

1923

KENYA

59659

8 DEC 23

DATE

8TH NOVEMBER 1923

GVERNOR
CONTENTS

1680

REGULATION 1-

*Carter
B. B. B.*

SUBJECT

ANNUAL REPORT 1922

U.S. OF K.

S. H. C. B.
18/11/23

Trs.

U.S. OF K.

U.S. OF K.

Secretary of State

PRINTED AS SO. PUBLICAT. IN

Report, Annual No. 1188

Previous Paper

60424
-22

MINUTES

The Report is a considerable improvement on last year's; it follows more closely the plan laid down in the Report of the Ctee on Blue Books, it is more continuous, and altogether makes quite interesting reading. There are, however, quarrelled in a good many places with small points of phrasing, etc.

The financial Tables seem somewhat elaborate for a Report of this nature. - perhaps it is not necessary to include the "Statement of the Colony's Funds & Debt" In any event,

Relating Paper

95/11/23

East Africa (Chang)

Proof herewith
for revision & for auct.
to publish

There are a few
in all, names to be added
but there are two points
to which I would draw
attention

1. The name of the
country (Chang) is
mis-spelled in several
places and should be
corrected throughout
to 'Chang'.

2. The name of the
author is given as
'Chang' but should be
'Chang'.

These figures may be
correct but it seemed
best to call attention
to them.

11/1/20

M. Calder

He see also further
marginal notes especially

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W. B. Smith

Jan 59659/03

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D. G. G.

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21. Jan 1924

DRAFT.

128

For Congdon
MINUTE.

Mr. Burt Jan 24

Mr. Calder 25/1/24

Mr.

Sir C. Davis.

Sir G. G. G.

Sir H. H.

Sir J. J.

Mr. O. O.

Duke of D.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No 1680 of the 8th of Novr, forwarding copies of the Annual Report of the Col & Co for 1923, and to inform you that the Report has been published after the completion of the Statistical Tables and the Under

in General. A few
minor alterations have
been made in the text.

9. I hope that the
Reports for 1923 may be
received at an earlier
date.

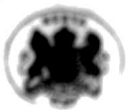

(SIGNED) J. H. THOMAS.

in detail. A few
minor alterations have
been made in the text.

I. I hope that the
Reports for 1923 may be
received at an earlier
date.


(SIGNED) J. H. THOMAS.

KENYA
No. 189.



Government House
Nairobi
Kenya

21st December, 1922.

59622

My Lord Duke,

With reference to Your Grace's despatch No. 461 of March 27th last, I have the honour to transmit 3 copies of the Annual Report for 1922 of the Colony and Protectorate

Annual Report
3 copies.

1. The Report has been framed on the lines indicated in Appendix II to the Report of the Committee on Colonial Blue Books and Blue Book Reports forwarded with Mr. (now Viscount) Long's Circular despatch of August 29th, 1918.

2. I regret the delay in submitting this Report, but it was not until October that it became possible to detail one officer for this work. The Report was prepared by Mr. W. E. Logan, Acting Senior Assistant Secretary.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Duke,

Your Grace's most devoted
and most obedient servant,

G O V E R N O R .

HIS GRACE

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G., F.R.S., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET,
LONDON, S. W.

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THE GOVERNOR'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1922.
THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA.

---0000000---

Graphical and
Historical Note.

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya may be described as ^{centrally} astride the Equator on the eastern side of the continent of Africa. Its coast ^{line} bears on the Indian Ocean stretches from 0° 15' N. to 4° 50' S. of the Equator. Its northern boundary reaches 4° N. and its western ^{boundary} runs at a general ^{direction} ^{westward} to the sea. The ^{territories} were proclaimed ⁱⁿ the Colony and Protectorate (Boundaries) ^{Order} (Council 1921) ^{which is reprinted for} purposes of reference at the end of this Report. The southern boundary ^{runs from the coast} slopes in a north-westerly direction, and those portions of the Colony which are most suitable for European occupation lie in the Highlands, ^{from} on and within 1° to 2° S. of the Equator and, in the case of the Uasin Gishu Plateau, within 1° North.

The Protectorate of Kenya is a strip ^{of} ^{about} 40 miles broad along the coast line up to the Tana River, and ^{it includes} embraces also the station of Kismayu, in Jubaland, with a radius of 10 sea miles landward from that town. It is 2200 square miles in extent and forms part of the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, from whom it is leased at a rent of £17,000 a year.

Kenya Colony comprises the remainder of the territory, viz. 242,860 square miles.

From 1895 to 1920 the whole territory was administered by His Majesty's Government as a

Protectorate

No.

Report

THE GOVERNOR'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1922.

THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA.

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Geographical and
Historical Note.

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya may be described as ^{situated} astride the Equator on the eastern side of the Continent of Africa. Its coast ^{line} on the Indian Ocean stretches from 0° 15' N. to 4° 50' S. of the Equator. Its northern boundary reaches 4° N. and its western boundary runs at a general ^{direction} ~~westward~~ sea. The ~~territories~~ ^{territories} were proclaimed ^{as} the Colony and Protectorate (Boundaries) ⁱⁿ Council 1921, [which is reprinted for purposes of reference at the end of this Report]. The southern boundary ^{runs from the coast} slopes in a north-westerly direction, and those portions of the Colony which are most suitable for European occupation lie in the Highlands, ^{on and within} 1° to 2° S. of the Equator and, in the case of the Uasin Gishu Plateau, within 1° North.

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Kenya Colony comprises the remainder of the territory, viz. 242,860 square miles.

From 1895 to 1920 the whole territory was administered by His Majesty's Government as a

Protectorate -

Protectorate. Until 1905 the Foreign Office directed ~~the~~ ^{the} administration, but from that year control has been centred in the Colonial Office. In 1920 the hinterland not included in the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar was annexed by the Crown and was declared a Colony. A new Constitution was granted under Royal Instructions of September 11th 1920 by which the Government of the Colony was vested in a Governor and Commander-in-Chief assisted by an Executive Council of ~~2~~ ⁴ ~~nominated~~ ^{appointed} ex-officio members and such other persons, not holding office in the public service of the Colony, as the Governor may, in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty the King through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, direct. During 1922, two of the elected European and one of the nominated Indian members of ^{the} Legislative Council were appointed to ~~the~~ ^{members of the} Executive Council.

~~The~~ Legislation ^{of} the Colony and Protectorate is enacted, subject to the assent of His Majesty the King, ^{by} a Legislative Council ~~whose membership~~ is composed of 10 ex-officio ^{members} and a number, not exceeding ^{seven} 7, of officials in the Public Service of the country, one of whom is specially appointed to represent the interests of the Arab ^{community}, ~~and~~ ^{also} 11 elected European and 2 nominated Indian members. On February, 11th, 1922, the number of Indian members was raised by Order in Council to 4.

During 1922 the ~~Governorship~~ ^{Governorship} was held by Major General Sir Edward Northey, K.C.M.G., C.B., ^{from} ~~January to August~~ ^{from the 19th of} ~~1922~~ ¹⁹²² on which date His Majesty the King under his Sign Manual and signet appointed to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief Sir Robert Thomas Coryndon, K.C.M.G.

Sir Robert Coryndon assumed the office of ~~the~~ ^{the} Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony and Protectorate on the 19th of January 1922.

(2)

Protectorate. Until 1905 the Foreign Office directed ~~the~~ administration, but from that year control has been centred in the Colonial Office. In 1920 the hinterland not included in the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar was annexed by the Crown and was declared a Colony. A new Constitution was granted under Royal Instructions of September 11th 1920 by which the Government of the Colony was vested in a Governor and Commander-in-Chief assisted by an Executive Council of ~~3~~ ⁴ named ex-officio members and such other persons, not holding office in the public service of the Colony, as the Governor may, in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty the King through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, direct. During 1922, two of the elected European and one of the nominated Indian members of ^{the} Legislative Council were appointed to ~~the~~ ^{members of the} Executive Council.

~~The~~ Legislation of the Colony and Protectorate is enacted, subject to the assent of His Majesty the King, in a Legislative Council ~~whose membership~~ ^{is} is composed of 10 ex-officio ^{members} and a number, not exceeding 7, of officials in the Public Service of the country, one of whom is specially appointed to represent the interests of the Arab Community, ~~and~~ ^{two} elected European and 2 nominated Indian members. On February 11th 1922, the number of Indian members was raised by Order in Council to 4.

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Sir Robert Coryndon assumed the office of his

address on September 1st.

It is made clear in the subsequent sections of this report that the dominant activity of the year 1922 was an effort to stem the tide of depression by economy in Government expenditure and by encouragement of increased production. The trade depression which overshadowed the country during the preceding year and a large portion of the year under review affected all sections of the community and contributed in some measure of discontent amongst certain native tribes largely fermented by their younger members. Mention was made in the report for 1921 of the formation of Native Political Associations. The most important of these was the Kikuyu Association. A secession from that association led by a Harry Thuku started an agitation which was supported by a Young Kavironda Association. It was found necessary to order the deportation of Thuku to Kisumu. This action by Government was welcomed by the responsible native authorities, to whom Thuku's attitude and ascendancy had afforded grave concern.

The policy of Government in the administration of the native tribes is to govern through the Native Councils of Elders, the Chiefs and the Headmen, and eventually, in proportion to their proved worth, to entrust these Councils with a measure of local financial responsibility and authority.

During 1922, native interests have been served in the economic sphere by the dissemination of printed instructions on the preparation of ghee, hides, beeswax; by the distribution of 28 tons of

seeds -

seeds of grains, cotton and rice, and by a nucleus of paid Agricultural Supervisors, Instructors and Apprentices, whose duty it is to interpret by practical demonstration the advice offered in the pamphlets and in the Native Government ^{Native} Newspaper Uhabari.

Particular attention has been devoted to the development of cotton and maize. In the Nyanza Province, near the ~~Lake~~ ^{Lake} ginneries will, it is hoped, be ready to handle the ensuing cotton crop, and assistance is given to natives to market their maize and other crops in good condition and to the best advantage. The trade figures, which are given later in this Report, attest the success of these activities.

The Pastoral tribes present greater difficulties. The question of cattle preservation has received thorough consideration during the year. Unfortunately, there is still no market for frozen or canned meat from this Colony - the expenses of any systematic campaign against disease and for the improvement of types of native-owned stock are very great. A beginning was made with the inoculation on a fairly large scale of native-owned stock against Rinderpest and Pleuro-Pneumonia. Out after 23267 head had been treated with Rinderpest serum and 56677 head with Pleuro-Pneumonia serum, there was considerable difficulty in obtaining payment of inoculation fees. It was found necessary temporarily to suspend these veterinary measures, and attention was diverted towards instruction in the art of preparing ghee.

The ghee trade has great possibilities. In 1920-21 £40,000 worth of ghee - (6137 cwts) was imported into this country, and there is no reason why locally-prepared ghee should not oust the imported article. Local production

(4)

seeds of grains, cotton and rice, and by a nucleus of paid Agricultural Supervisors, Instructors and Apprentices, whose duty it is to interpret by practical demonstration the advice offered in the pamphlets and in the ~~Native~~ ^{Native} Government Newspaper 'Habari'

Particular attention has been devoted to the development of cotton and maize. In the Nyanza Province, near the ~~Lake~~ ^{Lake} ginmills will, it is hoped, be ready to handle the ensuing cotton crop, and assistance is given to natives to market their maize and other crops in good condition and to the best advantage. The trade figures, which are given later in this Report, attest the success of these activities.

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The ghee trade has great possibilities. In 1920-21 140,000 worth was imported into this country, and there is no reason why locally-prepared ghee should not out the imported article. Local production

has been fostered by the imposition of 1/- per lb/ customs tariff on imported ghee, and the value of ghee imported in 1922 dropped to ~~4,557~~ ^(value of 15,173) 4,557 cwts. As a conservative estimate puts the number of native-owned cattle at 24 millions, it is manifest that a trade both ~~in~~ and export of considerable magnitude may be established.

Native stock-owners are also being taught how to treat their animals. The removal of the export duty on ghee gave an immediate stimulus to this trade, and efforts are directed at improving the quality.

The literacy and technical education of natives is increased later in the general review of education in the Colony.

It is a ~~source~~ ^{source} for great satisfaction that, in spite of the economy and staff retrenchment which was performed practically this year, medical services in the Native Reserves were not extensively curtailed, though the closing down of some sub-district dispensaries was inevitable. The feature of the medical work was the perfection of an effective and inexpensive substitute for the costly drug treatment (the relative cost is 1/10th of a penny as compared with 1/8th per dose) and the treatment with it of over 24,000 cases of yaws, with remarkable success. The most deplorable aspect of native life is the infant mortality which, from test surveys, is estimated in some districts at not less than 400 per 1000 live births, and must be attributed to insanitary conditions of life as regards both housing and feeding.

Public Health.

There was happily no outbreak of any epidemic in 1922. Immediate treatment was accorded to sporadic cases of plague, and the rat destruction campaign was efficiently maintained. The general public

has been fostered by the imposition of 1/- per lb/ customs tariff on imported ghee, and the value of ghee imported in 1922 dropped to ~~4,557 cwts~~ ^(value of 15,511) 4,557 cwts. As a conservative estimate puts the number of native-owned cattle at 24 millions, it is manifest that a trade both in import and export of considerable magnitude may be established.

Native stock-owners are now being taught how to treat their animals. The removal of the export duty on ghee gave an immediate stimulus to this trade, and efforts are centred on improving the quality.

The literacy and technical education of natives is discussed later in the general review of education in the country.

It is a ~~source~~ ^{source} for great satisfaction that, in spite of the economy and staff retrenchment which was perforce practised this year, public services in the Native Reserves were not extensively curtailed, though the closing down of some sub-district dispensaries was inevitable. The feature of the medical work was the perfection of an effective and inexpensive substitute for the earlier drug treatment (the relative cost is 1/6th of a penny as compared with 1/6th per dose) and the treatment with it of over 14,000 cases of yaws, with remarkable success. The most deplorable aspect of native life is the infant mortality which, from test surveys, is estimated in some districts at not less than 400 per 1000 live births, and must be attributed to insanitary conditions of life as regards both housing and feeding.

There was happily no outbreak of any epidemic in 1922. Immediate treatment was accorded to sporadic cases of plague, and the rat destruction campaign was efficiently maintained. The general public

Public Health.

Health -

health has been satisfactory but there is, naturally enough in a young and growing community which finds itself at the moment "over-crowded, embarrassed, single stage for improvement" the problem of native housing in the towns is acute and it has been seen an effort to deal with it.

The National Service Commission has been all out under the 1922 act and at the end of 1922 120000 boys were in service of the Government. The scheme will be continued in 1923 and will serve as a guide for the recruitment of secondary education to be performed by secondary inspectors in Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu. For the 1923 and 1924 was a Government plan for education and will be submitted to Government in the early part of 1923. While at the Port the Central Board of Health has promulgated for Nairobi Port Health Regulations.

Registration of births and deaths is not compulsory save for Europeans, and it is therefore impossible to furnish reliable figures of the birth and death rates amongst Asiatics and Africans. Such figures as there are serve to show that in Mombasa the crude death-rate is 16.7 per thousand and in Nairobi 21 per thousand. The Nairobi rate is capable of analysis and reveals crude death-rates for Europeans, Asiatics and Africans of 12.4, 12.6 and 27.9 per thousand respectively. Over the whole country the number of European births and deaths was 261 and 89 giving crude birth and death rates of 27.04 and 9.04 per thousand. The basis of the calculation of these rates is the 1921 census, and it may safely be assumed that owing to trade depression the numbers of non-natives have not increased -

increased -

increased.

(7)

165

The figures of that census are repeated for information:-

Europeans	9,555
Indians	22,822
Chinese	3,431
Arabs	10,102
Others	827
Total	47,537

The native population is estimated at 24 millions

In 1922, 10,491 persons of alien origin entered the Colony and Protectorate. European immigration decreased by 1210 and was 3088. There was also a decline in Asiatic immigration, viz* 5966 as against 6997 in 1921. Unclassified immigrants, such as being, viz* Chinese and Africans, increased by 100 to 437.

There is no machinery for the collection of Emigration statistics, but shipping figures show that 1260 Europeans and 7184 Non-Europeans left Bombay Port during the year.

The financial position of the Colony over the last 5 years is reflected in the following table:-

Year	Revenue £	Expenditure £	Surplus REVENUE £	Expenditure in EXCESS OF REVENUE
(Net Surplus as at 1.4.17)			578,538	
1917/18	1,368,329	1,490,571		122,242
1918/19	1,548,703	1,570,705		22,002
1919/20	1,726,435	2,024,861		298,426
Net Surplus as at 31.3.20			578,538	442,670
				135,822
Net Surplus as at 31.3.20 Converted @ Rs:10 to the £.				578,538
On 1-4-20			203,802	
1920/21	2,978,786	2,976,960	1,826	
1921.	X.			
(9 months)	1,891,679	1,666,785	224,894	
1922	1,649,032	1,972,212		323,180
Net Surplus as at 31.12.22			430,522	107,342
				430,522

x. This includes an appropriation of £600,000 from the £5,000,000 Loan Funds.

The -

Increased.

(7)

465

The figures of that census are repeated in the following:-

Europeans	9,481
Indians	22,212
Goans	1,471
Arabs	10,200
Others	1,000
Total	44,364

The native population is estimated at 24 at 1922

In 1922, 10,491 persons of alien origin entered the Colony and Protectorate. European immigration increased by 1210 and was 3086. There was also a net gain in Asiatic immigration, viz. 5966 as against 4970. Unclassified immigrants, such as the Chinese, Indians and Africans, increased by 100 to 1000.

There is no machinery for the collection of immigration statistics, but shipping figures show that 12,040 Europeans and 7184 Non-Europeans left Mombasa Port during the year.

The financial position of the Colony over the last 5 years is reflected in the following table:-

Year	Revenue £	Expenditure £	Surplus Revenue £	Expenditure in Excess of Revenue
(Net Surplus as at 1.4.17)			578,538 ^v	
1917/18	1,368,329	1,490,571		122,242
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1919/20	1,726,435	2,024,861		298,426
Net Surplus as at 31.3.20				442,670
			578,538	132,858
				578,538
Net Surplus as at 31.3.20 Converted @ Rs:10 to the £.				
On 1-4-20			203,802	
1920/21	2,978,786	2,976,960	1,826	
1921. (9 months)	1,891,679 ^x	1,666,785	224,894	
1922	1,649,032	1,972,212		323,180
Net Surplus as at 31.12.22				107,348
			430,522	430,522

x. This includes an appropriation of 2600,000 from the 25,000,000 Loan Funds.

The -

The Colony's finances thus clearly shared in the ill-effects of trade depression. The tax-paying resources of all sections of the community were heavily strained and relief was imperative. By the exercise of rigorous economy the sum of £532,785 was saved in departmental expenditure. Large retrenchments in staff personnel also were made, but owing to commitments in passages, leave pay and pensions, the immediate effect was not great, and a further reduction was made in the local allowance paid to the European Staff. The abolition of the Income Tax was considered essential to the revival of production and a reduction in the Native Hut and Poll Tax was demanded by the shortage of ready money in the Reserves. These inevitable shortages in revenue were further increased by the considerable drop in the value of the export trade reflected in Customs Duty which until September was on a complete ad valorem basis. There was also a decrease in Postal Revenue.

Fortunately, unexpected increases in other sources of Revenue reduced the total deficit of the year to £323,180. In the Statements with which this section ends it is seen that the excess of assets over liabilities at 31st December, 1922, has been reduced by this sum and is now only £101,343. The Assets include certain unrealisable items such as unallocated stores, and the exchange surplus has been denuded to such an extent since the end of the War that it was found necessary to borrow from Loan Funds to finance the Colony's current needs. By the end of 1922 a total sum of £1,304,715 had been borrowed, of which £425,656 represents the amount of 1922 borrowings.

The Colony's finances were clearly shared in the ill-effects of trade depression. The tax-paying resources of all sections of the community were heavily strained and relief was imperative. By the exercise of rigorous economy the sum of £532,785 was saved in Departmental expenditure. Large retrenchments in staff personnel also were made, but, owing to commitments in passages, leave pay and pensions, the immediate effect was not great and a further reduction was made in the amount of allowance paid to the European Staff. The abolition of the Income Tax was considered essential for the revival of production and a reduction in the Surtax and Poll Tax was demanded. The shortage of ready money in the Reserves. These inevitable shortages in revenue were further increased by the considerable drop in the value of the ^{estimated} imports, as reflected in Customs Duty which in September was on a complete ad valorem basis. There was also a decrease in Postal Revenue.

Fortunately, unexpected increases in other sources of Revenue reduced the total deficit of the year to £323,180. In the Statements with which this section ends it is seen that the excess of assets over liabilities at 31st December, 1922 has been reduced by this sum and is now only £111,784. The Assets include certain unrealisable items such as unallocated stores, and the exchange value has been denuded to such an extent since the end of the War that it was found necessary to borrow from loan funds to finance the Colony's current needs. By the end of 1922 a total sum of £1,304,715 had been borrowed, of which £425,656 represents the amount of 1922 borrowings.

Colony

(9)

rency.

It should be noted that on January 1st, 1922,
the shilling currency came into effect.

(9)

rency.

It should be noted that on January, 1st, 1922,
the shilling currency came into effect.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Colony and Possessions of Empire as of 31st December, 1932

Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
<p>Fixed Assets</p> <p>Land and Buildings</p> <p>Plant and Machinery</p> <p>Investments</p> <p>Reserves</p> <p>Other Assets</p>	<p>Capital</p> <p>Reserves</p> <p>Other Liabilities</p>	<p>Fixed Assets</p> <p>Land and Buildings</p> <p>Plant and Machinery</p> <p>Investments</p> <p>Reserves</p> <p>Other Assets</p>	<p>Capital</p> <p>Reserves</p> <p>Other Liabilities</p>
<p>1,000,000</p> <p>500,000</p> <p>200,000</p> <p>100,000</p> <p>50,000</p>	<p>1,000,000</p> <p>500,000</p> <p>200,000</p>	<p>1,000,000</p> <p>500,000</p> <p>200,000</p> <p>100,000</p> <p>50,000</p>	<p>1,000,000</p> <p>500,000</p> <p>200,000</p>
<p>Total Assets</p>		<p>Total Liabilities</p>	
<p>1,500,000</p>		<p>1,500,000</p>	

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Colony and Vicinity of Camps as of 1st December, 1942

Assets	Amount	Liabilities	Amount
<p> Cash 10,000 10,000 </p> <p> Bank of India 100,000 100,000 </p> <p> War Reserve - War Expenses 100,000 100,000 </p> <p> War Reserve - War Expenses 100,000 100,000 </p> <p> War Reserve - War Expenses 100,000 100,000 </p>	<p>10,000</p> <p>100,000</p> <p>100,000</p> <p>100,000</p> <p>100,000</p>	<p> Cash 10,000 10,000 </p> <p> Bank of India 100,000 100,000 </p> <p> War Reserve - War Expenses 100,000 100,000 </p> <p> War Reserve - War Expenses 100,000 100,000 </p> <p> War Reserve - War Expenses 100,000 100,000 </p>	<p>10,000</p> <p>100,000</p> <p>100,000</p> <p>100,000</p> <p>100,000</p>
<p> National Debt of India Government 100,000 100,000 </p> <p> War Reserve - War Expenses 100,000 100,000 </p> <p> War Reserve - War Expenses 100,000 100,000 </p> <p> War Reserve - War Expenses 100,000 100,000 </p>	<p>100,000</p> <p>100,000</p> <p>100,000</p> <p>100,000</p>	<p> National Debt of India Government 100,000 100,000 </p> <p> War Reserve - War Expenses 100,000 100,000 </p> <p> War Reserve - War Expenses 100,000 100,000 </p> <p> War Reserve - War Expenses 100,000 100,000 </p>	<p>100,000</p> <p>100,000</p> <p>100,000</p> <p>100,000</p>
<p> Loans to Field Staff 100,000 100,000 </p> <p> Loans to Field Staff 100,000 100,000 </p> <p> Loans to Field Staff 100,000 100,000 </p>	<p>100,000</p> <p>100,000</p> <p>100,000</p>	<p> Loans to Field Staff 100,000 100,000 </p> <p> Loans to Field Staff 100,000 100,000 </p> <p> Loans to Field Staff 100,000 100,000 </p>	<p>100,000</p> <p>100,000</p> <p>100,000</p>
<p> Total 1,000,000 1,000,000 </p>	<p>1,000,000</p>	<p> Total 1,000,000 1,000,000 </p>	<p>1,000,000</p>

Prepared by the Controller of Camps and Vicinity of Camps
 1st December, 1942

<p>1938</p>	<p>11,000 10,000</p>	<p>11,000 10,000</p>
<p>(1) (2) (3) (4)</p>	<p>11,000 10,000</p>	<p>11,000 10,000</p>

Statement of Surplus and Deficit Accounts as at 31st December, 1938

<p>1938</p>	<p>11,000</p>	<p>10,000</p>
<p>11,000</p>	<p>10,000</p>	<p>11,000</p>

Statement of Surplus and Deficit Accounts as at 31st December, 1939

<p>1939</p>	<p>11,000</p>	<p>10,000</p>
<p>11,000</p>	<p>10,000</p>	<p>11,000</p>

Statement of Company's Preferred Stocks as of June 30, 1933

Legal Authority	Amount authorized to be issued	Amount issued	Price	Par amount	Date of issuance	Particulars
Ordinance No. 10 of 1931	40,000,000	40,000,000	100	40,000,000	1931	<p>The same was issued in London in December 1931, and for the same purpose, viz. to redeem the 10% Preference Stock of the Corporation (1911) and the 10% Preference Stock of the Corporation (1912) on January 1, 1932.</p> <p>The amount of the loan is to be repaid with interest at the rate of 5% per annum after the 1st day of January 1932, in whole or in part, at the discretion of the Corporation.</p>

(12)

Trade.

At the opening of the year the business conditionⁱⁿ of the Colony was distinctly bad. A reaction had set in from the boom period which immediately followed the war and traders were forced to face the necessity of securing fluid capital by realising accumulated stocks of imports even at a heavy loss, and of re-organizing their business^{es} on a less expensive basis. Producers also were being cramped by a fall in the European market in the prices for their principal exports, by the currency change which had in many cases swelled letter obligations by 50% and by the apparent cessation of the flow of capital into the country for development purposes. In spite, however, of these difficulties the re-organization of trade and production was undertaken carefully and generally, and the position had vastly improved by the end of the year. The heavy drop in prices reduced the value of the Import Trade of Kenya and Uganda to £2,871,240 and of the Export Trade of Domestic Produce to £2,780,998. The comparative figures for the broken period of 9 months from April to December, 1921 were Imports £2,370,269, Exports £2,111,151. The volume of trade was, however, maintained; the adverse balance of trade at the close of the year was but 3%. The broad outlines of this trade are shown in the figures given at the end of this section, but a few special points of interest may be mentioned.

The general current of trade sets to and from the Empire. The ratio of the trade between the Empire and Kenya and Uganda and between foreign countries and Kenya and Uganda is as 2:1 for Imports and 4:1 for Exports. Within the Empire the value of the import trade was £1,968,800, of which goods

Trade.

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to the value of £1,253,130 came from the United Kingdom and to the value of £548,618 from India. In the export of their domestic produce Kenya and Uganda shipped produce to the value of £1,158,125 to the United Kingdom and of £944,393 to India and Burma out of a total Empire export of £2,269,037.

A second point of interest is the prominence which Japan has been securing in local markets. She is the largest foreign consumer inasmuch as she buys £173,614 out of £260,418 worth of carbonate of soda which is ^{one-third} ~~half~~ of the total foreign export trade of domestic produce; and since 1919 she has made large strides in the unbleached cotton piece goods trade to Kenya and Uganda. This is the principal component of the cotton piece goods trade and in 1922 ^{49%} of it came from Japan as against ^{9%} in 1919. It would appear that Japan has secured this trade at the expense of Indian manufacturers, though it is the case that the large proportion of imported Japanese 'Americani' is purchased in the Bombay markets. Of the total imports of cotton fabrics it is of interest to observe that ^{28%} comes from the United Kingdom, ^{26%} from Japan, ^{23%} from India and Burma and ^{10%} from America. This trade represents ^{one-fourth} of the total import trade, ^{and three-fourths} of these goods are purchased by Africans.

The year witnessed ^{three} changes in the Customs ^{tariff}. In May and June, as means for the assistance of local production protective tariffs were placed on rice, grains, ^{timber}, ^{ghee}, butter and ^{cheese}, and to increase revenue tariffs were raised against wines, distilled liquors, tobacco, and provisions and motor cars and accessories. In September, as the result of a Customs

conferences, specific duties were levied on definite articles and the ad valorem rates chargeable on articles not so named were revised and consolidated. Export duties were abolished. Further customs ordinances were passed to admit free of duty the produce of Insular Territory and to revise the basis on which Customs revenue should be divided between Samoa and Hawaii. The net revenue for the year was \$375,500- including sundry collections such as warehouse, transit and pier dues of which Samoa's share was \$207,500.

T A B L E.

<u>CLASS OF GOODS</u>	<u>Value of Goods Exam.</u>	<u>Value of Goods Exam.</u>
	A	B
1. Food, Drink Tobacco, etc.	642,506	
1. Food, Grains Coffee, Chillies Bacon, etc.		621,506
2. Raw materials & articles mainly un- manufactured.	70,883	2,144,311
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	1,946,334	13,819
4. Animals not for food.	5,249	1,266
5. Parcel Post	197,068	-
	<u>2,871,840</u>	<u>2,780,397</u>

The following increases in Domestic Produce Export should be specially noted in connection with the succeeding section on Agriculture:-

Maize	increased from	\$,117,800	to	\$140,910
Bacon	"	983	"	2,849
Chillies	"	13,735	"	43,951
Carbonate of soda.	"	107,166	"	260,410
Hemp & Tow	"	192,470	"	256,344
Ground nuts.	"	3,600	"	31,327

conference, specific duties were levied on definite articles and the ad valorem rates chargeable on articles not so named were revised and consolidated. Export duties were abolished. Further customs Ordinances were passed to admit free of duty the produce of Tanganyika Territory and to revise the basis on which Customs revenue should be divided between Kenya

and Uganda. The net revenue for the year was £375,500—(including sundry collections such as Warehouse, transit fees, stamps and play dues) of which Kenya's share was £287,500.

T A B L E

<u>Class of goods</u>	<u>Value of 1929-30</u>	<u>Value of 1930-31</u>
	£	£
1. Food, Drink Tobacco, etc.	642,806	
1. Food, Grain Coffee, Chillies Bacon, etc.		621,906
2. Raw materials & articles mainly un- manufactured.	59,883	2,144,311
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	1,946,334	13,813
4. Animals not for food.	5,249	1,266
5. Parcel Post	<u>197,068</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>2,871,240</u>	<u>2,780,296</u>

The following increases in Domestic Produce Export should be specially noted in connection with the succeeding section on Agriculture:-

Maize	increased from	£,117,800	to	£149,910
Bacon	"	933	"	3,849
Chillies	"	13,736	"	43,901
Carbonate of soda.	"	107,186	"	260,410
Hemp & Tow	"	192,470	"	259,344
Ground mils.	"	3,680	"	31,327

Culture.

The general position of Agriculture afforded special concern, and a representative committee presided over by the Colonial Secretary, Sir Charles Howland, F.R.S., C.M.G., was appointed by Government in March to advise on the means whereby production and exports should be fostered and increased. The principal steps taken by Government in the recommendations of that committee were the abolition of the tax on the importation of wheat and the abolition of the restriction on the free sale of land, and the revision of the laws relating to the cultivation and the encouragement of the production of wheat and other products by special regulations. It was also affected by a Government order in 1922 which provided relief of the duties on the importation of wheat and other cereals and the abolition of the duties on the importation of wheat and other cereals.

The export of wheat and other cereals in 1922 was valued at £1,000,000, and the total value of the exports of all agricultural products was £1,500,000. The principal crops of the colony in 1922 were wheat, maize, and sugar cane. The principal crops of the colony in 1922 were wheat, maize, and sugar cane. The principal crops of the colony in 1922 were wheat, maize, and sugar cane. The principal crops of the colony in 1922 were wheat, maize, and sugar cane. The principal crops of the colony in 1922 were wheat, maize, and sugar cane.

In acreage planted maize still leads with 75,444 acres, followed by coffee with 41,100 acres and sugar with 37,118 acres. During 1922 10,701 acres of wheat were harvested, but the yield was only 10.7 bushels per acre. It is however notable that local production of flour is due to the market and a steady effort to just imported flour is being made. Some of local wheat and wheat flour were carried on the Uganda railway during 1922. Coffee suffered from drought, and the growing of flax has received a considerable set-back owing to the slump in European markets although the year's

export shows an apparently thriving trade: the increased export was due to a decision by growers to sell for what it would fetch the flax which they had held up in the hope of a rise in the market.

The general state of the livestock industry has not altered since 1921. The glut in the markets for frozen and canned meat continued. Efforts to induce the big canning firms to set up factories in Kenya have not hitherto succeeded. There is, in consequence, evidence of greater attention to dairying. The export of butter and cheese is growing, but must retain modest proportions until factories are established.

The recovery in the wool trade has made the rearing of wool-bearing sheep profitable and in 1922 the export of wool rose to 1600 bales, giving a value of £3,111. The quality of wool is being steadily improved by the use of merino rams, and future effort must be directed towards systematic breeding. The generous gift for public purposes by Sir William McMillan of the Scott Sanatorium buildings and some 20 acres of land is recorded. The buildings have been converted into the Scott Agricultural Laboratories and it has been possible to continue there some of the work previously done at the Kabete Experimental Farm. For reasons of economy, that farm, the Naivasha Stock Farm and the Mazeras Experimental Station were closed down.

The alienation of land was held up throughout the year pending a settlement of the Indian question. Figures prepared since the end of the year, but applicable in the main to 1922, may be quoted to show the extent to which land has been alienated and the possibilities of future development. Areas surveyed into farms amount to 11,809 square miles; 7,487 square miles have

been alienated and there thus remains an area of 4,372 square miles for future alienation.

At the end of 1925, 1944 square miles were under actual occupation by 2280 Europeans who had brought under cultivation 214,709 acres and were grazing 72,297 head of cattle, 129,715 sheep and goats, 1412 pigs and 4,122 horses and mules and mares. These figures are a record of the price for new capital.

In certain circumstances, as cases of land surveyed into farms are put up to auction at an open price, leasehold is granted for 999 years, and for the purposes of rent that term is divided into periods. The first period expires on 31/12/45 and during it rent ~~is~~ per acre is payable. The second period closes on 31/12/50 and the rent payable within it is ~~at~~ the unimproved value of the land assessed in 1945. The third period ends on 31/12/55 and for those 5 years rent ~~is~~ the unimproved value of the land assessed in 1945 is charged. Thereafter periods terminate on December 31st of every 5 years to the end of the term and rent ~~is~~ the unimproved value of the land assessed every 5 years, becomes due.

Present land values differ of course in every part of the colony and little guidance can be given.

Mineral development plays no great part in the affairs of the colony. Gold has been found in the

been alienated and there thus remains an area of 4,372 square miles for future alienation.

At the end of 1923, 1944 square miles were under actual cultivation by 1,000 Europeans who had brought under cultivation 214,700 acres and were rearing 71,207 head of cattle, 2,200 sheep and goats, 6,211 pigs and 4,122 horses, mules and donkeys.

These figures are a record of the crops for new capital.

In various circumstances cases of land conveyed into farms are put up to auction at an open price. Leases are granted for 99 years, and for the purposes of rent that term is divided into periods. The first period expires on 31/12/45 and during it rent ~~is~~ per acre is payable. The second period closes on 31/12/50 and the rent payable within it is 2% of the unimproved value of the land assessed in 1945. The third period ends on 31/12/55 and for those 5 years rent is 2% of the unimproved value of the land assessed in 1945.

Thereafter periods terminate on December 31st of every 50 years to the end of the term and rent is 2% of the unimproved value of the land assessed every 50 years, becoming due.

Present land values differ of course in every part of the colony and little guidance can be given.

Mineral development plays so great part in the affairs of the Colony. Gold has been found in the

Wassai

been allotted and there thus remains an area of 4,372 square miles for future allotment.

At the end of 1922, 3944 square miles were under actual occupation by 3200 Europeans who had brought under cultivation 214,708 acres and were grazing 12,207 head of cattle, 100,000 sheep and goats, 6,100 pigs and 4,000 horses, mules and donkeys. These figures are a measure of the scope for the colony.

In normal circumstances the leased lands are put up to auction at an interval of 10 years. A leasehold is granted for 999 years for the purposes of rent that term is divided into periods. The first period expires on 31/12/23 and during it rent ~~is~~ per acre is payable. The second period closes on 31/12/28 and the rent payable within it is ~~at~~ the unimproved value of the land assessed in 1923. The third period ends on 31/12/33 and for those 5 years rent ~~is~~ the unimproved value of the land assessed in 1923 is payable. Thereafter periods terminate on December 31st of every 50 years to the end of the term and rent ~~is~~ the unimproved value of the land assessed every 50 years, becomes due.

Present land values differ of course in every part of the colony and little guidance can be given.

Mineral development plays no great part in the affairs of the Colony. Gold has been found in the

Annual Report. Good average are reported but at the end of the year it was not established whether the project would definitely prove to be a paying concern. A variation of the Planting law of the Colony is under consideration. Some concern was shown to the usefulness of such a procedure and some practical stages were taken.

The management of the Company consisted of 700 acres of land in the Colony and 1000 acres in the United Kingdom. The total area of the Colony was 1000 acres and the total area of the United Kingdom was 1000 acres. The Company has already been reported that the year's report was the largest since 1919 and pointed to an increasing development of the Colony. The Annual Report of the Colony at the end of 1922 the Company has gone into the following details: The total area of the Colony is 1000 acres and the total area of the United Kingdom is 1000 acres. The total area of the Colony is 1000 acres and the total area of the United Kingdom is 1000 acres. The total area of the Colony is 1000 acres and the total area of the United Kingdom is 1000 acres.

The forest area of Kenya has not yet been accurately computed, but at an approximation the ratio of forest area to total land area is 2.00%. By comparison with most other countries this ratio is very small and although the industrial use of timber in the Colony will never compare with that of highly industrialized countries, the strict conservation of existing forests and re-forestation of denuded areas is necessary to the processes of normal development. The policy of Government for the exploitation of its forests is to submit to tender the right of extracting timber -

Forest Survey - good progress was reported but at the end of the year it was not established whether the project would definitely prove to be a paying concern. A portion of the funding due at the end of the year had not been received. Some of the work was done in the months of July, August and September. The following stages were taken:

The Stage I work comprising a survey of the forest resources of the area as a whole was completed in the first period of the year. The second period of the year was devoted to the study of the forest resources of the area. The third period of the year was devoted to the study of the forest resources of the area. The fourth period of the year was devoted to the study of the forest resources of the area. The fifth period of the year was devoted to the study of the forest resources of the area. The sixth period of the year was devoted to the study of the forest resources of the area. The seventh period of the year was devoted to the study of the forest resources of the area. The eighth period of the year was devoted to the study of the forest resources of the area. The ninth period of the year was devoted to the study of the forest resources of the area. The tenth period of the year was devoted to the study of the forest resources of the area.

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timber on payment of the prescribed royalties and, in 1922, 881,104 cubic feet of timber and 3,631,878 cubic feet of wood fuel were cut in Forest Reserves. These Reserves cannot, however, be systematically worked and conserved until proper working plans are prepared. At the beginning of the year there were no working plans and there are no funds for the employment of special officers for this work. The existing staff is however attacking the task and by the end of the year had completed a detailed survey of 12,748 square miles of timber. Re-afforestation proceeds each year. During 1922 1973 acres were planted including 297 acres in the almost treeless Ulu Native Reserve.

The commercial timbers of the Colony are cedar, camphor, *Mulberry*, and *Podocarpus*, but their great defect for building and domestic purposes is that they are put into use before they have been properly seasoned. This defect is being diminished by the use of creosoting and may be eradicated if the ozone process proves successful. Growing attention is being paid to the use of cedar for pencil manufacture. Last year the quantity of approximately 123 tons - or half the total export of timber in 1922 - were exported, and it is considered that with strict conservation and proper management the cedar forests of Kenya Colony should be able to provide large and perpetual supplies of wood for pencils. Kenya cedar pencils are now in use and will be on view at the Empire Exhibition in 1924. Considerable quantities of furniture are being made of local timbers, and local trade has been encouraged by the imposition of a protective tariff of 50% *ad valorem*. There was, however, imported during 1922 timber to the value of £12,567 and the quantity of 1,836 tons.

(20)

timber on payment of the prescribed royalties and in 1922, 881,104 cubic feet of timber and 3,651,879 cubic feet of wood fuel were cut in Forest Reserves. These Reserves cannot, however, be systematically worked and conserved until proper working plans are prepared. At the beginning of the year there were no working plans and there are no funds for the employment of special officers for this work. The existing staff is however attacking the task and by the end of the year had completed a total of survey of 127,980 square miles of forest. Re-afforestation proceeds each year. During 1922, 1973 acres were planted including 200 acres in the most treeless Uru Native Reserve.

The commercial timbers of the Colony are cedar, mahogany, wusharagi, and Podocarpus, but their great defect for building and domestic purposes is that they are put into use before they have been properly seasoned. This defect is being diminished by the use of seasoning and may be eradicated if the ozone process proves successful. Growing attention is being paid to the use of cedar for pencil manufacture. Sixty to the quantity of approximately 125 tons - or half the total export of timber in 1922 - were exported and it is considered that with strict conservation and proper management the cedar forests of Kenya Colony should be able to provide large and perpetual supplies of wood for pencils. Kenya cedar pencils are now in use and will be on view at the Empire Exhibition in 1924. Considerable quantities of furniture are being made of local timbers and local trade has been encouraged by the imposition of a protective tariff of 50% ad valorem. There was, however, imported during 1922 timber to the value of £12567 and the quantity of 1336 tons.

timber on payment of the prescribed royalties and in 1922, 881,104 cubic feet of timber and 3,651,876 cubic feet of wood fuel were cut in forest reserves. These reserves cannot, however, be systematically worked and conserved until proper working plans are prepared. At the beginning of the year there were no working plans and there are no funds for the employment of special officers for this work. The existing staff is however attacking the task and by the end of the year had completed a detailed survey of 127,2 square miles of forest. Re-afforestation proceeds each year. During 1922, 1913 trees were planted including 297 acres in the forest reserve of the Native Reserve.

The commercial timbers of the colony are cedar, camphor, ~~Wundaragi~~, and Podocarpus, but their great defect for building and domestic purposes is that they are put into use before they have been properly seasoned. This defect is being diminished by the use of creosoting and may be eradicated if the ozone process proves successful. Growing attention is being paid to the use of cedar for pencil manufacture. Sixty to the quantity of approximately 125 tons - or half the total export of timber in 1922 - were exported and it is considered that with strict conservation and proper management the cedar forests of Kenya colony should be able to provide large and perpetual supplies of wood for pencils. Kenya cedar pencils are now in use and will be on view at the Empire Exhibition in 1924. Considerable quantities of furniture are being made of local timbers and local trade has been encouraged by the imposition of a protective tariff of 50% ad valorem. There was, however, imported during 1922 timber to the value of £12,567 and the quantity of 1836 tons.

Four Banks operate in the Colony and Protectorate every description of banking business. They are the National Bank of India, Limited, with branches at Mombasa, Malindi, Nairobi and Kilimanjaro. The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited with branches at Mombasa, Malindi, Nairobi, Kilimanjaro and Dar-es-Salaam. The East Africa Bank, Limited with branches at Mombasa, Malindi, Nairobi and Dar-es-Salaam and the Bank of India, Limited at Mombasa.

The Government has in the last few years had a number of bills introduced in the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly and at present

A Bill has been introduced in the Legislative Council for the purpose of amending the provisions of the Ordinance and for the purpose of the provisions of the Act. A further extension of the period of the restriction imposed on the entry of enemy aliens was enacted in 1941 as a temporary measure for the purpose of the prevention of the entry of enemy aliens. The aim of which was to effect the restriction on the interference with persons free to compete with the exclusion of enemy aliens. The principle of extending court judgments from the United Kingdom to Kenya and vice versa was followed in the passing of the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments Ordinance, 1922, and the Maintenance Orders Enforcement Amendment Ordinance, 1922. Better provision for the regulation of the ports of the Colony and Protectorate was made by a Port Ordinance based in the main on the Indian Ports Act of 1908. An important feature of this Ordinance is that all vessels of the measurement of 200 tons net register and upwards are required when entering or leaving Mombasa Port, to have on board a Government Pilot unless especially exempted by the Port Captain. Power was also taken in the Specific Loan Ordinance -

Ordinance, 1922 to raise a further loan of £3,000,000 for Harbour and Railway development. The loan was however not issued by the close of the year.

education.

There are under the control of the Education Department 2 Government and 2 assisted schools for European children, 2 Government and 20 assisted schools for Indian boys and girls, 2 Government schools for Arabs and 2 Government and 27 assisted ^{vocational} ~~technical~~ schools for Africans.

European children can be educated up to the standard of a middle-grade school in England. The ~~schools~~ at Nairobi, Nakuru and Eldoret are residential and boarding schools and are attended by 312 children. On the Usaki-Viani Plateau there are also some farm schools at which 74, mostly Dutch and German, receive elementary instruction, and the three assisted schools two of which are kindergartens have an average attendance of 56. The net cost to Government of educating these 444 children is £14,605.

The type of education offered meets the present requirements, but indicates that pupils do not remain long after they enter their teens. The main reason for this is that they are removed by their parents to complete their education in England. One pass in the London Matriculation and 20 in the Cambridge Junior Local Examination were obtained. There is, however, a growing number of parents who cannot afford an English education for their children who will therefore very soon form the nucleus of a Kenya European clerical service and will fill similar positions in commercial ^{firm}.

Indians display an increasing desire for the education of their children, and those who become markedly proficient prefer to sit for English public examinations -

examinations rather than for those of Indian Universities. The whole question of staffing the Indian Schools with trained and experienced teachers is under consideration. In 1923 a trained staff will be selected after the inspection visit of the Adviser on Indian Education to the Indian Education Department. On January, 1st 1923, the Allidina Vieras High School was opened. This, as its name denotes, was a gift to Indian education and is the best school building in the country. In Mombasa and Nairobi 526 Indian children attend the Government Schools which with the assisted schools cost £2650 net in 1922.

The total cost of Arab and Native education in 1922 was £24420, but Arabs do not appear to have taken advantage of the educational facilities provided for their benefit. At Mombasa the roll showed a decrease of 5 ^{that} and at Malindi attendance dropped from 48 ^{fourty eight} to 36 ^{thirty six}. In the 1921 census the Arab population appeared as 10,102, of which number 3,461 represent children under 16 years of age, and it is a matter for serious consideration that, no more than 135 ^{three} Arab children receive regular instruction.

The vastly preponderating numbers of Africans present the greatest educational problems. Vocational training is the practice in the two Government Schools and in the 21 assisted schools which in all train in various handicrafts a total of 928 boys. Technical instruction outside the scope of the Education Department is afforded to 58 ^{thirty eight} Africans in the Public Works Department Apprentices School, and to an indefinite number in the Workshops of the Uganda Railway; nor must the successful training at Maseno and in Post Office Schools of African Telegraphists for the Post Office and of Clerks at the Church Missionary Society, Nairobi, be overlooked.

The present policy of Government as regards Native Education is co-operation with Mission Societies between whom in 1922 the sum of -

of £10,000 was distributed for literary and technical education. The figures quoted above refer to regularly established boys receiving vocational training, but it is estimated that by the maintenance of Russian out-schools some 20,000 more are literate and rudimentary literary education.

Technical education is also being given, the growing number of students in the case of mines and in Government departments. The Government has also extended its activities to the training of the staffs of schools and of artisans and mechanics. The Department of Education, the Public Works Department, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Commerce are all engaged in technical education.

The railway system is also being developed. The main line from Kampala to the coast is being extended to the north and the branch to the west is being extended to the coast. The railway system is being developed in the following directions:—

1. The extension of the main line to the coast at the end of the year 1922. Track miles of 2,400 have been completed. This line takes off at Kasubi and will tap the forests of Mount Londiani and the great latent resources of the Usukuma Plateau. It will eventually be continued and form the main trunk line from Uganda to the coast. The second work, viz, the extension of the Thika branch through the Kiambu Native Reserves to Nyeri has only reached the stage of reconnaissance surveys.

Further corroborative evidence of the beginning of a general trade recovery is afforded by the financial position and traffic record of the Uganda Railway at the end of 1922. After all charges had been met there was a net profit of £56,785 as

compared with a net loss in 1921 of 49070. The increase in upward traffic was due to large importations of construction material for the Uasin Gishu Branch. Downward traffic, however, also had an encouraging increase from 14,117 tons in 1921 to 20,000 tons in 1922. It is interesting to note that 46,044 tons of maize and maize flour, 1,170 tons of coffee and 46,812 tons of ^{other} goods were carried to the Port for export in 1922 as against a significant drop in 1921. Downward traffic that year consisted of 14,117 tons of sugar and 2,081 tons of wheat flour were this year converted 43128.

It may be recalled that from April 1921, the Uganda Railway as a financial entity was divorced from the Colony and the Government ceased and retains all profits on its working and is responsible to the Colony's Exchequer for the payment of loan charges on new construction and betterment of present lines. The profit of 154788 has been carried to a Renewals and Betterment Fund.

Through out the year work was in progress on the construction of a Deep Water Pier at Mombasa.

Revising trade attracted more shipping to Kenya Ports. Taking a comparison over corresponding periods of 12 months in 1921 and 1922 it is seen that the gross tonnage of steam vessels entered rose to 1,098,667 from 841,491 tons and the number of ships from 142 to 312. The major lines which serve the Colony from England, India and South Africa are the Union-Castle Steamship Company, Limited, the British India Navigation Co., Ltd., the Messageries Maritimes, the Clan-Ellerman Harriott and the Holland East Africa Lines.

Coastal trade is carried by two Indian steamship

compared with a net loss in 1921 of £2970. The increase in upward traffic was due to large importations of construction material for the Uasin Gishu Branch. Downward traffic, however, declined as encouraging evidence from the 1921-22 crop year, while it is estimated to be about 46,000 tons of maize and maize flour, 1,100 tons of coffee and 46,000 tons of ~~beans~~ were carried to the Port. It is also a significant sign of a steady increase in general traffic that 947 tons of ~~rice~~ and 147,000 tons of sugar and 2,301 tons of wheat flour were also sent to the Port.

It may be recalled that the Uganda Railway as a financial entity was transferred from the Colony and now bears a separate status as all profits on its working and is responsible to the Colony's Exchequer for the payment of loan charges on the construction and betterment of present lines. The profit of £26785 has been carried to a Reserve and Betterment Fund.

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Coastal trade is carried by the Indian steamship

export shows an apparently thriving trade: the increased export was due to a decision by growers to sell for what it would fetch the flax which they had held up in the hope of a rise in the market.

The general state of the livestock industry has not altered since 1921. The glut in the markets for frozen and canned meat continued. Efforts to induce the big canning firms to set up factories in Kenya have not hitherto succeeded. There is, in consequence, evidence of greater attention to dairying. The export of butter and cheese is growing, but must retain modest proportions until factories are established.

The recovery in the wool trade has made the rearing of wool-bearing sheep profitable and in 1922 the export of wool rose to 5660 cwt., giving a value of £30,111. The quality of wool is being steadily improved by the use of merino rams, and future effort must be directed towards systematic mating. The generous gift for public purposes by Sir Northrup McMillan of the Scott Sanatorium buildings and some 12 acres of land is recorded. The buildings have been converted into the Scott Agricultural Laboratories and it has been possible to continue there some of the work previously done at the Kabeta Experimental Farm. For reasons of economy, however, the Mervada Stock Farm and the Maseru Experimental Station were closed down.

The alienation of land was held up throughout the year pending a settlement of the Indian question. Figures prepared since the end of the year, but applicable in the main to 1922, may be quoted to show the extent to which land has been alienated and the possibilities of future development. Areas surveyed into farms amount to 11,859 square miles; 7,487 square miles have

(18)

been alienated and there thus remains an area of 4,372 square miles for future alienation.

At the end of 1922, 1944 square miles were under actual occupation by 1,500 Europeans who had brought under cultivation 214,709 acres, and were grazing 172,297 head of cattle, 129,015 sheep and goats, 16121 pigs and 4,120 horses, mules and donkeys.

These figures are eloquent of the scope for new capital.

In normal circumstances leases of land surveyed into farms are put up to auction at an upset price. Leasehold is granted for 999 years, and for the purposes of rent that term is divided into periods.

The first period expires on 31/12/45 and during it rent ~~0.00~~ per acre is payable. The second period ~~ends on 31/12/75~~ and the rent payable within it is ~~0.10~~ on the unimproved value of the land assessed in 1945. The third period ends on 31/12/2005 and for these ~~30~~ years rent ~~0.20~~ on the unimproved value of the land assessed in 1945 is charged.

Thereafter periods terminate on December 31st of every ~~30~~ years to the end of the term and rent ~~0.30~~ on the unimproved value of the land assessed every 30 years, becomes due.

Present land values differ of course in every part of the Colony and little guidance can be given.

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Magadi Reserves, good assays are reported, but at the end of the year it was not established whether the project would definitely prove to be a paying concern. A revision of the Mining Law of the Colony is under consideration. Some interest was shown in the manufacture of salt at Mombasa and Lamu, but no practical steps were taken.

The Magadi Soda Company exported 48,710 tons of carbonate of Soda as compared with 34,980 tons in the broken period April to December, 1921, and 12,829 tons in the year April 1920 to March 1921. It has already been recorded that Japan is the largest consumer of this commodity. The year's export was the largest since 1919 and pointed to an increasing development of this branch of the Domestic Export Trade, but since the end of 1922 the Company has gone into liquidation. Negotiations for reconstruction are, however, in progress. The Magadi Railway, which serves the soda industry, was run at a loss of £260 on the year's working.

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timber on payment of the prescribed royalties and, in 1922, 881,104 cubic feet of timber and 3,331,373 cubic feet of wood fuel were cut in forest reserves. These reserves cannot, however, be systematically worked and conserved until proper working plans are prepared. At the beginning of the year there were no working plans and there are no funds for the employment of special officers for this work. The existing staff is however attacking the task and by the end of the year had completed a detailed survey of 127,6 square miles of forest. Reafforestation proceeds each year: during 1922 1,973 acres were planted, including 290 acres in the almost treeless Ulu Native Reserve.

The commercial timbers of the Colony are cedar, mahogany, Musharagi, and Pogonaryna, but their great defect for building and domestic purposes is that they are put into use before they have been properly seasoned. This defect is being diminished by the use of creosoting and may be eradicated if the stone process proves successful. Growing attention is being paid to the use of cedar for pencil manufacture. Sixte to the quantity of approximately 125 tons - or half the total export of timber in 1922 - were exported, and it is considered that with strict conservation and proper management the cedar forests of Kenya Colony should be able to provide large and perpetual supplies of wood for pencils. Kenya cedar pencils are now in use and will be on view at the Empire Exhibition in 1924. Considerable quantities of furniture are being made of local timbers, and local trade has been encouraged by the imposition of a protective tariff of 50% ad valorem. There was, however, imported during 1922 timber to the value of £12,567 and the quantity of 1,336 tons.

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Four Banks operate in the Colony and transact every description of banking business. They are the National Bank of India, Limited, with branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru and Kisumu; the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, with branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Eldoret and Nyeri; the National Bank of South Africa, Limited, with branches at Mombasa, Nairobi and Eldoret; and the Bank of India, Limited, at Mombasa.

by 1922 The Government Post Office Savings Bank *closed* this year with deposits in hand amounting to £31021 - the depositors numbering 1050 Europeans, 1819 Asiatics, and 431 Africans.

A Record has already been made of the enactment of Customs Ordinances and of the repeal of the Income Tax. A further extension for one year of the restrictions imposed on the entry of former Enemy Aliens was enacted and as a corollary, provision was made for the compulsory use of Passports by travellers - the aim of which was to effect the least possible interference with personal freedom compatible with the exclusion of ex-enemy aliens. The principle of extending Court judgments from the United Kingdom to Kenya and vice versa was followed in the passing of the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments Ordinance, 1922, and the Maintenance Orders Enforcement Amendment Ordinance, 1922. Better provision for the regulation of the Ports of the Colony and Protectorate was made by a Port Ordinance based in the main on the Indian Ports Act of 1908. An important feature of this Ordinance is that all vessels of the measurement of 200 tons net register and upwards are required when entering or leaving Mombasa Port, to have on board a Government Pilot unless especially exempted by the Port *Regulation*.

Power was also taken in the Specific Loan Ordinance -

Ordinance, 1922, to raise a further loan of £3,000,000 for Harbour and Railway development. The loan was, however, not issued by the close of the year.

edu
cation.

There are under the control of the Education Department 3 Government and 3 assisted schools for European children; 2 Government and 10 assisted schools for Indian boys and girls; 2 Government schools for Arabs and 2 Government and 11 assisted vocational schools for Africans.

European children can be educated up to the standard of a middle-grade school in England. The 3 schools at Nairobi, Nakuru and Eldoret are combined day and boarding schools and are attended by 312 children. On the Uasin Gishu Plateau there are also some farm schools at which 74, mostly Dutch children, receive elementary instruction; and the three assisted schools, two of which are kindergarten, have an average attendance of 58. The net cost to Government of educating these 444 children is £14,050.

The type of education offered meets the present requirements, but indicates that pupils do not remain long after they enter their teens. The main reason for this is that they are removed by their parents to complete their education in England. One pass in the London Matriculation and 20 in the Cambridge Junior Local Examination were obtained. There is, however, a growing number of parents who cannot afford an English education for their children who will therefore very soon form the nucleus of a Kenya European clerical service and will fill similar positions in commercial firms.

Indians display an increasing desire for the education of their children, and those who become markedly proficient prefer to sit for English public examinations.

25

examinations rather than for those of Indian Universities. The whole question of staffing the Indian Schools with trained and experienced teachers is under consideration. In 1923 a trained staff will be selected after the inspection visit of the Director of Indian Education to the Indian Education Department. In January, 1st 1923, the Allidina vianu High School was opened. This, as its name denotes, was a gift to Indian education and is the best school building in the country. In Mombasa and Nairobi 526 Indian children attend the Government Schools which with the assisted schools, cost £2450 net in 1922.

The total cost of Arab and Native education in 1922 was £2450, but Arabs do not appear to have taken advantage of the educational facilities provided for their benefit. At Mombasa the roll showed a decrease of 5 and at Malindi attendance dropped from 48 to 36. In the 1921 census the Arab population appeared as 10,102 of which number 3,461 represent children under 16 years of age, and it is a matter for serious consideration that, no more than 135 Arab children receive regular instruction.

The vastly preponderating numbers of Africans present the greatest educational problems. Vocational training is the practice in the two Government Schools and in the 21 assisted schools, which in all train in various handicrafts a total of 928 boys. Technical instruction outside the scope of the Education Department is afforded to 26 Africans in the Public Works Department Apprentices School, and to an indefinite number in the Workshops of the Uganda Railway; nor must the successful training at Maseno and in Post Office Schools of African Telegraphists for the Post Office and of Clerks at the Church Missionary Society, Nairobi, be overlooked.

The present policy of Government as regards Native Education is co-operation with Mission Societies between whom in 1922 the sum of -

of £10,000 was distributed for literary and technical education. The figures quoted above refer to regularly apprenticed boys receiving vocational training, but it is estimated that by the ramifications of ~~British~~ ~~mission~~ ~~schools~~ some 20,000 natives are given at least elementary literary instruction.

Statistics of these forms of education are seen in the growing number of clerks in business offices and in Government service, which will in the near future be extended to incorporate an official Civil Service branch and of artisans employed by ~~contractors~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Government~~ and by the Public Works Department. In 1922, the ~~Government~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Uganda~~ ~~employed~~ ~~by~~ ~~official~~ ~~hand~~.

The ~~Uganda~~ ~~system~~ ~~of~~ ~~transport~~ ~~at~~ ~~present~~ ~~the~~ ~~main~~ ~~line~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Uganda~~ ~~Railway~~ ~~from~~ ~~Kampala~~ ~~to~~ ~~Kisumu~~ ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~branch~~ ~~lines~~ ~~one~~ ~~from~~ ~~Kampala~~ ~~junction~~ ~~to~~ ~~Kase~~ ~~Kasubi~~ ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~other~~ ~~from~~ ~~Kisumu~~ ~~to~~ ~~Thika~~. In the near future the system will be extended in two further directions. The first the ~~Uganda~~ ~~Railway~~ ~~has~~ ~~been~~ ~~under~~ ~~construction~~ throughout the year, and at the end of December 1922 track miles and 2400 miles of sidings had been completed. This line takes off at Masuku and will tap the forests of Mount Lamelani and the great latent resources of the Usin Gishu Plateau. It will eventually be continued and form the main trunk line from Uganda to the ~~Port~~. The second work, viz. the extension of the Thika branch through the Kikuyu Native Reserve to Nyeri has only reached the stage of reconnaissance surveys.

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It may be repeated that from April, 1921, the Uganda Railway as a financial entity was divorced from the Colony and now bears all losses and retains all profits on its working and is responsible to the Colony's Exchequer for the payment of loan charges on new construction and betterment of present lines. The profit of £56785 has been carried to a Renewals and Betterment Fund.

Throughout the year work was in progress on the construction of a Deep Water Pier at Kilindini.

Shipping.

Reviving trade attracted more shipping to Kenya Ports. Taking a comparison over corresponding periods of 8 months in 1921 and 1922 it is seen that the gross tonnage of steam vessels entered rose to 1,098,667 from 841,495 tons and the number of ships from 240 to 312. The major lines which serve the Colony from England, India and South Africa are the Union-Castle Steamship Company, Limited, the British India Navigation Co., Ltd., the Messageries Maritimes, the Clan-Ellerman-Harrison and the Holland East Africa Lines.

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lines controlled by Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw Brothers and Messrs. A. M. Jeevanjee and Co., respectively. There are also very numerous dhows plying up and down the coast during the South West monsoon.

It is possible to motor from Nairobi to Kisumu, Eldoret and Kitale, and to the Northern frontier through Fort Hall, Nyeri, Meru, Archer's Post, Wajir and Moyale, and up the coast from Mombasa to Malindi. Outside the towns the roads are earth roads, and travel during the rainy seasons is precarious.

The general condition of these trunk roads has deteriorated during the year because of the urgent need for economy and consequent heavy reductions in funds voted for upkeep. The total mileage of roads and tracks open to motor traffic is 3545. This figure does not include the many hundreds of miles of roads in Native Reserves cut by Administrative Officers and made by the natives under their supervision. At the end of 1922 the total number of motor cars and cycles for which licences have been issued was 2,695 of which 417 were issued during 1922.

Post and
Telegraphs

The Postal and subsidiary services of Kenya show a profit of £10,282 on the year's working, which includes as revenue the value of free services for State purposes. Actual expenditure is, however, in excess of actual revenue by £23,821. Revised rates came into force on January 1st, and though no decrease in the minimum charge for letters was made the unit of weight was raised from ^{half} 1 ounce to ^{one} 1 ounce in order to conform to international standard and in spite of trade depression a slight increase in Postal

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Revenue -

Revenue of Rs. 464 may be cited in support of the old thesis that diminished rates will produce increased revenue.

Money Order traffic is heavy between Kenya and India. Rs. 1,175 was remitted to India by Money Order in 1922, though this amount represents a considerable decrease on normal traffic. A telegraphic Money Order system internally and reciprocally with the United Kingdom was introduced this year which permits, on payment of 1/- to and from United Kingdom and ~~Rs.~~ in Kenya in addition to the usual charges, the conduct of speedier remittances. Rs. 24,578 were thus remitted, but the great bulk of the traffic was internal.

The general activities of the Post and Telegraph Department may best be illustrated by a few figures. The number of letters, postcards, book-packets, samples and circulars handled in 1922 was 6,542,303 of which 2,941,329 came from overseas. A total of 219,245 inland telegrams in Kenya and Uganda, 72,366 cablegrams and 5113 radio telegrams for Kenya was dealt with.

Telephones in use in Kenya and Uganda number 1196, and, during 1922, 1,317,279 Exchange calls were made. The most remote stations are served with postal communication, and the range of the telegraph system is shown by a wire mileage of 5,330½ miles.

Special mention should be made of the use of Africans in this Department. At the end of this year there were 24 Postmen and 27 Telegraph learners. The latter undertake skilled manipulative telegraph duties. It is also the common practice in Government and business offices to employ Africans as Telephone Operators.

A new issue of stamps and stationery in the Shilling currency was placed on sale on November 1st, 1922, and the old Rupee issue was withdrawn from sale on October 31st.

This review of the activities of Kenya Colony may fittingly be brought to a close with a brief mention of the climatic conditions in which they are practised.

On the Coast the year 1922 will live in the memory as the wettest year on record. In Mombasa 41.08 inches were registered in the one month of May. Heavy wash-aways occurred in the Coast Section of the Railway, and visits to various portions of roads torn up by floods in Mombasa formed for a time a popular diversion. In ordinary years the Coast is fairly healthy for the tropics. The heat is a damp heat and never compares with the fierce heat of India.

The long rains fall in the months of April to June and short rains during October, November and December. The hot season ~~being~~ ^{is} from January to March. In rainfall the Colony is divisible into ^{three} parts. In the Northern deserts, in Jubaland and in parts of Tanaland the rainfall does not reach 20 inches in a year. The Coastal strip, the Nyanza and Kikuyu Provinces have between 40 and 80 inches and the remainder of the country from 20 to 40 inches.

In the Highlands the heat is seldom oppressive; during the rains fires are welcome at night and the climate generally is temperate, though the heat of the sun compels the wearing of helmets or terei from 8 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Whereas by an Order in Council bearing date the 11th day of August, 1902, and entitled the East Africa Order in Council, 1902, the territories comprised in the East Africa Protectorate were defined:

And whereas by an Order in Council bearing date the 11th day of June, 1920, and entitled the Kenya (Annexation) Order in Council, 1920, the territories comprised in the East Africa Protectorate, save and excepting only such territories therein included as form part of the dominions -

On the Coast the year 1922 will live in the memory as the wettest year on record. In Mombasa 41.08 inches were registered in the one month of May. Heavy wash-aways occurred in the Coast Section of the Railway, and visits to various portions of roads torn up by floods in Mombasa formed for a time a popular diversion. In ordinary years the Coast is fairly healthy for the Tropics. The heat is a damp heat and never compares with the fierce heat of India.

The long rains fall in the months of April to June and short rains during October, November and December. The hot season being from January to March. In rainfall the Colony is divisible into 3 parts. In the Northern deserts, in Jubaland and in parts of Tanaland the rainfall does not reach 20 inches in a year. The Coastal strip, the Nyanza and Kikuyu Provinces have between 40 and 80 inches and the remainder of the country from 20 to 40 inches.

In the Highlands the heat is seldom oppressive; during the rains fires are welcome at night and the climate generally is temperate, though the heat of the sun compels the wearing of helmets or terei from 8 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Whereas by an Order in Council bearing date the 11th day of August, 1902, and entitled the East Africa Order in Council, 1902, the territories comprised in the East Africa Protectorate were defined:

And whereas by an Order in Council bearing date the 11th day of June, 1920, and entitled the Kenya (Annexation) Order in Council, 1920, the territories comprised in the East Africa Protectorate, save and excepting only such territories therein included as form part of the dominions -

dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar, were annexed to and now form part of His Majesty's dominions and are known as the Colony of Kenya.

And whereas by an Order in Council bearing date the 13th day of August, 1920, and entitled the Kenya Protectorate Order-in-Council, 1920, it is provided that the territories comprised in the East Africa Protectorate other than those so annexed as aforesaid shall be known as the Protectorate of Kenya:

And whereas it is desirable that the territories referred to in the said Orders in Council shall be more particularly defined:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:-

1. This Order may be cited as the Kenya Colony and Protectorate (Boundaries) Order-in-Council, 1921.

2. The limits of this Order are the territories comprised in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya which include the following:-

(1) The territories comprised in the Protectorate of Kenya are bounded on the East by the Indian Ocean, on the North by the northern branch of the Tana River, on the West by a line following the line of coast at a distance of 10 sea miles from high-water mark, and on the South by the Tanganyika Territory. The Protectorate of Kenya includes Lamu and Kipini, the Island of Lamu, and the station of Kisumu with a radius landward of 10 sea miles, and all adjacent islands between the rivers Uba and Tana.

(2) The territories comprised in the Colony of Kenya are bounded on the East by the Protectorate of Kenya and the Indian Ocean, on the north-east by the Juba river and the South-Eastern boundary of the Italian sphere, on the North by the Abyssinian frontier, on the West by

dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar, were annexed to and now form part of His Majesty's dominions and are known as the Colony of Kenya.

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(2) The territories comprised in the Colony of Kenya are bounded on the East by the Protectorate of Kenya and the Indian Ocean, on the north-east by the Juba river and the South-Eastern boundary of the Italian sphere, on the North by the Abyssinian frontier, on the West by

the Uganda Protectorate and Lake Victoria Nyanza and on the South by Tanganyika Territory, and includes all adjacent islands between the Rivers Tana and Juba and in the Lake Victoria Nyanza.

3. (1) The Governor may, with the approval of the Secretary of State by Proclamation, divide the territories within the limits of this Order into Provinces or Districts in such manner and with such sub-divisions as may be convenient for purposes of administration describing the boundaries thereof and assigning the names thereto.

(2) If a question arises whether any place is or is not within any Province or District and such question does not appear to be determined by any such Proclamation or other evidence it shall be referred to the Governor and a certificate under his hand and seal shall be conclusive on the question and judicial notice shall be taken thereof.

And the Right Honourable Winston Spencer Churchill, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.