1921

KENYA

271

C. O.
30608
Recd
Rec. 20 JUN 21

FROM		DATE
GOVERNOR NORTHEY	710	21ST MAY 1921

CIRCULATION :—

Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Mr. Grindle
Sir H. Lambert
Sir H. Read 27/6/21
Sir G. Fiddes 30.6
Mr. Wood
Mr. Churchill

SUBJECT

NATIVE LABOUR

Submits observations on main points advanced by the Archbishop of Canterbury's deputation to Lord Milner. Does not consider appt of a Royal Commision would be warranted until after the new administrative scheme has had time to settle down.

Previous Paper

A
28748

MINUTES

Sir H. Read

This despatch affords useful material for a reply to the missionary Societies, but as it has been decided to take no further action until the matter has been discussed with Sir E. Northey I will not comment in detail.

Bring up on Sir E. Northey's Arrival

WS
25.VI.21

This may be of use to Mr Wood in the debate on the C.O. vote.

Gr 30/6 J.S. 27/6/21

Subsequent Paper

MJ
31245

(a) (377309) Wt. 4710/19 Gp. 163
40000 5-21 W & S Ltd.

ony & Protectorate of Kenya.

~~AFRICA PROTECTORATE~~

No. 710.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA

30608
20 JUN 21

21st May 1921.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to Viscount Milner's despatch No.121 of the 20th January forwarding correspondence in connection with a Deputation, headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, which waited upon His Lordship last December for the purpose of acquainting him with certain aspects of the Labour policy in Kenya that are viewed with misgiving by the representatives of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland.

2. The main points submitted for my observations may be categorized as under:-

A. The position of Administrative Officers with regard to recruitment of Labour.

The use of the machinery of Government for this purpose is subjected to severe criticism as involving the officer in an irreconcileable conflict of duties on the one side to the European settler and on the other as adviser and protector

RIGHT HONOURABLE
WINSTON CHURCHILL, P.C., M.P.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET,
LONDON, S.W.,

and protector of native interests. Dr Arthur further emphasizes the vagueness of the instructions issued to the effect that there must be no compulsion, but at the same time, that every effort is to be made to encourage a flow of labour from the Reserves through the persuasive medium of chiefs and headmen. I realize the force of these representations and the difficult position of the white official, but at the same time, I am unable to suggest any more suitable intermediary than the District Officer in cases where black and white are to be brought together for mutual advantage. I must reiterate in this respect, a truth which is obvious to any resident in East Africa; the administrative officer is not a recruiter of labour for private enterprise, his function in this respect is to encourage the growth of industrious habits among the natives. His status makes it incumbent upon him to assist both parties, but Government does not countenance any direct action in supplying labour to particular individuals. In most of the instances quoted in the statements accompanying Viscount Milner's despatch, the Missionaries admit that the District Officers put an end to abuses immediately on their coming to notice, and so bear testimony to the equity of their attitude and their friendly sympathy with native interests. I am confident that the division

into

into native and non-native areas for administrative purposes will tend to remove any danger of undue pressure by ensuring separate control in the Reserves, and allowing closer white supervision of the doings of Headmen as well as of the native community in generalit. A District Commissioner will be able to devote his whole attention to the welfare of the protected race and their respect for his guardianship will inevitably increase. As I have already advised you, I have appointed a Commission to enquire into the desirability of creating an independent Labour Bureau to centralize the efforts of isolated recruiters and I await a report on the result of their investigations. It is suggested by Mr Hooper that Administrative Officers should be allowed to speak their minds on the subject. In this connection, I would state that officers are always at liberty to make official representations or to approach me personally on any matter.

B. Labour obligations as a disintegrating factor in native life.

It is asserted that the principles of our trusteeship to the native are being sacrificed on the altar of commercialism or exploitation. The considerable migration that is taking place, notably from the Kikuyu Reserve, is instanced as evidence of this contention, but I agree with Mr Hooper in attributing the tendency as much to the attractions of civilized life, and the desire to escape tribal control, as to the

exactions

exactions of the Chiefs. It must be remembered that the history of the tribes has been one of frequent migration and their instinctive craving for new pastures and untried tillage have not been entirely suppressed through the Europeans' advent, though this secured them from mutual raiding and the necessity for constant change of habitation. The warrior still requires an outlet for his energy and despite his innate conservatism, inclines to become callous of an authority no longer supported by the savage penal customs formerly practised. A tendency to individualism is the unavoidable result of contact with civilization and has been greatly accentuated by the experience of the war when thousands of natives were enrolled in the carrier and other corps and divorced from their normal surroundings. The stress of the campaign over, the tribesman gladly returned to rest for a time in his old home, but reaction soon set in, in a renewed desire to see the world.

The whole policy of Reserves for the several communities in Kenya testifies to the desire of Government to preserve the tribal entities with their own institutions unimpaired as far as possible, and now that the proper complement of administrative staff is again becoming available, the provisions of the Resident Natives Ordinance, 1918, can be more strictly applied. No native will be allowed to migrate and to squat on alienated land unless he bears a certificate of permission from the

District

District Officer in the area where he wishes to reside, together with authorization from the District Officer of his Reserve. Officers have been posted already to Naivasha and Nakuru to regulate the supply of squatters on individual farms, in proportion to their development, and any native squatters on those holdings in excess of reasonable requirements will be returned to their reserves, unless they elect to settle on another farm where their labour i s required. It is hoped in this manner to restore the authority of the chiefs and to bring the recalcitrant to realize his proper obligations to his own patriarchal system, or to civilization, whichever he may choose. In the meantime considerable efforts are being made to improve conditions in the Reserve by the provision of improved educational, industrial and medical facilities.

C. The evils of Compulsory Labour.

Despite the repeated denials of the Imperial and local Governments, the critics still put forward the old cry of veiled pressure on the recrudescence of the slave-driver in a disguised form. The examples quoted by Dr Arthur and Mr Hooper are submitted to prove the continuance of abuses; unfortunately most of them are unidentifiable, owing to the omission of names and places, but I am prepared fully to investigate if these may be given. One, referring back to a regime at Fort Hall, was disposed of nearly two years ago, (see Sir Charles Bowring's despatch No.610 of the 8th June 1920). It is an argument against the case submitted by the Missionary

Conference

Conference to quote incidents occurring prior to the issue of the Labour Circulars or to dwell too largely on the misdoings of Headmen, which were subsequently rectified by the District Officers acting on those Circulars. Such data are not testimony to the errors of the Administration, but rather the reverse. Where natives have to be entrusted with orders, one cannot expect perfection: the existance of much that is undesirable in the relations between chiefs and their people has been a commonplace of native life, but it is the general opinion that the evils have decreased under the British Administration. The Missionaries themselves, whose statements are quoted, bear tribute to their work. The dangers of abuse are realised, and it is to prevent a constant recurrence of such complaints that, under the new scheme of administration, the officer establishment in native areas has been increased. The points singled out for specific complaint under this head may be summarised as:-

(1). Women and Child Labour.

(2). Sacrifice of native to white interests.

(3). Wrongful application of the Native Authority Ordinance.

(1). The limitations under which this class of labour is employed are laid down clearly in Labour Circular No.3: they are only to be encouraged to perform such labour as they can on neighbouring farms and are to return to their

homes

homes in the evening, unless the husband is employed and living on the plantation. The Government has never applied any Ordinance to force women out to work, and where instances have arisen of such compulsion, they have occurred under the recognised patriarchal authority exercised by the heads of tribes and heads of households in their own Reserves, and have been mainly confined to clearing roads, i.e., of removing weeds and shrubs, the common task of native women in their gardens, or to bringing bundles of grass to assist in building Government rest houses, a normal duty of village life. Humanitarians in England require to be reminded that the woman of Africa is the tiller of the soil and accustomed to field work just as much as her counterpart in Europe amongst the poorer classes is accustomed to charring.

The majority of Missionaries, as is granted by Dr Arthur in the concluding sentence of paragraph 17 of his memorandum, do not object to this class of work under the conditions laid down by Government. The instance quoted of women being compelled to spend the night with tribal retainers appears to have been a revival of an old outrageous custom under which unmarried girls were occasionally compelled by the young men to pass the night with men other than their lovers, and was admittedly stopped by the District Officer on being brought to his notice. Government has reason to be congratulated on its success in gradually

stamping out

out this practice, known to the Kikuyu as "Thango". As is to be expected, instances still occur, but punishment is inflicted whenever the come to light.

Sacrifice of native interests to white.

(2). The statistics forwarded under cover of Sir Charles Bowring's despatch No.610 of the 8th June 1920, show that the available man-power is adequate to meet possible requirements, and as the inducements to go out of the Reserves for work only apply to the genuinely unemployed, I am satisfied that there is now little room for oppression. Increased touring by Government Officers will ensure greater care being exercised in the carrying out of instructions and the proper investigation of complaints. Detailed rules for the care of Labour by Government Departments have been issued and their publication in the Official Gazette was intended to serve as a standard for private employers, to whose interest it is to attract a permanent flow of labour to their plantations. A medical and dietary guide has also been printed and can be obtained on application to the Native Affairs Department. I enclose three copies of each of these documents.

pies of
ocuments.

The statistics of the relative acreage occupied by native and white settlement were furnished in Mr Ainsworth's notes on the criticisms of the English press regarding the Kenya Labour Policy, which was forwarded under

cover

cover of Sir Charles Bowring's despatch No.609 of the 8th June 1920, and I enclose a copy of an interesting opinion by Archdeacon Owen on the complementary relations of white and black in this country. The article was published in the East African Standard of the 7th September, and gives a sympathetic appreciation of the position from the pen of a Missionary of wide experience in Uganda and Kenya. It might well be brought to the notice of our critics in the homeland.

nion by Arch-
eacon Owen.

As you are aware, lack of funds until recently, has precluded the initiation by Government of any wide schemes of education, whether literary or technical, in native areas. This work has been left to the care of the Missionaries under Government subsidy, but the proceeds of the increased taxation have enabled provision in the draft Estimates for medical, educational and forestry facilities in the Reserves. Claims for Agricultural and Veterinary services are also not being neglected. I realize that there has, in the past, been reasonable cause for complaint in the improvements afforded to natives as a recompense for their tax contributions, but the principle is now laid down that a proportion of the Revenue collected from them must be reimbursed in the form of direct services. I submit that the lower tax formerly imposed was only a fair

payment

payment for the normal benefits derived from the British administration, such as security of tenure and better communications, and that the increase of the contribution was a necessary prelude to the outlay of further expenditure. In this connection I would state that I am adhering, both in letter and spirit, to the policy which was explained by you to the House of Commons in reply to Mr Ormsby Gore's question of March 9th last.

Native Authority Ordinance wrongfully employed.

(3). Attack is made further on the application of the Native Authority Ordinance and the more recent amending measure. Doubt is expressed as to the need for compulsory labour for Government requirements and emphasis is laid on the deterrent effect of such an obligation, which breeds resentment and prompts a native to hate and attempt to evade a duty which all ought willingly to recognise and fulfil. It was the very idea of teaching a native his obligation to work which resulted in the enactment of such an Ordinance, both here and in Uganda. The African has not the same economic incentive as the European; his wants are few, and if the tribal necessities required extension, a raid in old days would, in many cases, provide the needful results. European suzerainty endeavours to widen the outlook of the African without disturbing more than is possible, his communal institutions.

Intercourse

C.O. PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, KEW

Intercourse between natives of different tribes has widely developed, despite the continuance of racial prejudices, and provided that the differences of the climate are not too great, there is little hardship in a yearly absence of just over two months to a man genuinely out of employment. Special rules governing the application of the Ordinance have been formulated and form an enclosure in this despatch. They will serve to answer the inquiry submitted as to the duration of the task. These rules combined with those for the care of Labour quoted above, amply safeguard the welfare of employés, and prevent the retention of conscripts against their will beyond the legal term of their contract. Moreover, as you were informed in my despatch No.128 of the 31st January, Government has decided that the Ordinance should not be used as the primary means of recruiting labour for Government Departments and the Schedule accompanying that despatch demonstrates that the compulsion has been little utilized as a method of recruitment, many of the demands being met by the supply of voluntary labour desiring employment. I do not consider that the charge of too rapid development can be substantiated in this country and I look forward to the time when Government Departments may not require to resort to compulsion for obtaining an adequate labour supply.

Rules.

for 1167.

D. Land Tenure and the Demarcation of Reserves.

The gazetting

The Gazetting of the Reserves is a most important desideratum on which I find myself in accord with the representations of Dr Arthur. The areas intended for native occupation have been fixed in practice and it only remains for the descriptions to be passed by the Survey Department, and published for general criticisms. Some have been decided, and every effort is being made to complete the work, when the descriptions as finally agreed upon will be promulgated as legally in force subject to your approval. The delay in this important requirement has been due to a depleted staff, but I must protest against the insinuation that "nibbling" at the Kavirondo Reserve is in process, and I would ask to be informed more particularly as to what Dr Arthur has in mind in this respect. I regard the preservation of the Native Reserves with the highest concern, and no diminution thereof is referred to you without my close personal scrutiny.

An attempt is also being made to work out a satisfactory system of land tenure for the Kikuyu Reserve. This matter, which for some years has been considered by District Officers, came to public notice through a specific Court case some 18 months ago. The general question was submitted to the Law Officers, and I furnish a copy of a Circular issued on the subject of ownership of land in the Reserves, for the guidance of District Officers. After the

of Circular.

meetings

meetings held by Mr Ainsworth, Dr Arthur and Mr Barlow with the representative Headmen and Elders of the Wakikuyu, the question was discussed by me with my Executive Council, when the principle of the "Gethaka System" was approved, and the precise details of its application are being worked out by the Native Affairs Department, and will be submitted for further consideration.

The following recommendations were approved last November on the advice of the Acting Chief Native Commissioner and Provincial Commissioner, Nairobi, after consultation with the Attorney General:-

(a). That the experiment of recognising Gethaka holders be tried first in Kyambu and Dagoretti.

(b). That a list be made, location by location, of Gethaka holders. Such list to be made on the spot in consultation with the Elders.

(c). That the names on the list be numbered, and the owner of each name be given a certificate that he is the recognised holder of such and such a Gethaka in such and such a location.

(d). That all transfers be similarly recorded.

(e). That registration in this manner shall, in the event of dispute as to title, throw the onus of proof on to the unregistered disputant.

(f). That the rights so recognised shall be

(1). Right to occupy in accordance with tribal law and custom.

(2). Right

(2). Right to permit occupation by Akikuyu in accordance with tribal law and custom.

(3). Right to transfer those rights to other Akikuyu in accordance with tribal law and custom.

Much progress has not been made with this experiment, owing to the multifarious calls on the limited administrative staff, but it is hoped to be able to continue action in the near future. It will be seen that the ideal in view is to elaborate a system of land tenure which will not enable the Native to claim "ownership" ~~which will give him~~ or the power of divesting himself of his tribal lands.

3. I have attempted to deal with the objections raised by the deputation of Missionary Societies, and trust that my reply will be adequate for the purpose. At the same time, I wish to record my opinion that criticism of a policy as worked out by a skeleton staff, is hardly equitable, as I am confident that any abuses there may have been in the past, will be reduced when the new administrative scheme has settled down, and the interests of the natives can be better safeguarded. I do not consider that until such is the case the suggested appointment of a Royal Commission would be warranted.

4. I have to express my regret for the delay in the

in the submission of this despatch.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your humble, obedient servant,

Edmund Northey

GOVERNOR.

INCLOSURE
In Despatch No. [illegible] 21-5-[illegible]
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GENERAL NOTICE No. 238.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CARE OF LABOUR BY GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

1. RECRUITS:

(1) *Registration.*

All labour must be registered. If they have no registration certificates send them to the nearest Registration Officer making an appointment first. As soon as they have certificates enter their District Letters, number and name in the Register you are bound to keep under Ordinance 19/20, Section 15 and enter the employer's name, etc., on the certificate carried by the native. Do not under any circumstances take his certificate away from a native. Report engagement on N.A.D. Form 20.

(2) *Medical.*

All recruits must be medically inspected, not only from the point of view of general fitness, but having regard to the particular work, *e.g.*, a man with weak eyes should not be used for handling lime.

2. TRAVELLING.

(1) *By train.*

Military experience amply proved that travelling by train is the origin of much sickness. A native passed as fit for work at Kisumu may arrive at Mombasa fit only for hospital. It is the duty of the employer department to see that every man has

(*a*) A blanket, or 2 if the journey is likely to be cold.

(*b*) Sufficient rations to take him to his destination, cooked food should be supplied, when possible, for journeys of 24 hours or less, the balance of requisite rations, if any, being supplied as in 2 (*b*) below.

(*c*) Permission from a Medical Officer as fit to travel.

(2) *By road.*

(*a*) The above rules apply, subject to the following modifications.

(*b*) Cooked native food will not keep more than 24 hours. After that it ferments and usually sets up diarrhoea. Thus if a native is going through towns or places where food is plentiful and can be bought, he can be pushed in money. It must however be remembered firstly that a raw native often does not understand how to buy food in towns. They have been found collapsed from starvation with money in their pockets. Secondly that outside their own tribal area they may be quite unable to buy cooked food, *e.g.*, a Kavirondo woman will probably refuse to cook food for an Mkikuyu.

This money must only be given with discretion. In long journeys it is better to push labour with uncooked food and issue sufficient cooking pots for the gang.

3. HOUSING.

The difficulties of providing adequate housing for shifting labour are fully realised, but a native cannot work or walk all day after being kept awake all night by rain or cold. Tentage should in every case be carried if there is no more permanent accommodation, and Labour Inspectors will be directed to report whether tentage is adequate and in good repair.

4. CAMP SITES.

Do not camp within 300 yards of standing water. You not only foul the water, but infect your men with malaria.

5. WORK.

(1) Eight hours work per day will be regarded as the maximum. In special cases, such as repairs to broken bridges, this may be exceeded, but should be allowed for by a corresponding reduction in succeeding days.

(2) It is popular fallacy that the native likes the sun to work in. He does not. The Coast and Lake natives, who come from the hottest areas, start working or travelling in those areas before dawn, and knock off about 10 a.m., if possible. *Begin work early.* A superior who gets up at 7 and has breakfast before he issues the day's task or begins his march is putting an unnecessary strain on his labour which will tell in the long run.

6. TRANSPORT.

(1) Loads will not exceed 50 lbs. in weight except for trained porters of certain tribes such as Wanyamwezi, Nilotic, Kavirondo and Bagishu—Also Coast porters.

(2) The distribution of loads must be supervised by a European or it will be found that the strongest men get the lightest loads.

7. FOOD.

(1) There are two common misapprehensions with regard to food, which must be perpetually contested. There are:—

(*a*) That a native can keep well and work steadily on a 24 hours fast followed by a heavy gorge. He cannot. He should eat at least twice a day at regular hours.

(*b*) That a coarse mealie porridge is all he requires. On the contrary, he is very liable to stomach trouble and has small power of resistance when he is run down.

(2) *Mealie meal.*

Some of it is fairly good, and some bad. It may be accepted as a general rule that no Mill ground flour from any [illegible] in Kenya Colony equals in timeliness or in careful winnowing the hand ground flour the native is accustomed to at home. All that [illegible] of presents is

(*a*) In distant outstations send a sample to the nearest Medical Officer for his opinion. See that the flour is examined and approved in the district in which it is bought before despatch to your outstation.

(*b*) Indent on your Department for [illegible] and have [illegible] sifted before issue.

(*c*) See that it is cooked for at least 1½ hours and longer if possible.

(3) *Diets.*

(*a*) Food must be varied.

Use one of the following diets which have been laid down by a Sub-Committee which [illegible] 4th February, 1920. The Sub-Committee recommends the following diet:—

287A

Section A Carbohydrates	Maize	18 Oz.
	or Mahama	do.
	or Mwele	do.
	or Wimbe	do.
	or Kimangari	do.
	or Rice	do.
Plus Section B Protinds	Maharagwe	6 Oz.
	or Peas	6 ,,
	or Nsimbu	6 ,,
	or Kunde	6 ,,
	or Mahee	6 ,,
	or Ground nuts	3 ,,
	or Meat	6 ,,
Plus Section C fats	Sim sim seeds	1 Oz.
	or Sim sim oil	2/3 Oz.
	or Ghee	2/3 ,,
	or Ground nuts	2 ,,
Plus Section D Vitamines	Potatoes	8 Oz.
	or Muhogo	do.
	or Bananas	do.
	or Sugar cane	do.
	or 3 oz. Maize or other Meal plus ½ oz. Lemon Juice daily	

1 lb. 2 oz. meal per week.

The diet given to the native would therefore be composed of 4 articles of food, that is to say, one article from each of the Sections A B. C. and D. For example a diet might consist of the following foods:—

Maize	18 oz. from Section A
Maharagwe	6 oz. from Section B
Sim-sim seeds	1 oz. from Section C
Potatoes	8 oz. from Section D

Should, however, potatoes not be available in the neighbourhood, one could substitute 3 oz. maize meal plus ½ oz. lemon juice from Section D.

It should be noted under Section D that mohogo should not be fed to natives unaccoustomed to eating this food.

(*b*) The issue of a cup of uji or gruel at 5 a.m., before beginning work, has been found, both on South African Mines and during the late campaign to give an increased degree of efficiency during the morning hours.

(4) *Cooking.*

(*a*) Whenever possible issue cooked food. The natives will not like it at first, and it may not always be possible, but the adoption of this system during the campaign was followed by a marked reduction in sickness and mortality, and was finally accepted by the natives as a great improvement. Remember that in his home the male native never cooks He does not know much about it. The women do it. Hence the man is apt to despise it as unimportant.

(*b*) See that cooking pots are properly cleansed, if left to himself the native will allow particles of decaying food to remain in the pots. The result is diarrhoea

(*c*) See that food is properly cooked. Tell off cooks for the gangs and supervise them. A tired man coming in from work will not wait till his food is cooked He usually boils the water and then drops in the mealie meal by handfuls, stirring slowly. When all the water is absorbed, he eats it. Thus none of it is properly cooked and the last handfuls are half raw The unaffected particles irritate his stomach and the result is often dysentery.

8. WATER.

While the native seems able to drink water that would poison a European, some precautions are none the less necessary. At each halting place spots should be marked out for drinking, bathing and washing clothes, and any infringement of rule promptly punished. Most particular attention must be paid to fouling the streams. Latrines must be so placed that they do not drain into streams and care taken that natives particularly sick men with diarrhoea do not lie about or sit about near the drinking water.

9. BLANKETS.

Every native must have one blanket, and in cold areas or seasons two blankets. If there is any doubt on the point, consult the nearest Medical Officer, and send in his report to your Department with a copy to the Principal Labour Inspector. Do it at once, before all your men are down with pneumonia or influenza.

10 SICKNESS.

(1) A special pamphlet has been issued by the Native Affairs Department on the care and treatment of sick natives. If you have not got it, write for it to the Principal Inspector of Labour, Nairobi.

(2) *Travelling by Train.*

(*a*) No sick native is to be sent in an open truck

(*b*) Natives with any ailment which may give a high temperature, or weak from diarrhoea or dysentery or partial convalescence, must not travel alone An intelligent headman must accompany

(*c*) If natives are being sent to hospital, a wire will be sent to the Medical Officer stating time of arrival, number of natives, and whether they are stretcher cases, *i.e.*, require to be carried from station to hospital.

(3) *Travelling by Road.*

The above rules apply Wheeled transport must be provided from the nearest accessible point on a road

(4) *Inspection.*

See that natives do not be sick in their lines without attention Every sick native should be examined as soon as possible. Lines or quarters should be inspected daily by the senior man in charge of the camp.

(5) *Inattention.*

Any instance of inattention or neglect by a Government Doctor or Compounder will be at once reported by you to the Principal Inspector of Labour

11 SANITATION.

This must depend very much on your surroundings. In wild bush country, where only one night is to be spent, the only essential precaution is to protect the drinking water. The African sun will do the rest In standing camp where you are likely to spend more than 48 hours or on any road where others have to use your camp after you, latrine trenches should at once be dug and men compelled to use them. The best system is probably the shallow trench used only for 12 hours, and then filled up, a new one coming into use at 6 a.m., and another at 6 p.m. They should be about 9 inches wide, so that they can be straddled, and about 6 inches deep. In more permanent camps a forced draught incinerator system is best of all, tins or other receptacles being provided, and each native being compelled after use to empty his own tin into an incinerator. A stone or gravel filter bed should be made under the tins for drainage, and an urinal provided For the latter a big pit about 8 feet deep, filled with large stones below and smaller stones on top and with troughs leading into them, have been found to give good results

12. ACCLIMATISATION.

All natives are not the same. A Kavirondo or Coast native a Molo or Magadi, or a Kikuyu on the Coast requires to get acclimatised. The percentage of sickness among imported labour of this nature will be far higher during the first 3 months than during the next 3, and far higher during the first 6 than during all the rest of the service, provided of course the men are properly looked after. If they are allowed to get run down by over long hours or unsuitable food, naturally the percentage of sickness will increase.

[illegible] DISCIPLINE.

You have no authority to inflict corporal punishment. If you flog a man you do so at your own risk, and the amplest justification will be demanded. Aim at securing a hold on your men by accessibility, justice and good temper. Get into personal touch. If you leave too much to your headmen they will take baksheesh to distribute the work unfairly, and will perpetrate other injustices. Punish by extra duty, unpleasant duty or by holding men up to ridicule of others. In fact handle your gang as you would handle European labour, by humouring their peculiarities and enlisting their support.

[illegible]

[illegible] and certificate to the nearest [illegible] and report same on N.A.D. Form [illegible] to Registrar of Natives.

[illegible]

[illegible] N.A.D., Form 29.

[illegible] DISCHARGE.

[illegible] registration certificate, and report [illegible] at the end of the month on N.A.D., Form [illegible]

[illegible] your labour are not at an end [illegible] back where it was engaged or at such [illegible] point as it may select. See that men get helped to get home before their money has all gone. Remember that a contented man, with money to spend at home, does far more to increase the labour supply than the best recruiting agent.

17. CASUAL LABOUR.

(1) It is realized that these instructions must some times be modified in the case of casual labour working within reach of home and for short periods.

[illegible] *Permanent Station Labour.*

Where the men have shambas and can grow their own food, can get their flour ground and food cooked by their wives Sections 7, 8, and 9 can be considerably modified.

To this extent discretion must be allowed to the Superior of Labour, but in any case the instructions remain as a standard to guide the officer who can never under any conditions divest himself of responsibility for the care of his natives.

[illegible] GENERAL.

Remember that these instructions have two [illegible] objects in view.

(a) Increased labour supply.

(b) Increased efficiency.

If you want labour to come out freely, you must treat it well when it is out. If you want it to be efficient, first of all get it into condition, as you would your mules or oxen.

You are wasting money if you neglect your men or your machinery, or anything else out of which you expect service.

The rules given above are based on experience gained in the campaign and are substantially the same as have been found essential in Rhodesia and South Africa. Experienced officers from both these countries helped in their compilation during the campaign. If you have suggestions to make they will be gratefully received and considered by the Principal Inspector of Labour.

O. F. WATKINS,
Acting Chief Native Commissioner.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 234.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

ADDRESSING OF CORRESPONDENCE FOR THE UASIN GISHU PLATEAU AND TRANS-NZOIA.

IN view of a projected re-arrangement of the mail service to the Uasin Gishu and Trans-Nzoia by which direct mails will be despatched from Nairobi and other places to Post Offices at Hoey's Bridge, Soy, Kitale, Turbo Valley, etc., as well as to Eldoret, it is necessary that correspondence be definitely addressed to the Post Office of delivery. Otherwise delay will be unavoidable.

ARRIVAL OF MAILS IN ENGLAND.

IT is notified for general information that the mails despatched from Mombasa on the 24th January, 1921, have arrived in England.

General Post Office,
Nairobi,
25th February, 1921.

G. PERRY LEWIS,
for Postmaster General,
Colony and Protectorate of Kenya and Uganda Protectorate.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 235.

TENDERS.

TIMBER CUTTING RIGHTS IN THE EASTERN ABERDARE FORESTS.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the timber cutting rights in the Forest Reserve between the Southern Chania and Thika rivers, on the Eastern slopes of the Aberdare Range within the Fort Hall District of the Kenya Province.

2. The successful applicant will receive a licence the terms and conditions of which may be obtained from the undersigned.

3. In the event of there being 2 or more applicants of equal merit, the cutting rights may be put up to tender or auction, in which case the royalty to be paid per cubic foot on trees measured standing will be the basis of tender or auction.

4. The area may be inspected by arrangement with Assistant Conservator of Forests, Nyeri.

5. Applications will be received up to the 31st March, 1921.

6. The undersigned does not bind himself to entertain any application.

Nairobi,
25th February, 1921.

E. BATTISCOMBE,
Conservator of Forests.

NATIVE POLICY

Problem of Obtaining Labour Supply

COMPULSION

(By Rev. W. E. OWEN, Archdeacon of Kavirondo.)

The last article tried to show that if the native is to be civilized, he himself must pay for it, and that civilization means for him much more work than he has been accustomed to do. And we saw that he has only two assets, the fruits of the land, and his labour.

But supposing that the settlers and all commercial concerns did not exist in Kenya Colony, the native could not get a market for his labour without going outside the Colony, or in other words, he would be at a great disadvantage. All he would have then would be the fruits of the land.

The power which undertook the task of civilizing the native of Kenya would then have to do its utmost to make the native grow a sufficiency of such crops, for sale in Europe or elsewhere, as would enable the native to pay for the cost of civilizing him. A railway would be required, roads would have to be made, and transport of the crops arranged for, to railhead. A much larger body of soldiery would be required in order to give that impression of might necessary to prevent outbreaks, which is produced to-day by commercial men and settlers.

It is doubtful whether the natives of Kenya could shoulder such costs. Therefore it follows that unless the civilizing power were prepared to spend money every year for which it got no return, the progress of the natives towards civilization would be very slow.

Now the presence of the settler and other employers in Kenya, has the effect of enhancing the potential value of the native, because they bring to him a market for his labour, provided always that the other value which the native has as a producer of saleable crops is not lessened in proportion as he is employed otherwise. For example take two natives under the supposed case of a colony without settlers. Grant that these men are taught to grow say cotton, by the civilizing power, in addition to growing their own food, and that the money they receive after Government deducted all charges was Rs. 60 (Rs. 30 each).

PROVIDING A MARKET.

Now suppose that settlers come in and provide a market for labour, and employ one of these two men. If the cultivator of cotton now receives Rs. 30, and the settler employee receives Rs. 30, the position is the same, in terms of value, as it was before. The position is only [illegible] if the settler either—

1st.—Enable the man to earn more than he could growing cotton.

2nd.—Help to reduce the charges on the cotton [illegible] so that he receives more for the produce.

And this every settler wants to do, save perhaps a few, and probably they are very few indeed, who deliberately seek to impose such a policy on the country, as would tend to the disadvantage of the native.

Such statistics as have been published show conclusively that the employers could not absorb all the able-bodied labour of the country. As it is, however, there is a constant outcry that labour is difficult to obtain, because of the unwil-

2.—Discourage the growing of paying crops, still leaving the trading centres. Here again it must be remembered that women and men not wanted on the labour market are prevented from employing their time profitably, which means decrease in the Colony's wealth. And the pay of the man who is employed ought to include that of those forced into idleness.

3.—Neglect the cart roads so that Indian traders will be discouraged. There was a sum of over £20,000 down in the estimates for expenditure on the Kisumu-Mumias road.

Of these three methods, the second is the easiest to put into force. Some would hold that it has already been put into operation for years past, and that it is perfectly fair, and is justifiable by the unwillingness of the native to go out to work. It has been said openly that as we have developed the Colony and sunk millions of pounds in it, we are perfectly right in deciding what paying crops the natives may or may not grow. And further it is said that competition from the natives must not be permitted.

ECONOMIC VALUE.

The force of these arguments is submitted, but on the other hand, this method involves a lowering of the value of the native which is bad political economy. We want the native to be of more economic value, because of the presence of employers of labour, but if he is restricted in his crops, his value as a unit will be less, because the labour market cannot absorb all the labour. And why should not that surplus be encouraged to grow the biggest quantity of the most valuable crops which are possible to be produced.

It is not so much to say that the whole progress of the civilization of the native is bound up with this labour question. To put it bluntly, if the native will not supply labour for civilization in the Colony, civilization in the Colony is going to become nasty and make the native suffer for his refusal. It is in the best interests of the native himself that he and everyone who can help should try and solve the labour question. With a satisfactory labour policy the civilization of the native ought to be rapid, but for the lack of it, his civilization must be a slow process.

Boiled down to small compass it comes to this, that the native wants to pay for civilization in his own way and in the method most convenient for himself. When he has plenty of the fruits of the earth, he will offer them, but will offer little labour; when the fruits of the earth fail him, he will offer an excess of labour. And the colonist of this colony, who be it remembered has made the labour market, and made it possible for the native to have something to fall back upon, if harvests fail him, refuses to be made a convenience of in this way, and demands that there be a stable supply of labour. And he is quite right too. He has made the labour market, and [illegible] the caprice of natives who do not understand the situation.

TEN YEARS COMPULSION.

I would suggest that for a period of ten years, compulsion be used to secure a continuous supply of native labour at a rate of remuneration fixed by the Home Authorities after full consideration of the facts, and with every possible safeguard which human ingenuity can devise which human ingenuity can devise.

But I would only suggest this, if at the same time there be also in-

All he would have then would be the fruits of the land.

The power which undertook the task of civilizing the native of Kenya would then have to do its utmost to make the native grow a sufficiency of such crops, for sale in Europe or elsewhere, as would enable the native to pay for the cost of civilizing him. A railway would be required, roads would have to be made, and transport of the crops arranged for, to railhead. A much larger body of soldiery would be required in order to give that impression of might necessary to prevent outbreaks, which is produced to-day by commercial men and settlers.

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PROVIDING A MARKET.

Now suppose that settlers come in and provide a market for labour, and employ one of these two men. If the cultivator of cotton now receives Rs. 80, and the settler employee receives Rs. 30, the position is the same, in terms of value, as it was before. The position is only bettered if the settler either—

1st.—Enable the man to earn more than he could growing cotton.

2nd.—Help to reduce the charges on the cotton grown by the other man, so that he receives more for his produce.

And this every settler wants to do, save perhaps a few, and probably they are very few indeed, who deliberately seek to impose such a policy on the country, as would tend to the disadvantage of the native.

Such statistics as have been published show conclusively that the employers could not absorb all the able-bodied labour of the country. As it is, however, there is a constant outcry that labour is difficult to obtain because of the unwillingness of able-bodied men to leave their home and families in the Reserves and go for part of the year outside of the Reserves to work. This is only natural and not to be wondered at. It ought to be recognised as being a natural unwillingness, and the measures taken to overcome it ought not to treat it as a crime. The feeling ought to be 'poor beggar, I'm sorry I've got to do it, but you've got to come.'

There are numerous ways in which the able-bodied man could be forced out.

(1) Close trading centres in the Reserves, so that the native has only one market, i.e., labour. Thus kill native produce save revenue, natives and settlers. But if you do that you ought to pay the man who goes out, not only his own wages, but the wages of the men and women you cannot employ and whom you have forced into idleness. This is only fair.

(2) Tax the Reserves so heavily that the natives must work to pay the tax. This would be a very high tax, and would kill native crops, if the natives may or may not grow. And further it is said that competition from the natives must not be permitted.

ECONOMIC VALUE.

The force of these arguments is submitted, but on the other hand, this method involves a lowering of the value of the native which is bad political economy. We want the native to be of more economic value, because of the presence of employers of labour, but if he is restricted in his crops, his value as a unit will be less, because the labour market cannot absorb all the labour. And why should not the surplus be encouraged to grow the biggest quantity of the most valuable crops which are possible to be produced.

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Boiled down to small compass it comes to this, that the native wants to pay for civilization in his own way and in the method most convenient for himself. When he has plenty of the fruits of the earth, he will offer them, but will offer little labour, when the fruits of the earth fail him, he will offer an excess of labour. And the capitalist of this colony, who he it remembered has made this labour market, and made it possible for the native to have something to fall back upon, if harvests fail him, refuses to be made a convenience of in this way, and demands that there be a stable supply of labour. And he is quite right too. He has made the labour market, and demands consideration. The [illegible] to the extreme of natives who do not understand the situation.

TEN YEARS COMPULSION.

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But I would only suggest this, if at the same time there be also initiated a really effective policy of development and civilization in the Reserves, on the lines which any Government would have been forced to adopt had commerce and settlers never entered the country. This, I believe, would be the most satisfactory method of recognising that employers of labour have enhanced the potential value of the native by bringing a market for his labour to his doors.

If the colony is afraid to do all that could be done to develop the Reserves, will mean a diminished supply of labour out of the Reserves, all men who desire the utmost development of the Reserves ought to be able to devise some scheme, compelling if necessary, whereby the development of the Reserves be not sacrificed to the demands of European labour. I would rather see development with safeguarded conscription, by ballot or otherwise, than no development because of labour difficulties.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 230.

INSTRUCTIONS TO GOVERN THE APPLICATION OF THE NATIVE AUTHORITY AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1920.

1. THE following rules to apply only to labour ordered out *for the full period of 60 days (for work outside its own district).*

(*a*) The District Commissioner issuing the order shall make out a list in quadruplicate of the men sent out to work. Two shall be sent to the Department employing the labour, and two retained by the District Commissioner. On arrival of the men at their destination the officer employing them shall retain one list and return the other to the District Commissioner duly corrected to show deserters and receipted. The District Commissioner shall amend his own two lists to agree and hand one copy to the Chief supplying the labour, who shall be instructed to report deserters, and also to report if the men do not return at the expiration of two months. The other copy shall be sent to the Assistant Registrar of Natives for special entry.

(*b*) The copy retained by the District Commissioner shall be filed in a special file cover, forming a loose-leaf record open to public inspection.

(*c*) The Assistant Registrar shall also file his copy similarly for record, and shall enquire on the expiration of the period whether the labour has been returned.

(*d*) Any officer detaining natives over 60 days will be reported by the District Commissioner to the Chief Native Commissioner who will report direct to the Governor

(*e*) The employer shall sign off the native's certificate or if not registered his "Record of employment" at the end of the 60 days period.

(*f*) The employer shall report to the District Commissioner who ordered the men out the date on which the men are returned and shall send them back in charge of a responsible headman.

(*g*) District Commissioners shall exercise a careful discretion with regard to the men who are ordered out and shall eliminate any who in their opinion shall show good cause for remaining in the Reserve.

(*h*) The period of 60 days shall begin from the day the man starts work, but in no case later than the 8th day from the date on which the man was registred on contract in the Reserve.

(*i*) "60 days" shall be interpreted to mean a period of "60 days" and not 60 working days.

(*j*) No man shall be detained at work for a longer period than 60 days unless he desires so to remain, in which case his employer must make a fresh contract with him before a Magistrate and inform the District Commissioner of the man's district accordingly.

2. The following rules apply only to labour ordered out under the conditions specified below:—

(*a*) When labour is required for (1) *work in its own district for 60 days or shorter period* or (2) *work in its own Province for a shorter period than 60 days*, the District Commissioner may with Provincial Commissioner's approval order out such labour without reference to the Chief Native Commissioner's Office and without making out quadruplicate list required in Rule 1 (*a*). In such case the employer shall on the completion of the period for which the labour is required, *if shorter than one month*, give each man a chit stating the number of days he has worked and *if longer than one month*, enter such period on the man's Registration certificate.

(*b*) A careful record of all labour so supplied shall be kept by the District Commissioner and a Return thereof sent to this office at the end of every month.

(*c*) Every man so ordered out shall be informed that 60 days work gives him exemption from the operation of the Ordinance for a year.

O. F. WATKINS,
Acting Chief Native Commissioner.

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GENERAL NOTICE No. 291.

PROPOSED FORM OF CONTRACT UNDER THE MASTER AND SERVANTS ORDINANCE, 1910.

MEMBERS of the public are invited to submit criticisms of the undermentioned Form of Contract to the Acting Chief Native Commissioner, P.O. Box 322, Nairobi. The new form is intended to avoid the ambiguities contained in the existing Form of Contract, but is not applicable to contracts under the Resident Natives Ordinance.

1. *Length of engagement.* Contracts in excess of one month to be expressed both in working days and calendar months in the proportion of 6 working days to 8 days of the calendar month. *e.g.*, to be for 8 calendar months or 180 working days whichever is completed first.

2. *Place of employment.*

3. *Nature of service.*

4. (1) *Wages—Amount and how payable—Fls.* per 25 or 26 working days and 4 or 5 Sundays according to the length of the month payable on completion of each calendar month from the date on which employee arrives at place of employment or

(2) Fls.,...payable on completion of each 30 day labour card. Provided that in neither case shall the employer pay for less than 15 working days in each calendar month unless the employeee shall be wilfully absent from duty.

5. *Food (Kinds and quantities)* to be supplied at Employer's expense.

6. *Blanket, Cooking Pots, etc.*, to be supplied at Employer's expense.

7. *Accommodation* to be supplied at Employer's expense.

8. *Amount of food or money to and from place of engagement* to be supplied at employer's expense.

9. *Other Conditions*

(1) Employee to be returned at Employer's expense to the place of engagement from nearest station to place of employment, or

(2) Employer to make all reasonable arrangements for return of employee by road.

(3) In fuel-cutting contracts the following condition to be inserted "*Nature of Service.*—Cutting within ½ mile of line only, unless trolley supplied, to a distance of 2 miles up and down line from Camp."

O. F. WATKINS,
Acting Chief Native Commissioner.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 88. S. 22329.

NOTICE.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon me by "The Nairobi (Rating of Unimproved Site Values) Ordinance, 1921," I, Edward Northey, Major-General of His Majesty's Forces, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor of the Colony of Kenya, hereby appoint A. N. Doorly, Esq. Resident Magistrate, Nairobi, to be the Judge of the Valuation Appeal Court for Nairobi, and the Deputy Registrar for the same being stationed in Nairobi, to be the Clerk of the said Court.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 15th day of March, 1921.

EDWARD NORTHEY,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 89. S. 3040/1.

THE PUBLIC TRAVEL AND ACCESS ROADS ORDINANCE, 1920.

NOTICE.

IN virtue of the powers conferred on him by Section 3 of the above-named Ordinance, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint a Road Board for the district of Naivasha, consisting of the following members:—

H. W. ATTERBOROUGH, Esq.
A. J. ALLEN-TURNER, Esq.
MAJOR A. G. E. BINGLEY.
THE HON. G. COLE.
CAPT. E. FEY.
CAPT. A. K. GIBSON, J.P.
H. A. GLASS, Esq.
R. HUME, Esq.
A. P. MOY, Esq.
W. DUGMORE, Esq.
W. G. PATTEN, Esq.
M. S. RAY, Esq.
MAJOR C. WHITE.

The above named members are appointed for the year 1921.

By command of His Excellency the Governor.

Nairobi,
Dated this 12th day of March, 1921.

W. K. NOTLEY,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 90. S. 1847/2.

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS.

THE following administrative arrangements, which will come into force on and after the 1st of April, 1921, are hereby notified for general information:—

1. The Administrative Division of Kyambu (including the Dagoretti sub-district) will become part of the Kenya (Kikuyu) instead of the Ukamba Province, and will be transferred from the Senior Commissioner at Nairobi to the Senior Commissioner at Nyeri.

2. The district of Kacheliba will become part of the Suk and Kamasia administrative area and the Administrative Officers of the district will come under the direct control of the Officer-in-charge Suk and Kamasia with headquarters at Eldama Ravine.

3. The district of Nairobi will be transferred from the control of the Senior Commissioner, Ukamba, and will become an independent administrative area under the control of the Resident Commissioner, Nairobi.

The Secretariat, Nairobi,
7th March, 1921.

W. K. NOTLEY,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 91. S. 56/IV.

LAW EXAMINATION.

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned Administrative Officers were successful in obtaining a pass in the recent Law Examination:—

W. S. MARCHANT, Assistant District Commissioner, (with distinction).
V. G. GLENDAY, Assistant District Commissioner, (with distinction).

Assistant District Commissioners:—

K. L. HUNTER.	G. M. CASTLE-SMITH.
H. B. DAVISON.	C. T. DAVENPORT.
H. E. LAMBERT.	H. IZARD.
I. R. GILLESPIE.	S. V. COOKE.
A. N. BAILWARD.	E. G. S. TISDALL.

The Secretariat, Nairobi,
10th March, 1921.

W. K. NOTLEY,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 92. S. 21328.

THE NATIVE REGISTRATION ORDINANCE, 1915.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon him by Section 2 of the Native Registration Ordinance, 1915, and of all other powers him thereunto enabling, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint, in addition to the Registration Officers, constituted as such under the said Ordinance, the following officers for the purpose of the said Ordinance.

CHIEF REGISTRAR OF NATIVES.
ASSISTANT REGISTRAR OF NATIVES.
RONALD FLINT PALETHORPE, whilst seconded for service with the Native Affairs Department.

By command of His Excellency the Governor.

Nairobi,
The 10th day of March, 1921.

G. A. S. NORTHCOTE,
for Acting Colonial Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 93. S. 20034.

THE NATIVE AUTHORITY ORDINANCE, 1912.

NOTICE.

IN EXERCISE of the powers thereunto enabling me, I hereby appoint the following person named in the Schedule annexed hereto to be Official Sub-Headman for the area named therein.

Nairobi,
March 11th, 1921.

C. F. WATKINS,
Ag. Chief Native Commissioner.

SCHEDULE.

Name.	Tribe.	Sub-Location.	Location.	District.	Remarks.
Chief Ombaki.	Kamba.	Kitulu.	Sakwa.	Kisumu.	Vice Batharis Ombaki. (deceased).

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EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

The Secretariat,
Nairobi,
19th February, 1920.

No. S. 20884.

CIRCULAR No. 10[illegible]

CROWN LANDS AND NATIVE RESERVES.

The attached opinion of the Acting Solicitor General is circulated for guidance. It represents clearly the policy which Government has adopted in this matter and is to be studied, assimilated and followed. The opinion with a copy of this Circular will be filed in the District Record Book.

Acting Solicitor General, 9th January, 1920

2. Land tenure is an exceedingly complex question and the views of laymen thereon, though they may appear irrefutable to their holders, are quite likely to be founded on false premises or faulty deductions. It is essentially a matter in which the expressed Government policy must be followed strictly and in which no latitude can be allowed, whatever may be the private opinion of officers dealing with questions arising therefrom.

G. A. S. NORTHCOTE,
for Acting Chief Secretary.

To all Provincial Commissioners.

(Two copies of Circular for each District, Station).

8th January, 1920.

M. 38/20.

THE HON. THE ACTING CHIEF SECRETARY,

NAIROBI.

Ref. No. S. 20884/7 of the 31st ultimo.

RE: NATIVE KIAMA CASE (DAGORETTI) CLAIM BY THOMAS MWATHI BELL.

After very carefully considering all the available Statutes, Ordinances, Law Reports and official correspondence bearing on this question it is with great diffidence that I offer an opinion, feeling as I must do that the law on the point has at present never been entirely decided and further, that experienced officials, who have made native custom a special study, have differed very widely in their views as to what custom is established in particular tribes and the effect of customs when established.

The questions on which my views are asked appear to me to be four in number:—

1. When did the Crown's title to land in the Protectorate accrue.
2. To what land did that title extend prior to 1915.
3. To what land does it extend to-day.
4. If, prior to 1915 it did not extend to all land in the Protectorate what title did the natives have and what right had they to alienate land.

In order to give an answer to these questions it is necessary to divide the Protectorate into two portions:—

1. That portion known as Coastal strip subject to the agreement of the British Government with the Sultan of Zanzibar of 1895.
2. The rest of the Protectorate or Hinterland.

The position with regard to 1, is comparatively simple. The source of the Crown's jurisdiction over land is the Treaty.

Private and tribal titles to land are recognised and its suceptibility to alienation is governed by Mohammedan law or native custom according as the first or second is applicable to the particular case (see Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *versus* Charlesworth Pilling & Co., Vol. I, E.A.L.R., page 24. Jimba Tribe *versus* Abdulrasool Abdoon Visram, Vol. 5, E.A.L.R., page 141) and further the Land Titles Ordinance, 1908, has applied a system of registration and the granting of certificates of title to holders of land in [illegible].

The position with regard to 2, is much more difficult:—

It seems to me that in the year 1887 all public lands in the Protectorate, that is all lands over which there are no rights of occupation exercised by tribes or [illegible]s, passed by Charter from the Crown to the British East Africa Association.

This presupposes that the Crown had the right, by Royal Prerogative Treaty, grant, usage or sufferance to grant the Charter and had a paramount title to all public land at that date. The assets of British East Africa Association subsequently passed or reverted to the Crown and in 1902 by the East Africa Order-in-Council of that year which was promulgated by virtue and in exercise of the powers conferred by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, the Crown ordered in what way its authority shall be exercised.

The Crown ordered that authority shall be exercised in accordance partly with certain Anglo Indian laws and partly with English law and partly with Native laws (Section 20, East Africa Order-in-Council, 1902) and further (Section 2) Crown Lands are stated to be "all public lands in East Africa which are subject to the control of His Majesty by virtue of any Treaty, Convention or Agreement or of His Majesty's Protectorate and all lands which have been acquired by His Majesty, for the Public Service or otherwise howsoever."

This definition was repeated in the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1912, and it was not until the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915, that the areas declared to be Native Reserves were included in the definition.

I have mentioned above what in my opinion is included in the term "public lands" and my view is supported by Hamilton, Chief Justice in Rex *versus* Simoni bin Ali, vide E.A.L.R., at page 167.

The same author, in his introduction to the E.A.L.R., also states the laws administered in the Protectorate as follows:—"Among natives in the rest of the Protectorate (not Mohammedan natives in the dominions of the Sultan) native law and custom, provided it is not repugnant to justice or morality, and among all natives such acts and Ordinances as are specifically applied to them.

In my opinion therefore land in the Protectorate in the occupation of tribes or individuals was not, prior to 1915, Crown land and was alienable, if the native law or custom admitted its alienation.

In no case, however, which has come to my notice have I found any established custom permitting the alienation of land. In most tribes it appears that rights of occupation were recognised but no right of ownership. The trees and crops on the land were the property of the occupier or occupying family but they had no property in the land itself which was held to be the property of God.

The Government has in the past recognised this principle and has paid compensation to occupiers, not for taking the land, but for disturbing occupation and the resultant loss of the fruits of the land.

If therefore no claim to the ownership of or to alienate the land was made, or if made was sustainable prior to 1915, it appears to me that in no case can a claim now to have alienated land prior to 1915 be held good, not because the land in question was Crown land at that date; but because land was incapable of alienation under native law or at least that there is no established custom giving the right of alienation and the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915, has since made all land in the Native Reserves Crown lands.

It has stated in (7) there are cases in which titles have been recognised in the hinterland on the ground that the lands have been purchased from natives this confirms my view that such alienation might be good if the natives right by his own law to alienate was established; but it appears to be in direct conflict with the result of my researches, which have not disclosed any such case.

The Land Officer has lent me certain of his files dealing with typical cases of claims by Europeans to have bought a freehold from natives, including the case of Dr. Bodeker. All these cases show is that the Government has granted a Crown title to Europeans, if they can establish that they have bought land from a native in the past; but this, though it shows that the Government is willing to recognise that it would be inequitable to ask a purchaser to pay twice over for his land, at the same time shows that actual recognition of the natives right to have sold has not been granted. If it had, why grant a fresh title? I have not had the advantage of reading the report of the Land Commission, in which I understand much interesting and valuable evidence was included, especially in relation to the system of land tenure obtaining amongst the Kikuyu. I believe that I am right in saying that this tribe claim to have bought their land from the Wanderogo and that they now claim to be the freeholders; but that all the evidence before the Commission established, was that they or certain families amongst them had from time to time made payments to the Wandorogo, not as purchasing the land from the Wandorogo, who are a forest dwelling and hunting tribe, with no conception of ownership in land, or any idea of land as a marketable asset; but as a mere payment to avert the depredations and raids of the Wandorogo and in order that they, the Kikuyu, might remain peaceably to cultivate the land that they were then in occupation of. It seems improbable even that the Kikuyu when making these payments ever contemplated remaining on the same land for ever; but only, until such time as it suited them to move elsewhere, and I should imagine that they certainly never supposed themselves that the Wanderogo were the owners of the land or could pass any title to it. Though it may be that now long user has led them to consider themselves the owners by purchase.

In conclusion I may say that my own view is that in the hinterland the only source of an indefeasible root of title is the Crown and that though Government may for reasons of policy have elected not to contest cases in which another title has been advanced, they have never varied from the standpoint that the title is in the Crown.

I am accordingly in full accord with the views expressed by the Chief Native Commissioner.

The position since the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915, is clear, and if further explanation as to the whole subject is required I suggest that the Chief Native Commissioner should draft a suitable circular for distribution amongst the officials whom this matter concerns and that this circular should be submitted for final settlement on the points of law to the Honourable the Acting Attorney General.

K. J. MUIR MACKENZIE,

Acting Solicitor General.

G. P. E. Nairobi—[illegible]

INCLOSURE

[redacted] 21 5 [redacted] 21

NATIVES DISEASES AND THEIR TREATMENT

AND THE

DIETING OF SICK NATIVES.

PRINTED AT THE SWIFT PRESS, NAIROBI.

PREFACE.

In publishing this Pamphlet and issuing the same for public information, I wish to record that in my opinion the Author, Doctor W. H. Kauntze, M.B.E. of the East Africa Medical Service, deserves every possible recognition and thanks for the trouble he has taken in putting into the hands of the general public such a valuable and concise means of reference in connection with the subject dealt with therein.

The Pamphlet should prove of very great assistance to all employers of labour, Administrative Officers, Missionaries and the public generally, and it is hoped that it will be the means of preserving the lives of many natives.

The Organizing Committee of the British Red Cross and the Order of Saint John Fund for Natives has kindly sanctioned the cost of production being defrayed from the Fund.

JOHN AINSWORTH,
Chief Native Commissioner.

NAIROBI,
July 1st, 1926.

TREATMENT OF DISEASES.

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Cuts and Wounds.

Kiswahili	jeraha.
Kikuyu	Gûtihio.
Kavirondo	Ong'ol, Adhola.

If small, wash well with boiled water, containing half a teaspoonful to the pint of cyllin, dry, and apply tincture of iodine. Allow this to dry and then cover with a little lint in Friar's balsam (Tinct. Benzoinae Co.). This latter substance dries quite hard and the dressing requires no bandage.

If the cuts or wounds are deep, cleanse with boiled water containing half a teaspoonful to the pint of cyllin, dry and apply tincture of iodine. Cover first with lint, then with a piece of cotton wool and finally a bandage. Medical aid should be sought if stitches are likely to be needed, or in wounds of the arms or legs, when important tendons may be cut.

Abscesses.

Kiswahili ...	jipu.
Kikuyu ...	muu, ihuba.
Kavirondo	Bur.

If necessary open these with a scalped. Wash them out well with boiled water containing half a teaspoonful to the pint of cyllin after squeezing out as much matter as possible, then apply hot fomentation. (N.B.—A fomentation is a piece of lint cut as as to be rather larger than the affected area. It is then put into a towel which is rolled up and put into a wash bowl so that the two ends of the towel hang over the edge. Pour *boiling* water into the bowl. Then wring out the towel by twisting the two ends in opposite directions. Apply the lint to the affected part as rapidly as possible, cover with a piece of jaconet or coiled silk then cotton wool and a bandage.)

Ulcers.

Kiswahili ...	Kidonda.
Kikuyu ...	Kironda.
Kavirondo ...	Lit, Adhola.

Cleanse thoroughly with boiled water containing half a teaspoonful to the pint of cyllin, then allow to dry. Cover the affected part with finely powdered Epsom salts, place over it a piece of lint soaked in boiled water, then cotton wool and bandage. When the ulcer is clean and healing, put on zinc ointment and dress only every two to three days.

Fever.

Kiswahili	Homa.
Kikuyu	Kihuti.
Kavirondo	Midusi, Homa.

This is commonly a symptom of the following diseases.

(1) Malaria.
(2) Pneumonia.
(3) Influenza.
(4) Tick Fever (Relapsing Fever).
(5) Typhoid Fever.
(6) Dysentery.
(7) Abscess.
(8) Plague.
(9) Tuberculosis.
(10) Small-pox, Chicken-pox and Measles.
(11) Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.
(12) Cellulitis.

If there are signs of distressed or very rapid breathing the disease is probably pneumonia or pneumonic plague. If the fever is accompanied by signs of a cold in the head with sore throat, the disease may be influenza. If it is, there will probably be a number of cases occurring at the same time. If the fever only comes on at intervals of four or five days and lasts two to three days with violent headache and bloodshot eyes, the disease is probably relapsing fever.

If the fever is accompanied by bleeding from the nose, headache and a pulse about 80 per minute, it may be typhoid fever. There is often diarrhoea with stools like pea soup, in this disease.

The fever of dysentery is associated with blood and mucus in the stools, and diarrhœa.

Small-pox, measles and chicken-pox also begin with fever, but the rash serves to distinguish them.

Always try to see if there is an abscess or cellulitis which might cause the fever.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis is associated with stiffness of the neck or retraction of the head.

All other cases of fever are probably due to malaria, the probability is increased if the fever is not continuous but rises at the same time each day.

I.—MALARIA.

Kiswahili	Homa.
Kikuyu	Mûrimû wa Thabari.
Kavirondo	Midusi, Homa.

Keep the patient in bed on milk diet. Give the patient a brisk purge preferably 3 grains of calomel at night followed by a dose of Epsom salts in the morning, give 5 grains quinine three times a day on the first day.

Then give 5 grains quinine six times a day till the fever leaves the patient.

Then give 5 grains quinine four times a day for a week.

Then give 5 grains quinine two times a day for a week.

The quinine should be administered dissolved in water, the bisulphate and hydrochlorate of quinine being easily soluble, while quinine sulphate requires a little weak acid such as lime juice, to make it soluble.

N.B.—In malarial districts it is advisable to give all employees prophylactic doses of quinine as follows:—

either (1) 5 grs. quinine daily.
(2) 15 grs. quinine on Saturday, and
15 grs. quinine on Sunday every week or on any other two consecutive days in the week.

If the fever does not yield to quinine treatment in four or five days, medical advice should be sought as the disease may not be malaria, but possibly typhoid fever or tuberculosis.

II. Pneumonia.

Kiswahili	ugonjwa wa pafu, kifua.
Kikuyu	Mûrimû wa Kithuli.
Kavirondo	Kora Rama Afuolo Remo.

Prop the patient up in bed till he is almost in a sitting position. Do not let him move about. Give him milk diet and plenty of water to drink. In treatment give him 10 grains of ammonium carbonate dissolved in water or milk every four hours. Send at once for a doctor. A patient suspected of pneumonia should never be moved.

Very good results have been obtained with a vaccine, for details of which apply to the Bacteriological Laboratory, P. O. Box 141, Nairobi.

III.—Influenza.

Kiswahili	makamasi, kifua.
Kikuyu	Kimiri.
Kavirondo	Mbeka.

Keep the patient in bed on a milk diet. In the early stage give 10 grains of aspirin every four hours, and get the patient to gargle frequently with a weak solution of potassium permanganate (The solution should be sufficiently weak as to allow it to be seen through when placed in an ordinary tumbler) or with a salt solution (one teaspoonful of common salt to a pint of water.) On the first day give 30 grains of potassium iodide and repeat in six hours time Then on the second and succeeding days give 10 grains of potassium iodide three times a day till the patient has recovered In addition give the influenza mixture provided in the drug box If pneumonia develops treat as for that disease. If influenza breaks out send for a doctor.

Keep the patient in bed for a week after the fever has gone as influenza seriously weakens the heart Give only milk diet till the temperature becomes normal.

IV.—Relapsing Fever.

This is due to the bite of an infected tick. If cases should occur remove the natives to a fresh camping site, and burn down the huts they have been occupying. It is practically impossible to eradicate ticks from infected native huts.

During the febrile period keep the patient in bed and give only milk diet and water. As soon as the fever is over send the boy to the nearest doctor for treatment, stating that he is suspected of having tick fever.

V.—Typhoid Fever.

If this is suspected get medical advice at once as the disease is infectious. Keep the patient in bed in a hut by himself. Boil all soiled clothing, bed clothes, etc., belonging to or coming from the patient. See that all articles, *i.e.*, plates, mugs, bed clothes, etc. used by the patient are kept by themselves for the patient's sole use Disinfect all urine and stools passed by the patient by covering them with water containing a teaspoonful of cyllin to the pint and allowing them to stand for half an hour.

The patient should be given milk, Benger's food, jelly, and water only till the temperature has been normal for a week

Sponge the patient at frequent intervals with cold water while the fever lasts, and try to keep the temperature at about 90 deg F.

Good results have been obtained with vaccine in this disease For details apply to the Bacteriological Laboratory, P O. Box 141, Nairobi.

VI.—Dysentery.

Kiswahili	Tumbo la kuhara damu.
Kikuyu	Kuharno thakame.
Kavirondo	Ndira, Adiewo Remo

This is always a serious disease as it is liable to become epidemic and may be the cause of many deaths and much disability amongst patients who survive. A doctor's aid should be sought at once if there is any signs of the disease spreading.

Vaccines have met with considerable success in this disease, both as a precautionary measure and in treatment For details apply to the Bacteriological Laboratory, P.O. Box 141, Nairobi.

Keep the patient in bed. Put him on milk diet. Give three grains of Calomel followed by a dose of Epsom salts twelve hours later Follow this by half a teaspoonful of Epsom salts in two tablespoonfuls of water every four hours till blood and mucus are not found in the stool for two successive days. Then gradually diminish the quantity of salts given and increase the quantity of food, watching the stool carefully. If blood and mucus return, repeat the proceeding from the beginning

If blood and mucus persist, give in the evening after fasting for two hours, Tinct. opii 15 drops in a little water. Follow this in 15 minutes time by Pulv. Ipecacuanha 30 grains. The patient must be warned to lie perfectly still and not to eat or drink anything for two hours, as this drug is very liable to cause nausea and vomiting. Give 30 grains of the powdered ipecacuanha every evening for four days, then 25 grains for four days, then 20 grains for eight days always giving 15 drops of tincture of opium quarter of an hour before.

Plague.

Kiswahili	Ireke
Kikuyu	Ngaaf
Kavirondo	Awang' Mach

The symptoms depend on the type of the disease. In all cases there is a certain amount of fever increasing with the severity of the case, also a suffused and bloodshot appearance of the eyes and usually considerable prostration. At the same time there is usually an epidemic causing a high death rate in rats. In the septicæmic form, when the microbe exists in the blood in large numbers, the patient rapidly loses consciousness and dies. In the pneumonic form there is coughing up of very frothy sputum having the appearance of prune juice. This form is as a rule rapidly fatal *and the patient's breath is highly infectious.* Such cases should therefore only be nursed by persons recently inoculated against plague and the nurses should wear masks to prevent them inhaling the patient's breath. The third form is characterised by enlarged glands, which occur commonly in the groin, sometimes in the armpit and very rarely in the neck. This form is not so fatal as the others, but may develop into a septicæmic form.

The nearest medical officer must be notified at once.

All plague cases must be isolated and care taken to disinfect all clothing etc. used by them by soaking in cyllin solution, (a teaspoonful of cyllin to the pint of water) for at least one hour.

All sputum and sputum soiled articles should be treated in the same way. The room in which the patient is nursed should be as free from rats as possible, and the floor and walls should be kept moist with the Cyllin Solution. All contacts with plague cases must be kept isolated for at least ten days and inoculated against plague. In the event of plague breaking out, all residents near the place both European and native, should be inoculated as a preventive measure.

The patient must be kept in bed on a milk diet and given a tablespoonful of brandy every four hours in milk or water. he should be sponged with cold water at frequent intervals till the temperature is down to 90 deg. F. As the patient improves the diet may be gradually increased.

In bubonic cases success has been claimed for the following treatment:—

Tincture of iodine 30 drops in water on the morning of the first day.
" " 20 drops in water on the evening of the first day.
" " 15 drops on the morning of the second day.
" " 10 drops on the evening of the second day.
" " 5 drops on the morning of the third day.

Tuberculosis.

This is only mentioned to secure notification to a Medical Officer as it can only be diagnosed by a trained man. If a patient has a hacking cough and at the same time loses weight considerably the disease should be suspected and medical advice sought. If the suspicion is then confirmed, the patient should be isolated and his dwelling disinfected thoroughly by spraying cyllin solution one teaspoonful to the pint.

N.B. — Often patients with tuberculosis show little loss of weight and very little cough, but complain of having fever every evening. This fever is not affected by taking quinine, and if such a case occurs, tuberculosis is to be remembered as a possible cause.

Chicken-Pox.

Kiswahili	... ...	Titiwanga, Tete maji
Kikuyu	... ...	Muthanduku
Kavirondo	...	Suresure.

The importance of this disease lies in its resemblance to small-pox. A rough method of distinguishing between the two is to observe the hands and feet.

In chicken-pox as a rule only a few spots will be found on these parts whereas in small-pox the rash is usually plentiful here. In chicken-pox too the spots appear first on the body while in small-pox they usually start on the face.

A chicken-pox case should be isolated till the scars have all fallen off, otherwise no treatment is required.

Small-Pox.

Kiswahili	ndui.
Kikuyu	mũthundu mutung'u
Kavirondo	Nundu.

Distinguished from other fevers by severe pain in the back and the appearance of the rash on the third day when this fever lessens only to increase when the rash becomes pustular.

Keep the patient in bed on a milk diet in a hut half a mile to leeward of any other dwellings, European or native. Wash out the eyes with salt solution, a teaspoonful of common salt to the pint of water at frequent intervals. Only careful nursing is of avail to combat the disease and this must be done by persons recently successfully vaccinated or who have had an attack of small-pox within the preceding three years.

The nearest medical officer should be immediately notified of the case, and meanwhile all contacts should be isolated for 21 days. The contacts and all labour not recently successfully vaccinated should be re-vaccinated at once.

Disinfect all huts in which patients have stayed by spraying with a solution of cyllin, a teaspoonful to the pint of water. All clothes and articles used by the patient must be soaked in or washed with the same solution, and then exposed to the sun for some hours.

Measles.

Kiswahili	churuwa, ukambi.
Kikuyu	Githãã
Kavirondo	Ang'ew, Ong'lew.

The first symptoms of this disease are a feeling of malaise accompanied by the signs of a bad cold in the head and some inflammation of the eyes. About the third day a rash appears on the face and body. In an European the rash is red but the colour of the rash is not observable in natives.

Keep the patient isolated and on a light diet. He is infectious for 21 days after the rash appears.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Kiswahili	ugonjwa wa shingo
Kikuyu	mũng'aro.

In this disease there is usually fever, pain and stiffness in the back of the neck followed in a short time by retraction of the head. In most cases there will be found spots of blood when the

lower eyelid is pulled down, and the patient will frequently pass his stool without being aware of it. The man will usually be unconscious when found. Keep the patient in bed on milk diet and notify the case at once to the nearest medical officer. Isolate all other men who have slept or sat in the same hut with the patient during the previous 24 hours for 18 days. They may be allowed to work but must not mix with the other labour and above all must sleep by themselves. The hut occupied by the patient must be disinfected by spraying it with cyllin solution, a teaspoonful to the pint.

As regards drugs for the patient, quinine solution may be given by the mouth three times on the first day and once on the second and third days of the illness.

Cellulitis.

This is an inflammation of the tissues lying immediately under the skin and is due usually to an infected wound. It appears as a painful brawny swelling of the skin in the affected region and at the same time the patient usually has high fever and feels very ill. Keep the patient in bed on a milk diet, cold sponge to keep the temperature down to about 99 deg. F. If possible get a Medical Officer but if it is not make a longitudinal incision about two to three inches long, cut through the skin down to the fatty tissue underneath in several places over the swelling. Then foment the parts at frequent intervals. If th affected part is on one of the limbs, it may be soaked in a hot bath of weak Cyllin solution (half a teaspoonful to the pint) continuously during the day, being fomented during the night. A kerosine tin with the top or one side removed may be used as a bath.

When the disease is over give the patient full diet and a tonic.

Yaws.

Kiswahili	buba
Kikuyu	mũtũarĩ mũthũkia, Gatego
Kavirondo	Nyaeh

A disease characterised by ulcerations on various parts of the body. Nearly all natives suffer from it at one time or another, usually in childhood. A suspected case should be sent to the nearest medical officer for treatment. The sores should be

cleaned with weak cyllin solution, half a teaspoonful to the pint, dusted with powdered Epsom salts, and as far as possible, bandaged up.

Syphilis.

Kiswahili	sekenko, tego.
Kikuyu	Mūtūkia mucari, Gatego.
Kavirondo	Nyach, magoka

The first stage is a hard chancre usually on the genital organs.

A sore on this part should always be treated as potentially syphilitic.

The second stage is characterised by a non-irritating rash on various parts of the body with ulcerated throat and hard shotty, slightly enlarged glands all over the body. Later on in this stage ulcers may appear on the limbs and body.

The third stage presents a similar appearance to that of yaws.

A native with syphilis should be isolated and sent as soon as possible to the nearest Medical Officer for treatment.

Ulcer may be treated like those of yaws.

Soft Chancre.

Kiswahili	kijiraha cha mboni

This is a sore on the genital organs very like that of the first stage of syphilis, only not so indurated. The sore may be multiple and often results in an abscess of the gland in the groin. Send such a case to the nearest Medical Officer for treatment. Meanwhile clean the sore with a weak solution of cyllin (half a teaspoonful to the pint) and dust with iodoform powder. If an abscess of the groin glands appears, treat with fomentations.

Gonorrhœa.

Kiswahili	kisunono.
Kikuyu	mūtiori.
Kavirondo	Arowo.

Symptoms consist of a discharge from the penis. Treat first with a teaspoonful of Epsom salts three times a day for four days with the gonorrhœa mixture provided, and keep on light duty.

Rheumatism.

Kavirondo	uweli wa vioungo baridi yabis
Kiswahili	mahindi.

In many cases rheumatic pains are caused by malaria, even when no fever is observable. In all cases therefore complaining of these pains, try the effect of 10 grains of quinine three times a day for two days. If this does not cure, then give 10 grains of aspirin three times a day till the pain has been absent for two days, and after this reduce the dose gradually. Rheumatism is frequently due to gonorrhœa, and this should be examined for, and treated if present.

Conjunctivitis.

Kiswahili	ugonjwa wa macho
Kikuyu	maitho
Kavirondo	Odondue

This is the familiar cold in the eye. Treat it by frequent washing out with salt solution, one teaspoonful to the pint of water.

Bronchitis.

Kiswahili	ugonjwa wa kifua kohoa
Kikuyu	Gūkorora Kūhayo
Kavirondo	Ahonda Afuolo.

Usually accompanied by slight fever and a cough which at first is hard and dry, and later becomes looser and accompanied with much sputum.

Give light diet, do not allow to work and treat with two tablespoonful doses of cough mixture, three times a day.

Constipation.

Kiswahili	kufunga [illegible]
Kikuyu	[illegible]
Kavirondo	iya okorore.

Treat with Epsom salts, one tablespoonful dissolved in a wine glass of water.

Diarrhœa.

Kiswahili	tumbo la kuhara
Kikuyu	kkuharño
Kavirondo	Adiewo

This is often due to wrong diet or badly cooked food. Begin treatment by putting the patient on milk diet and administering half a teaspoonful of Epsom salts in two tablespoonfuls of water every four hour, for twenty-four hours. Then stop the salts. As a rule diarrhœa will then cease, if it does not, give two tablespoonfuls of diarrhœ mixture three times a day till the diarrhœa ceases. When this takes place, gradually increase the patient's food till he is getting full diet again.

Worms.

Kiswahili	chango nangonango
Kikuyu	njoka, ndangurua
Kavirondo	Njoha maliny

There are three common intestinal worms seen here, namely, Tape worm, Round worm and hook worm. The first two named probably be complained of by natives under the terms "dudu mingi" only by inspection of the stool can variety be determined, when the tape worm appears in segments of varying length and breath but all of which are flat. They may be separated segments or some of the segments may be united together in strings. The round worms resemble the common earth worms in appearance.

Hook worms may be suspected in cases where there is progressively increasing weakness, anæmia (natives call this *tufura*) and swelling of the feet and, in very bad cases, of the stomach also. If the stools be carefully examined small white threads about half an inch in length may be seen. Tape worms and hook worm should receive the same treatment as follows:

Keep in bed, starve (i.e. give only milk) for the first and second day. On the second day give no food at all, except water, after 2 p.m. At 6 p.m. give one tablespoonful of Epsom salts in a wine glass of water.

On the third day give no food at all, except water, till 6 p.m.

At 6 a.m. give 30 grains of thymol.

At 8 a.m. give 30 grains of thymol.

At 10 a.m. give 30 grains of thymol.

At 12 noon give one tablespoonful of Epsom salts in a wine glass of water.

After 6 p.m. the patient can go back to ordinary food and work. As soon as he feels better.

If necessary this treatment can be repeated in a week's time and should always be then repeated in cases of suspected hook-worm.

Round Worms are treated as follows:—

Keep in bed. On the first day give no food except milk. On the second day give no food except water.

At 12 noon on the second day give a tablespoonful of Epsom salts in a wine glass of water.

At 6 p.m. on the second day give a powder consisting of 5 grains of calomel and 5 grains of santonin.

At 6 a.m. on the third day give one tablespoonful of Epsom salts in a wine glass of water. Starve the patient till 1 a.m. after which time he may return to ordinary diet and work.

Itch.

Kikuyu	upele.
Kiswahili	uhere
Kavirondo	Upele.

The common skin disease amongst natives, it may be treated by painting the skin with a solution of cyllin (one teaspoonful of cyllin to four tablespoonful of water), or rubbing in sulphur ointment.

Enamel bowls 2.
Plaster rubber 1 spool

1 Scissors dressing.
1 ,, surgical
2 Forceps Artery.
1 ,, dissecting.
2 ,, dressing.
2 Scalpels.
1 Probe.
1 Needles surgical straight
1 ,, ,, curved
Sutures Silk Worm gut 1 tube
Silk 1 tube.
,, Catgut 1 tube
Hypodermic Syringe
Higginson Syringe

Hospital Equipment Required for every 100 Labourers.

SCHEDULE No. 2

Beds [illegible] native [illegible]
[illegible] native [illegible]
Waterproof sheets [illegible]
Bed pans [illegible]
Pans latrine [illegible]
Buckets [illegible]
Chairs [illegible]
Lamps Hurricane [illegible]
Kettles, 2
Suturia cooking pots (6 gallons), 1.
Jug, enamel, 1
Feeding Cups, [illegible]
Knife, kitchen, 1
Fork, kitchen, 1
Spoon Iron, kitchen 1
Cups or Bowls (pints) [illegible]
Plates, 5 [illegible]