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Previous Paper
19

FILE BOOK REPORT 1916-19

Encloses. Representing.

PRINTED TO GO PUBLICATION.
Annual Report Annual No. 1073

W. Smith (G...)

Would you, pl., let me know the
latest info re publishing of the
Book Reports?

100% 4-21

April 23 to May 21

W. J. Jones

Could you let me have a copy of
the report referred to in
2009 of 19 General.

27/11/66

Mr. Richardson

Below 1030/4/66

P80

41600

to report on operations in the

withdrawing

1. This Report follows pretty closely with 1917-18. Report after it had been revised here -
2. That report was much pruned by Sir H. ... There are not cut out much of the new Report, except the whole of Section VII Judicial etc.
3. Apart from minor alterations, I think you should look at:-

P. 21. Have cut out ref. to double inoculation, esp. as this is more adequately dealt with on p. 25

P. 32. I suggest cutting out paragraph 11, with the odd statement about 'of calculated in acc. with the agreement'

P. 40-41. In the section 'A' on Public Health. I think it may stand just as it is.

P. 45. Suggest omitting reason for the malarial trouble.

P. 46. I think the ref. to the ... memorandum of the ... would ... at

no map is sent - & anyway economy factor

To P.D. for proof

it will be worth while to urge that 1917-18 report not be replaced.

acc'd 3.5.21

24/5/21

to be included? The Population Table

The figures about ... just ... for the ... population ... have been much exaggerated, & that outside Uganda (Mauritius) and Seychelle (Mombasa) the ... only 4,000, of whom nearly half are in Nyangira (Lake ...)

G.C.S.

at 5.21.

as proposed

I should like to have a copy of p. 25 as well

I am sorry to this effect

same

4.17

5.11.21

Mr. Patterson

Proof ...

Corson for all ... to be ...

See the note ...

under title on page ... & also ... two figures

7/11/21

with Claret

Please examine acc'd 1/11/21

you ... to ...

~~Mr. Robinson~~

I have noted an uncorrected error on p. 4.
Also p. 8, British India Steamship Navig. Co.
Should I think be B.I. Steam N. Co. (as in dir. for)
The note proposed in prev. minute is useful.
No comments on the corrections therein.

? author's preface.

4/6/21

W. H. Stead
W. H. Stead

? Publish.

all b.s. 4
W.H.S. 7.6.21

at once.
p. 2. 2.
7/11/21

Mr. Robinson

This report has now
been published.

7/11/21

W. H. Stead

? partly all
7/11/21

W.H.S. 6.11.21

Revised copy

NOV 3 1927

352

EAST AFRICA PROTECTED STATES

ANNUAL REPORT

1928

THE YEAR ENDING

31st MARCH 1929.

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Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including a signature and date.

**ANNUAL REPORT ON THE EAST AFRICA
PROTECTORATE FOR 1918-19.**

Mo. 78

(6th ed. of 1917-18) ...
and Protectorate
.....

Kenya

FINANCIAL.

Kenya & Somaliland

(A). GENERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

25/10/20

The total expenditure sanctioned at the opening of the year amounted to £1,675,123, of which £1,592,090 was authorised to be spent out of the year's revenue by the Appropriation Ordinance, 1918, and £83,033 was carried forward from the previous years' votes for completion of works in the 1917-18 programme, to be met from Surplus Balances.

The Supplementary Estimates provided for expenditure of £236,819, which was not authorised by the Appropriation Ordinance. Of this £231,596, including War Bonus for the staff, was to be met from Surplus Balances, £3,000 from a fine on the Aulihan Somalis, and £12,233 was to be met from Savings which were expected to amount to £102,111. The total expenditure then anticipated was £1,726,798.

The total actual expenditure amounted to £1,870,705, of which £1,363,649 was a charge against the revenue, and £307,066 (including £155,973 charged to War Expenses) was a charge

against

At the ... 1918 ...

against Surplus Balances. In order to make a satisfactory comparison with the amount authorised it is necessary to deduct therefrom the sum of £95,734, the total unexpended balance of the years' votes which require to be carried forward to complete the 1918-19 programme, and to add to the actual expenditure the sum of £33,600 deferred charges on account of Military Expenditure. The total years' expenditure is then found to be more than the total amount sanctioned at the opening of the year by £24,916, but to be less than the aggregate expenditure provided for in the original and supplementary estimates by £109,792.

The following table shows the expenditure for the last 6 years:-

1913-14	.....	£1,115,899
1914-15	.....	1,151,730
1915-16	.....	1,073,917
1916-17	.....	1,197,396
1917-18	.....	1,490,571
1918-19	.....	1,570,705

4 p. 20 p.
FINANCIAL POSITION ON MARCH 31ST 1919

The net excess of Assets over Liabilities on 31st March 1919 was £434,294.

This figure is arrived at as follows:-

Excess of Assets on 1st April 1918	.....	£456,396
Total Expenditure 1918-19	.....	£1,570,705
Total Revenue 1918-19	£1,822,703
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	22,002
Balance	£434,294

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From this Surplus the following amounts must be deducted in order to ascertain the financial position:-

Unexpended balance of votes for works sanctioned but uncompleted.....	£95,734
Expenditure in connection with Military patrols to be adjusted in 1919-20 accounts.....	£13,400
Receipts from stand premia on farms and town plots earmarked for road construction.....	£19,860

This leaves an available Surplus of £284,296, which is less than the available Surplus at the end of the previous year by £77,533, but it exceeds the anticipated Surplus on which the estimates for 1919-20 are based by £109,750.

Group and 3. 2. 1
(A). CURRENCY.

The total value of the Currency Note Circulation on the 31st March, 1919, was Rs.1,17,13,500, an increase of Rs.33,83,000 on the circulation at the end of the previous year.

Per 100
II. - TRADE AND SHIPPING.

(A). TRADE.

In consequence of the amalgamation of the Customs Departments of East Africa and Uganda as

from 1st April 1917 separate statistics relating to the trade of each Protectorate are not available.

The following particulars (therefore) refer to the total trade of both ~~East Africa and~~ Uganda:-

Gross receipts from import and export duty during the year under review amounted to £346,216, from which should be deducted the sum of £75,654 refunded in respect of goods in transit, re-exported, etc., the net Customs revenue therefore being £270,562. Of this amount two thirds is credited to the East Africa Protectorate and one third to Uganda.

The following statement shows the net Customs revenue collected during the five years ended 31st March, 1919:-

ended March	Import duty £.	Export duty £.	Total duty £.	Increase or Decrease as com- pared with the previous year. £.
1915	134,263	11,282	145,545	36% decrease
1916	172,457	12,792	185,249	36% increase
1917	292,543	18,953	311,496	68% increase
1918	230,819	23,437	254,256	18% decrease
1919	251,727	18,835	270,562	6% increase

The decrease on export duty was due to lack of shipping facilities, large stock of all varieties

varieties of produce, including hides and skins which are the principal source of export remaining on hand at the close of the financial year. It is confidently expected that a complete recovery in the export trade will take place during 1919-20.

total ^{that} ^{W/C}
IMPORTS—The total value of commercial imports during the year increased from £2,809,681 to £3,597,810 thus showing an increase of £588,129 or 21%. The imports were the highest in value on record and would have shown an increase of 36% had it not been for the high rate of exchange ruling during the year viz: 1/6 = Re. 1/-, while conversion from Rupee to sterling currency was made at 1/4 = Re. 1/- for statistical purposes.

Cotton textiles continue to constitute the most important and largest class of imports, amounting to £912,467 or 27% of the total trade imports, as compared with £950,608 or 34% in 1917-18. This decrease represents 4% in value and 3% in quantity thus indicating an average rise in price during the year of 40%. Of the various descriptions of cotton textiles, unbleached piece goods to the value of £263,814 or 29% of the total value were imported, by far the greatest proportion (£188,575) originating in India, the second largest supplier being the United States of America (£51,116) followed by the United Kingdom (£30,138) and Japan (£22,634). Imports of other varieties of cotton fabrics amounted in

value

value to £213,683 showing an increase of £134,496 or 38% over the preceding year. 95% of this amount is represented by goods originating in the United Kingdom.

Grain and flour represent the second item in importance and constitute 11% of the total trade imports. The quantity increased by Cwts. 92460 or 32% and the value by £163,380 of 73%, the disparity between the two figures indicating a general rise in price of 31% as compared with the previous year.

Rice as usual takes the first place under this head in quantity as well as in value. Cwts. 215,134 costing £219,180 being imported as against Cwts. 170,756 to the value of £140,615 received in 1917/18.

Wheat flour (comes next with importance under this heading) Cwts. 93,087 to the value of £107,306 (being imported) showing an increase of Cwts. 35,570 or 61% in quantity and £53,958 or 101% in value over the importations during 1917/18. Of the total quantity of grain and flour imported, 86% originated in India.

Spirituous liquors including wines and spirits, ale and beer, formed the third group of imports (in importance as regards value) 316,059 gallons to the value of £218,155 being imported during the year as against 144,943 gallons to the value of £97,487 in 1917/18. Ale and beer show the

largest

largest increase under this head (~~constitute the~~
~~distinct class of commodities~~ representing 34% of the
total quantity and 14% of the value. 74,363
gallons worth £50,248 were imported, 49%
originating in the United Kingdom, 37% in the
Union of South Africa and 13% in Japan. Importations
of whisky show a quantitative increase of 11,603
gallons or 21% and an advance of £52,498 or 102%
in value thus indicating a rise in price of 67%.
With the exception of 354 gallons, all whisky was
imported from the British Empire. Imports of wine
show an increase of 15,219 gallons or 73% in
quantity and £18,103 or 118% in value. Of this
quantity 48% was consigned from the Union of South
Africa, 30% from Italy and 18% from France. Brandy
shows an increase of 15,456 gallons or 130% in
quantity and £26,322 or 259% in value over the
importations of the previous year.

Tobacco, Cigars and cigarettes ranked next
in importance. 1,401,681 lbs. to the value of
£184,242 being imported, an increase of 640,673 lbs.
in quantity and £94,492 in value over 1917/18.

A decrease of 12% in the quantity of sugar
imported is shown, 78,997 Cwts. to the value of
£104,614 being received during the year under
report. Of this total 83% originated in Mauritius,
Java which had hitherto been the principal source
of supply furnishing 18% only. The decrease in
quantity imported may be ascribed rather to
shortage of supply than to any increase in local
production or diminishing demand.

The following

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The following is a comparative statement of other important classified imports:-

	1917-18.		1918-19.	
	Quantity	Value £.	Quantity	Value £.
Provisions.....		114,056		125,814
Machinery & parts thereof		65,848		114,044
Wheeled vehicles		63,588		101,953
Trucks & motor vehicles		44,880		69,773
Automobiles		31,877		53,246
General		52,917		60,579
Petroleum (allies)	741,598	42,460	848,698	64,780
Iron & steel (allies)	18,754	45,674	19,393	59,039
Iron manufactures unmanufactured		43,048		58,841
Iron manufactures (allies)	583,774	33,403	738,467	48,341
Sliding machinery		38,153		43,511
Iron & steel manufactures		28,696		42,314
Iron manufactures (allies)	85,194	37,640	166,760	40,768
Wool & leather		50,718		33,688
Manufactures		28,297		31,509
Machinery		30,689		31,000
Iron hardware		4,842	77,666	14,343
Wool (gross wool)	32,939	6,311	794,447	6,670
Wool (allies) (Nos.)	818,678	4,797	26,810	2,800
Wool (allies) (Nos.)	81,080	18,488	35,240	8,830
Wool (allies) (Nos.)	138,866	573,308		544,304
Wool (allies) (Nos.)				

With regard to the countries of origin of trade imports the share of the United Kingdom, prominent as it was in past years advanced from £1,258,608 in 1917/18 to £1,519,993 in the year under review and represented 47.68% of the total value of goods imported. British possessions contributed 31.26% or £1,062,245 as against £539,689 in 1917/18.

Of the balance of 31.06% from foreign countries, 7.14% was received from the United

States

10

States of America, 2% from Japan and 1.68% from Holland. Trade with Japan has increased considerably being negligible in volume prior to the war, whereas some diminution in the trade with Holland has to be recorded.

The value of the imported goods subsequently re-exported amounted to £726,280, a considerable advance on any previous year. This was mainly due to the fact that large quantities of imported goods were re-shipped to and received from the Conquered Territory of German East Africa.

Transit traffic decreased from 2556,869 to 2425,363 or by 19%. These figures should however be considered in conjunction with the figures relating to re-exports and it will thus be seen that little if any diminution in this traffic has occurred.

~~EXPORTS~~ Since 1st April, 1917, the exports of produce originating in British East Africa and Uganda have been shown under one heading, exports of produce originating in the Conquered Territory of German East Africa, Belgian Congo and the Sudan being registered separately.

Produce of British East Africa and Uganda to the value of £2,231,827 was exported during the year under review as against £1,843,104 in 1917/18, an increase of £388,723 or 48%. From German East Africa produce to the value

value of £231,590 was exported from this Protectorate as compared with £165,500 during the previous year.

1917/18

Cotton heads the list of combined exports and represents 45% of the total value. The quantity exported was 109,179 cwts. of a declared value of £1,064,065 or £9.14.11 per cwt. an increase as compared with the previous year of cwts.13,905 accompanied by an advance in price of £361,390 or 32% in specific value. With the exception of cwts.337 the produce of this Protectorate, all cotton exported originated in Uganda. Fifteen years ago the export of cotton from East Africa and Uganda ^(including) did not exceed 500 cwts. whereas shipments during the year under review totalled more than 100,000 cwts. This is however still very far from what the country is capable of producing and it is confidently expected that the encouragement afforded to native growers both by Government and by the enhanced prices realized will result in a largely increased output for export. As regards countries of destinations, cotton to the value of £540,648 was consigned to the United Kingdom and £522,535 to India and Burmah as against £472,396 and £229,475 respectively in 1917/18.

The second place in the list of exports is taken by Coffee which represented 15% of the total value of shipments. A striking increase in the export of this product has taken place, cwts.130,404 valued at £327,880 being shipped

during

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during the year as against cwt. 59,111 valued at £124,222 exported in 1917/18. The increase of cwt. 80,293 or 136% in quantity is due in part to the fact that stocks from previous years were held over for lack of shipping tonnage, but after this factor has been given due consideration it is evident that the production and export of coffee is increasing enormously. Of the total quantity exported cwt. 97,330 were consigned to the United Kingdom, cwt. 22,164 to Egypt and cwt. 9,763 to the Union of South Africa.

334

Carbonate of soda is next in importance in the list of export cwt. 240,133 valued at £269,356 having been shipped during the year as compared with cwt. 93,755 valued at £111,323 shipped during the previous year. 63% was consigned to British Possessions and the remainder to foreign countries. Practically the whole of this product is obtained from the natural deposits of soda at Lake Magadi.

Fibre which includes sisal fibre and flax, represented 10% of the total exports, 117,443 cwt. valued at £254,814 being shipped during the year. As compared with the previous year an increase of 24,339 or 20% in quantity and £32,486 or 12% in value is shown. Of the total quantity exported cwt. 112,007 valued at £234,025 was sisal fibre.

The increasing importance of flax growing in this Protectorate is very noticeable, cwt. 5,066 valued at £10,049 being exported during

the

13

the year whereas no flax was exported prior to 1916. It may be anticipated that this commodity will shortly occupy a prominent place in the list of exports. The enhanced demand coupled with a grave shortage in the world's supply should result in a continuance of the high prices now ruling thereby giving a decided impetus to what is already a most promising industry.

365

The export of hides and skins show a retrogression, the value of such exports being £150,018 as compared with £222,425 in 1917/18. It is probable that the export of this commodity would show a better result had it not been for restricted opportunities for shipment. 82% of the quantity of hides exported was shipped to the United Kingdom and 16% to Italy. 43% of skins was shipped to the United Kingdom, 26% to India and 19% to the United States of America.

Particulars of exports of other enumerated products are as follows:

Designation.	1917-18.		1918-19.	
	Quantity	Value £.	Quantity	Value £.
(Certs).....	3,031	12,341	4,397	33,067
in & Oil Seeds Cwts.....	66,151	66,480	64,865	32,083
ra.....	19,265	15,609	22,124	17,104
ber.....	1,561	14,004	2,166	16,561
sties.....	934,985	14,400	822,627	15,893
lies.....	7,296	18,000	8,824	10,837
ry.....	306	17,586	309	9,819
tees.....	55,846	19,203	6,163	4,061

The value of combined exports was distributed in the following proportions among the various countries trading with this Protectorate

United

14

United Kingdom 53.5%, British Possessions 37.6%,
Japan 3.8%, Italy 2.3%, United States of
America 0.5%, France 0.5%, Other Foreign
Countries 1.0%.

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GENERAL SUMMARY OF TRADE - Total trade imports
amounted to £5,397,810, an increase of 21% over
the previous year, trade exports being valued at
£2,428,574 or 43% above the figures for 1917/18.
These figures indicate an adverse balance of trade
of 26% as compared with 38% in the previous year.
By including imports and exports of all
descriptions such as Government stores, material
for the Uganda Railway, etc., the total value of
imports amounted to £4,567,419 and exports
£2,428,574 indicating an adverse balance of 45%
as against 71% in 1917/18.

The adverse balance of trade is however
rather apparent than real; a large proportion of
imports is represented by industrial and
agricultural machinery and implements, live stock
for breeding purposes, etc., all of which are in
the nature of capital expenditure likely to yield
a handsome return in the shape of increased
exports.

(B) SHIPPING

Shipping which was much disorganised
owing to war conditions began to show signs of
improvement towards the end of the year but a

still

still further decrease in arrivals and sailings of merchant vessels has to be recorded.

A fairly regular service of steamers of the Glen Ellerman Harrison Line was maintained 367 with Mombasa (Milindini) but through the exigencies of the war vessels of the Union Castle, British India Steam Navigation Company, Messageries Maritimes and Marittima Italiana Lines previously trading regularly between this Protectorate and Europe called only at irregular intervals.

The service of steamers between East Africa and Bombay although curtailed was maintained with fair regularity by a Branch of the British India Steamship Navigation Company.

The total steamers tonnage entered in the Coast ports of the Protectorate amounted to 365,473 tons gross, a decrease of 150,278 tons.

Coal 4

III. - INDUSTRIES AND MINES.

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(A) - INDUSTRIES.

(See under Agriculture.)

.....

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(B) - METALS AND MINERALS.

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The continuation of the war stopped practically all mining work by private enterprises.

The demand for Mica by the Ministry of Munitions resulted in the Administration undertaking the development of this mineral. Mining was carried out at Sultan Hassid and on the slopes of Mount Kenia at Chuka. A total of approximately 30 tons of rough Mica was mined and two tons finished by cutting was sent to England.

Development may be said to have reached a paying stage when owing to the Armistice the demand ceased and work was stopped.

IV. - AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING.

(A) - C R O P S.

The adverse conditions, which prevailed last year, continued and caused a considerable set back to Agricultural industries. The difficulties previously experienced in the importation of machinery were only partially overcome. The drought and the various insect pests, which follow in its train, caused severe damage. A serious epidemic of Influenza over-ran the Country during the year and added to the difficulties of development.

^{that}
POTATOES. - The crop was scarce throughout the year and prices ruled high. 371

^{that}
SUGAR CANE. In spite of the serious drought sugar cane has given good results at the Government Experimental Station. In August 1918 the Chief of the Economic Plants Division made an inspection of the Kibos and Kibigeri districts and reported that the soil and climatic conditions were highly favourable to the successful cultivation of sugar cane. As there was a prospect of cultivation being ~~successful~~ on a large scale, cuttings of several varieties have been in request for planting purposes, but development has been delayed.

~~SWAMP RICE~~ ^{that} SWAMP RICE. - The cultivation of this crop is ~~still~~ entirely in the hands of natives. Owing to lack of seed in the Protectorate, some 22 tons of Swamp Rice seed were imported from India and distributed but the crop suffered severely from drought.

^{that}
COCONUTE. - Attention, during the year, was directed towards keeping the established plantations in good order rather than to new development.

^{that}
FRUIT. - In several districts in the High-lands good crops of apples, peaches, and plums were harvested. Oranges and other members of the citrus family also gave good results. There is a good local market for all fruit, and further attention is being devoted to this branch of ^{the} Agriculture.

their stock. Those who have continued should now do well, as 50 cents per lb. live weight is a very high price. Wild pigs died in large numbers near Naivasha in September and October from Swine fever or Blasphort.

DENKEYS. - The crossing of the Native Denkey with Catalonian Jack has proved a great success. The progeny of the Catalonian Jack, mated with the halfbred denkey mares, shows a marked improvement on the half breeds.

(G). EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

KABETE.

MAIZE. - An area of 42 acres was planted during April 1918, the varieties being "Hickory King" and "Iowa Silver Mine". The former yielded 64 bags of 200 lbs. to the acre and the latter 54 bags.

BEANS. - 43 acres were planted in April. They were harvested in four months and yielded 6 bags of 200 lbs. to the acre.

WHEAT. - Twenty-five acres were planted and harvested in four months, the average yield being rather less than 400 lbs. to the acre, and the maximum yield 660 lbs. to the acre.

CKIATON. - A considerable acreage was planted with "King of the Early". The crop was planted in September and grown under irrigation yielding at the rate of five tons per acre.

^{deal}
TEA. - The trees withstood the drought satisfactorily, and it is possible that they may do quite well under more favourable conditions.

^{deal}
COFFEE. - The trees were damaged by "thrips" and the yield during the year was very light.

^{deal}
SUGAR CANE. - One acre of each of the following varieties was planted in April 1918: - "Early Seedling", "No. 3922", "No. 156" and "No. 1522". All varieties have given good results.

^{deal}
N A I V A S H A

^{deal}
CATTLE. - Stock has experienced the worst year in the history of the farm. The young stock suffered severely and received a set back from which they will take a long time to recover.

^{deal}
Rinderpest made its appearance during August and September. Double inoculation was considered advisable and resulted in 43 deaths and 40 abortions. The high death rate was due to the absence of nourishing grass for the sick animals.

^{deal}
SHEEP. - In spite of the drought the sheep have been fairly healthy.

Two Suffolk rams were imported from South Africa to mate with grade Suffolk ewes. This produces a good grade Suffolk ram, which is in great demand.

The two Lincoln rams imported from Australia in 1917 have been mated with grade Lincoln Merino Ewes. The progeny appear to lack constitution

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constitution. Forty nine bales of wool weighing 21,264 lbs. and one bale of mohair weighing 464 lbs. were despatched to London on 1st January, 1919.

~~NAIVE~~ - The new Catalonian Jack crossing with the half bred mares shows a marked improvement, but the increase is disappointing.

(b). DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

DISEASES OF CATTLE.

EAST COAST FEVER. - During the year under review 141 outbreaks of East Coast Fever were reported; of this number, 41 occurred on the Usin Gishu Plateau where infectivity has greatly increased owing to illicit movement of stock and insufficient attention being paid to the strength of dipping fluids.

Two outbreaks occurred in each of the clean districts of Limeru and Elmenteita. All native reserves are infected areas and it is reported that the disease has increased considerably in the Masai Reserve.

An endeavour was made to re-infect the Kamiti testing area which had been out of use for 18 months. Susceptible animals placed on the area have, with few exceptions, failed to contract the disease. It is hoped to open this bona for testing immunity during the next year.

examination, lesions of varying degrees of severity of pleuro-pneumonia.

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FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE. - In March outbreaks of this disease were reported throughout the country. This disease runs a very mild course, affects stock of all ages, and causes no mortality.

ANTHRAX. - Twenty-seven cases were reported during the year. The disease was dealt with by double vaccine inoculation. Two forms of Anthrax are found throughout the country, the splenic and the subcutaneous. The former shows no clinical symptoms and the animal is usually found dead; in the subcutaneous form diffuse swellings are found in different parts of the body and in many cases the animal recovers. Native cattle show a degree of natural resistance, as the disease is known to exist in nearly all Native Reserves.

TRYPANOSOMIASIS. - Five outbreaks occurred at Thika and may have resulted from one of two causes:-

(1) a latent infection from a previous outbreak, transmitted mechanically by such means as the ordinary Stomoxys biting fly.

(2) direct infection from the bite of tsetse-fly.

It was proved that at least one outbreak coincided with the near encroachment of buffalo from the Ithanga hills. Tsetse flies will follow herds

herds of Buffalo for some miles; and it can be assumed, in certain cases at least, that the tsetse-fly was the primary cause of infection. Other minor outbreaks occurred in Nairobi and Uasin Gishu.

When the presence of tsetse-fly is negatively on an infected estate, it must be assumed that the ordinary blood-sucking fly is the active agent in spreading the infection from some imported infected animal. Support is lent to this theory by the fact that, in certain infected farms, where regular dipping was practised, cases rapidly diminished in number and the disease ultimately disappeared.

COLON BACILLOSIS. - In dealing with this disease a standard Colon Bacillosis vaccine is issued by the Laboratory with satisfactory results.

ANAPLASMOSIS. - There is evidence that this disease is considerably on the increase among grade and imported stock.

RYNEMATOSIS. - Outbreaks were reported from Oilgil, Naivasha, Mabaroni, Molo and Uasin Gishu. Trypanblau is a specific in the treatment of the disease.

BLACK QUARTER. - Vaccination has proved very satisfactory, with the result that no outbreaks of importance have been notified during the year.

DISEASES OF EQUINES

24

DISEASES OF EQUINES.

379

^{that}
HORSE RICKETS. - No case was reported in Nairobi during the year, as compared with 14 cases in the preceding year. Three cases were reported from the Usin Gishu District.

^{that}
SLANDER. - One case was found among military horses; the incantate were malleined and no reactions resulted.

^{that}
LYMPHANGITIS. - This disease has shown a marked tendency in the last two years to spread throughout the Protectorate. Whereas the number of cases treated was about the same as the preceding year, the fresh areas affected have increased considerably.

A successful treatment for Epistictic Lymphangitis has been found to be Mercury Bimiodid ~~1 grain~~, or ~~10 grains~~, ~~Classian Iodide ~~grain~~~~, dissolved in an ounce of water, and given daily until the lesions begin to reduce, which in mild cases usually takes place in a month.

The vaccine treatment for ~~Epistictic~~ Lymphangitis is still fairly satisfactory. Counter-irritation in the case of thickened legs has given good results in conjunction with vaccination.

DISEASES OF SHEEP AND GOATS.

^{that}
HEARTWATER. - An outbreak of Heartwater was reported from the Rift Valley and heavy losses resulted

resulted in spite of dipping at fourteen days interval. There were few cases of diseases of sheep and goats reported during the year; this is attributed to the abnormally dry weather.

Dist
DISEASES OF THE PIG.

Dist
SWINE FEVER. - Outbreaks of swine fever were reported. No advance has been made in obtaining a preventive serum against this disease, as little success has attended the numerous experiments carried out at the Veterinary Laboratory at Kabeta

VI. FORESTS.

No new forest areas were proclaimed during the year and no alterations were made in the forest boundaries.

Legislation has been introduced making it illegal to place honey "barrels" or search for honey in any forest area except under license, on account of the great damage caused by reckless use of fire by honey hunters.

Provision has also been made for the payment of a royalty on timber and firewood cut in the Nyika Reserve for use outside the Reserve.

TIMBER.

The demand for local timber continued to be in excess of the supply.

Saw milling machinery has been difficult to acquire.

459,944 c.ft. of timber were sold compared with 389,121 c. ft. in 1917/18.

17,836 c.ft. of timber were issued free to Government Departments, free timber permit holders and natives, compared with 82,634 c.ft. in 1917/18.

During the year ending 31st December 1918 the quantity of timber sold, including the output of the mills working the forests, the subject of the Grogan licence, amounted to 459,944 c.ft. as compared with 389,121 c.ft. in 1917.

SAN MILLS.

30

See
SAW MILLS.

Eleven Saw Mills were operating in the Government forests throughout the year.

See
RAILWAY FUEL.

Camps were maintained at Malo, Elburgon and Kocarpant for the supply of wood fuel to the Railway.

2,686,536 c.ft. of wood fuel were taken over by the Railway from Contractors cutting in Government forests as compared with 2,625,496 c.ft. in the previous year.

The total quantity of wood fuel taken over by the Railway throughout the whole length of the line was 5,433,912 c.ft. as compared with 5,037,497 c.ft. in 1917/18.

See
FOREST FIRES.

The year was most disastrous as far as fires were concerned owing to the long drought.

At Kijabe 80 acres of Cedar forest were destroyed and in Njere district 80 acres of Gerub forest and 80 acres of bamboos were destroyed. In the Sclater Road district of the Tinderet forest 30 acres, which were being exploited for timber, were practically destroyed.

Many other small fires doing much damage were caused by native honey hunters - especially in Naivasha District.

SYLVICULTURE.

Steel
SILVICULTURE.

The year was not propitious for planting owing to the deficiency of rain everywhere except on the Coast.

The total area planted was 1,066 acres of which 899 acres was re-afforestation of areas cut over for Railway fuel.

Steel
REVENUE.

The total cash revenue for the year amounted to £11,911 as compared with £11,980 in the preceding year. Revenue derived from royalties on mangrove bark showed a large falling off due to the lack of shipping prohibiting export.

Steel
EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to £13,788 as compared with £11,376 in 1917/18. A sum of £830 was contributed by the Uganda Railway towards the cost of replanting areas felled for the supply of wood fuel. The nett cost was therefore £12,958.

VI. - COMMUNICATIONS.

a
(A). RAILWAYS.

Steel
UGANDA RAILWAY.

The year under review was again influenced very considerably by military operations, more especially towards the latter part when

demobilisation

demobilisation took place; the result of the work compared with the Estimates is as follows:-

	^{Actual} ACTUAL	^{Estimate} ESTIMATES
Expenditure..	£493,213	£590,892
Gross Revenue..	£248,468	£190,000
Nett Revenue..	£188,266	£299,108

giving a deficit in nett Revenue over the Estimates of £76,853.

Goods Receipts increased to Rs.4,922,924, from Rs.4,628,345 in 1917/18 and Coaching Receipts decreased to Rs.3,208,135 from Rs.3,634,455 for last year.

During the year £174,349 or 27% of the gross receipts were derived from military traffic.

The gross revenue was the third highest on record being £1618 less than in 1917/18.

The nett earnings showed a further decrease being £26,731 less than in 1917/18: they represent an interest of 2.33% on the Capital outlay as compared with 3.21% in 1917/18 and 5.41% in 1916/17. The lower percentage of this year is due entirely to the increased cost of working.

The total tonnage handled was 237,976 as against 221,601 last year and 328,130 in 1916/17.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Owing to the war, traffic on the Lake was again low and has been handled with two ships and two lighters, the steamers "Winifred", "Sybil" and "Nyanza" being laid up for the whole year.

The "Nyanza"

Col 8
The "Nyansa" has been fitted with the oil fuel installation; this now gives a total of 4 steamers so fitted.

The mileage run during the year amounted to 62,884 as against 55,057 for 1917/18.

The tonnage carried by the Lake Steamers was 39,521, the highest figure since 1914/15.

The Steamboat earnings came to Rs. 862,254 against last year's figures of Rs. 938,352; passengers earned Rs. 334,233 and Goods Rs. 528,747 against Rs. 360,504 and Rs. 542,827 for 1917/18.

Expenditure has dropped from Rs. 883,820 in 1917/18 to Rs. 823,994 owing to the decrease in mileage run, but the cost of maintenance and general stores, owing to the high prices of all materials, has increased.

MAGADI RAILWAY.

Wm
The result of the year's working showed a loss of Rs. 71,958 on the working Accounts, and, if calculated in accordance with the Agreement with the Magadi Soda Company, the loss amounts to Rs. 334,817.

col
BUGOGA RAILWAY AND MARINE.

For the first time in the history of this Railway a sum of Rs. 114,750 interest on the Capital cost has been included in the expenditure therefore, no correct comparison can be made with the workings of previous years without deducting this amount from the expenditure.

The statement *34*

The statement of receipts and expenditure shows a nett loss of 29,251 against last years nett profit of 2876, but if the Loan Charges are deducted the nett loss only amounts to 21,601.

Receipts show a decrease of Rs.8,740, due to the poor cotton crop which earned Rs.25,000 less than in the previous year.

Excluding Loan Charges expenditure shows an increase of Rs.30,419 principally due to the high cost of Patiens and material used in the maintenance of rolling stock and steamers.

In the Marine Department passenger earnings showed an increase as compared with last year - Rs.38,186 against Rs.30,981 - whereas merchandise decreased from Rs.143,126 to 128,284 due to the poor cotton crop.

total
PORT BELL-KAMPALA RAILWAY.

This Railway also has had to bear for the first time an expenditure of 21645 on account of Loan Charges; if this sum were excluded the nett earnings would amount to 21,236 against 21,268 for the previous year.

Coaching traffic increased by Rs.3,500 and Goods by Rs.1,500.

^b
(B). POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

The East Africa and Uganda Post and Telegraph Services comprise 118 Post Offices and agencies, of which 92 are in East Africa and 26 in Uganda.

35

There are 41 Money Order Offices and 116 Telegraph Offices. The development of Post and Telegraph system has been arrested owing to the war, and a considerable expansion of existing services will have to be provided for, as soon as circumstances permit.

The total Postal and Telegraph Revenues of the two Protectorates amounted to £74,980 an increase of 13.3% on £66,116, the revenue in 1917/18.

The departmental expenditure, including the cost of telegraph and telephone construction and maintenance, in both Protectorates, amounted to £66,300 as compared with £72,639 in 1917/18, a decrease of 8.97%.

ad
POSTAL MATTER.

The number of letters, postcards, newspapers, and book packets dealt with during 1918/19 is estimated at 7,386,245 of which 1,640,922 were official and free (soldiers) letters.

ad
PARCEL POST.

During the whole of the year under review parcels post from India was suspended; there is accordingly a decrease in the number of parcels dealt with in the two Protectorates. The number for this year was 93,715, as compared with 102,036 in 1917/18, a decrease, of 9%. The Parcels imported from abroad were valued at £171,321. The Customs duty collected by the post office amounted to £18,704.

36

Hal
MONEY ORDERS.

The money order business shows an increase in value, but a decrease in the number of orders. The increase in the value of orders consisted mainly in respect of remittances to the United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa, and is attributed to the favourable rate of exchange between East Africa and countries of sterling currency.

Hal
POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

As in the preceding year, the amount withdrawn exceeded that deposited. This was due mainly to the closing of 3,000 accounts standing to the credit of native troops of the King's African Rifles. The number of deposits during the year was 6,223, totalling Rs. 759,040; while withdrawals numbered 5,567, with a total of Rs. 1,008,850. The balance due to depositors, at the end of the year was Rs. 944,936, a decrease of Rs. 215,032 on last year's figures.

Don't all

Hal
TELEGRAPHS.

During the year 636,073 telegrams and cablegrams were dealt with, as compared with 603,127 in 1917-18. The total includes 60,424 telegrams received from Conquered Territory. The number of telegrams forwarded on the service of other Government Departments was 171,623, of which 107,692 were military messages.

Hal
WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.

The wireless stations erected at Mombasa

37

and Kisumu were opened for public traffic.

and
TELEPHONES.

Towards the end of the year it was possible to obtain a certain amount of Telephone material from the military, and, in consequence, development of public facilities was recommended on a limited scale, which resulted in 68 additional telephones being installed for private subscribers.

VII. - JUDICIAL.

(A) GENERAL

*Don't all
refer to
the same
thing*

The total number of cases dealt with by the High Court, viz: 2,161, shows great expansion. There is an increase of 130% in original civil work of which the bulk was at Nairobi. Magistrates cases sent for confirmation show an increase of 100% and there is an increase of 48% in Probate and Administration work.

The work of the Courts held by Kisumu, Kathis and Mudirs has been regularly performed and contributes largely to the peace and good order of the Coast Districts.

NATIVE TRIBUNALS.

These courts guided by Administrative Officers and basing their judgments on Native Law and

and Customs gave satisfaction during the year under review.

GENERAL CRIMINAL WORK.

The number of persons brought before the Magistrates during the year amounted to 10,363 an increase of 1,126 over the preceding year. The most important cause of this increase was the state of famine existing over a large portion of the Protectorate. Another cause was the return of a large number of carriers from the seat of War.

(B). COURT OF APPEAL FOR EASTERN AFRICA.

The Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa held two ordinary sessions at Mombasa in June and December. 44 Appeals were tested of which 34 emanated from the East Africa Protectorate. This shows a decrease of 7 as compared with 1917/18.

(C). REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS.

The revenue amounted to Rs.189,227 a record for the Department and an increase of Rs.67,873 over 1917/18. This increase of revenue is reflected in the returns of the Mombasa Registry as well as those of the Headquarters Office.

The activity in regard to Coast property points to optimism in the estate market anticipatory of the cessation of hostilities.

Transactions

Transactions in this area would have been of greater magnitude if there had been more licensed surveyors on practice.

Up country agricultural land has greatly increased in value. The increase in value of pastoral land has not been so rapid.

(D). - POLICE.

The total number of recruits enlisted during the year was 469 as compared with 327 in 1917.

205 recruits were under training at the Depot on the 1st January 1918 and the total number dealt with during the year was 674. Measures are being introduced to reduce the preponderance of Kavirondo over other tribes in the force.

The number of casualties was 511 against 444 in 1917. Of these 58 died, 10 deserted, 119 were pronounced medically unfit, 56 were dismissed, 181 (all recruits under training) were discharged as unlikely to become efficient, 146 were discharged time-expired, and one discharged by purchase.

With the exception of the epidemic of influenza, responsible for the increase in death the health of all parts European, Asiatic and African may be classed as good.

Owing to the war, conditions were abnormal, as in the past four years, and the Criminal Statistics are of little value for the purpose of comparison.

40

6061 persons were arrested or summoned against 4602 in 1917. 5880 of the persons so arrested were brought before the Courts for trial and of that number 2689 were convicted.

It is interesting to note that serious offences against the person were less than in the previous year. On the other hand serious offences against property only, or on "property combined with offence against the person" increased from 340 cases in 1917 to 601 cases in 1918.

The number of Europeans charged was 181 against 140 in 1917. Of these 160 were convicted of drunkenness.

(8). - PRISONERS.

The total number of prisoners admitted to the various prisons was 8723 as compared with 7887 during the previous year. Of these 1866 were long term prisoners, 3367 short term prisoners, 3318 were committed for safe custody while awaiting trial and 40 were debtors.

Included in the total were 63 women and 119 juveniles as compared with 88 and 147 in 1917-18.

18 of the total number received were Europeans, 183 Asiatics and 8,522 natives.

The average prison population throughout the year was 1830.56 compared with 1558.36 in 1917-18.

The number

41

The number of prisoners received on remand was 3318 compared with 3780 in 1917-18, pointing to a more speedy administration of the law by magistrates.

Tailoring, masonry and carpentry are the industries maintained and the Protectorate benefits by the turn out of so many trained artisans every year.

In the district prisons the prisoners have been employed in bush clearing, road making, cultivation, and upkeep of stations.

gat 9

VIII. - CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

(A) PUBLIC HEALTH.

It may be said that the general health of all sections of the community, almost without exception, during the year, was exceptionally bad. There was a considerable addition to the number of cases treated, which, even allowing for the normal rise in attendance at hospitals consequent on the development of the country, was much above the average. The mortality was abnormal due to a variety of explainable causes which could not be controlled. The effects of the year's work was further reflected in the increase of the invaliding rate amongst the official class. Stoppage of leave, the withdrawal of every available man either from his billet here or who might have been.

42

been selected to fill that post from home, resulted in the retention of an understaffed, overtaxed body of war-time Government servants to carry on the Administration of the country.

Briefly the conditions which so adversely affected the country were the universal drought throughout the greater part of the year, due to the failure of both rains; and the consequent famine conditions which greatly stimulated the continued existence of the usual communicable diseases. It became apparent that the return of large numbers of discharged soldiers and Carrier Corps porters had and is having its inevitable effect on the country; this in spite of the most admirable efforts of the work of the medical staff of ^{the} Carrier Corps. It was not possible for the civil department to take over the segregation of disease "cases". Thus it was that various diseases became especially prominent. The rapid spread of tuberculosis is becoming a serious menace. Equally with the rest of the world, this Protectorate was devastated by influenza which swept like a tidal wave to its very confines practically exhausting itself after 9 weeks. Generally speaking the most noticeable thing about it was that its virulence was more deadly in the colder up-country regions than in the milder and better coast areas. One condition which the progress of medical work during the war has demonstrated very clearly is the enormous liability of the African to helminthic affections. Fully three quarters of the native population

43

population is infected, and the question of ~~sanitation~~ alone must have marked bearing on the labour market. In fact it is possible that the African lethargy inherent in this tropical region is largely dependent on this cause.

The total returns gave the following figures for the last 3 years:-

	Same as 1916	Deaths
1916	122,000	2,080
1917	112,424	1,141
1918	116,522	1,083.

Sum all

The number of births and deaths amongst Europeans registered throughout the Protectorate during the year was:-

Births	140
Deaths	84

No census has been taken since 1911.

(2) SANITATION - 1, PREVENTIVE MEASURES.
MALARIA.

In the principal towns trained anti-malarial gangs are employed clearing drains, filling in excavations, and oiling water.

PLAGUE.

44
Rat trapping and systematic investigation have been continued throughout the year though the Coast and Nairobi were free and only 2 case was reported from Kisumu and eight at Nakuru. Voluntary prophylactic inoculations have been popular

popular among the Asiatic communities.

Small
SMALL POX.

A satisfactory vaccine has not yet been prepared that affords complete immunity.

The experience gathered is that no strain, whether from overseas or locally prepared, has been successful over a prolonged period unless it has been reinforced. Generally a new strain has been substituted for the old.

(2) GENERAL MEASURES.

Small
SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

No advance has been made as regards the disposal of sewage by water-borne system or other treatment. The disposal of night soil by dumping in the sea, trenching, incineration, collection in cesspools, or distribution on the ground are in no instance satisfactory and within some of the more settled areas constitute a danger to the public health.

Small
SCAVENGING.

With the exception of Kisumu, the responsibility for conservancy in the chief towns is vested in local authorities. The disposal generally adopted is by means of dumping burning or burial.

45
WATER SUPPLY.

Gal
WATER SUPPLY.

The supplies to the principal towns remain in the same state as last year. Financial restrictions have obviated their safeguarding by means of filtration, chemical treatment, and protection of intake and gathering grounds. Inadequacy of supplies at Nairabi and Nakuru restricts development.

Gal
DRAINAGE.

500 yards of new drains have been constructed in Mombasa and 44 yards in Kisumu. The Health Office staff have continued the work of clearing earth drains and channels for the public benefit.

Gal
BUSH CLEARING.

The Health Office staff have continued this important work in the chief towns, and in places where it has been impossible to supervise the work monetary grants have been made for the maintenance of gangs.

Gal 12 *How large*
X. - NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

The year bore heavily on the Native population owing to the famine and the influenza epidemic. Administration therefore, already hampered by depletion of staff and with many officials

officials long overdue for leave, was carried on with some difficulty. The relations with natives were peaceful with two exceptions. A raid by Leita and Purko Moran into the Occupied Territory following upon threats of violence should recruiting for King's African Rifles be attempted in Masailand rendered an armed patrol necessary; peaceful conditions were quickly restored. A raid by the Elgye upon the Plateau farms was quickly followed by the recovery of the cattle and the imposition of a fine.

*and also
L.A.*

IX - EDUCATION.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

(1) Nairabi Division "A" School.

The shortage of staff has been extreme. Influenza prevented the holding of examinations. ~~No marked progress to report.~~

Structural additions include a new Staff Double Bungalow, Dining Room and Bath Rooms.

(2) Nakuru Division "A" School.

The work of this school has been satisfactory. A house for eight boarders opened in November.

(3) Central School Eldoret.

The improvement in this school has been very marked. A house to accommodate 48 boarders is under construction

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

47

Ital
INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Ital
(4) Nairobi Division "B" School.

This school has maintained a satisfactory standard. All available accommodation has been filled necessitating a pupils waiting list.

Ital
(5) Mombasa Division "B" School.

The progress of this school has been maintained. ^{Further} The accommodation is not sufficient for the number of pupils.

Ital
ARAB SCHOOL.

Ital
(6) Mombasa Division "C" School.

Examinations at this school showed good results. Attendance has increased from 15 pupils in 1914 to 69 in 1919. Discipline and general tone has improved.

NATIVE EDUCATION.

Increasing interest in education is being taken by Natives particularly of the Kavirondo, Kikuyu and Akamba tribes.

A satisfactory report was received from the Headmaster of the Machakos Industrial School.

The Church Missionary Society at Maseno, the Church Missionary Society at Kikuyu and the Church Missionary Society at Mombasa each received a grant of £500 towards the foundation of training colleges for Native Teachers who are in great demand. The Missionaries of the Protestant Alliance are anxious to obtain Government

40

Government grants for the development of technical education and are willing to accept regulations for their governance in this respect.

II. - LAND AND SURVEYS.

(A) LANDS.

REVENUE. - The estimated revenue in respect of rents was £25,000, of which £23,925 was actually collected.

£616 was collected on freeholds and hamlets where £100 only was estimated. This was due to purchasers paying their balances in lump sums on converting leasehold land into freehold.

£12,408 was collected from Stand Premia where £4,000 only was estimated. This increase was due to the sale of Residential plots in Mombasa in September which was not anticipated in the Estimates.

EXPENDITURE. - The expenditure for the year amounted to £7,562 showing a saving in the estimate of £1,523.

Alienation of Land. - The total number of alienations for 1918 was 89 totalling 177,436 acres, compared with 96 grants, in the previous year comprising 242,244 acres.

Of these 89, 78 represent grants in substitution for licences, agreements, old leases of farms and plots, and sub-divisional leases

leases for which new titles were issued in 401
1918, so that the actual number of new grants
was only 14, representing 58,198 acres. Of
these 14, 10 grants were farms and 4 business,
sports, and other plots.

COAST LAND SETTLEMENT.

REVENUE - The total revenue during the year
amounted to Rs. 31,953/-, an increase over 1917/18
of Rs. 8,372/-.

The revenue outstanding on account of
Certificates issued, Court Costs, etc., amounts
to Rs. 29,531/- as against Rs. 40,881/-
outstanding on March 31st 1918.

EXPENDITURE - The expenditure amounted to
Rs. 55,014/-.

(B) - SURVEYS.

No actual field work was carried out
during the year, but in January the Deputy
Director returned to duty from active service
and was followed by his surveyors. The whole
staff had been on active service since August
1914.

TRIGONOMETRICAL WORK.

(a) Major and Minor Triangulation has
been completed on the following areas:-

- (1) Lake Magadi to the Uganda Railway
which was run and completed before the
outbreak of war. There was a triangul
error of 2°.25.
2. Extension of the Protectorate triangulation from the Athi Plains Base
Extension into Conquered Territory to
Lelkissala south of Arusha. There was
a triangulation error of 4°.37.

50

(b) The total ^{area} covered by ^{the} major triangulation being approximately 10,000 square miles.

(c) In the course of the period under review an extremely useful series of triangles ^{was} were observed by officers of the Land Survey serving with the King's African Rifles. The area covered is to the west of Lake Rudolf from the Turkwell River north to the Sudan Boundary and was about 20,000 square miles in extent with a triangular error of about 30" seconds. Twenty-nine points were fixed by ^{the} triangulation.

TOPOGRAPHICAL WORK.

From June 1914 to the outbreak of War the plane tables were employed on the survey of the Kericho sheet, and had completed about 1/3rd of the sheet when they were mobilized. These sheets are still incomplete and the work cannot proceed till more men are obtained.

In the course of the military operations a considerable amount of new survey was carried out between Kajindo and Mount Kilimanjaro.

In the Tushana District, west of Lake Rudolf, a useful series of topographical sheets was surveyed and drawn, based on the Tushana triangulation mentioned under Trigonometrical work.

DRAWING AND COMPILATION FOR PRINTING.

The following sheets have been sent to the War Office for printing during the period

under

51

under review:-

1 : 280,000 ~~N.A.S.~~ Kenya (Final Sheet)

1 : 300,000 ~~N.A.S.~~ ~~N.A.S.~~ ~~N.A.S.~~ In one sheet covering 4 square degrees.

Thanks to the courtesy of the Commandant, King's African Rifles and his loan of two Non-Commissioned Officers the whole of the sheets in the Northern Frontier District were recompiled early in 1919. The new compilation is still far from satisfactory but it is hoped that a second revision of this compilation which is now in progress will produce a set of sheets which will be worth printing.

COST OF WORK AND ESTIMATES.

It is impossible to give any comparative statement of expenditure during the period under review. All work done after the outbreak of War was a charge against War Expenses.

Handwritten note: 100000

REVENUE

Revenue from Licences was only £1,800, the lowest figure during the last ten years.

The Sportsman's Licence was issued during the year; but there was a slight increase in the number of Resident's Licences due to the return of many of the local residents from the front.

Revenue from Confiscated Ivory amounted to.

Handwritten: 100000

to.

to 24,000, this being a slight decrease on last year, but a considerable increase on the average of previous years.

GAME RESERVES .

^{Jan 4/16}
NORTHERN RESERVE. The Northern Reserve has been heavily poached by the Turkana and other hunters, and, at present, it is quite impossible to do anything to prevent it.

^{Jan}
SOUTHERN RESERVE. The reports on Elephant in the Southern Reserve are most satisfactory; the herds driven in by war conditions seem to have settled down in their new quarters.

Satisfactory reports of the number of young animals have been received, and it looks as if a good breeding herd had taken up its abode in the Reserve.

Satisfactory reports have been received as to the numbers of Rhinoceros, Giraffe, Buffalo, Kudu and various other animals.

GAME DETAILS, THE RESERVE.

Considerable damage has been done by Elephants on the Coast, but, generally it may be said that elephants have been less troublesome than usual. The increase is still maintained and, though there is not a great amount of heavy ivory, there are certainly more workable bulls than there were a few years ago. Rhinoceros have probably decreased in numbers. Rean continues to increase slightly.

Hippopotamus

53

Hippopotamuses have suffered badly in the Athi and Tana Rivers, where they fall an easy prey to the native with poisoned arrows. The ordinary game is still plentiful, though, naturally there is a considerable decrease in numbers in all settled areas.

~~DISEASE.~~

Jan 1911

~~Warthogs are a serious danger as carriers of rinderpest, and legislation will probably have to be brought in to deal with these animals. No cases of anthrax have been reported this year.~~

.....

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XIII. - PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure of the Department during the year amounted to £174,671, of which sum Major Works' accounted for £31,310. The principal item of expenditure under the latter head was the sum of £10,598, upon the enlargement and equipment of the Veterinary Pathological Depot at Kabete. Among other outstanding works may be quoted additions to the European School at Nairobi (£5,423); school buildings on the Uasin Gishu (£5,414); an extension to the High Court at Nairobi (£1,354), and work at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Nairobi, (£1,185). Quarters for Government Staff at Nairobi and Mombasa were provided to a total value of £3,604, and various engineering works in the Native Reserves cost £2,398. The work was begun upon additions to the Lunatic Asylum, Nairobi, and expenditure of 1927 was incurred during the year, the project not being then completed.

Among minor works may be mentioned a branch Veterinary Laboratory in the Masai Reserve (£207); a new Police Station on the west side of Nairobi (£226); Mycological Laboratory (£207) extension to Chemical Laboratory (£109); a wing comprising quarters for nursing sisters at the European Hospital, Nairobi, (£231). Additions

to

55

to European School, Nakuru; cost ~~£479~~;
additions to the Arab School at Mombasa ^{and}
~~£300~~, ^{relatively} while work was also started upon a ^{in connection with} Cottage Hospital, Eldoret.

On New Roads and Bridges Expenditure occurred on 28 small items to a total value of £11,022. Expenditure for the maintenance and repair of roads and bridges amounted to £35,146. The administration of the Mombasa Water Supply remained in the hands of the Department, and the revenue accruing from the operation of this project more than sufficed to pay interest and sinking fund on the Loan Vote for the project, and to maintain existing works satisfactorily.

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XIV. - POPULATION.

433

The estimated European population of the East Africa Protectorate on the 31st December 1918 was 8870. Of these 3493 were adult males, 1523 were adult females and 1854 were children of both sexes. Of the adult males 2276 were British and 217 were of foreign nationalities. They were classified as follows:-

Government Officials	...	508
Planters & Farmers	.....	1,188
Commercial	.....	408
Missionaries	.....	123
Professional Men	.....	97
Unclassified	.....	22

The population according to Provinces is set out in the following statement:-

Province.	Europeans	Indians	Germans	Arabs	Other races	Natives	TOTAL.
Baland	17	301	17	1284	16	13,316	14,931
Wana	314	1873	188	63	13	1,073,947	1,076,346
Maland	14	713	40	1564	6	40,223	42,559
Wivasha	1919	690	141	29	3	116,128	117,910
Wamba	2330	6154	951	47	19	387,363	397,064
Widie	377	5188	618	4467	34	159,923	170,608
W. S.	17	3	6	10	-	89,406	89,442
Wya	316	311	50	2	135	706,720	706,534
Wai	66	178	40	2	10	41,383	41,646
TOTAL	8870	15407	2020	7468	236	2,596,379	2,627,080

Govt / 1927 / 21 / Range

409

10 May 1921.

9
Sir,

I have to thank the rect. of
your despatch No 313, of the 4th

of March, transmitting a typed
copy of the Annual Report of the

East Africa Protectorate for the

year ended the 31st of March ¹⁹¹⁹ ~~1920~~

~~and request that you will~~

cause such steps ~~to~~ to be taken

as may be necessary to ensure

the early preparation and

despatch of the Annual Report

for the year ended the 31st of

March 1920

DRAFT.

No. 733

Mr. Northey.

MINUTE.

Class 41600.

Mr. Henshaw 6.5.21.

Mr. P. K. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. Gravelle

Sir H. Lambert

Sir H. Read.

Sir G. Fiddes.

Col. Amery.

Mr. Churchill

then Sir has
revised copy
report present
the go as one
to ... with
apex. All