regard to forests in Native Reserves is not satisfactory, increased administrative staff is required also special forest officers definitely co-operating with the administrative officers in native areas.

Page 24. Medical.

Comment on the inadequacy of the financial provision for medical services to natives is superfluous but the work that is done by the Medical Department in the circumstances commands the greatest admiration.

Pages 25 & 26. Agriculture.

Good progress has been made in improving native methods and efforts of administrative officers together with those of the agricultural supervisors are stated to have been crowned with an encouraging

/degree

degree of success.

Pages 26 & 27. Animal Husbandry.

No provision exists for systematically teaching the natives even the elements of scientific animal husbandry and the over-stocking in many areas is becoming serious. To deal with this are required (a) special markets for surplus cattle, (b) quarantine outlet for every reserve (c) legislation to restrict numbers, and, (d) staff of instructors.

Page 27. Veterinary.

All native reserves are in quarantine during 1924 and have been for some years.

Page 28. Crime.

Small increase indicated but it may be more apparent than real and due to increased police vigilance.

Page 28; Prisons.

The provisions in most districts is shockingly inadequate and the Government is stated to have incurred a grave responsibility in compelling natives to live under the conditions existing in Nairobi and elsewhere. It is however pointed out in a foot note that the detention camp Ordinance will considerably reduce the number of prisoners and that the erection of a central prison is among the schemes included in the new building programme.

Page 31. Taxation.

It is strongly felt both by natives and administrative officers and others that the present expenditure on direct services to natives does not represent adequate return for the taxation they pay and reference is made to the complete absence in hundreds of native locations of any medical or educational facilities.



X. 3937

526

KENYA

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
29 APR 1925  
NAIROBI,

KENYA

No. 346

31<sup>st</sup> March 1926.

Sir,

As directed in your telegram of the 10th of March, I have the honour to transmit six copies of the Annual Report of the Chief Native Commissioner for the year 1924.

2. The report, which reflects great care in its preparation, presents in general a satisfactory picture of progress despite restrictions on expenditure resulting from financial exigencies. Reference has been made in the despatches covering the 1926 Estimates and the Colonial Loan proposals to the provision for extended services in the Native Reserves, and it is to be hoped that the developments proposed will lead to the continued amelioration of conditions and the uplift of the native population to higher ideals of work and responsibilities.

3. The various activities so adumbrated are dealt with in the communications marginally noted.

4. The Administrative Staff deserve full credit for their loyal service in adverse conditions. The establishment is being reinforced during the current year, and I am prepared to consider the possibility of such further increases in strength as circumstances and the financial position may justify. I desire, however,

/to

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

Despatch  
29.12.25  
16.12.25  
29.12.25  
17.12.25  
24.1.26

1/16 (W.S.)  
1/16 (Foynt)  
1/16 (Adwin)  
1/16 (Adwin)  
1/16 (Adwin)

to emphasize the need for improved terms of service such as those put forward in the revised salaries scheme if recruitment of the proper type of Administrative officer is to be maintained.

5. Steps have been taken to ensure that copies of all Government publications printed locally are forwarded to you on issue in the future.

6. In conclusion I would express sincere regret for the oversight which has caused the delay in the transmission of this report, and am making arrangements to render such delays impossible in the future.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

*Edward Gigg*

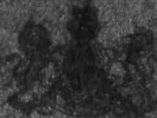
G O V E R N O R

523

COLONY AND PROTECTORATE  
OF KENYA

---

NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.



ANNUAL REPORT  
1924

PRINTED  
BY  
THE EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP CO.  
NAIROBI

COLONY AND PROTECTORATE  
OF KENYA.

---

NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.



ANNUAL REPORT  
1924



PRINTED  
BY  
THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA  
Nairobi

## INDEX

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. Staff	1—2
II. Political and General	2—20
III. Native Councils	20—21
IV. Native Tribunals	21
V. Trade	21—22
VI. Education	22—23
VII. Forestry	23—24
VIII. Medical	24—25
IX. Agriculture	25
Animal Husbandry	26
X. Veterinary	27—28
XI. Police	28
XII. Courts	29
XIII. Prisons	29
XIV. Habari	29—30
XV. Natives Trust Fund	30—31
XVI. Taxation	31
Conclusion	31
Memorandum by Mr. Ainsworth—Forests in Native Reserves—Appendix A	32—34
Native Areas—Convictions in Criminal Cases—Appendix B	35
Natives Trust Fund—Appendix C	36
Population and Taxation Compared, 1923-1924—Appendix D	37—38
Taxation—Appendices E, F, G, H, I	39—42
Report of Labour Section	43—57
Report on Kabete Reformatory	58—61

## INDEX

CHAPTER	PAGE.
I. Staff	1—2
II. Political and General	2—20
III. Native Councils	20—21
IV. Native Tribunals	21
V. Trade	21—22
VI. Education	22—23
VII. Forestry	23—24
VIII. Medical	24—25
IX. Agriculture	25
Animal Husbandry	26
Veterinary	27—28
X. Police	28
XI. Courts	29
XII. Prisons	29
XIII. Habit	29—30
XIV. Natives Trust Fund	30—31
XV. Taxation	31
Conclusion	31
Memorandum by Mr. Ainsworth—Forests in Native Reserves—Appendix A	32—34
Native Areas—Convictions in Criminal Cases—Appendix B	35
Natives Trust Fund—Appendix C	36
Population and Taxation Compared, 1923-1924—Appendix D	37—38
Taxation—Appendices E, F, G, H, I	39—42
Report of Labour Section	43—57
Report on Native Reformatory	58—63

## CHAPTER I.

## STAFF.

## HEADQUARTERS ADMINISTRATION.

1. Mr. G. V. Maxwell, Chief Native Commissioner, was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

2. Lieut.-Colonel O. Watkins, C.B.E., D.S.O., Deputy Chief Native Commissioner, was seconded for special duty as Commissioner for Native Industries as from the 12th of March.

3. Mr. J. A. G. Elliot was seconded for secretarial duties in the Department on the 26th January to the 22nd April, when he was relieved by Mr. G. H. Osborne. The latter was posted as Senior Commissioner to Kerio Province in July, and his duties in the Native Affairs Department were taken over by Mr. A. de V. Wade.

4. Mr. C. J. J. T. Burton was Junior Secretary until the 28th January, when he was succeeded by Mr. M. R. R. Vidal. Capt. L. H. J. Hillier relieved Mr. Vidal on the 30th June, when the latter was placed in charge of the District of Meru.

## LABOUR SECTION.

5. Mr. S. F. Deck, Principal Inspector of Labour, and Mr. W. P. Shields (Labour Inspector) were on duty throughout the year.

6. Mr. W. F. Palethorpe was Railway Magistrate on Construction Works until he proceeded on leave in December. He was relieved until the end of the year by Major B. W. Bond, M.C.

7. The subordinate Labour Inspectors' posts remained unfilled during the year.

## REGISTRATION SECTION.

8. Major H. W. Gray, O.B.E., Chief Registrar of Natives, proceeded on leave on 19th March and was absent from the Colony during the remainder of the year.

9. Mr. A. E. Imbert, Assistant Registrar of Natives, acted as Chief Registrar, during Major Gray's absence.

10. Mr. G. H. Booth and Mr. G. Wedderburn, European Clerks, were on duty throughout the year.

## CENTRAL FINGER PRINT BUREAU.

11. Mr. W. W. C. Burgess, Officer-in-Charge, was on duty throughout the year.

12. Mr. S. F. Taylor, Assistant Finger Print Officer, proceeded on leave on 3rd October.

## ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF IN THE PROVINCES.

13. The authorised Administrative Staff has not been increased since the desperate reductions were made in 1922. With the progress that is being made in bringing backward people under civilising influences, and specially in the economic development of the agricultural native reserves, there is work which would usefully and productively employ an Administrative Staff far larger than that which was provided in 1921. Much that could and should be done for the material

## CHAPTER I.

## STAFF.

## HEADQUARTERS ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. G. V. Maxwell, Chief Native Commissioner, was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

2. Lieut.-Colonel O. Watkins, C.B.E., D.S.O., Deputy Chief Native Commissioner, was seconded for special duty as Commissioner for Native Industries as from the 12th of March.

3. Mr. J. A. G. Elliot was seconded for secretarial duties in the Department on the 26th January to the 22nd April, when he was relieved by Mr. G. H. Osborne. The latter was posted as Senior Commissioner to Kerio Province in July, and his duties in the Native Affairs Department were taken over by Mr. A. de V. Wade.

4. Mr. C. J. J. T. Barton was Junior Secretary until the 28th January, when he was succeeded by Mr. M. R. Ri Vidal. Capt. F. H. J. Hibber relieved Mr. Vidal on the 30th June, when the latter was placed in charge of the District of Meru.

## LABOUR SECTION.

5. Mr. S. F. Deck, Principal Inspector of Labour, and Mr. W. P. Shields (Labour Inspector) were on duty throughout the year.

6. Mr. B. F. Palethorpe was Railway Magistrate on Construction Works until he proceeded on leave in December. He was relieved until the end of the year by Major B. W. Bond, M.C.

7. The subordinate Labour Inspectors' posts remained unfilled during the year.

## REGISTRATION SECTION.

8. Major H. W. Gray, O.B.E., Chief Registrar of Natives, proceeded on leave on 19th March and was absent from the Colony during the remainder of the year.

9. Mr. A. E. Imbert, Assistant Registrar of Natives, acted as Chief Registrar, during Major Gray's absence.

10. Mr. G. H. Booth and Mr. G. Wedderburn, European Clerks, were on duty throughout the year.

## CENTRAL FINGER PRINT BUREAU.

11. Mr. W. W. C. Burgess, Officer-in-Charge, was on duty throughout the year.

12. Mr. S. F. Taylor, Assistant Finger Print Officer, proceeded on leave on 3rd October.

## ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF IN THE PROVINCES.

13. The authorised Administrative Staff has not been increased since the desperate reductions were made in 1922. With the progress that is being made in bringing backward people under civilising influences, and specially in the economic development of the agricultural native reserves, there is work which would usefully and productively employ an Administrative Staff far larger than that which was provided in 1921. Much that could and should be done for the material

benefit of the natives and for the development of their resources is reluctantly left undone for lack of the officers necessary to carry it out. The result is not only retarded progress but also loss in revenue which should have accrued through economic enterprise and might have provided the means of still further benefits to the native population and indirectly to the Colony as a whole. Illness of Officers, as was inevitable, from time to time made the position even more difficult, and in some districts administration has sometimes come almost to a standstill through transfers of Officers between Stations, a process which is very trying to those concerned, wasteful of time, expensive to Government, bewildering to the natives and no conducive to the continuity of administrative practice. The Administrative Officers have, with characteristic loyalty and industry, made great efforts to cope with the situation and in most districts have achieved remarkable success.

14. It is to be remembered that District Commissioners have a great deal of judicial work as Magistrates. They are also Sub-Accountants and their Treasury duties make ever-increasing calls upon their time. Moreover they and their Assistants are in many ways to all intents and purposes the focal agents for all other Departments of the Public Service, and where those Departments are themselves short of Staff their requests to the district officers are performed correspondingly greater and more frequent. It is recognised of course that co-operation with other Departments is an essential part of the duty of every Administrative Officer, but when Staffs are depleted and work is increased, but little time is left to Officers for getting into close touch with the natives of their areas, or for initiating progressive schemes for their social, mental or economic advancement.

## CHAPTER II.

### POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

On the whole the year 1924 has been, politically, a peaceful one and materially a prosperous one for the native tribes of Kenya. In the populous agricultural areas in the Kikuyu and Nyanza Provinces there have been rich harvests and good prices, a combination of circumstances which naturally conduces towards a spirit of peace, not of absolute contentment, among the population affected.

#### KIKUYU.

2. The Kikuyu people inhabit the districts of Nyeri, Fort Hall and Kyambu. The unrest which was festered by a native agitator in 1922 had its greatest centre in the Fort Hall native reserve. Of the people of this area, the District Commissioner, Mr. R. G. Stone, writes as follows:—

"The native population has remained peaceful and hopeful contented. The year has, indeed, been one which may be regarded as a happy one. The crops have been good and the prices for labour high; no epidemics have made their appearance; wages for labour have slightly increased; and, perhaps in consequence upon the fortunate circumstances, no political disturbances have taken place.

It must not however be supposed that the general prosperity of a year has killed the awakening political consciousness in the people; lightly to assume such to be so would be merely to confess a misapprehension of the thoughts and aspirations of the rising generation. The attitude that appears largely to prevail amongst the Akikuyu at the moment may perhaps be best described as one of watchfulness, not unaccompanied with suspicion. Unthinking and uncaring ignorance is no longer the most striking characteristic of this people, nor do only the young and partly educated men give attention to outside influences and occurrences. The effect caused by education in teaching the young men that they have certain rights is spreading not only downwards through the youths but upwards to the middle aged; and however much the elder men may at times doubt the spread of education, there is little doubt that they appreciate the knowledge concerning their own affairs which the educated man obtains for them.

Thus we have the fact that the whole body of the male population, excluding perhaps the more senile of the Elders, is watching intently what is going on around them.

They are observant of the profits made by white men from the black men's labour; they are jealous of any suggested encroachment upon their land; they are beginning to take some interest in the laws concerning them, and they welcome the proposal of the modified form of self-government as expressed in such a measure as the Native Council Bill.

Political progression—if it be such—through the medium of education has come to stay for good or evil; and the administrative service has but one course—to guide that progress sanely through a singularly pliant people.

On a superficial survey of the prevailing condition of the Akikuyu, it would seem that their social habits of life differ in no way from those of ten or more years ago, but although in many respects this supposition may be true yet there are very convincing instances to prove that the old conservatism is slowly giving way to more modern thought and method. Some of these tendencies may be illustrated in the increasing number of school pupils; the improvement and extension of agriculture; the growing popularity of registered marriages; the appreciation and use of graded roads; the increasing number of native shopkeepers; the desire for skilled medical attention; and a recent request for facilities for the incubation of cattle against milderpest so that they may be used for transport purposes.

Much has been said and written on the keen appreciation of education shown by the Akikuyu, but in one aspect this zeal may develop a considerable danger for them, because at present comparatively little criticism is shown for any education other than literary, and one fears that instruction in technical work is regarded with dislike, if not with contempt. Yet even in this respect we must speak with hesitation for no school of purely technical instruction has yet been established in the district, and it is quite possible that such an institution within easy reach of the pupils' homes might prove to be a success.

The women of the tribe are more unshackled by social progress than are the men, and this must of necessity be so for the women are bound to their homes and gardens in the Reserve; they are also perhaps by nature more cautious and conservative.

It must not however be supposed that the general prosperity of a year has killed the awakening political conscience in the people: lightly to assume such to be so would be merely to confess a misapprehension of the thoughts and aspirations of the rising generation. The attitude that appears largely to prevail amongst the Alikuyu at the moment may perhaps be best described as one of watchfulness, not unmingled with suspicion. Unthinking and uncaring ignorance is no longer the most striking characteristic of this people, nor do only the young and partly educated men give attention to outside influence and occurrences. The effect caused by education in teaching the young men that they have certain rights is spreading not only downwards through the youths but upwards to the middle aged; and however much the elder men may at times deary the spread of education, there is little doubt that they appreciate the knowledge concerning their own affairs which the educated man obtains for them.

Thus we have the fact that the whole body of the male population, excluding perhaps the more senile of the Elders, is watching intently what is going on around them.

They are observant of the profits made by white men from the black men's labour; they are jealous of any suggested encroachment upon their land; they are beginning to take some interest in the laws concerning them; and they welcome the proposal of the modified form of self-government as expressed in such a measure as the Native Council Bill.

Political progression—if it be such—through the medium of education has come to stay for good or evil; and the administrative service has but one course—to guide that progress sanely through a singularly pliant people.

On a superficial survey of the prevailing condition of the Alikuyu, it would seem that their social habits of life differ in no way from those of ten or more years ago, but although in many respects this supposition may be true yet there are very convincing instances to prove that the old conservatism is slowly giving way to more modern thought and method. Some of these tendencies may be illustrated in the increasing number of school pupils; the improvement and extension of agriculture; the growing popularity of registered marriages; the appreciation and use of graded roads; the increasing number of native shopkeepers; the desire for skilled medical attention; and a recent request for facilities for the inoculation of cattle against rinderpest so that they may be used for transport purposes.

Much has been said and written on the keen appreciation of education shown by the Alikuyu, but in one aspect this zeal may develop a considerable danger for them, because at present comparatively little enthusiasm is shown for any education other than literary, and one fears that instruction in technical work is regarded with dislike, if not with contempt. Yet even in this respect we must speak with hesitation for no school of purely technical instruction has yet been established in the district, and it is quite possible that such an institution within easy reach of the pupils' homes might prove to be a success.

The women of the tribe are more untouched by social progress than are the men, and this must of necessity be so for the women are bound to their homes and gardens in the Reserve; they are also perhaps by nature more cautious and conservative.

Yet one feels that any future improvements in family life, housing, conditions of childhood and the decrease of mortality figures must lie in the hands of the women, and there is some reason to suppose that more facilities for teaching and encouraging women would not be entirely regarded with aversion by many of their parents.

The economic development of the Native Reserve has been chiefly emphasised in two directions: the increase in agriculture and the growth of native owned shops.

The Akikuyu are beginning to realise that there is a great and continuous demand for their products; that better varieties of crops receive better payment; that care and attention are repaid by higher prices, and that agricultural industry on their own land is more congenial and profitable than farm labouring work outside the Reserve. The crops raised this year in the Native area have probably far exceeded those of any other year both in quality and quantity; every bean and seed offered for sale has found a ready purchaser and there seems reason to suppose that the demand for certain crops such as maize and beans will always equal if not exceed the supply. This being so we must anticipate increasing annual harvests, but hand in hand with those must go agricultural teaching, otherwise there will be real and grave danger of soil exhaustion as has happened in other countries.

The increase in the number of native owned shops is perhaps a reflection both of the growth of native trade and of the desire of the younger men to take their share in the business of the tribe.

Their shops at present are small and their stock in trade confined to but a minimum of necessities; they are however greatly hampered by the lack of capital and transport. If these difficulties can be overcome, the shops should render a much needed service to the people both in bringing goods to their doors and in buying the local produce from the native growers and in transporting it to the wholesale buyers.

3. The cliterodectomy of girls is still almost universal among the Kikuyu and the parents will apparently not be moved by any arguments against the practice, though a few mission-educated natives stand out against it. It is a custom that will only disappear through the spread of education and with the gradual passing away of the present generation of conservative and unteachable Elders, who still adhere to various barbarous customs and superstitious customs in spite of all efforts on the part of the Administrative Officers to check them.

4. Drunkenness is still prevalent among the older men and frequently results in fights and injuries. Orders under the Native Authority Ordinance are in force forbidding the young men of certain "rika" or circumcision ages, to drink intoxicating liquor at all, but offences still occur.

5. The whole of the Kikuyu tribe is in a state of intense anxiety about the security of its land tenure.

EMBU, ENDEBURE AND CHUKA

1. The year has been uneventful, but steady, though slow progress has been made in increasing native agricultural products and in strengthening tribal discipline. The Chukus present the most

difficult problem for they are a very primitive tribe, their headmen have but little influence over the people, and the tribal retainers are quite inefficient. The Embures show much more intelligence and have a good tribal organisation, but they are handicapped by the nature of the country which they inhabit, for it is lowlying, infertile and intensely hot. The most promising of this group are the Embus; their headmen have done good work and the people evince an interest in educational and agricultural development.

7. There is no Government school in Kimbu district.

MURU

8. This tribe remains fettered by its universal practice of witchcraft and the implicit belief of its members in the efficacy of curses. This is particularly noticeable in the divisions of Tigania and Ingembe, but even there the hold over the people exercised by the witchcraft, called "Njuri Neheke" and "Njuri Pingiri" is reported to be losing its force, partly through the re-organisation and strengthening of the Native Tribunals by the Administration, and partly through the enlightening of the minds of the people through contact with Europeans and other natives, both within the district and in the settled area where the young men have gone to work.

9. Circumcision of youth and cliterodectomy of girls are old and established customs among the tribe. In view of the impossibility of suppressing the latter horrible practice except by a gradual process of education, the next best step is to get the ceremonies performed at an earlier age. This has been done during 1924 in the Tigania division and in five locations of the Ingembe division. It is hoped that in consequence there will be an appreciable decrease in the abortions to which reference was made in my report for 1923, and that the labour supply from the district will be augmented by the addition of the youths who have now been circumcised.

10. The work of both headmen and tribal retainers has shown improvement.

11. There is still no Government school or Medical Officer in Muru district.

BAKORIA

42. A portion of this tribe, to the number of 45,000, is included in Kenya Colony owing to the arbitrary straight line which divides the Colony from what was formerly German East Africa. The numbers that originally lived on this side of that line have been increased by the immigration of relatives who preferred conditions in Kenya. As the main tribe is situated in Tanganyika Territory it is a matter for consideration whether an adjustment of boundaries should not be made to include the whole tribe under that administration.

13. The Bakoria, who are closely related to the Kisi, are mainly land-owners, but also cultivate to a considerable extent.

NANDI

14. This tribe has given no political trouble during 1924 and there has been no recrudescence of the movement which led to the removal of the Orkoiyot in 1923. The year has been quiet, and, for the first time for some years, the whole of the tax was paid before the end of the year.

4. Feb. 1924 K. 0213/1924

15. The employment of "Kiptayen," who are the recognised leaders of the Moran companies in the Nandi native social organisation, as paid assistants to the headmen has met with success, and has been of great help in getting orders under the Native Authority Ordinance obeyed by the young men.

16. The Nandi number a little over 80,000, and have been a great fighting tribe. They are chiefly pastoral, but the lower locations are agricultural and have produced good crops. A great many Nandi take employment chiefly as herdsmen, and many families live as "squatters" on European farms. Unfortunately it must be added that they are expert stock-thieves, though it is very doubtful whether those who live in the Reserve are responsible for all the thefts which, on the principle of "giving a dog a bad name," are attributable to them. The whole matter of stock-thefts is now the subject of inquiry by a Select Committee.

17. The number of Nandi going out to work is increasing yearly.

18. The Lumbwa clan (hereditary "witch-doctors" and "rain-makers") has been segregated in one location. They are reactionary and reactionary in the extreme, their influence is evil and is a great impediment to the progress of the tribe.

19. There was no Government school or Medical Officer in the Nandi district in 1924, but arrangements have been made for the opening of a school in 1925.

#### LUMBWA

20. The Lumbwa, or Kipalek, number about 65,000. They are allied to the Nandi but are physically and mentally a finer race. They are primarily pastoral, but also go in for agriculture on a considerable scale. Like the Nandi they are incorrigible stock thieves, and with them stock theft is not infrequently accompanied by brutal and cowardly murders. Owing to repeated murders of Masai children herding cattle on the Masai-Lumbwa border, of which Lumbwa are strongly suspected of having been the perpetrators, the Sotic Post was reopened in May, 1924 and an Assistant District Commissioner stationed there.

21. Although the relations between the natives and the lower farmers appear to be excellent, the Lumbwa view with suspicion and alarm the incursion of European settlement and evince considerable agitation as to what may happen to their land, for the highland area which they occupy is much coveted by farmers.

22. This tribe is one which should respond readily to education in agriculture and industries, but there is no Government school in the district, though one is being opened at Kericho in 1925. A very successful start has been made in establishing the beginnings of a sheep industry, initial expenses being met from the Natives' Trust Fund.

#### ELGEYO

23. The Elgeyo seem to have a Nilotic-Hamitic strain but show traces of aboriginal blood. They practice agriculture to a certain extent, but so much of their land is unsuitable for cultivation that they have tended to increase to an abnormal degree the number of their flocks and herds, and their reserve as a result is overstocked.

24. They number some 32,000 and occupy an area of about 403 square miles. They are a brave and intelligent people, and great efforts have been made by the administrative officers to encourage agriculture to the greatest possible extent among them. The priorities of the Officer-in-Charge in this direction have been concentrated on the production of Cassava, Sweet potatoes and Bananas to supplement the Mwingi and Maize crops already grown.

25. The Administration is also trying to get them to reduce the numbers of their stock, but there are difficulties in the way, and natives are always averse to selling cattle.

26. In view of the very poor nature of the Elgeyo country, Government endeavours are being made to induce this tribe to become agriculturists.

#### MARAKWET

27. The Marakwet are of the same racial strain as the Elgeyo. With them are associated the Cherangani people, who dwell on the Eschertum forming a part of the Rift Valley. They number some 100,000 and the area occupied by them comprises some 700 square miles, of which about two-thirds is dense and rocky forest.

28. Under the influence of the Administrative Officers these people are gradually giving up their old life, which consisted of living in the forest by hunting, and they have settled down to agriculture on the slopes of the Cherangani hills. The tribe seem to be showing signs of progress and there is less hostility on the part of the Elders towards new ideas and progress in civilisation. Year by year there is an increase of Marakwet who go out to seek employment, and the efforts of the Administrative Officers in encouraging agriculture have had gratifying results. The cultivation of potatoes has been very successful.

29. The people have also raised some stock and are of benefit to the neighbouring settler community who purchase oxen from them, the tribe showing less aversion than usual to parting with stock partly because they have not for very long been stock owners.

#### Pokwoi or Suk (Barotsi District)

30. These people are most commonly known by the name of Suk, but the proper name appears to be Pokwoi.

31. The tribe occupies in Barotsi district, an area of approximately 2,144 square miles. It is entirely pastoral and nomadic and large numbers of cattle, sheep, goats and donkeys. Water and grazing are scarce and the area is quite unsuited to agriculture. Physically and mentally the Pokwoi are considered superior to the Turkoi (Kamsila). The tribe is backward but is beginning to show signs of progress.

32. But for Government protection these people would probably have been exterminated or enslaved by their war-like neighbours the Turkoi, and they realise that it is only the presence of garrisons of King's African Rifles that has saved their existence. As mentioned in my report for 1923 the tribe were very apprehensive about the threatened closing of Karpedo Post, but were to a certain extent reassured by the retention of a small Patrol there, though they view with alarm the prospect of encroachments by Turkoi southwards towards their border.

but the crops have been for the most part a failure, partly due to the very scanty rainfall in April, May and June.

The only wealth of the Suk consists of stock and from the nature of their country any development appears to be in a pastoral rather than an agricultural direction. The grass is of a very high nutritive value but is very deficient in quantity owing to the scanty rainfall and further grazing is urgently needed. At present, owing to quarantine, the Suk are unable to dispose of their cattle outside the district but ghee production and the sale of hides promise well and both industries have made considerable progress during 1924.

87. A raid by Turkana natives on Suk occurred in January, and the murder of some Turkana women and children in the following November is suspected of being the work of Suk as an act of retaliation. In December a Suk was murdered by two Turkana who have been arrested.

88. There have been no raids between Suk and Karamojong during 1924.

89. An outstanding feature during the year has been the fact that for the first time in my number the Suk have been going out to work on farms, and appear both to have given satisfaction to their employers and to have been quite pleased with their experience. Some whom I saw at Kacheliba expressed their intention of going out to work again after a short rest. The Suk have also provided labour for the road which is being built to enable the supply and transport wagons of the King's African Rifles to carry rations and stores to the garrisons north of Kacheliba.

90. There are no medical or educational facilities in the district.

Luo. (Nilotic Kavirondo)

91. The Luo inhabit the whole of the district of Central Kavirondo and the greater part of South Kavirondo. They number some 425,000 and comprise nearly 45% of the native population of Nyanza Province.

92. Of the Kavirondo tribes the Senior Commissioner, Mr. R. W. Hemsted, writes as follows:—

The Luo appear to be generally less intelligent than the tribes usually known as the Bantu Kavirondo, but are undoubtedly a virile race. It is noteworthy they have generally imposed their own language and customs on other tribes with whom they have come in close contact. They seldom learn the languages of the adjoining tribes, but several of the latter speak Thluo.

The Luo of South Kavirondo are more backward than their brethren in Central Kavirondo, and the former are disinclined to make any decision of tribal importance without consultation with and knowledge of the attitude of Central Kavirondo. This backwardness may be attributed partly to lack of communications, partly to less educational work by Missions, but mainly, I think, to the epidemic of sleeping sickness which ravaged the District some 20 years ago.

Many Locations lost something like 60% of the population, and they have never recovered from the enervating and dispiriting effect of the epidemic. Sleeping sickness did not

affect the Luo of Central Kavirondo to the same extent, but in areas where the disease was most prevalent the same carelessness is noticeable.

"Although comparatively large numbers of Luo go out to work, only a small proportion come from South Kavirondo.

"In agriculture the same lack of energy is evident on the part of the Luo of the South Kavirondo district. The area generally is very fertile, but little more than will suffice for their immediate wants, and the payment of the hut tax is produced. A state of stagnation may almost be said to exist and some greater incentive to advancement will have to be offered than is possible at present before any great alteration takes place. Even some pressure to develop their own country might be considered as coming within the rights and duties of a ruling race.

It is noteworthy that the Natives who produce the most and are most energetic in their own country provide the bulk of the labour supply.

The resentment against certain of the Luo Chiefs in Central Kavirondo, and accusations of extortion, bribery, and corruption made against them have practically ceased.

#### ISABU KAVIRONDO.

43. The so-called Bimbi Kavirondo number about 300,000 and inhabit the North Kavirondo District.

Generally they are a peaceful, industrious race who not only provide a great deal of labour for the farms, but also producing quantities of maize, grain, and cotton for export.

There are five very capable Chiefs in the District and a number of very capable ones. Malena, Mwangi and Mulinyi are the most competent, and the former's jurisdiction was extended over the Locations of Bunyore and Kisumu. It is as yet early to say if the policy will be a success, but it promises well.

#### KISHU.

44. The Kishu are an energetic and virile race inhabiting the highlands of the district of South Kavirondo. They are far more progressive than their Luo neighbours. Not only do they show industry in agricultural pursuits in their own area, but they go out to work in increasing numbers, and are well spoken of by employers. They respond readily to instruction in agriculture and are keen producers of economic crops for sale when good prices are offering. They own considerable herds of cattle and flocks of goats.

45. In most respects they are a hardy, hardworking people, and are blessed with a sense of humour.

#### USIN GISHU MASA.

46. The Usin Gishu Masa who number only about 1,000 occupy a Reserve consisting of three separate blocks in Eldama Ravu district. Their conduct has been excellent, and unlike their relations in the Southern Masai Reserves they have willingly come out as paid labour for the roads maintained by the Public Works Department. Their obligations to Government in the way of tax were met cheerfully. Some 80 Gishu Masai families who had migrated into the Eldama Reserve in 1922, and were not happy there, returned to their own

area in 1924, with their stock, amounting to some 1,000 head of cattle and a similar number of goats.

#### KAMASIA OR TOKEN.

47. The Kamasia (about 32,000) live in the districts of Isiama and Baringo. The Senior Commissioner, Mr. G. H. Osborne, writes:—

"The tribe in both Districts is semi-pastoral, semi-agricultural. Within comparatively recent years they must have lived the life of the Wandorobo. The country inhabited by them does not lend itself naturally to agriculture, while the rocky nature of the highlands and the forest do not conduce to good grazing. The Kamasia themselves are poor cultivators and hitherto have confined themselves to *Wamb* sowed broadcast on partially cleared scrubland, lightly scratched up with small native axes and subsequently badly neglected as regards weeding. The result of this is that unless there is a very good rainfall the crops fail partially, food is non-existent for some months in the year, and the residents present a semi-starved appearance, their existence being maintained only by the use of blood and milk eked out by roots and wild berries.

"An improvement however generally is noticeable, especially on the West side of the District where the land lends itself more to agriculture. Maize and beans were extensively planted last year and in spite of the shortage of rainfall and the froads of wild animals some crops, in addition to *Wamb*, have been obtained.

"The Kamasia and Ekeya are two of the few African tribes in this country which do not practice the custom of marriage dowries. This rather confirms the supposition that until recent years they lived very much in conditions similar to the Wandorobo.

"They use honey, largely made out of logs split and then hollowed out, but have no idea of extracting wax from the honey. Although cattle appear to a considerable extent they do not understand the manufacture of glue.

"These are industries which it is proposed to cultivate in the near future.

#### KINYUP.

48. The Kinyups are a small tribe, numbering only some 2,100 souls, who live round the north east and south sides of Lake Baringo. They are allied to the Masai, whose language they speak. They are in the whole of better physique than the Kamasia, but their families are much smaller. This may be due to the nomadic nature of their country. They possess cattle and goats far in excess of their ordinary requirements, and their herds are consequently overstocked, and the grazing, which is of poor quality, is thus insufficient for the existing flocks and herds. There has, however, been difficulty in disposing of surplus cattle, partly because of veterinary quarantine, and partly, it is said, because the cattle will not stand high altitudes and are therefore not so much desired by farmers.

49. A considerable part of the Kinyup country lends itself to irrigation and the people are very clever at cutting and leading water flows. In former times they produced considerable quantities of cereals, but an alteration in the course of the Perkera river rendered

most of their irrigation schemes useless. Under the advice of the administrative officers a new trench of considerable length and depth has been cut to the Perkerra and it is proposed to erect a substantial dam, the cost of which the natives are prepared to meet by sale of cattle if a market can be found. There is hope that the Niemps area may be developed into a granary for the neighbouring Kamasia and Suk reserves where poor soil, scanty rainfall and a population addicted to agriculture, combine to create a situation of semi-starvation for many months of the year.

Masai

50. The following extract is taken from the Annual Report of the Senior Commissioner, Mr. E. B. Horn:

Authorities agree that the Masai are a Nilotic people, though several, including Sir H. Johnstone and Baker, consider they have a considerable strain of Hamitic blood as well.

In physique the majority are tall and well built, long-kimbed, especially to the leg, like most of the Nilotic peoples; in figure they are lithe and rather slender, perhaps due to the strain of Hamitic blood. In face many show the true Egyptian type. At a gathering of Masai it is not uncommon to see features that would have served as models for the sculptors of ancient Egypt.

In colour they are light, bronze rather than black; their carriage is easy and fine.

In language authorities agree, they are most nearly allied to the Lufika people, and live closely to the Bari, dwellers round Nimule and Gondokoro on the Nile.

Many habits characteristic of the Nilotic tribes obtain among them, the drinking of warm blood, knocking out the two middle teeth of the lower jaw, the habit of resting standing on one leg, the comparative nudity of the men, the women being fully clothed in skin robes, and the shaving of the head among the women.

They plait the lobes of the ear, and pull out the eyebrows, but not the eyelashes as some of the Nilotic tribes do.

By tradition they are aristocratic, holding themselves to be distinctly a cut above neighbouring tribes; and this sense of effortless superiority is strong enough to show in their manner and attitude, the outward and visible sign of the inward belief.

In character they possess some of the manly virtues; a tradition of bravery, an independent spirit and a considerable pride.

They are generally admitted to be intelligent, and to do well what they undertake; they do not however undertake much of the herding and care of cattle excepted.

They are not litigious, and in sharp contrast to the Bantu tribes have no belief in witchcraft or fear of it, the labours confining themselves to divination, rain-making and medicine.

Their bad qualities are their intense conservatism, the desire to live as their fathers lived, their dogged adherence to tradition and old custom; a narrow outlook making them listless and indifferent to new ideas and to almost everything unconnected with herded stock, raiding and love.

Such qualities tend to make them as a people easy to administer—if left in their old ways—but hard to improve or

change; to make them attractive individually but often disappointing collectively.

They are restless herders and breeders of stock, and though orthodox in other ways no effort is too great or journey too long where their cattle are concerned.

The charge of economic uselessness is sometimes made against them; it should be remembered that a country's meat supply is nearly as important as its supply of bread and that 10,000 sheep and 13,000 cattle are exported annually from the Province.

The warrior or Moran system has often been described under the name of the warrior companies or shifts lived apart and formed, as Sir C. Elliot says, a republic of young men governed solely by ideas of military glory; they formed the centre of gravity socially and the elders had little real power. The abolition of this system just over two years ago and the destruction of the warrior marauding was therefore a social and political change of great importance and has tended to have two results: firstly, a considerable increase of the power and influence of the elders; secondly, a decrease in discipline and order among the layok or unencircled boys, now freed from the heavy hand of the warriors. The first is a gain, and makes for good order and security of property, Masai elders being wholeheartedly in favour of these; for a Masai as a possible source of trouble ceases to exist when he marries and settles as an elder. The second is not a serious danger; during the year the layok have caused a certain amount of trouble throughout the Province, but with the assistance of both elders and Moran were effectively dealt with in all cases. For the latter half of the year the whole Province has been quiet and contented. On the whole the Moran seem to be settling down to the changed conditions of their life and accepting them without resentment.

Sanitary conditions are bad, their houses being low structures plastered with cattle dung, built in a circle to guard the herds of stock; the immediate proximity of the herds means domestic life is carried on in the midst of dirt, dust and countless flies. Eye diseases are very common in consequence. The women have an easy life compared with that of most tribes; they seem to have more initiative and independence than is usual among native women. By custom they wear so much heavy wire in their ears as to constitute a sort of armour plating, with spaces at the joints and a projecting collar of heavy wire, like an Elizabethan ruff, in the case of married women as well.

Masai women do not seem to have as many children as those of neighbouring tribes, e.g., Kavirondo, and not to lose so many, possibly both the birth rate and infant death rates are lower than in other reserves.

The year opened with the return of the balance of the 11 Kitop cattle line, some 2,900 head of cattle and some 700 sheep. These were hunted back through the elders and distributed without friction or trouble. The appeal of the 13 1/2 Kitop Moran sentenced to death or transportation in 1923 resulted in a verdict. At the trial four were sentenced to death and two to 6 years imprisonment, the others were released; these men were of course the murderers and ringleaders of the rising. An appeal for the release of the rest of the Moran, then undergoing rigorous

imprisonment under sentences of two years, was put up to His Excellency the Governor on the ground that the ringleaders had been released and that it was therefore unjust to keep the followers in prison.

The appeal was granted and on July 26th the Hon. Colonial Secretary and the Hon. Chief Native Commissioner visited Narua to effect the release in the presence of a full meeting of the Masai Council. 143 natives were released.

These two acts of clemency did undoubtedly have a good effect in promoting a feeling of confidence in Government, thus making the task of administration easier.

51. The improved conditions which were noted in my report for 1922 were fully maintained in 1924.

52. The Masai Reserve was again gazetted as a Closed District in March, 1924. This action was appreciated by the Masai and has resulted in getting rid of some very undesirable natives of other tribes who were doing no good there. Trade has greatly improved through the confining of it to reputable persons and to well-established trading centres, with the result that the Masai Fund has gained increased revenue through the taking up of rucko plots for shops.

53. The object of closing the Reserve and limiting entry only to persons not so much to keep people out as to regulate entry, and have some control over the activities of those who move about in the large area.

#### AKAMBIA

54. The Akamba though stubbornly conservative are a hard people and unscrupulous in discipline. They cling tenaciously to their old habits and customs, and have no innate desire of any changes or innovations. The interests of the Elders are mostly concentrated upon cattle and native labor. At the same time a remarkable skill in metal working is an outstanding characteristic of the tribe. The young men generally show no inclination to undertake manual labour, but will offer themselves for the more liberal paid forms of employment, especially where the wearing of a uniform is entailed. The Akamba are keen on trade and barter, but their principal use for money is now that there are restrictions on the purchase of raw sugar for being used as the purchase of more and more livestock. They pay their tax promptly and promptly, but view with aversion and only take any proposals made by Government Officers for their social progress or for the economic development of their assets in land or livestock.

55. Their standard of living remains lamentably low. Their habits and their equipment are as primitive and insanitary as those of past generations, and the minor luxuries or comforts of life make little appeal to these people.

56. The Akamba inhabit the districts of Machakos and Kilim. At Machakos there is a Government Hospital under a European Medical Officer and a Government Technical School with a staff of European teachers. In Kitui District there is no Medical Officer. The Kitui Akamba number some 110,000 souls, the Machakos Akamba about 100,000.

#### THARAKA

57. The Tharaka live only in the northern part of the Kitui Province. They number only about 5,000 persons. They are a poor and primitive community. Their standard of living is even lower than that of the Akamba and they are equally averse to any betterment. In earlier days their attitude was hostile and strangers were greeted with showers of arrows. This has become friendly, but not amicable, possibly due to trading influences.

#### TERA

58. The Tera, who number about 30,000, live in Vaa District. They are a peaceful and free but idle tribe. Unlike the Akamba they will only enter into employment as manual laborers, and demand good wages, but will only go to certain areas. They are independent by nature and though the country men are, by their labour at least, in the development of alienated areas, the Elders are, as a rule, averse, and do not welcome proposals for improving the general standard of life or industry in the reserves. The Vaa have a railway line through their country, affording exceptional facilities for trade, but the agricultural products from the better areas are disappointingly small in quantity.

#### TERA

59. The Tera are a small and little known community who live on the Kenyan border, westwards of Vaa. They are friendly but ignorant and unenterprising. Their country is rich but undeveloped, and much could be done here, but in the Vaa country, even adequate administrative staff.

#### THE COAST HINTERLAND

60. THE WAMBAIA. This is a generic term which includes ten tribes speaking Bantu dialects. Wambai, Wambic, Wambiani, Wambiya, Wambiana, Wambura, Wambiga, Wambiana, Wambiana, Wamburama.

61. Of these tribes the first seven occupy the foothills lying immediately behind the Coast. Their wealth is mainly in herds of cattle, to a large extent they are Mohammedan, though Christians also form a number of adherents. They are lazy, unambitious agriculturists, showing in their ceremonies and in the arrangement of the great feasts which crown their life, signs of degeneration from a more civilized community.

62. The Wamburama live along the Tana River. Their chief means of transport is by canoes. Their food is fish, flesh of all kinds (the slaughter of a crocodile is the signal of a feast), and rice and other produce grown in the alluvial deposits of the river. Like a small Nile, the Tana runs for most of its course through desert, and its peaceful peoples have suffered severely from the annual depredation of Galla and Somali nomads, driven to the river by drought. The upper reaches are difficult of access and the whole course of the river is most unhealthy for Europeans, a drawback which has enormously hampered development.

63. Behind the coastal foothills, on the fringe of the Tana desert, are the Giriama or Duruma, partly pastoral, partly agricultural, the victims of increasing desiccation. Every effort is being made by



the best efforts of administrative officers to effect any amelioration in their conditions. With few exceptions, it is impossible to arouse in them any spirit of energy or enterprise and with entire resignation they watch the collapse of some ancient building or a gradual deterioration of some once flourishing plantation, with no other comment than that the power of their race has departed.

75. This is not so true of the more recent arrivals, the Hadramut and the Sheheri who have well-developed instincts of industrial and commercial activity.

76. Acris are continually pestered by intrigue and family feuds, but the past year has been one of comparative domestic peace. In politics they take no great interest but evince an attitude of suspicion and not very active opposition to anything new.

#### BUSH

77. The Bush are a small tribe of wild, untamed hunters numbering perhaps between five hundred and a thousand who live in the bush on the mainland behind Lamu and Witu. The majority of them are rarely seen, are frightened of the white man and his civilisation and are averse from paying any form of tax.

78. It is interesting to report that during the last year some of them have been induced to come on to the banks of the Tana River and to cultivate maize.

#### SHIRAZI

79. Another small, but interesting tribe are the Shirazi of Malindi District, of whom the District Commissioner reports as follows:

Though an old and failing race they are very hard and industrious workers, chiefly devoting their energies to cutting mangroves, fishing and in a lesser degree shambas. Ngamas are their curse and they will spend their savings of a hard year's toil on the useless ngama competitions.

80. This passion for ngomas or dancing competitions is the ruin of not only of the Shirazi but of many of the coastal tribes. The improvidence of the Bajuns will show itself in the consumption in one evening of the entire reserve of the village food supply in wanton entertainment with no other idea than that of making a more imposing display than its rivals of the next village can accomplish.

#### GENERAL

81. It is interesting at this stage to compare the native police situation with that which existed a few years ago, and to which reference was made in Chapter II of my report for 1922. Much has been done towards alleviating the grievances mentioned in paragraph 9 of that report. There is still considerable anxiety among natives as to the security of their land, but further alienation of land outside recognised farm areas has been stopped pending a detailed examination of the whole question, and the Secretary of State has directed that rents on all lands geographically situated in areas generally regarded as native reserve are to be paid into native funds with effect from the 1st January, 1923.

82. The reduction of the native direct tax combined with the rise in wages that has taken place has produced the result that whereas in

(1922) the tax on one hut or plot was equivalent to about 24 months' wages for an ordinary labourer (Tax Shs. 16; Wages Shs. 6.); in 1923 it was equal to considerably less than one month's wages for an ordinary labourer on railway construction, though over the starting Average Earn wages 10/- to 12/-. Railway wages 14/- to 16/- part in recruiting labour for farms and all engagements are entirely voluntary. The agitation against Native registration has died down and many natives now take their registration certificates as entirely when they record employment and a progressive advance in wages. More schools for native have been opened and many more are contemplated. A form of local self-government has been provided for natives by the enactment of the Native Authority Amendment Ordinance referred to in Chapter II of this report. This has been a source of real gratification to the more progressive tribes.

83. The whole position has changed for the better, and a happier spirit is clearly reflected in the more cheerful demeanour of natives and their universally friendly attitude towards Government. It seems to be realised that a difficult period has been passed through and that prospects for the future are very much brighter. It is fortunate that the native mind soon forgets troubles when they are over.

84. Still many problems relating to land, labour, agriculture, stock, education and native public health remained to be faced, and the whole future prosperity of the Colony depends upon their solution.

#### EAST AFRICAN PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION.

85. The East African Parliamentary Commission, consisting of Lord W. G. Grey, Chair, Major A. J. Churchill and Mr. F. C. Kirby of the Government, arrived the Colony in November and held meetings with the Mission at Dagoretti, Fort Hall and Nyere; with the Bantu Kavirondo with the Akamba at Muthoko, and with the Nandi at Kapshobai; and meetings the whole Commission was present at Kilindi. All the Commissions were able to attend. Owing to the very heavy programme of travel and of work arranged for the Commission it was not possible to devote more than a short time to some of these matters, but every endeavour was made in the time available to bring forward any matters of general interest on which they desired to make representations. The natives and the Colony have every reason to be grateful to the Commission for the careful, patient and sympathetic listening which was given on all occasions.

#### ROYAL VISIT

86. In December the Colony was honoured by a visit by Their Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, and thousands of natives were delighted and gratified at the opportunity of seeing a son of His Most Gracious Majesty the King.

87. On the 6th February last His Royal Highness received a special party of native chiefs at Government House Nairobi, and was graciously pleased to give a present of a beautiful silver-mounted bow and walking stick to each of the following Chiefs: namely, Mulana

Rations have not been taken into account in these collections.

(North Kavirondo), Amuro (Central Kavirondo), Masikonde (Masai), Wambogu (Nyeri), Mwendu (Kitui), and Kipsirem (Nandi).

Owing to an unfortunate breakdown of my car at Kuchaliba, some 200 miles by road from Nairobi, I was prevented from attending and the Chiefs were presented to His Royal Highness by Mr. S. E. F. Traff, Senior Commissioner, Ukamba, with whom was Mr. A. de V. Wade of the Native Affairs Department.

## CHAPTER III.

### NATIVE COUNCILS.

The few Native Advisory Councils which existed in some Districts will now disappear and their place will be filled by Local Native Councils established under the Native Authority Amendment Ordinance, which became law in September.

2. This Ordinance provides for the establishment, in any district or subdivision thereof, of a Local Native Council consisting of selected native headmen, together with popular representatives chosen by the natives themselves, under the presidency of the District Commissioner. Such a Council is empowered to pass resolutions on any matter relating to purely local administration, and such resolutions when approved by the Governor may have the effect of local by-laws governing the native population of the area. Among the subjects which are specifically mentioned for the special consideration of these Councils are Food and Water supplies, Use of Land, Forests, Outspanns, Cattle Dips, Agriculture and Livestock, Markets and Dubs, Education, Public Health and Roads, Bridges and Culverts; but no subject relating to purely local administration is excluded.

3. Local Native Councils are authorized, subject to the approval of the Governor, to levy rates, either for general or special purposes, and to establish Local Native Funds. It is proposed also to pay into these Funds rents or fees, accruing from native lands, which are at present being paid to the Native Trust Fund. Expenditure from the Fund is subject to approval by the Governor-in-Council and the accounts are subject to Government audit. Through these Councils the leaders of the people should acquire a sense of responsibility—particularly of financial responsibility—by taking an active share in the Government of their area, and it is confidently hoped that this active co-operation between the Administrative Officer and the more enlightened natives will strengthen mutual confidence by frank and sympathetic discussion of outstanding problems, and that from this foundation will arise the structure of an efficient and beneficial native administration in which natives will prove themselves worthy to take a progressively increasing share of the burden.

4. Apart from the unbounded possibilities for good in other ways, the establishment of native councils with definite powers and authority should go far towards counteracting any mischievous tendencies which might develop in native political societies, for representations made to Government by the latter would in the ordinary course be referred to the former in the first instance.

5. At the time of writing Local Native Councils have already been established in the following areas:—Masai, Fort Hall, Kyambu, Uda Nyeri, Embu, North Kavirondo, Central Kavirondo; and in the more enlightened and progressive native communities approaches to measures of local self-government with which Government is inviting them, and membership of the Council is regarded as an honour. I have every hope and confidence that the Local Native Councils will be an active agency towards cooperation, progress and prosperity.

## CHAPTER IV.

### NATIVE TRIBUNALS.

The Native Tribunals derive their jurisdiction from the Native Tribunal Rules 1918 made under the Courts Ordinance 1907. On those in which they have worked smoothly and satisfactorily during the year, but some of the clerks, who are not paid by Government, leave much to be desired. Among the Kavirondo and Kikuyu, who are not under the supervision of the Tribunals have a great deal to do, and the Administrative Officers. The cases are chiefly civil claims arising out of marriage and runaway wives. The pastoral tribes are more strictly patriarchal in their methods of settling disputes. For instance, whereas among the Kisi there were 3,651 cases, in 20% of which there were appeals to the District Commissioner, among the pastoral people in Karlo Province there are but few cases and appeals are very rare.

The time would seem to have come for establishing, among the more enlightened tribes, Native Courts with wider authority and power than they have at present, especially in regard to petty criminal matters, and the whole matter is now under consideration.

## CHAPTER V.

### TRADE.

The year has been a good one for trade, and business has been flourishing in the more important native areas.

2. From Nyanza the principal native exports are sun-dried maize, cow-dungs, cotton, hides, and skins. The Senior Commissioner estimates the value of native exports from his Province during the year at not less than £200,000. The chief imports for native trade are cloth, clothing, beads, wire, soap, salt, bicycles, knives, boots, etc. An encouraging feature is the increase in native-owned shops.

3. Trade has been very good in the Kikuyu Reserve, and there has been an upsurge both in native-owned shops and native-owned flour mills. The volume of trade is reflected in the large number of motor lorries now on the road carrying produce.

4. In Ukamba there was considerable demand for native livestock and prices tended to increase as the year advanced. The sale of rhino was greatly stimulated by a sharp rise in price and export of this commodity from Kiungu district increased by more than 100% over last year's figures. Owing to poor rainfall the grain exports were not large. There was a remarkable revival of the bean trade and Kiungu exported 1,256 tons, which was a six-fold increase over 1923 figures.

5. The steps taken in the Masai Reserve to curtail the activities of undesirable itinerant hawkers and professing stock-traders, and to concentrate trade in the recognised trading centres had a good effect. Trade improved, more shop plots were taken up, and natives obtained better prices.

6. It is particularly gratifying to be able to record that trade has greatly improved in the Coast Province, and the Senior Commissioner considers that for the year was the best that the Coast has known for some considerable time. Grain exports from Malindi and Kilifi have greatly increased, and there has been a considerable improvement in trade in Diogo District.

7. In the Keru Province where the tribes are small and chiefly pastoral there has been a good trade in fides and skins. More cattle, sheep, and goats have been sold and better prices realised, and some of the Suk are now beginning to become stock-rearers, instead of leaving the profits to be made by alien middlemen.

## CHAPTER VI.

### EDUCATION.

A very full report on African Education has been prepared by the Director of Education and it is not necessary to say very much under this head. As he points out there were four outstanding events in the year's work:

- (a) The visit of the Phelps-Stokes Commission.
- (b) The adoption of the Education Ordinance, 1924.
- (c) The appointment of the C.O. Advisory Committee.
- (d) The appointment of a local Advisory Committee.

2. The Phelps-Stokes Commission has undoubtedly helped to make the general public realise that African Education is the object of far-reaching interest, and that Kenya's method of handling it is at least worth the contribution of one group of students of the question whose studies and conclusions alike will be aided and helped by the experiments in the education of the negro in America and in other African Colonies, and the labours of the Colonial Office Advisory Committee. It is for instance proposed to start in this Colony the first James school in Africa, a school for training peripatetic teachers to go round a circle of schools advising, stimulating, experimenting and themselves, returning occasionally to the centre to be re-charged with fresh enthusiasm and to exchange ideas. We are indebted to America and to the suggestion of the Phelps-Stokes Commission.

3. The conception of African Education as a matter, not for the personal predilections of any one Director, but for careful group study and recorded experiment on scientific lines, marks a decided step forward in the world's outlook.

4. The local machinery consists of a Central Advisory Committee, which advises His Excellency on educational matters, and District Committees formed under the Education Ordinance, 1924, which advise the Director of Education. In these it is hoped to unite official, missionary, planter, and native in formulating a progressive educational policy suited to the needs of the Colony.

5. The Education Ordinance provides provision for compulsory education, but the existing demand for education is so far in excess of the supply of teachers and of finances that this clause will probably remain long in abeyance, unless it is decided to apply it experimentally to some such area as Mombasa Island, where the natives are far below the general average of intelligence, but so lazy and degenerate that few seek to learn to read and write, and those who do largely refuse to leave the delights of work for work as teachers in the country.

6. There can be little doubt that in many areas Government contributions to education will be supplemented by local rates imposed by the newly established Local Native Councils.

7. The supply of teachers is the matter most needing attention. One institution has been established during the year which should do something towards training teachers in industrial work. This is the Native Industrial Training Depot at Kabete, where fifty boys are undergoing training in carpentry, masonry and elementary blacksmith work. The chief feature of this institution is its insistence on the necessity for reconstructing boys to practical building before they leave the school. The Colony could well do with other similar institutions.

## CHAPTER VII.

### FORESTRY.

The position with regard to Forests in Native Areas is not satisfactory. Not only is there no organisation for the conservation and judicious exploitation of existing native forests, but there is no staff available to undertake or even to supervise the work of reforesting denuded areas. Natives are ignorant of the climatic value of forests, and, being also improvident by nature and wasteful of any commodity which has not been provided by their labour or at their personal cost, they are reckless and persistent destroyers of forest. Agricultural tribes burn and hew down forest to obtain virgin soil for crops; pastoralists set fire to dry grass and timber to obtain fresh pastures for their herd. The Kikuyu are probably the worst offenders in this respect, and having denuded their own area of forest they wander farther and further afield in search of other timber or bush land to squat on and destroy. Proposals to form the basis of policy in relation to native forests were submitted to Government in 1914 by Mr. Ainsworth and were approved. A copy of the memorandum

is annexed hereto. Conditions during the war and the subsequent financial depression have presumably been the causes of the non-realisation of this policy. Save for one plantation in the Machakos district, no Forest Officers have yet been available for duty in Native areas. Through the efforts of Administrative Officers individual natives have in many cases been persuaded to plant wattle and other trees for fuel, and house building material round their homesteads, but now that the Colony's finances are in a more hopeful condition it should be possible to do more towards systematic afforestation. In this, as in all other matters where the actual work must be done by the natives themselves, it is, in my opinion, essential that the control should be in the hands of the Administrative Officers, the technical Department (in this case the Forest Department) providing professional advice and any material requiring scientific skill in preparation or selection (in this case seeds or seedling trees). To this end are required:—

(a) Increased administrative staff to undertake close supervision of all native economic activities in the native areas, and to keep the people up to the mark, and

(b) Special Forest Officers definitely co-operating with the Administrative Officers in native areas to inspect existing forests, to advise upon their conservation and possibilities of economic exploitation, to formulate definite schemes for the re-afforestation of denuded areas and for tree planting generally. To advise as to the kinds of trees best suited to each locality and as to methods of planting. I understand that provision has been made on this year's estimates for one additional Forest Officer for the express purpose of devoting attention to forests in native areas. Given sympathetic advice and assistance from technical Officers, it should be possible to accomplish much useful work through the Local Native Councils.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### MEDICAL.

The work that continues to be done by the Medical Department for and among natives, frequently in most discouraging circumstances, commands the greatest admiration and unstinted praise from all who have the opportunity of seeing what is accomplished in the face of extraordinary difficulties. The funds at the disposal of the Department are woefully inadequate and the buildings in which native patients have to be treated in some districts are mere tumble-down insanitary shacks of wattle and daub constructed by unskilled native labour.

2. In the Nyanza Province there are hospitals under European Medical Officers at Kisumu, Kisii and Kakamega, and a number of out-dispensaries in the Native Reserves in charge of native dressers. The hospital buildings at Kisumu and Kisii are good, but those at Kakamega, which is the headquarters of a district with a native population of some 300,000, are only wattle and daub huts. There are no Government Medical Officers for the Lumwa and Nandi Districts where there are nearly 100,000 native inhabitants.

3. In the Kikuyu Province the only real medical work done by Government is in the Fort Hall and Embu districts, in each of which there is an European Medical Officer in charge of a small Hospital and a Yawa Camp, and six out-dispensaries under native Hospital Attendants. At Meru there is an Indian Sub-Assistant Surgeon, and there is also one at Nyeri. There are no Government medical facilities in Kyambu District.

4. In the Ukamba Province there are large native hospitals under European Medical Officers in Nairobi and at Machakos. There are 13 out-dispensaries in Machakos district of which seven were established during the past year. At Kitui there is a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, and one was provided in August for Voi, where there had previously been only a native dresser. The Hospital accommodation at Kitui and Voi is small and unsatisfactory.

5. In Kerio Province the only medical facilities for 105,000 natives consist of the services of five native dressers whose monthly wages average 35 shillings. The year's revenue derived from the Province is some £25,000.

6. The Coast Province has for years been crying out in vain for medical assistance. The facilities for the whole of Tanaland consist of one Sub-Assistant Surgeon, who is unable to leave Lamu, and a hospital of one ward with 4 beds. This is for a population of about 30,000. In Malindi district there is one Sub-Assistant Surgeon, and at Kilifi one African dresser. In Digo district there was no medical service whatsoever.

7. There is no Medical Officer in Jubaland. There is a Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Kisumu.

8. The only medical facilities in the Masai Reserve are the services of two African dressers. The amount allowed for the maintenance of Narok "hospital" is £1 per month. The population of the Reserve is about 40,000 and the annual direct tax amounts to about £15,000.

9. Comment on the inadequacy of the financial provision for medical services to natives throughout the Colony is superfluous. The facts and figures speak for themselves.

## CHAPTER IX.

### AGRICULTURE.

1. Good progress has been made in improving native methods of agriculture especially in those districts in which there are active Agricultural Supervisors co-operating directly with the Administrative Officers. In many important and populous areas the rainfall is disappointing, but on the whole the harvests were good and very much greater results should be shown a most gratifying increase. has been given in ploughing and in the training of oxen for the purpose, and when the more progressive natives have been induced to buy and use ploughs.

2. Particulars of the crops raised by natives and of the work undertaken during the year are given in that section of the report of the Director of Agriculture which relates to native agriculture.

3. Reference was made in my 1923 report (Chapter VII, paragraph 9) to the very successful native Agricultural Shows which had been held early in 1924, when the 1923 report was still in course of preparation. All Administrative Officers in the agricultural areas interest themselves keenly in native agriculture and their efforts, together with those of the Agricultural Supervisors working with them in their respective districts, have been crowned with an encouraging degree of success.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

1. This is a subject which has been sadly neglected in the native reserves hitherto. It is estimated that the natives of Kenya own 4,000,000 cattle, and 6,000,000 sheep and goats, in addition to other stock such as donkeys and carrels which are kept where the country is suitable, but no provision at all exists for systematically teaching the native owners even the elements of scientific animal husbandry, and thereby converting their vast flocks and herds into an economically productive asset. Efforts have been made by individual Administrative and Veterinary Officers to whom good credit is due, but the subject is one that calls for an organised system of instruction by specially qualified officers. Steps are now being taken in this direction.

2. The overstocking of many native areas is becoming very serious and presents a problem of which an early solution must be found. It is the futile ambition of every African to own as many stock as he can possibly acquire. Good, bad or indifferent, cattle, sheep or goats are in native eyes "property" to be counted by the head, and by the number of his stock is measured a man's wealth and greatness. His acute happiness is to own many head of stock and to spend his days sitting looking at them. To the native livestock, and not cash, are commonly he speaks of "buying ropes" when he exchanges cattle or sheep or goats for such with which to pay his hut-tax or to meet any other obligation or requirement which demands payment in money. He has yet to be educated up to accepting European ideas of wealth; and to regarding live-stock from an economic point of view. At present he does not willingly part with stock except as barter for other stock or for women, the latter I fear, being regarded among most natives as merely an extra valuable class of stock being equivalent to many head of any other kind.

3. In the old days it was for the possession of livestock and grazing land that tribe fought against tribe. The weaker tribes were driven to the hills where they had to take to agriculture, and to the forests where they had to live by hunting. In raids and counter-raids the chief objective was always to carry off live-stock and women. The most successful fighting tribes, occupied the best grazing lands and were in possession of them when the British came to East Africa.

4. In those days overstocking was checked partly by raiding, which resulted both in distribution and in mortality, and partly by disease. It is probable, too, that weaker tribes who lived in daily

dread of attack were afraid to keep large mobs of stock which would attract the attention of enemy scouts, and therefore kept their flocks and herds small enough to be readily concealed whenever an approaching foe was sighted.

5. The Wachagga kept stock underground and fed them there, and the Taveta kept theirs in their huts, a custom which still survives. Nowadays, in the security of protection every tribe is increasing its stock as fast as it can. Zoonotic disease undoubtedly checks the increase, but the survivors attain natural immunity and the disease goes on. Distribution is checked not only by the prevention of raids, but by the Veterinary Quarantine which lies upon every native reserve. Every pastoral reserve is overstocked and the people complain of insufficient grazing lands, the actual fact being that they have acquired many times the number of stock that they ever possessed before. The grazing requirements of a tribe cannot be measured by the number of stock which they would like to own, for that is infinity, and land is limited, even in Africa. Measures must be adopted whereby the people will be compelled to keep their livestock down to the numbers which are required for the milk and meat supply of each family, together with such surplus only as can be provided with adequate pasture in the native reserve without encroaching on land required for cultivation. To accomplish this are required:-

- (a) A steady market for the surplus cattle;
- (b) A quarantine outlet from every native reserve;
- (c) Legislation to restrict the numbers of stock which may be kept by any individual or in any area, and to compel the disposal of the surplus;
- (d) A staff of instructors in animal husbandry to teach the natives the economic value of breeding by selection to cull out the weedy animals which are mere useless consumers of grass, to castrate the inferior bulls and keep only the very best for stud purposes, how to handle the cows and calves so as to get the best milk supply, the proper tending and curing of hides, and the manufacture of skins.

It is a very big task, but it must be tackled in order to make the vast flocks and herds of the natives a real economic asset as they should be.

CHAPTER X.

VETERINARY.

All Native Reserves were in quarantine during 1924, and have been so for some years.

1. Veterinary inspections have taken place from time to time, but a casual inspection will not effect the raising of quarantine in native reserves as the stock diseases within have assumed an enzootic character.

2. In order to allow of an exit for native stock, Quarantine Stations are created at convenient centres where inoculations and

inspections are undertaken in respect of trade stock leaving the reserve and also in respect of native stock remaining within the reserve.

4. During the year 1924 a total of 400 head of stock were so dealt with per month.

5. The statement appended shows where these inoculating outlet stations are situated, and each such station has a staff of two to six native inoculators and from 10 to 20 natives for general labour.

All Reserves, Nyanza Province.—Outlets provided at three inoculating stations.

Ukamba Reserve.—Outlets provided at two inoculating stations.

Masai Reserve.—Outlets provided at Mbagathi (near Nairobi) for slaughter cattle, and at an inoculating station at Athi River.

Northern Frontier Province.—Outlet provided at an inoculating station. Inoculations against Plague-pneumonia are proceeding in the Northern Frontier Province and movement of cattle from the area is temporarily suspended.

Namasia, Elgoyo and Marakwet.—Outlet provided at an inoculating station.

Sok and Turkana.—No outlet provided for cattle. Donkeys, sheep and goats may be permitted to leave the area.

Reserves of Kikuyu Province.—Ordinarily no export of stock from these reserves is asked for. Rinderpest is endemic, oxen working on the farms through the Kikuyu reserves are immunised against Rinderpest. Applications for other movement of stock are dealt with as they are received.

Tanaland and Seyid.—Tsetse fly belts on the Coast preclude cattle movement of any description in these areas.

With a view to safeguarding natives against losses amongst cattle taken into reserves by insects only cattle immune to disease prevalent in the various reserves are given permits to enter.

## CHAPTER XI.

### POLICE.

Police in the Native Reserves are used mainly for escort of specie and for necessary guards.

2. The conduct and discipline of the men is the subject of universally favourable comment from all Provinces.

3. Maintenance of law and order within native reserves is the function of the official native headmen and their assistants, whose duties are defined by the Native Authority Ordinance.

## CHAPTER XII.

### CRIME.

The Appendix "B" at page 37 showing the numbers of natives convicted in Native Areas, indicates a very small increase in crime during the recent year. This difference however may be more apparent than real, and be due to increased Police vigilance.

2. As usual, a large number of convictions were obtained in the principal towns, 2,789 natives being convicted, 19% of whom proved to be reoffenders.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### PRISONS.

The outstanding feature, so far as natives are concerned, is the strikingly inadequate provision that exists in most districts for the accommodation of native prisoners. As nothing has been done during 1924 to provide more adequate housing, and as the number of prisoners has increased, the position is worse than ever. Many native prisoners in Nairobi have to sleep in the ragged remains of huts without any effective protection from the weather. Many so-called prisons in out-districts consist of dilapidated and insanitary huts and the overcrowding violates every law of hygiene. The death rate in Nairobi Prison reached the high figure of 40 per cent. In my opinion Government has incurred a grave responsibility in compelling natives to live in confinement under the conditions which exist in Nairobi and certain other prisons.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### HABARI.

During the year 1924 the cost of "Habari" has been met out of the revenue of the Colony without any subsidy from the Natives' Trust Fund. The sum of £500 was provided by special warrant No. 10 of 1924 and No. 180 of 1924. An expenditure of £50 of Natives' Trust Fund money up to April, 1924, has been repaid to that Fund. For the year 1923 a provision of £500 has been made in the Estimates of the Colony under the heading of "Education Department—Native Industries," and there is no mention of providing any other subsidy from the Natives' Trust Fund.

2. The transfer of the newspaper to the vote of the Education Department is an indication of the present attitude of Government towards this newspaper. Regarded as a business undertaking there

The Detention Camp Ordinance should considerably reduce the number of prisoners, especially in outstation jails. The erection of a Central Prison is amongst the schemes included in the new building programme.

seems little prospect of its paying its way in the near future. If the paper was financed sufficiently to undertake its own printing, and to supplement that by taking in outside contracts, it could probably afford to pay agents that would lead to the insertion in it of sufficient advertisements to make it a lucrative undertaking. At present, "Habari" is printed by a private firm and depends on voluntary effort for its sales. It is unlikely therefore to secure enough advertisements ever to pay its way.

3. The economic aspect of the paper is however subordinate to its educational scope. Its function is to supply and to increase the existing demand for world news and articles of educational value, to anticipate the formation of a native press which might be financed from seditions or undesirable sources, to counter the vague rumour which any unrest in Mohammedan countries, particularly those in Africa, sets floating through the bazaras, and to bring the natives into touch with the world's markets by advertisements in the Swahili language.

**CHAPTER XVI.**

**NATIVES' TRUST FUND.**

Separate accounts are kept for each district so that monies derived from any one may be spent after consultation with the natives of that area on schemes for their particular benefit.

2. The Masai account shows many items of revenue and expenditure as it is credited with the rents of all trading plots in the Masai Reserve and with revenue from fuel-cutting concessions, and also has still a substantial balance from past collective fines. The chief head of expenditure is in connection with the native school at Narok which has formerly been financed entirely from native funds. During 1924 however the salary of the European Headmaster has been borne on the vote of the Education Department. At this school nearly 150 Masai boys are receiving elementary education together with instruction in blacksmithing, ploughing, training of oxen, etc. Other expenditure from the Fund was incurred on a new road from Narok towards Ngara to assist cattle trade and to facilitate administration, and the supervision of dairies, water supplies, the New dams for conserving water were constructed at Bardsana, Kevaki, Gorobai, and Ol Motyoi, and a cement tank, with a wind-trough below, was erected at Ensi Mara spring. Those works have been greatly appreciated by the Masai who have rendered great assistance in providing oxen to work ploughs, dam seeps, and road ditches. Native glue dairies were working in Narok and Marsabit. Shs. 4,630 were spent in building and equipping them. The dairies are proving a great success and are steadily gaining in popularity.

3. In South and Central Kavirondo native trust funds to the extent of some £3,000 have been long since been earmarked as contribution towards the cost of permanent bridges over the Sondu and Nyando rivers. Both are fine iron suspension bridges. The Sondu bridge is on the Kericho-Kisii road, and the Nyando bridge on the road which connects the Kericho-Kisii road with Kisumu.

The Nyando bridge has been built and is now in use, and at the time of writing the Sondu bridge is nearing completion.

4. In Ravine district there was some expenditure on the Ravine-Ramengo road.

5. In the Coast Provinces there was an expenditure of about £25 on good fowls for improving the native strain of poultry.

6. A list of the balance standing to the credit of the various accounts on 31st December, 1924, is given in Appendix "C."

**CHAPTER XVII.**

**TAXATION.**

The amount of hut and poll tax collected from natives in 1924 was £91,828. The rate is 12/- per hut or poll, except for the Masai who pay at the rate of 20/- per hut or poll.

2. In view of the increased opportunities for earning money by cultivation of economic crops in the reserves and of the higher wages that are now offered to natives both for plantation work and for highway work, especially the latter, the rate of tax no longer represents 24 months' wages.

3. In addition to the direct tax a very large revenue is collected annually from natives in indirect taxation, and this is increasing year by year as natives earn more money by their industry, both within the reserves and without.

4. Appendices "D" to "F" show the population of each native district, and the direct tax collected, and indicate the local services provided.

5. It is strongly felt, both by natives and by administrative officers and others, that the present expenditure from general revenue on direct services to natives does not represent an adequate return for the taxation which they pay. The complete absence, in hundreds of native locations, of any medical or educational facilities is a state of affairs calling for immediate rectification.

**CONCLUSION.**

Progress in native development is being achieved steadily in many ways by various agencies. It is assisted by the devoted efforts of Missions, by the solicitude shown by most employers for the welfare of their native labourers, by the work that is quietly and unobtrusively done by many ladies on farms and elsewhere in tending sick natives and caring for the women and children, by the whole-hearted service that is rendered in every district of the Colony by officers of the various Government departments towards promoting the interests of the native races under their care, and by the genuine desire evinced by thinking men in all sections of the community for an all-round progressive improvement of conditions for natives and for their development along lines which will conduce to their prosperity and contentment by teaching them to lead useful and industrious lives.

7. Another point is that very often the same Native Forest lies within the jurisdiction of two or more Districts.

8. From every possible point of view I consider it most desirable that these Forests should be safeguarded, controlled and managed by the Government. Under the existing form of Native Administration the Forest Department should take over their care and management subject to the general direction of the Provincial Administration. (This to be the subject of arrangement between the Provincial Commissioner concerned and the Conservator of Forests, but based on one common line of policy.)

Should, however, a Central Native Department be formed I would suggest that all Native Forest Areas be dealt with by that Department under one common line of policy, and that the Forest Department detail Forest Officers to serve in such Forests, and that all Returns, Accounts, and Reports dealing with such Forests be submitted by the Conservator of Forests to the Native Department. In other words the Forest Department to act as agents in such matters for the Native Administration.

9. Any Forest Officers placed in charge of Forests in Native Reserves would be under the Forest Department. They would, however, be specially instructed as regards their work and relations with the District Administration.

10. Native Reserve Protected Forests, including adjacent grass lands (when necessary) to be demarcated and such demarcation to be fully explained to local Chiefs and Councils.

11. For a given period, to be fixed by the Administration natives adjacent to Forest Areas who have been in the habit of obtaining their firewood from such sources to be allowed to continue to obtain same subject to the direction of a Forest Officer.

From the date that a Native Forest area is taken control of, natives to pay for saplings, an exception only to be made under an order of a District Commissioner.

Unauthorised natives found in a demarcated Forest to be taken before a District Commissioner or Assistant District Commissioner, and before the Native Council. Penalties to be provided. Any damage committed to be paid for. Stock not to be allowed in a Forest area except under a permit.

Nurseries to be established at convenient points, seedlings to be sold to Natives at cost price of production. Natives to be encouraged by Administrative Officers and Forest Officers to establish woodlands near their villages and at other convenient places.

12. The Forest Officers to carry out a system of reforestation.

13. The Forest Department to be allowed to deal with any valuable timber and other Forest products, a regular account of the sales, etc., to be kept apart from the general workings of the Department. All expenses (to include wages of Officers, passages, proportion of pensions, and other working expenses) connected with the working to be placed against the Revenue. Should there be any balance of Revenue over Expenditure it to be placed on Deposit with the Treasury to be ultimately utilised in schemes of afforestation or Agricultural Education and development subject to His Excellency's approval.

Appendix "B."

14. In following out any policy of Forest Preservation in the Native Reserves it will be necessary in some cases to deal with Natives already located inside Forest Areas. This must be arranged by the District Authorities.

In places like the Nandi area where the people have for generations lived in the Forest glades, any attempt at alteration will require very gradual application and indeed in some cases will probably require to be left as it is, but in each such case the Elders should be held responsible for damage, etc. Once, however, a location is vacated the District Administration to decide as to whether it should remain permanently vacated.

In areas like Kikuyu, Kakamega, Kabras, Tiriki, and other similar places where the natives are in the habit of vacating their lands in the open and encroaching upon Forest areas, for cultivation of crops, Natives, except under some form of Forest Land Tenure, to be removed from the Forests, but to be allowed to reap crops. In those cases where the occupation concerns upon lands adjacent to a forest which have been included in a demarcated area, compensation to be paid in respect of work done in clearing land. Such compensation to be a charge against the Forest Revenue. Any crops in the ground to be reaped by the Natives concerned.

15. Any Timber supplied out of a Native Reserved Forest to Non-Natives to be charged for at the ordinary rates (Forest Department rates).

16. Any Department of Government requiring timber from a Native Reserve Forest would require to make out an ordinary Requisition for same. Such timber required for work of a Non-Native character to be paid for at actual cost of cutting and moving out of the Forest. If required for work connected with Native development such as bridges on native roads, etc. to be supplied free, but natives to remove from forests.

The Administration requiring timber would be required to notify the Forest Officer as to what was required, the same to be cut under his direction.

17. Should at any time in the future Tribal (Communal) lands change their form of tenure, i.e., the Communal system be superseded by individual tenure, such change would not affect the control of Native-Reserve Protected Forests.

NATIVE AREAS, EXCLUDING NORTHERN FRONTIER PROVINCE, JUBALAND, AND TURKANA.

JUDICIAL—Q

Convictions in Criminal Cases tried in 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Courts

	Jubaland	Ukamba	Massa	Kikuyu	Kericho	Nyanza	Coast (including Arabi Courts)
(a) Murder & culpable homicide	—	15	6	12	5	29	14
(b) Offence v. human body	10	85	16	153	22	143	79
(c) Offence v. property	30	18	15	209	60	308	64
(d) Stock & Produce Theft Ordinance	7	44	16	80	36	168	34
(e) Master & Servants Ordinance	1	131	6	192	40	246	140
(f) Native Registration Ordinance	—	176	101	329	65	290	332
(g) Native Authority Ordinance	—	92	2	216	48	57	21
(h) Hut and Poll Ordinance	60	126	190	48	80	906	629
(i) Miscellaneous—Indian Penal Code	11	89	14	980	27	157	189
(j) Miscellaneous—Local Ordinances	142	850	104	386	256	711	123

Appendix "C"

NATIVES' TRUST FUND

CREDIT BALANCES AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1924.

	Shs.	Cts.
Central Kavirondo	30,754	70
Northern Kavirondo	8,195	04
Kisi	30,189	06
Bakoria	—	—
South Lunabwa	11,124	71
Nandi	590	00
Nyeri	1,105	00
Kort Hall	—	—
Kyauher	966	00
Einbu	3,260	18
Meru	—	—
Uasin Gishu Masai	28,496	81
Bavinda, Bamasia	2,000	00
Njemis	448	04
Kabarnet, Kiwasisia	—	—
Kabarnet Suk	228	00
Elgeyo	94	00
Marakwet	4,850	00
Kacheliba Suk	5,870	76
Ulu	—	—
Kita	288	00
Taita	580	00
Tavela	17,826	72
Nyika	1,830	30
Pokomo	—	—
Lanlu	10,900	00
Masai Capital Account	7,985	77
Masai Current Account	5,912	52
Gilco Production Account	80,282	98
Masai Disturbances	22,008	04
General Capital Account	168	80
Hahari	16,621	71
Famine Relief Account	8,259	65
Wadrumma	10	00
Digo	854	05
Gosha	400	00
Sundry	—	—
	327,224	12

Appendix "D"

NATIVE AREAS

1923 AND 1924 POPULATIONS FOR TERRITORY CORPORATIONS

Province.	District.	Population.		Taxation.	
		1923	1924	1923	1924
Nyanza	Central Kavirondo	286,660	266,553	1,326,539	1,329,976
	South Kavirondo	276,977	271,572	1,666,493	1,156,764
	Kacheliba	61,767	62,346	264,756	259,384
	North Kavirondo	246,933	248,268	1,189,669	1,232,140
	Nandi	80,681	80,524	203,868	211,634
	Kisumu-Londiani	Not shown	18,778	Not shown	100,211
Coast	Lema	17,454	22,614	68,000	139,060
	Tana River	14,120	16,364	62,161	41,298
	Digo	39,937	41,983	94,793	217,880
	Malindi	68,978	63,346	762,468	157,700
	Teita	333,498	341,596	433,353	151,945
Ufamba	Kithi	112,596	114,746	617,166	694,646
	Narobi	12,560	72,460	Not shown	Not shown
	Morukwo	180,407	150,893	740,368	736,446
Kericho	Bavinda	21,833	20,866	44,471	48,908
	Bamasia	24,004	24,689	117,264	107,748
	Elgeyo	15,625	24,950	88,476	62,716
	Marakwet	12,461	16,265	58,890	62,640
	West Suk	22,376	23,268	83,900	80,790

Appendix "D."

NATIVES' TRUST FUND

CREDIT BALANCES AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1924.

	Shs.	Cts.
Central Kavirondo	80,764	70
Northern Kavirondo	8,195	04
Kisi	20,189	06
Bakora	—	—
South Lumbwa	11,124	71
Nandi	500	00
Nyasa	1,108	00
Fort Hall	—	—
Kyambu	996	00
Embu	3,260	18
Meru	—	—
Uasin Gishu, Masai	28,496	81
Havine, Kamasia	2,000	00
Njemps	448	04
Kabarot, Kamasia	—	—
Ruharot Suk	228	00
Elgeyo	84	00
Marakwet	4,850	00
Kacheliba Suk	5,370	76
Ulu	—	—
Kitui	288	00
Daita	580	00
Taveta	17,826	72
Nyika	1,836	80
Pakoino	—	—
Lamu	40,000	00
Masai Capital Account	7,985	77
Masai Current Account	5,912	52
Wine Production Account	87,382	88
Masai Disturbances	23,008	43
General Capital Account	168	30
Habari	16,621	71
Famine Relief Account	6,259	63
Wadirama	854	05
Digo	10	00
Gosha	400	00
Sundry	327,224	12

Appendix "D."

NATIVE AGEN'S  
1924 AND 1924 POPULATION AND TAXATION COMPARED.

Province	District	Population		Taxation	
		1923	1924	1923	1924
Nyenas	Central Kavirondo	280,000	266,333	1,370,576	1,370,576
	South Kavirondo	276,977	274,272	1,456,704	1,456,704
	Kisicho	81,767	82,546	204,736	204,736
	North Kavirondo	206,933	209,268	1,186,680	1,232,536
	Nandi	80,681	80,324	209,808	211,841
Coast	Kisumu-Londiani	Not shown	18,773	Not shown	100,341
	Lamu	17,454	22,614	148,000	189,860
	Tana River	14,120	15,584	82,100	44,228
	Digo	39,847	41,963	241,268	217,880
	Malindi	66,373	82,346	192,468	157,700
Ukenia	Taita	86,408	94,696	743,876	151,948
	Kilifi	112,588	113,726	617,100	604,090
	Nairobi	12,560	12,450	Not shown	Not shown
	Machakos	180,407	180,863	570,884	786,440
Kerio	Havine	21,923	20,800	94,376	68,908
	Budigo	24,004	24,689	117,364	107,748
	Elgeyo	15,023	22,960	88,676	62,708
	Marakwet West Suk	12,281	16,245	58,800	62,640
		22,578	22,238	38,560	80,760

NATIVE AREAS.—(Continued).  
1928 AND 1924 POPULATION AND TAXATION COMPARED.

Province	District	Population		Taxation
		1923	1924	
Masai	North	Not shown	919	Not shown
	South	190,172	190,172	822,552
	West	119,983	119,983	259,116
	East	250,000	130,322	716,692
Kikuyu	Fort Hall	79,654	96,737	487,362
	Embu	83,028	88,740	390,384
Jubaland	Kemasiyu	Not shown	Not shown	Not shown
	Almasu	121,388	134,400	48,732
	Gedda	Not shown	Not shown	Not shown
Northern Province	Serehi	Not shown	Not shown	Not shown
	Particulars not shown.	Not shown	Not shown	Not shown

38

NWANZA PROVINCE.

Appendix "E."

District	Central Kavirondo.	South Kavirondo.		Kericho.	North Kavirondo.	Nandi.	Kisumu Londiani.
		Barotia, Kap. Nilotic Kavirondo.	Elumbwe.				
Tribes	Nilotic Kavirondo.	Nilotic Kavirondo.	Elumbwe.	Elumbwe.	Elumbwe.	Nandi.	Nandi.
Population	260,533	274,272	123,546	490,298	30,324		
Hut and Poll Tax	1,379,576	1,159,764	220,264	1,233,160	211,564		
Senior Commissioner	1	One for the Province.					
District Commissioner	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ass. District Commissioner	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Medical Officer	0	1	1 Dist. Surgeon.	1	0	0	2
Sub-Assistant Surgeon	0	1	1 Surgeon.	0	0	2	0
Government Hospital	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
Government Dispensaries	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
Native Hospital Staff	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
Native School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assisted School	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Veterinary Officer	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
Stock Inspector	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
Native Veterinary Schools	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Agricultural Officer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Electrifying Staff	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

80

550

## UKAMBA PROVINCE.

District.	Nairobi.	Taita.	Kitui.	Maichako.
Tribes.	Various.	Taita, Atharaka, Taveta, Akamba.	Akamba.	Akamba.
Population	12,450	34,596	114,726	199,393
Hut and Poll Tax	Not shown	131,943	604,096	796,440
Senior Commissioner	One for the Province.			
District Commissioner	1	1	1	1
Asst. Dist. Commissioner	1	0	2	3
Medical Officer	*	0	1	1
Sub-Asst. Surgeon	*	1	1	One compounder.
Government Hospital	1	1	1	1
Government Dispensaries	210 for the Province.			
Native Hospital Staff	1	0	15	hush schools.
Government School	4	3	1	schools.
Assisted School	One for the Reserve.			
Veterinary Officer	*	2	0	0
Stock Inspector	20 for the Province.			
Native Veterinary Scouts	*	One for the Reserve.		
Agricultural Officer				

\* Fluctuating staff.

## Appendix "J."

## COAST PROVINCE.

District.	Mombasa.	Lamu.	Tana River.	Digo.	Malindi.
Tribes.	Swahili, Arab, Galla, various.	Arab, Ba jun, Swahili.	Arab, Galla, Pokomō, Swahili.	Digo, Duruma, Shimba, Segayu.	Arab, Swahili, Wanyika.
Population	25,606	20,641	15,534	41,903	82,340
Hut and Poll Tax	330,086	180,900	442,280	217,989	157,700
Senior Commissioner	One for the Province.				
District Commissioner	1	1	1	1	1
Asst. Dist. Com.	1	1	0	0	0
Medical Officer	*	0	0	0	0
Sub-Asst. Surgeon	*	1	0	0	0
Government Hospital	(6 beds)				
Govt. Dispensaries	0				
Native Hospital Staff	128 for the Province.				
Government School	0	0	0	1	1
Assisted School	2	0	0	0	0
Veterinary Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Stock Inspector	11	0	0	0	0
Native Vety. Scouts	0	0	0	0	0
Agricultural Officers	Three in Mombasa and one in the Reserve.				

\* Fluctuating Staff.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

## LABOUR SECTION—NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1924.

## I. STAFF.

S. F. Deek, Principal Labour Inspector, 1/1/1924 to 31/12/1924.  
 R. F. Palethorpe, Railway Magistrate and Inspector, 1/1/1924 to 28/11/1924.  
 W. P. Shields, Labour Inspector, 1/1/1924 to 31/12/1924.  
 Major B. W. Bond, s.c., 15/12/1924 to 31/12/1924.  
 Mr. Palethorpe, Railway Magistrate, went on leave 28/11/1924 and was relieved by Major B. W. Bond.  
 The Staff of the Section was reduced by one Officer as compared with 1923.

## II. YEARS.

## NO. OF INSPECTIONS.

1921	156
1922	349
1923	421
1924	532 (See Appendix A)

## III. ACTIONS AGAINST EMPLOYERS.

	1922	1923	1924
Proceedings instituted	48	24	9
Convictions	34	20	6
Withdrawn	12	1	1
Settled out of Court	2	0	—

This year a system was instituted of serving employers formal notices stating the matters complained of and demanding compliance with certain specific instructions within a stated period. As the instructions were as a rule complied with few prosecutions were necessary.

The total number of notices served was as follows—

	Notices served.
(1) Dilapidated or inadequate housing	40
(2) Insanitary Lines	56
(3) Failure to pay wages	10
(4) Failure to provide food	13
(5) Failure to provide clothing	4
(6) Miscellaneous	45
Total	168

## IV. GENERAL CONDITION, ETC.—RAILWAYS.

(a) *Usini Gishu Railway Construction.*—The number of workers employed averaged 5,896 per month and the death rate was 14.28 per 1,000 per annum.

At the beginning of the year the number of men employed on the line had so decreased that the Government Medical Officer (Dr. V. L. Fisher) was withdrawn in January and the Railway Magistrate (Mr. R. F. Palethorpe) in April. After this date inspection was carried out by the Resident Commissioner, Eldoret, and District Commissioner, Elduon Raynor. The decrease in the death rate from 33.20 per thousand per annum 1923 to 34.28 per 1,000 per annum 1924 is notable particularly as there were two severe outbreaks of influenza in the latter year. The mortality rate during these outbreaks was very much lower than in previous years owing probably to the reduction in the number of men employed and smaller camps. It is becoming apparent every year that the chief contributing factor in a high death rate is the concentration of a large number of men in one camp. The increasing attention paid by employers to the welfare of the labourers and their realization of the danger of influenza have also contributed to the reduction of the death rate. Rations, clothing, housing, and medical facilities remained as stated in last year's report and call for no comment.

Medical inspection was carried on throughout the year by Dr. Boleker, Medical Officer to the Contractors.

*Thika Area, Nairobi.*—The construction of this Railway began in January, and by March the number employed had risen to over 1,000 men at Kibugu, Embu, and Meru. The average number employed during the 12 months was 4,260 and the death rate was 10.48 per 1,000 per annum. All camps were fitted by the Medical Officer (Dr. V. L. Fisher) and inspection was carried out regularly by the Railway Magistrate, Mr. R. F. Palethorpe. Hospitals were established at Thika and Makuru, while the camps near Fort Hall used the Government hospital in that station. The death rate is normal and calls for no comment. The chief difficulty was the insistence of the raw Kikuyu, Kibuyu, Embu and Meru to remain at work for the full period of their contracts. This is hardly surprising as it is well known that these tribes have never shown themselves as capable of continuous heavy work as the Kavirondo. The proximity of their homes to the place of employment was an additional inducement to leave their work. They proved, too, very difficult in the matter of medical treatment, frequently refusing altogether to go to hospital, trying to walk home instead and arriving at their villages in varying stages of emaciation and exhaustion. Difficulties such as these are bound to occur when raw labour is employed on heavy work for the first time. The Meru improved rapidly as labourers and are likely to prove a useful source of supply. Rations were issued according to the scale laid down by the Chief Engineer after consultation with the Medical Authorities. (Shown in Appendix B).

The clothing issued was 1 blanket and 1 sock per man. Housing on the whole was better than on the Uasin Gishu Railway and there were few complaints on this account.

#### V. FIBRE CAMPS.

The number of men employed in fuel cutting was considerably less than in the previous year owing to the introduction of oil fuel. Between Nairobi and the Coast there were on the average about 212 men employed per mensum throughout the year. Only

one death was reported. No complaints of any importance were received during the year. Above Nairobi the Resident Native Labour Office is chiefly employed, i.e., the labour of natives residing on farms, under agreements with the occupiers. The inspection of this labour has been usually left to the local Magistrates. Judging from occasional inspections made by Labour Inspectors the health of the present natives employed in the fuel cutting area between Nairobi and Lumbwa appears to be very good and their complaints practically none.

*Trabing Camp, Samburu-Voi.*—About 480 labourers were employed per mensum throughout the year including Departmental labourers and those engaged by Mr. McPhee, Contractor to the Uasin Gishu Railway and his Sub-Contractors. There were complaints regarding treatment of labour during the year which were fully investigated and the foremen convicted, but it has been difficult to get labour for this Section of the line ever since. Five deaths were reported.

#### VI. VOI-KAHE LINE.

An average of 1,800 labourers were employed throughout the year. Two deaths were reported. The health on the line was good and only a few minor complaints were received from the labourers. The housing and sanitation of the camps was found to be unsatisfactory and the necessary action was taken to remedy this state of affairs.

#### VII. SISAL ESTATES, KIWEEZI COAST AREA.

The total average number employed on the 9 Estates actually inspected was 3,920. The death rate per 1,000 per annum was 12.35 compared with 24.7 for 1923.

The Powysland Estate at Kilifi, after considerable pressure by the Labour Office acting in conjunction with the Medical Officer of Mombasa, reconstructed its lines, hospital and latrines, and as a result had in consequence a very much reduced sick and death rate, and a healthy camp.

The B.E.A. Fibre Company has two Estates, one at Masongoleni and one at Kibwezi. As the result of efforts made by the Labour Office the Company has begun to erect permanent housing of a permanent type on both these Estates. The Dwa Plantations, Voi, made similar improvements including a new hospital, and a sulphuric sewage system.

On the B.E.A. Corporation Estate at Voi, where an average of 1,000 men are employed, labour has always been well housed and cared for and conditions there call for commendation.

#### VIII. SISAL ESTATES, THEKA-FORT HALL, KIAMBU AREA.

With a better market for Fibre, development and output has considerably increased and more labour has been employed. An average of 500 labourers per month was employed on each of the 10 Estates inspected, and 26 deaths were reported.

Improvements were issued as last year. The housing on these Estates deserves much to be desired and a campaign was instituted during

the year with the result that improved housing is now in course of erection at Panda Mills and Donya Sabok Estates. The method adopted for dealing with inadequate housing on Estates is as follows:-

A Labour Inspector on finding the housing unsatisfactory informs the employer that, unless he complies with a request to provide proper housing on the lines indicated, application will be made to the Health Office for an order condemning the housing under Section 4 (3) Master and Servants Amendment Ordinance 27/19. At the same time plans of various types of housing prepared by the Health Office are sent to the employer from this office. If by a given date the employer has not complied with the instructions issued to him the Health Office is requested to inspect the camp with a view to condemning it. This method of procedure has been adopted with the full approval of the Health Office and seems likely to be effective. The only alternative method would be for an Inspector to prosecute the employer, before the local Magistrate. This would involve the institution of separate proceedings in the case of every separate hut or building and the amount of work entailed would be out of all proportion to the result achieved. The Magistrate would find it difficult to convict without inspecting each hut and there is no doubt that a number of the best camps could not be dealt with effectively in this manner without increasing the number of Inspectors very considerably.

Wages were paid regularly and there were few complaints with the exception of one Estate which owing to insolvency, suspended payment for about three months. These wages were eventually paid in full through this Office.

IX. COFFEE AND SISAL ESTATES.

There was no irregular inspection on these Estates as the Labour Inspectors were fully occupied elsewhere. The Estates mostly employ casual monthly labourers who lay any complaints over they have before the local Magistrate. Magistrates have been instructed to apply for a Labour Inspector to tour their districts whenever they consider it necessary.

X. HARBOUR WORKS, MOBYSA. (Pauling & Co.)

Conditions were satisfactory and call for no comment.

XI. MAGADI SODA COMPANY

	Average number employed per month.	Deaths registered during year.
	1923-1924	1923-1924
Harbour Work	129	57
Magadi Soda	600	57

XII. SUGAR FACTORIES.

- Victoria Nyanza Sugar Company, Mtwara, was operating during the year and employed an average of 1,248 men. No deaths were reported.
- Nottidge and Allen, Msheroni. A small factory began to operate during the year but has not yet been inspected.

Victoria Nyanza Sugar Company, Mtwara, was closed for the greater part of the year.

The labour employed in these factories is almost entirely casual and the work is on the whole popular with natives.

The sanitation at the Victoria Sugar Company's factory is still satisfactory though certain improvements have been effected during the year. The Health Office is still considering the advisability of asking the Company to instal a water-borne system.

The question of guarding machinery in these factories has attracted attention and the Victoria Company has agreed to put up necessary guards.

XIII. TIMBER INDUSTRY.

There were 22 Saw Mills at work during the year which employed a large number of men mostly Italo-Natives or casual labourers. The housing, constructed usually of cedar slabs, was much better than in any other industry. Practically no complaints from employees have come to the notice of this office and the question which requires urgent attention is the matter of compensation and paying compensation to labourers injured or disabled on the course of their employment.

LABOUR CONTRACTS, UNDER THE MASTER AND SERVANTS ORDINANCE.

The number is unfortunately the same as stated in last year's report. The amending Ordinance was disallowed by the Council of State and a fresh bill has been submitted to him for consideration. It is hoped that this will become law early next year.

XV. LABOUR RECRUITING.

The number of Labour Agents' Licences issued during the year was as follows:-

	1923	1924
Nyanza Province	11	16
Mozambique Province	49	49
Other Provinces	4	10
Total	64	75

No prosecutions took place during the year. It appears that the services of the professional Labour Agent is waning as every year more men prefer to seek employment independently. They were very useful in getting a large number of Meru natives to work on the Mwanza-Nyeri Railway. The system has many disadvantages and the Labour and Finance Committee has recommended its abolition and the institution of an Employers' Labour Bureau with a Government representative on the board of Directors. One of the chief features of professional recruiting is the employment of a large number of native sub-recruiters, amounting in Nyanza Province to several hundreds who are paid about 2/- a head on every labourer recruited to the Agent. These sub-recruiters are commonly of the most plausible type of native who never does an honest day's work and has no reserve anywhere else.

Employers' recruiting Associations have not done well this year. The Kikuyu Planters' Association closed down as it was unable to compete with the higher rates of pay offered by Contractors on the Thika-Nyeri Railway. The Nyanza Farmers' Association had not much better success. The General Manager, Uganda Railway, was approached with a view to reducing rail fares for bona fide labour travelling in search of employment, but he stated he was unable to increase the facilities already in existence, namely, lower rates for natives travelling in parties of 10 or over. The recruiting fees charged by Labour Agents exclusive of the cost of blankets and rail fares varied from Shs. 10/- to Shs. 30/- per native on an eight month contract according to the distance of the place of employment and the popularity of the work.

XVI. LABOUR DEMAND AND SUPPLY AND RATE OF WAGES.  
See Appendix C

The labour demand at any given time during the year 1924 estimated by the Economic and Finance Committee at approximately 110,000 men exclusive of the additional units, mainly women and children, required for the coffee harvest.

The demand has increased largely during the year mainly due to the influx of new settlers, to the increase in the acreage of coffee in bearing, and to the development of the maize industry. The supply remained approximately the same as last year.

The demand for Railway Construction diminished during the year from about 17,000 to about 10,000. This reduction was partly offset by the increased demand for farm work which rose by about 10,000. A very acute shortage occurred during the latter part of the year especially in the coffee districts; and the completion of the Kisumu-Gisuru Railway, which last year obtained work much more difficultly more than twice the number of men required, was seriously delayed by lack of labour. The seasonal movement of labour to farms and other industries has now, by aid of statistics compiled in the Registration and Labour Offices, fairly accurately determined.

Season custom and economic necessity demand that at certain seasons of the year a large number of male natives should remain at home in the Reserves. In the first place there are the harvests. These begin at the Kavirondo districts about the beginning of August and in the Kikuyu districts about the beginning of September. In conjunction with the harvests various ceremonies and festivities are held, mainly in connection with circumcision, at which many people wish to be present. The harvests in August and September and their attendant ceremonies are followed by the preparation of land for the small runs which begin in October. In October, November and December many natives are occupied in disposing of the produce of the previous harvest. In January they are occupied with harvesting crops which were planted in the previous October and in February and March with the preparation of the land for March rains.

Generally speaking therefore the Kavirondo native is available for work outside his reserve from April till July inclusive and the Kikuyu from April till August. During November, December

January he may be available; but if the previous harvest has been plentiful, as was the case this year, he usually prefers to remain at home. During February and March he is not usually available, as in addition to breaking up his land he has frequently to cut and carry poles for the re-building of his huts against the March rains. It is therefore apparent that from August till March the labour supply under present conditions is doubtful, unless the harvests fail and the natives are driven by shortage of food to seek employment away from their homes. The maximum demand for labour occurs during the principal coffee and maize harvests which begin in Nyanza Province about July and continue till October; while in the Nakuru and Kikuyu Provinces they begin about October and sometimes extend to January.

The demand is therefore at its maximum during the very season when the supply is most doubtful.

In these circumstances a shortage is inevitable. The problem of finding a means to mitigate it has engaged the attention of the Economic and Finance Committee throughout the year.

From the native point of view the industrial year may be divided as follows:

- (1) March to August when scarcity of food in the Reserve and the collection of the Hut and Poll Tax compels him to seek work outside.
- (2) September to February, when the economic and social requirements of native life tend to keep him in the Reserves.

XVII. LONG TERM CONTRACTS.

The number of labourers by tribes supplied on long term contracts during the year is shown in Appendix D.

1921	1922	1923	1924
27,490	27,356	27,557	24,944

XVIII. APPRENTICES.

Few employers apart from Government Departments and Missions indenture native apprentices. The Uganda Railway engaged 50 apprentices on indenture during the year through the agency of the Labour Office. The system appears to be declining in popularity. The reasons given for this are various. The real trouble seems to be that natives do not understand the system which appears to them a "flat catching" design of the Government to obtain cheap labour for long periods. The carpenters' shop remains popular and is always full. From reports received it is doubtful whether the scheme, as conducted at present, will be successful.

Mission apprentices are not inspected by the Labour Office.

XIX. LABOUR REST CAMP.

- (1) Nairobi Rest Camp and Kitchen

Average number housed.		Number supplied with rations and firewood.	
1923	1924	1923	1924
32	27	5,117	5,851
Revenue.		Expenditure.	
1923	1924	1923	1924
1,363/48	1,038/70	3,154/92	2,420/25

The system of housing natives at work in the town was abandoned during the year as owing to the increased number of houses erected in the new native location, Putwani, it became unnecessary.

The buildings used for housing, were transferred to the Salvation Army for use as a Native Weaving School.

(2) *Kikuyu Rest Camp* was used by 50,064 natives during the year as compared with 90,027 in 1923. The cost of maintenance was Shs. 1,026.

(3) *Nakuru*. The Rest Camp in the native location 2 miles from the Station was hardly used at all by the travelling labour. It was therefore decided during the year to erect a kitchen near the station. A site was obtained from the Uganda Railway Authorities but unfortunately the contractor was too slow to begin the work before the end of the year.

(4) *Thika*. A Rest House was maintained in charge of a native clerk and was of great use to natives travelling to the Railway and Sugar Estates in search of employment.

(5) *Nandi*. Four camps as shown in last year's report.

(6) *Kisii*. Four Rest Huts were maintained on the Sonda River from which natives travelling in search of employment can reach Kericho Government station in a long day's march. Another camp is required between these two places.

(7) *Tana River Station (South Nandi)*. Material has been purchased for the erection of a Rest House at this point which it is hoped will be of use to the Meru and Embu natives travelling in search of employment.

(8) *Voi*. Material was purchased and a building was begun near Voi station for the accommodation of labour travelling from Voi district and Tanganyika Territory.

(9) *Londiani Lambara*. Material was purchased for a Rest House for one or other of these places, as the Senior Commissioner, Nyanza, may decide, for the accommodation of labour travelling from Nyanza Province to the highlands.

## XX. REPATRIATIONS

	1923	1924
Within Colony	132	81
Outside	16	20

## XXI. RESIDENT NATIVES IN FIELDS

The toleration from the Kikuyu Estates to farms still continues. Owing to the disallowance of the Master and Servant Amendment Ordinance, 1924, it is probable that a large number of native families are residing on farms without agreements. The reason for this is the fact that although the 1918 Resident Natives Ordinance was revised, the employers were reluctant to enter upon agreements under the Ordinance with the prospect of an amending Ordinance in the near future.

## XXII. RECOVERY OF WAGES

Amount claimed	No. of claimants	Amount recovered
1922 £1,491	581	£1,079
1923 £1,940	1,122	£1,868
1924 £405	245	£417

Note.—£12 extra recovered this year is part of the outstanding balance from 1923.

The failure of West and Von Otter Contractors to pay a large number of labourers employed by them on the Usam Gishu Railway was most unfortunate. This firm, which had previously borne a good reputation on the Usam Gishu Railway, began to get into difficulties in April, immediately after the transfer of the Railway Magistrate from the Usam Gishu to the Thika-Nyeri line.

The District Commissioner, Eldama Ravine, who inspected the camps monthly after the departure of the Railway Magistrate received no complaints from the natives, and it was not till September, when the firm was engaged on a contract with the Uganda Railway, that the first complaint was made to the local Magistrate. This failure emphasises the necessity for legislation whereby the principal, in any contract or sub-contract, is obliged, before making the final settlement with the contractor, to ascertain that the wages due to native labourers have been paid in full.

Recommendations on the above lines have been made from time to time by this Office, during the last two years.

West and Von Otter were committed to Gaol by the District Commissioner, Kisumu-Londiani for failure to find security for the fulfilment of their contract but were released by order of the High Court on the ground of misjoinder of charges.

## XXIII. COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS

No. of accidents reported	No. of men compensated	Amount paid, £
1921 71	46	£413 6 0
1922 52	75	£37 0 0
1923 25	4	£7 10 0
1924 60	10	£30 5 0

## XXIV. CONDITION OF NATIVE LABOUR IN TOWNS

(a) *Nairobi*. During the year the number of natives working in the town increased considerably mainly owing to large undertakings by the Municipality.

Inspection of the housing of these labourers revealed the fact that most of them were living in hired quarters in the native locations of Pangani and Pumwani. The quarters were found to be very crowded and practically without light or ventilation. The Municipality was therefore asked to sanction a scheme for housing this labour in temporary quarters on an approved site within the municipal area until such time as the Government should sanction

the expenditure from loan of the sum of £16,000 asked for by the Municipality in 1923 for the purpose of providing municipal housing for Africans working in the town.

The scheme was rejected by the Municipality, but under pressure from the Labour and Health Offices employers began to erect suitable accommodation for their labour outside the municipal area as no sites for such a purpose were obtainable within it. At the end of the year the expenditure of £16,000 from loan was sanctioned by Government, and during the coming year the solution of this problem should be in sight.

**XXV. NATIVE AUTHORITY AMENDMENT ORDINANCE No. 26/1922.**

The number of labourers ordered to work under this Ordinance are shown in Appendix E.

**XXVI. Conclusion.**

The main features of the labour position during the year may be summarised as follows:

(1) The health of labourers in employment has been good and the death rate normal.

(2) Wages are rising again and though employers are all asking when this will stop the rate reached at the end of the year was not terrifying. The gospel of increasing wants is not likely to bear much fruit unless the means of satisfying such wants to a reasonable extent are provided.

(3) The number of registered natives shown as in employment on employers returns was about the same as in 1923. There were fewer desertions and fewer prosecutions in proportion to the number of desertions. The latter fact may have been due to the increasing difficulty of getting natives convicted of the offence. It is more probably due to the fact that under the Registration system the servant is more inclined to complain before a Magistrate than to desert, whereas the employer now finds himself obliged to fulfil his obligations to the servant more carefully than before on account of the difficulty of getting labour.

(4) An acute shortage occurred in the latter part of the year mainly owing to the increased demand from employers and the principal harvests in the native reserves.

(5) Increased attention is required to the housing of labour especially on large estates. Close cooperation with the Health Office is essential.

**ERNEST McINNES,**  
for Principal Labour Inspector.

Div.	No. of Inspections	Ballast	Post	Sisal	Coffee	Copra	Tax	Sugar	Sisal	Pastoral and general agriculture	Saw Mills	Govt. Departments	Railways and Harbour works	Squatters	Miscellaneous	Total
A. Mombasa-Voi and Coast	10	3	9	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	50
B. Voi-Simba	1	32	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	45
C. Simba-Magadi	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
D. Athi River-Kijabe & Thika	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
E. Fort Hall-Nyeri, N. & W. Kenya	3	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	57
F. Narivasha and Laikipia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
G. Nakuru, Ravine, and Londiani	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
H. Usen Githu & Trans-Nzoi	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
I. N. & S. Kavirondo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
K. Usen Githu Railway (Routine Inspections) Thika-Nyeri Railway (Routine Inspections)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	14	42	80	10	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	7	263	16	55	532

## Appendix B.

## LABOUR SECTION—ANNUAL REPORT 1921

List of rations to be issued to all labourers employed on Uthmaniyah Railway Construction.

Maize meal, finely ground	2 lbs. per day
Beans (preferably Chiroko)	2 lbs. per week
Ground Nuts	1 lb. weekly
Potatoes or other fresh vegetables	1 lb. weekly
Salt	2 oz. weekly

In lieu of beans the following may be issued:

14 lbs. fresh meat, or
12 ozs. of biltong, or
1 lb. of beans, plus 12 ozs. fresh meat, or
1 lb. of beans, plus 6 ozs. biltong, or
1 lb. of beans, plus two dried fish.

In lieu of 8 ozs. of ground nuts, 4 ozs. of ghee may be issued.

In lieu of 1 lb. of potatoes, 1 lb. of any of the following may be issued:

Sweet potatoes,  
Pumpkin,  
Bananas,  
Muhogo,  
Sugar cane, or  
Two lemons.

The Contractor must also provide an adequate number of cooking pots and also fuel for cooking. He must also provide cook for every 25 men employed.

Adult Males  
Employed on the  
Railway Construction  
at one fifth of  
the population

Kikuyu Province	616,231
Kenia Province	352,165
Kenya Province	107,022
Maso Reserve	43,477
Nyanza Province	551,946
Coast Province	183,391
Northern Frontier	89,174
Jubaland	133,100
Extra Provincial	111,362

Government Department and Works	Adult Males
Uganda Railway	10,200
Uganda Railway—Wood fuel	2,400
Miscellaneous Services	7,000
Public Works, Roads, etc.	1,500
Harbour Works	1,500
Police	1,500
Military	1,500
Wardens and Carriers	2,000
Native Authority Amv. Bd. Ord. (Central)	84,600

(b) Non-Native Estates and Domestic Service	67,000
Agricultural and Pastoral	2,000
Timber	15,000
Domestic Servants	2,000
Missions	500
Mines	20,000
Townships, Port & Miscellaneous	105,600

(c) Railway Development:  
Uthmaniyah Railway Construction

15,000  
146,100

Total 2,588,800 519,757

## REMARKS.

(A) of between 15 and 49 years available males as one-fifth of the population)

Kikuyu Province	646,823	126,264	Adult males
Ukamba Province	352,165	70,433	Uganda Railway
Kenia Province	107,022	21,409	Uganda Railway—Wood fuel
Masai Reserve	43,477	8,695	Miscellaneous Services
Nyanza Province	951,946	190,389	Public Works, Roads, etc.
Coast Province	163,391	32,678	Harbour Works
Northern Frontier	89,174	17,834	Police
Jubaland	133,400	26,682	Military
Extra Provincial	111,362	22,372	Wardens and Constables
			Native Authority Amend. Ord. (General)
			350
			24,600
			67,000
			2,000
			15,000
			2,000
			500
			20,000
			106,500
			15,000
			146,100
			619,757
			2,598,800
			619,757
			146,100

(a) Government Department and Works.

(b) Non-Native Estates and Domestic Services.

(c) Railway Development:

Taiika-Nyeri & Usain Gishu extensions

15,000

146,100

ACTUAR SURVEY

The actual supply of labour for the year 1924, taking the average number of registered natives returned as being in employment each month, was 183,000. This fell short of the estimated demand by about 12,000.

	Average		Rates of Wages.		Average	
	increase.	decrease.	per calendar month (with food)	per calendar month (with food)	increase.	decrease.
Railway Construction	2 1/2	2 1/2	Sls. 16	per 30 day card (with food)		
Railway Maintenance			Sls. 14	per calendar month (with food)		
Railway Workshops (Nairobi)			Sls. 30	per calendar month (with food)		
Magnall Soda Company			Sls. 14	per 30 day card (with food)		
Staat (Kilimnoo-Voi Area)			Sls. 14	per 30 day card (with food)		
(County)			Sls. 16	per 30 day card (with food)		
(Thika)			Sls. 14	per 30 day card (with food)		
Colono			Sls. 10	per 30 day card.	Cts. 25	per tin pickled. Cts. 10 per tin.
Mtara			Sls. 10	per 30 day card.		
Port Labour (Coast)			Sls. 2	per day (without food)		
Lakes			Sls. 14	per calendar month (with food)		

Appendix D.

NUMBER OF EACH TRIBE ATTESTED TO WORK ON LONG CONTRACTS  
January to December, 1924.

Tribe	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Kavirondo (including North and Central)	811	1163	1554	1868	1819	1485	1684	880	759	703	679	571	12296
Kesi	188	928	433	892	174	169	45	154	98	104	94	91	3079
Lumbwa	24	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	31
Suk Kumsaa (Elgeyo)	40	150	51	335	102	8	—	—	—	10	5	7	812
Kalenjin (Merruwei)	19	15	37	58	55	27	151	14	98	25	76	188	771
Muru	174	130	313	824	554	198	47	11	91	34	50	415	2337
Endu	—	96	592	169	108	302	195	114	445	341	37	35	2469
Wakamba	—	16	—	—	5	28	9	—	—	—	—	—	52
Coast	38	387	462	68	68	7	4	4	6	6	45	67	1681
Wagesia	120	85	21	98	207	90	66	81	20	9	4	9	482
Nairobi (Miscellaneous)	4	13	21	34	14	94	69	65	21	35	8	15	412
Total year 1924	130	100	—	250	184	113	635	171	54	55	—	—	1293
Total year 1923	1843	1780	9839	2391	2601	1836	2182	2865	3060	3089	2274	1267	27517
Total year 1922	2409	8928	8018	2004	1239	1204	1909	2854	2603	2087	1267	1461	29306

- 1 Usambara.
- 4 Wakamba.
- 2 Wanyamwesi.
- 1 Yao.
- 1 Msoga.
- 1 Msamia.
- 1 Mchangawe.
- 1 Gunya.

4. The Religions represented are:—

- 71 Roman Catholic.
- 60 Church Missionary Society.
- 25 Islam.
- 2 Pagan.
- 1 Church of Scotland.

5. Of the 54 new boys admitted, there were:—

- 26 Pagan.
- 12 Islam.
- 10 Roman Catholic.
- 5 Church Missionary Society.
- 1 Church of Scotland.

6. - The table of crimes for which these inmates were sentenced to the Reformatory in 1924 was:—

- 28 Theft.
- 8 Theft in a dwelling.
- 4 Theft by servant.
- 2 Housebreaking by night.
- 1 Housebreaking by day.
- 1 Greivous hurt.
- 1 Mischief by killing stock.
- 1 Breach of Trust.
- 1 Making false statement.
- 2 Possession of stolen property.
- 1 Receiving stolen property.
- 4 Vagrancy.

7. The monitor system has not yet proved itself a success, the youths being too young to assume officially recognised authority. Boys carefully selected to assist the warders, either became overbearing and aggressive to both boys and warders, or allowed and assisted their charges to get into mischief. Not one of the inmates selected as monitor, could retain his post for many weeks, and it will take longer than I anticipated to make the boys jealous of their honour and privilege.

8. Internal petty crimes and misdemeanours however showed a marked decrease until the latter part of the year. Then there appeared to be a distinct restlessness generally.

Local employers of labour had at the same time considerable difficulty with their natives.

#### ACCOMMODATION.

9. No additions have been made. All the buildings taken over from the Agricultural Department are still fully occupied, with the exception of the old tobacco curing barn. This is in a structurally

dangerous condition, the walls having been built with a very soft stone which is disintegrating. Most of the material with which this store is constructed can be re-used to assist in supplying the much needed look-up store.

10. With regard to the different type of beds, canvas hammocks and boards, the boys are non-committal, though conservative in their inclination to the wooden boards.

The only definite statement was that a tall boy preferred the boards, and a small boy the hammocks.

I cannot say if this preference by the small boys is fact, but it does appear that the six feet hammock is not sufficient for a normal sized boy, as his feet slide, during sleep, over the end of the bed.

The sick rate per dormitory discloses no hygienic virtues monopolised by any particular type of bed, and gives one no guidance.

Economically the board beds are Shs. 2/- per bed cheaper to install exclusive of the frame, and they will certainly outlast several installations of hammocks.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

11. Recent earth tremors played havoc with the supply of water, though except for a short period after the heaviest tremor, we have always had sufficient water for cooking and drinking. Bathing had of necessity to be reduced to a minimum. Whatever the cause of the tremors, either genuine volcanic quakes or the collapse of subterranean caverns, their effect on the water supply was not consistent. One quake would drain the well, and another greatly increase the supply.

#### INSTRUCTION.

12. There were in training:—

- 40 Masons.
- 16 Ox-drivers and ploughboys.
- 24 Carpenters.
- 5 Tailors.
- 4 Smiths.
- 5 Printers and clerks.
- 10 Gardeners.
- 10 Quarry hands.
- 1 Hospital Orderly.
- 30 Agriculturalists.

with the remainder of the boys engaged in domestic work as cooks, sweepers, scavengers and pumping water, cutting fuel, etc.

13. The year was very trying for technical work owing to shortage and changes in staff both European and Native. With regard to Native Masonry Instructors, it is exceedingly difficult to obtain the right type of man as Building Instructor, for though Stone-cutters are numerous, natives who can build correctly are very scarce.

14. A plant for hand-weaving and spinning was imported, but owing to shortage of Staff, this work could not be carried on, though it is hoped to have boys trained by the Salvation Army Weaving School early in 1925.

When the industry is fully established, at present, see no obstacle to the weaving of all material required for clothing the

boys. We should not be able to spin the yarn ourselves, hand-spinning not being economical. The one hand-loom requiring about one-third of our full strength of hands on spinning alone to keep it running. (Again, if the boys were expert spinners, they would not be satisfied with the very small remuneration earned by this trade. I have now no records of output, but for some time the spinning was persevered with here, under the tuition of the Government Flax Officer, but with two wheels working hard, and several other boys dressing and hocking the flax ready for the spinners, the output was very low and could not compete with machine spinning in price, regularity or strength.

15. The number of warders has again been reduced, and every effort is made to reduce the cost of non-technical supervision. The priority of warders are engaged, not to prevent their charges escaping or getting into mischief but to teach them something, for they are expected to have some knowledge of the work they will be detailed to supervise. As the boys have not reached a responsible age, most, if not all, of the work requires supervision and such work as ploughing, gardening, tree-felling, and planting, quarry work, etc., needs a responsible supervisor.

#### LITERARY WORK.

16. The adjoining Church Missionary Station continues to supply practising teachers, for our mutual benefit. The majority of boys have their own secular books in the dormitories also they are supplied with other readers as necessary for class work, and are usually busy reading either set of books till lights-out every night, or when not at work or sports.

#### HEALTH.

17. This has been better than for many years, and, as previously stated, there were no deaths. 25 boys were sent to the Nairobi Hospital for treatment. The majority of these 25 cases were malaria relapses, but there were also cases of worms, injured toes from football, one septic hand, several new boys with ulcers, and two cases of pneumonia. Although new arrivals from malaria districts are given a course of quinine, a number have a relapse other than that, we had on an average of three boys daily exempt from work for minor causes such as stubbed toes or falls at football, cuts whilst at work, contusions, coughs, colds, etc., or those which were detained for an opinion, or examination by the visiting Medical Officer.

#### DISCHARGED BOYS.

18. Last year all boys who would work, readily found employment, but a number gathered at the Mission Stations. I cannot trace any boy of last year's discharges, who have been re-imprisoned, either by reference to the Native Affairs Department, the Prisons or to the organisation of ex-inmates. These ex-inmates are the quickest means of tracing a lost boy, as they keep wonderful touch with each other, though the Native Affairs Department, Finger Print Section, has been able to dotify us of all movements of the boys and an almost complete touch is maintained. Those proceeding to distant reserves or to Somaliland and not working, are of course lost trace of until they seek employment or are reconvicted.

dangerous condition, the walls having been built with a very soft stone which is disintegrating. Most of the material with which this store is constructed can be re-used to assist in supplying the much needed look-up store.

10. With regard to the different type of beds, canvas hammocks and boards, the boys are non-committal, though conservative in their inclination to the wooden boards.

The only definite statement was that a tall boy preferred the boards, and a small boy the hammocks.

I cannot say if this preference by the small boys is fact, but it does appear that the six feet hammock is not sufficient for a normal sized boy, as his feet slide, during sleep, over the end of the bed.

The sick rate per dormitory discloses no hygienic virtues monopolised by any particular type of bed, and gives no guidance.

Economically the board beds are \$15.27 per bed cheaper to install exclusive of the frame, and they will certainly outlast several installations of hammocks.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

11. Recent earth tremors played havoc with the supply of water, though except for a short period after the heaviest tremor, we have always had sufficient water for cooking and drinking. Bathing had of necessity to be reduced to a minimum. Whatever the cause of the tremors, either genuine volcanic quakes or the collapse of subterranean caverns, their effect on the water supply was not consistent. One quake would drain the well, and another greatly increase the supply.

#### INSTRUCTION.

12. There were in training—

- 40. Musicians.
- 16. Ox-drivers and ploughboys.
- 24. Carpenters.
- 5. Tailors.
- 4. Smiths.
- 5. Printers and clerks.
- 10. Gardeners.
- 10. Quarry hands.
- 1. Hospital Orderly.
- 30. Agriculturalists.

with the remainder of the boys engaged in domestic work as cooks, sweepers, scavengers (aid pumping water, cutting fuel, etc.)

13. The year was very trying for technical work owing to shortage and changes in staff, both European and Native. With regard to Native Masonry Instructors, it is exceedingly difficult to obtain the right type of man as Building Instructors, for though Stone-cutters are numerous, natives who can build correctly are very scarce.

14. A plant for hand-weaving and spinning was imported, but owing to shortage of Staff, this work could not be carried on, though it is hoped to have boys trained by the Salvation Army Weaving School early in 1925.

When the industry is fully established, I, at present, see no obstacle to the weaving of all material required for clothing the

boys. We should not be able to spin the yarn ourselves, hand-spinning not being economical. The one hand-loom requiring about one-third of our full strength of hands on spinning alone to keep it running. Again, if the boys were expert spinners, they would not be satisfied with the very small remuneration earned by this trade. I have now no records of output, but for some time the spinning was persevered with here, under the tuition of the Government Flax Officer, but with two wheels working hard, and several other boys dressing and huddling the flax ready for the spinners, the output was very low and could not compete with machine spinning in price, regularity or strength.

15. The number of warders has again been reduced, and every effort is made to reduce the cost of non-technical supervision. The majority of warders are engaged, not to prevent their charges escaping or getting into mischief but to teach them something, for they are expected to have some knowledge of the work they will be detailed to supervise. As the boys have not reached a responsible age, most, if not all, of the work requires supervision and such work as ploughing, gardening, tree-felling, and planting, quarry work, etc., needs a responsible supervisor.

#### LITERARY WORK.

16. The adjoining Church Missionary Station continues to supply practising teachers, to our mutual benefit. The majority of boys have their own secular books in the dormitories also they are supplied with other readers as necessary for class work, and are usually busy reading either set of books till lights-out every night, or when not at work or sports.

#### HEALTH.

17. This has been better than for many years, and, as previously stated, there were no deaths. 25 boys were sent to the Nairobi Hospital for treatment. The majority of these 25 cases were malaria typhoid, but there were also cases of worms, injured toes from football, one septic hand, several new boys with ulcers, and two cases of pneumonia. Although now arrivals from malaria districts are given a course of quinine, a number have a relapse other than that we had on an average of three boys daily exempt from work for minor causes such as stubbed toes or falls at football, cuts whilst at work, contusions, coughs, colds, etc., or those which were detained for an opinion or examination by the visiting Medical Officer.

#### DISCHARGED BOYS.

18. Last year all boys who would work, readily found employment, but a number gathered at the Mission Stations. I cannot trace any boy of last year's discharges who have been re-imprisoned, either by reference to the Native Affairs Department, the Prisons or to the organisation of ex-inmates. These ex-inmates are the poorest means of tracing a lost boy, as they keep wonderful touch with each other, though the Native Affairs Department Finger Print Section, has been able to notify us of all movements of the boys and an almost complete touch is maintained. Those proceeding to distant reserves or to Somaliland, and not working, are of course lost trace of until they seek employment or are reconvicted.

back on the town when discharged from camp life. There was not a mean trick they did not know and it was because they did not collaborate that they were able to be ruled.

The boys now being received are, on the contrary, most willing to learn and be given a chance of becoming useful citizens.

In the majority of cases they are convicted of minor thefts and misdemeanours and there seems every reason to hope that a very large percentage will when discharged, take their places as useful and law abiding members of the African community.

The nett annual cost per head has again been reduced and now stands at £14/12/0 as against £14/15/0 last year.

With the appointment of a suitable clerk, it is hoped still further to reduce this cost; and increase the revenue, by enabling close supervision of both work and stores to be maintained.

(Sd.) W. H. WOOD,  
Superintendent.