

EAST AFR. PROT.
ACCOUNTS
No. 1943 ⁰⁵/₀₆

O.O.
1943
19 MAY 1943

Number
No.
Order 1000
1905
23 Dec
Last previous Paper.
64
15762
/55

(Subject.)

Estimates 1906-7

Is revised estimates with observations and a letter from the Treasurer raising various points Solicits replies

(Minutes.)

Mr. Read

These estimates do not differ materially from the provision shown in 44420 in which I have already mentioned at considerable length. You are going to deal with the Agricultural Veterinary ^{Department} Forest Dept., and I do not think I need add much.

With regard to the future, we shall probably agree to the device of the Charitable Commission for the provision of a small white fund for the Nairobi District, and the estimates which provide for an increase of 100 thousand ^{will require regular contributions}

11/10/43
15557

Subsequent Paper

64

I am pleased to hear that the late British
 will still be in the hands of
 the Government. I am glad to hear that
 the Government has decided to
 allow in the case of construction
 the construction as to the new
 telegraph construction which I have indicated
 in my memorandum 44420 are now presented
 & may submit them to the Treasury
 with regard to the Public Works contracts.
 It is difficult to resist the arguments of
 the Comrs. in favour of the proposed
 for the purpose of making them at
 least as good as the existing ones
 but in the case of the proposed
 we shall then a fight with the Treasury &
 we shall, but I cannot doubt that it
 would be good to add £7500
 to the estimate for the purchase of
 bonds raised for the purpose of
 all the work which has been at the
 rate of 10 percent on the value of the
 the land and not being responsible for
 the same, and it is not possible to
 be filled to the amount of £7500 at the
 same price. £7500 (on 240000)

received
 2/9/12

Plans of the Hospital for which 96
 £6000 are provided in the estimate
 are now sent, but not the quantities
 provided in the budget, a red paper
 also in the case of the late
 quantities it is I think impossible
 to do made in the way of checking
 them here, but it is useful to have
 the quantities sent for them as it makes
 the local people more useful. We
 shall see to accept this paper.

The Treasurer of 4 to 12 of his
 memo. also for rubings on certain
 questions of identification & arrange-
 ment of the estimates. These may
 yield some important results.

2/9/12

As to details, proceed
 as proposed.

As to the general question
 of the financial position and
 what the Government should
 do, see minutes on CP
 3887

R.H. Feb. 9.

Commissioner's Office,

Mombasa,

December 23rd 1905

C. O.
1943
Recd
18 JAN 1906

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

No. 660

(Incl. A. I)

My Lord,

Mr Jackson

In continuation of my despatch No. 659 of the 23rd ultimo, I have the honour to transmit herewith for Your Lordship's favourable consideration the revised Revenue and Expenditure Schedules for this Protectorate for the financial year 1906-7 together with a letter from the Treasurer raising various points to which I would venture to solicit the favour of replies.

2. The figures, as Your Lordship will observe, show a large increase on both sides of the account, which is mainly due to a difference in the system of classification. For purposes of comparison with previous years it will

therefore

F. J. Principal Secretary of State

for the Colonies,
Downing Street,

LONDON.

RECEIVED
 H.M. TREASURY
 No. 116
 GENERAL POST OFFICE
 TELEGRAPHIC HEAD OFFICE

therefore be better to take the totals as they would have
 been if there had been no alteration, i. e.

Revenue	1905-6	167,000
	1906-7	202,500
Expenditure		402,360
		441,732
Deficit		240,200
		259,340
Grant-in-Aid		214,000
		176,847

I trust that the very substantial increase in
 Revenue and the large reduction in the Grant-in-Aid will
 be considered satisfactory and will be held to justify
 the expenditure for which I have the honour to request
 your Lordship's sanction.

3. The Protectorate is undoubtedly progressing rapidly,
 and will, it is hoped, return us a handsome profit on the
 money we lay out, and I am therefore of opinion that it
 would be false economy not to allow the services, on whose
 efficient working the prosperity and development of the
 country depend, the expansion so necessary to this
 efficiency of mine.

4. Some temporary decrease in expenditure might no
 doubt be effected, but would necessarily react
 unfavourably on the trade and development of a growing

country, and the consequent shrinkage in the sources of revenue which are now expanding so satisfactorily would completely nullify any initial savings which might now be made.

The Department in particular, the Public Works, is intimately bound up with the future progress of the Protectorate and I hope that the expenditure in connection with it, which is admittedly heavy, will not be looked upon unfavourably, due regard being had to the fact that the sum which Parliament will be asked to vote as a Grant-in-Aid is nearly thirty-eight thousand pounds less than in 1905-1906.

This reduction is no doubt partly, though not wholly, due to the existence of unexpended balances from the previous year's votes but the financial position is not thereby affected and it is surely better that less money should have been spent in the past on departments where it was apparently not so much needed than that those services, which fuller experience shows us so urgently require it, should be hampered in their work for lack

of funds.

It would be useless for me, in the days of my
over-charge of the Protectorate, to enter closely into
matters of detail. This has been very fully and ably done
by the Treasurer in his notes which accompany the printed
estimates. There are however certain points which require
some special elucidation and recommendation on my part
and I propose to take them in the order in which they
occur.

8. Secretariat - I feel that it is not necessary for me
to reiterate the arguments advanced by my predecessors in
favour of placing the salaries of this important
department on a proper footing. I know the opinions
formed by Mr. Jackson and my two immediate predecessors
regarding the value of the work done by Mr. Hollis and his
assistants, which I am now able to confirm by my own
experience. This work is most important, arduous, and
steadily increasing, and I have no hesitation in giving
my strongest support to the recommendations made in the
estimates for the sale of services, which, in principle,
have I understand already met with Your Lordship's
approval

approval.

9. The appointment of an Assistant Crown Advocate.

This is a matter as most urgently necessary. For some time past it has been evident (vide Sir D. Stewart's remarks in his despatch No. 259 of October 13th) that the work of the Crown Advocate's Department is too much for any man, however able, to undertake single-handed. Although both Mr. Combe and his predecessor Mr. Barth have done all that could be humanly expected of them it has not been possible entirely to avoid delays.

The Crown Advocate has to advise the Commissioner on all legal points arising in the conduct of the administration of the Protectorate, in itself a task sufficient to occupy almost the whole of his time, he has to appear for Government in cases where its interests are concerned, he has to draft all ordinances, rules and regulations, and finally he has to supervise the preparation of all leases and deeds. It is this last part of his work which is responsible for such delays as have occurred and it is in connection with it that

I am specially anxious that an Assistant should be

appointed

appointed. It is very desirable that all transactions connected with the acquisition of land should be carried through as smoothly and expeditiously as possible. Any failure in this direction is very annoying, and indeed scarcely fair to the individual concerned, and generally results in regrettable recriminations levelled at the administration.

The Assistant Crown Advocate, should Your Lordship approve his appointment, would deal primarily with the documents regulating the purchase leasing or transfer of land. Such spare time as he might have at his disposal being devoted to assisting his Chief in the other branches of the work of his department.

The creation of this new post will obviate the necessity of employing Messrs. Mead, Byron and Harrison as Crown Solicitors and a sum of three hundred pounds for their fees will be saved, so that the additional expenditure will not be large and for this reason as well as for those given above, I venture to hope that Your Lordship will not withhold your approval.

Police

10. Police.

The expenditure in connection with this Department shows an apparent increase of five thousand and five hundred pounds but one thousand pounds out of this is counterbalanced by a Reimbursement which is now credited separately instead of being set off against expenses, as was formerly done.

The remaining four thousand and five hundred pounds represents increases of staff rendered necessary by the development of the country, the influx of white settlers and the establishment of new posts in outlying districts, which require a staff of police for the maintenance of order and the protection of the stations against possible native attacks, as it is not always possible to utilize military forces for the latter purpose. Moreover of the one hundred and sixty additional constables asked for fifty-four replace a similar number of irregular police the employment of whom is being discontinued.

The increase in the numbers of the rank and file necessitates corresponding additions in the superior ranks.

I am accordingly asking for three more Assistant District Superintendents of Police, two Inspectors and one Sergeant-

Instructor

Instructor. The maintenance of the European establishment of the Department on an adequate footing is rendered the more desirable by the presence of a rapidly increasing white population, mainly from South Africa, where a strong and not unreasonable prejudice exists against the employment of native policemen except in the case of criminals of their own colour.

For a similar reason two European warders have been asked for to be employed in the Mombasa Jail, where a number of white misdemeanants and vagrants are from time to time confined.

Education Vote.

Mr. Jackson (vide his despatch No. 826 of September 26th) originally estimated for two thousand and five hundred pounds in connection with this Department, but, as it seems probable that some time must elapse before the details can be arranged and the scheme itself take definite shape, we have decided that during the first year at any rate it will be sufficient to ask for five hundred pounds for preliminary expenses.

Government Transport

The increase asked for in the staff of this Department is due to the development of the country generally, the opening of new stations and the heavy Public Works building programme, which have thrown a great deal of extra work and responsibility on the shoulders of the Director of Government Transport. This officer ought to be able to leave Mombasa from time to time to inspect his up-country staff, but he is at present only able to do so at the risk of retarding the despatch of goods from Head-quarters. I have therefore inserted an Assistant Director of Government Transport and two additional clerks for the Mombasa office. With their assistance I have no doubt that the efficient discharge of the duties of the Department will be greatly facilitated.

12 The Military Schedule has been passed by the Inspector General and the various items therein call for no comment on my part with the exception of the insertion of an allowance of two hundred pounds for Mess Expenses. I know of no precedent for a

GRANT

grant of this description, which appears to me somewhat anomalous, and I am inclined to think that it may have escaped General Manning's observation.

13. Postal and Telegraph Departments.

This is another instance of increases necessitated by the progress of the Protectorate. The business of these departments has grown very rapidly of late and in order to keep pace with requirements of the public two additional European clerks and telegraphists, a postmaster and an Inspector in Uganda are asked for. Nothing is more appreciated by the white population than an efficient postal service and nothing more severely criticized than its absence. The provision of a motor launch is justified on similar grounds, as owing to the elimination of the delay caused by the necessity of getting up steam it would enable mails to be conveyed to and from steamers much more rapidly than any steam-launch could carry them. There is, I understand, no difficulty in procuring petrol in Mombasa.

I am the more inclined to recommend this additional expenditure as the revenue earned by the Department is rising steadily.

Under the head of Telegraph construction I have to ask for several considerable sums in connection with extensions of the existing line which appear desirable

either as conducive to the convenience of the public and therefore likely to produce revenue or as necessary for the maintenance of our communications on political grounds. In the latter category I should place the Mombasa-Mumuruuti extension and the diversion caused by the removal of Mombasa Station, and in the former the additional line from Kisumu to Jaja (half of which is to be paid for by the Uganda Protectorate) and the Mombasa-Port, Hall extension.

The two hundred pounds asked for in connection with telegraphic improvements in Nairobi will I think prove to be money well spent for increased public and inter-departmental convenience.

The diversion of the telegraph line between Mombasa and Lamu seems to me most essential if telegraphic communication between the two places is to be kept up at all. At present a swamp has grown up along a large portion of the route followed and the water is having a most deleterious effect on the telegraph of which a most serious system has been laid through and will shortly have to be removed. It was originally thought that the line

would

could be diverted so as to avoid this swamp for six hundred pounds but further investigation has shown that it will be necessary to make a wider detour which will bring it much nearer to the coast and take it through Kipini and Kenumbi. This will cost one thousand and five hundred pounds but, though I regret the increase in the estimate, I think it will prove more economical in the long run to spend the money rather than endeavour to maintain the line in its present position where the necessity for repairs must constantly recur. It is certainly most important that communication should be kept up with Lamu, and thence by runner with Kisumu, as otherwise intelli of any disturbance in Jubaland might not reach Embasa for weeks; any scheme therefore by which all chances of the line breaking down could be avoided is to be recommended especially when it has the concurrent advantage of linking up Kipini, the probable future port and emporium for the trade of the Tana River with Mombasa and Lamu. This diversion is strongly supported by the Post Master General and Superintendent of Telegraphs and I unhesitatingly endorse their recommendations.

recommendations. The showing the proposed route is enclosed.

14. As regards the Agricultural and Forestry Departments,

I would venture to draw Your Lordship's attention to Mr Jackson's despatch No. 636 of the 25th ultimo explaining that as no contrary instructions had been received the money necessary for the continuance of the Agricultural Experiments was being inserted in the Estimates. Your Lordship will perceive from that despatch that it is not proposed to disturb the status quo until Mr. Linton's period of service has expired.

15. Public Works.

This is a schedule which exhibits a considerable increase in expenditure and in view of the remarks made by the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury in commenting on last year's estimates some explanation is perhaps required for the insertion of so large a sum under this head.

Sir C. Eliot in his despatch No. 261 of April 21st 1904 stated that he hoped to house all the officials of the Protectorate satisfactorily by April 1905 for the sums inserted in the estimates, provided that the staff was numerically

numerically the same. This has not been the case.

However, there has been an increase in almost every

Department and in consequence I find it impossible to

affect any reduction in our building programme. In fact

the contrary is the case.

In justification of this I can only plead as before

the growth and development of the country, the increase

of revenue and the steady diminution of the grant-in-aid.

Moreover our present scheme aims at housing all officials

in residences owned by Government whereas Sir C. Eliot's

merely hoped to accommodate them in buildings either owned

or rented by Government. The alternative is important, as

I shall have occasion to explain later on.

It has been proved by experience that it is in the

long run more economical to give officials good houses and

office accommodation even though they may be actually

able to carry on their duties under the most inconvenient

and uncomfortable conditions. Their health, their

enthusiasm, and the quality of their work are bound to

suffer if they have to live and transact public business

in unsuitable and inadequate buildings, and I would even

go so far as to say that valuable lives are lost to
 the Administration in this way which might have been
 saved had a more generous and liberal policy been
 pursued. Our East African death-roll is I regret to
 say by no means a short one and in spite of our
 endeavours to keep pace with the requirements and
 recommendations of our medical advisers it is almost
 impossible to do so. What appears to be sufficient
 when the estimates are being prepared is found in the
 light of succeeding twelve months' experience to be
 quite inadequate. Moreover we have never really
 ventured to ask for the whole of the money which it
 would have been desirable to spend, as the necessity for
 the reduction of the Grant-in-aid has always weighed
 heavily upon us. This year, however, as our financial
 circumstances have considerably improved, I am
 endeavouring to frame the building programme in such a
 way as to meet a reasonable proportion of our more
 pressing needs, though there are still many items which
 have had to be omitted.

Perhaps at this point I may be permitted to c

remark

remains that the practice of renting quarters for a large number of officers, as we have to do at present, is a ruinously expensive one. The Government has to pay in annual rent anything from ten per cent to twenty five per cent on the original cost of the building and the accommodation provided is generally of the poorest and most insalubrious description. It would really be far more economical to undertake the initial capital expenditure involved in building these houses ourselves rather than pay many times their value to Indian contractors. Even if Head-quarters should shortly be moved from Mombasa to Nairobi there would be no Government buildings which would not be fully required for those portions of the offices which would have to be retained in Mombasa.

Mr B. Stewart also originally intended to insert a sum of seven thousand and five hundred pounds in the estimates for the purchase of the houses at Nairobi and elsewhere at present rented from Messrs. Jeevanji (vide his despatch No. 496 of September 9th) but in view of the necessity for keeping down the Grant-in-Aid this

item was subsequently struck out.

A. Taking in detail the more important features of the schedule, the suggested scheme for laying out the town of Nairobi in a systematic way involves the appointment of two surveyors for one year only. In view of its prospective importance I am of opinion that it would be regrettable if the town were allowed to grow up in a straggling and unsymmetrical manner, while the expenditure of a small sum at the present stage of its development may save us such difficulty in the future.

64
1/24/25

B. The provision of proper house and office accommodation for the Secretariat formed the subject of Mr. Jackson's despatch No. 622 of November 1924 and I can only reiterate what he then said as to its importance. The work of the Department is at present carried on under very inconvenient conditions which I consider should be ameliorated with the least possible delay.

C. Two thousand and one hundred pounds has been inserted for quarters for junior officers in Mombasa, who at present live in privately owned houses for which the Government has to pay an extravagant rent. As I have remarked above

we cannot fail to gain by the abolition of this system, more particularly as the Principal Medical Officer strongly condemns these residences on sanitary grounds.

D The item of five hundred and fifty pounds for the Port Officer's house is due to the fact that his present residence interferes with the light-house and leading marks and has also been found to be damp and unhealthy. Moreover the Principal Medical Officer strongly recommends that all officials whose duties keep them permanently in Mombasa should live in two-storied houses. The low cost of the new building is accounted for by the possibility of utilizing some of the old material.

E The Mortuary and post mortem room at Mombasa, for which two hundred and fifty pounds is asked, are urgently required in order that the medical staff may have proper facilities for investigating suspicious deaths and detecting and eradicating epidemic diseases before they have established too firm a hold upon the population.

F The Refuse Destructor costing six hundred and sixty pounds is another concession to the demands of the sanitary authorities. There is no doubt that it would

be an important factor in promoting the health of the town.

G. The erection of a European Hospital at Nairobi was sanctioned in principle last year and a sum of one thousand pounds was inserted in the current estimates, pending the preparation of plans and specifications which would justify the allocation of a lump sum to complete the buildings. These plans are now ready and are approved by the Principal Medical Officer. I transmit them herewith and trust that Your Lordship will sanction the six thousand pounds required to carry them out.

H. An additional five hundred pounds is asked for the completion of Government House Nairobi. This excess is due to the heavy advance in the cost of imported tea and to the difficulty experienced in making suitable grounds.

I. The experimental laboratory station at Nairobi is estimated to cost five hundred pounds including furniture, fittings and water-supply. In view of the importance of increasing our knowledge of the diseases

of cattle and horses in a country which seems to possess a future as a stock-raising district. I trust that this station, for which the Chief Veterinary Officer presses very strongly, may be allowed.

J The Bacteriological Laboratory, for which seven hundred and fifty pounds is asked, would also be a very desirable addition and the Principal Medical Officer is most anxious for it to be built. At present the Government Bacteriologist has no proper building in which to work and consequently a large amount of pathological material from the investigation of which valuable results might be obtained, cannot be dealt with under the existing conditions.

K The Transport Store at Nairobi is required for warehousing material arriving by rail for out-stations. If this has to be left in the open air, as is the case at present, it is liable to risk of theft or of deterioration from exposure.

L The Director of Public Works strongly recommends the demolition of the present Machakos Station and the erection of new buildings at a cost one thousand and eight hundred pounds. It appears that both offices and houses are in

a dilapidated and dangerous condition and are moreover infested with insects and vermin which no amount of cleaning and disinfecting will remove. Most of these buildings were erected in the time of the Imperial & British East Africa Company and it is not surprising that they show signs of collapse, constructed as they are of flimsy and unsubstantial materials. It is not proposed to spend more than six hundred and fifty pounds during the year 1906-7, the remainder of the work being completed in the following year.

41. The continuation of the Sea Wall now being constructed at Kisumu is a project which I most strongly recommend to Your Lordship's favourable consideration. That part of it which has already been built is reported to be an unqualified success and the number of mosquitoes in the township has consequently diminished with most beneficial results to the well-being of the residents. Your Lordship is doubtless aware that this has been in the past one of our most unhealthy stations, many officers having been invalided and one, Dr. Mann, having died there. In most cases the illness has been black-water fever, which

is generally due to persistent malaria; I trust therefore that Your Lordship will approve of the continuation of the wall and will sanction the expenditure of two thousand pounds, including an unexpended balance of five hundred pounds from this year's vote, for its completion.

N. The Public Works store at the same place is needed for the preservation of valuable tools and building material from theft. Of the estimated cost of eight hundred pounds it is only proposed to spend three hundred and fifty pounds during the current year.

O. The erection of a new station in the Luaias District was to have been commenced this year but owing to the imminence of hostile operations against the Wandi it was deemed inadvisable to select a site until peace was restored. Sir John therefore is asked to spend the seven hundred and seventy-five pounds allowed in this year's estimates as well as a further sum of two hundred pounds to complete the station.

P. The settlement of the Wandi question and the removal of certain sections of the tribe into a reserve will necessitate the establishment of an outpost, which is estimated to cost eight hundred pounds.

Sir,

Q Sir Donald Stewart in his despatch No. 327 of June

Essex
22/1/22
 recommended that a police post should be placed in the Sotik country in order to exercise a more effective control over the inhabitants and bring them into closer touch with the administration.

One hundred and twenty five pounds has accordingly been inserted for this purpose.

R. The Director of Public Works is anxious to establish an office and yard at Naivasha for his department as he considers the building and road-making programme in that province is too extensive to be properly controlled by the Executive Engineers at Kisumu or Nairobi. The buildings will cost one thousand, five hundred pounds, of which one thousand pounds would be spent in the year 1966-7.

S The new shed at Naivasha is urgently required, the present structure, which is in a very dilapidated condition, having been condemned by three successive Medical Officers during the last two years.

T The purchase by Government of the Town Hall at Nairobi for one thousand pounds and of some sanitary plant

want taken over by the Conservancy from the Uganda Railway for three hundred and thirty-four pounds is strongly urged by the Sub-Commissioner of Ukamba on the ground that the Municipality is not allowed to receive the premiums for building stands and is much circumscribed in its powers of rate-collection and assessment. Mr. Ainsworth says that the Municipality cannot possibly pay these sums itself and suggests that the purchase of the sanitary plant should merely be entered as a book transfer between the Railway and the Protectorate.

U. The sum of three hundred and thirty-five pounds for clearing the bush on Bombasa Island would enable a very useful and desirable piece of work to be carried through. There is no doubt that the proximity of this vegetation to European residences is favourable to the existence and propagation of mosquitoes and consequently to the dissemination of malarial fever.

V. The three hundred pounds asked for in connection with the Lavinga lime quarries is required for the construction of paths and a short road line to the shore of the lake. As so much building is going on in the Kisumu province larger quantities of lime will be

required

required, and it is also sent to Naivasha, Nairobi and even Fort Hall, so that anything which will increase and expedite the supply is bound to be profitable to Government.

The Director of Public Works lays great stress on the provision of two motor lorries costing one thousand and three hundred pounds for his Department. He anticipates a vast increase in the rapidity with which heavy goods can be handled from the introduction of these lorries which have apparently been most successful in other parts of the world. I quite agree with Mr. Ross in deprecating the long and vexatious delays which arise from the employment of porters in transporting bulky materials and compel us to keep expensive artificers idle for days and sometimes for weeks together. I trust therefore that these lorries, of the value and usefulness of which he is quite confident, may be sanctioned.

X The sum of one thousand pounds for furniture for Government House, Nairobi would have been included in the present year's Estimates had not the Director of Public Works pointed out that it would not be finished before March 31st. It was therefore struck out and is now

reinserted.

16. In conclusion I can only express my regret that certain items, for which the Secretary of State's sanction should, properly speaking, have been obtained previous to their insertion in the estimates, remained unreported, possibly owing to Sir D. Stewart's death, and I trust that this omission may not prejudicially affect their favourable consideration at Your Lordship's hands.

I have the honour to be,

With the highest respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient,

humble servant,

W. J. G. G. G.

Duplicate.

C. O.
1943
RECEIVED 13 JAN 1943

The Treasury,

Nairobi, 20th December 1905.

Corr. No. 116.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith 2 copies of the Estimates of the East Africa Protectorate for the year 1906-1907, reclassified in accordance with the "Instructions for the guidance of financial and accounting Officers of the Colonial Service".

I had hoped to be able to submit printed copies, but the resources of the Government Press have proved to be unequal to the occasion, and I have been obliged to submit the estimates only partially printed. The printing is being proceeded with and 4 completed copies will be duly submitted for transmission to the Colonial Office.

2. Explanations respecting extraordinary expenditure and of differences between anticipated revenue and proposed expenditure for 1906-1907 and the approved estimate for 1905-1906 have, where convenient, been furnished in notes on each schedule, but in many cases special explanations in the covering despatch to the estimates would appear to be desirable and in such cases references to the despatch have been given.

I have the honour to enclose a list of the items in question.

3.

Commissioner & Commander-in-Chief,

Mombasa.

2.

3. A statement of the pecuniary Assets and Liabilities of the Protectorate at the close of the year 1904-1905 and one, partly estimated, of the assets and liabilities at the close of the current year, which, by paragraph 52 of the Financial Instructions should accompany the Estimates, are included amongst the Appendices, as is also a statement showing how the amount required from Imperial Funds as a grant-in-aid for the year 1906-07 is arrived at.

4. Before dealing with the financial aspect of the Estimates, I would wish to refer to the general question of the new form in which they now appear. This being the first year in which the Estimates of the Protectorate have been prepared in accordance with the Colonial Financial Instructions, many reclassifications and changes of system have become necessary and it is probable that further alterations will commend themselves to the Colonial Office.

5. The Estimates, though entirely rearranged since originally prepared by Mr. Maple when acting Treasurer, are those passed by Mr. Jackson when acting Commissioner and submitted to the Colonial Office by the mail of 28th ultimo, subject to the following alterations:-

1. The addition of £200 to the Post Office and Telegraph Schedule for Extraordinary Expenditure No. 20a.

2. The deduction of £10 from the Military Expenditure, Schedule 17.

3. An adjustment of the Schedules for Expenditure on the Medical Service and on Hospitals

3.

and Dispensaries, Schedules 13, 13a, and 14, consequent on a revision of the estimates for these services by the Principal Medical Officer in connection with the appointment of a special sleeping sickness commission in the Uganda Protectorate.

All these changes were duly approved by Mr. Jackson before he left Mombasa.

I attach 2 statements explaining in detail the differences between the totals of the Estimates originally compiled and forwarded by Mr. Jackson to the Colonial Office and as reclassified in accordance with the Colonial Financial Instructions and now submitted. It will be seen that the totals of both Revenue and Expenditure have been very largely increased in the reclassified Estimates. This is due (1) to Railway Revenue and Expenditure being now shown on separate sides of the account instead of the net profit or loss on working only being brought to account as has been the practice heretofore, and (2) to the inclusion in Revenue Schedule 4 of various items for reimbursements in aid which have in the past been treated as deductions from Expenditure.

The authority for these changes of system is contained in paragraph 112 of the Colonial Financial Instructions, but, although this paragraph would appear to deal clearly with Railway Revenue, Receipts from the "Gazette" Office and printing press and hospital fees, I was in some doubt as to whether to deal in a similar manner with the contributions paid by the Railway Department for "watch and ward" police and by the Uganda Protectorate for Medical services, Hospitals and dispensaries, Telegraphs, and the Gazette. On due consideration it appeared to me that these

these contributions could be fairly treated as reimbursements in aid and I accordingly treated them as such.

6. To assist me in the work of reclassifying and rearranging the Estimates in the form required by the Colonial Office I had provided myself with a copy of the Caylon Estimates for 1905. Although these proved of the greatest assistance to me there were necessarily a number of instances in which I was in doubt as to the correct method to adopt. I propose therefore how to deal with the various schedules serially, drawing attention to possible classification or arrangement in order that the necessary instructions may be obtained from the Colonial Office with a view to their correction in future Estimates.

(1) Revenue Generally.

It has been the practice in the past to show the majority of the different items of Revenue under separate Provinces. In the reclassified Estimates I have followed the Caylon procedure and entered them in totals only with the exception of the one item "Hot Tax" in Schedule 3.

The practice of showing Revenue under Provinces does not appear to be of any practical use, and is in fact misleading if considered as an indication of the Revenue earning capabilities of the respective Provinces. For example, the vast majority of sportsmen visiting East Africa take out their Game Licenses on landing at Mombasa. The Province of Seyidie thus gets credit for Revenue which would more correctly be apportioned to the Provinces in which the Game is hunted.

Similarly

This means correct

produce as Revenue and not as a deduction from Expenditure was agreed to, more especially as this system would appear to be more in accordance with the Colonial procedure. I have made a note of this Revenue under the Agriculture Expenditure Schedule (No. 22) in order that the net cost of the Department can be seen at a glance.

(6) I was also in some doubt regarding the classification of the Revenue from "Woods and Forests" the Director of Agriculture, who is temporarily in charge of the Forestry Department, being on tour and therefore not available for consultation. He has now returned and I have discussed the question with him. I learn from him that his estimate for "Rubber", £750 and for "Miscellaneous", £300 includes, besides royalties also rents on areas leased for the specific purpose of collecting rubber, mangrove bark, fibre etc.

all the above to

This Revenue would perhaps more accurately be classified under Schedule 7, Rents of Government Property, but Mr. Linton is most anxious that all Revenue from forest areas should be shown separately for purposes of comparison with the expenditure schedule of the Forestry Department. I would suggest that in future years a separate subhead be opened under schedule 7 for "Rents from forest areas". In some cases the difficulty of classification is increased by the fact that the royalties imposed are subject to a minimum rental (stated in the lease) i.e. if the royalties for the year exceed this minimum no rent is charged, but if they do not come up to it the rent is charged minus the amount actually paid in royalties.

In such cases I would suggest that the whole amount collected, whether as rent or royalty, be treated as royalty.

(7) Expenditure Generally.

No special indication of pensionable Officers has been made in the Estimates for the reason that under the existing regulations all Officers on the permanent staff drawing salaries at the rate of £100 a year or upwards are pensionable. On the other hand all temporary appointments have been duly noted so that the pensionable staff can be readily distinguished, without prejudice to paragraph 20 of the Colonial Financial Instructions.

(a) Nor have the cases in which officers are provided with official residences been noted. The general practice, though I can find no actual regulations on the subject, is that at headquarters (Mombasa) all European Officers are provided with houses or quarters and at all outstations the complete Government staff is housed by the Government. Owing, however, to the insufficiency of the existing house accommodation and the constantly increasing staff, temporary arrangements have to be made and many officers for whom it is hoped eventually to provide houses are at present residing in rented quarters, rooms, tents etc. Furthermore to suit local exigencies officers are in many cases housed one day in a Government building and the next in rented quarters or tents so that it is impossible to state accurately what officers are actually provided with an official residence.

(9) The general head for "Transport" has been retained with the exception that all items for Military

(12) Abstract of Expenditure.

A total, £.18746, has been inserted for the Survey Department and the Land Office, this being the amount sanctioned for these services, vide Colonial Office telegrams of November 16th, 21st. and 23rd. 1905.

The details of the sanctioned scheme have not yet been received from the Colonial Office but blank pages have been left in the body of the Estimates for their eventual inclusion in manuscript.

(13) Schedule 4, Deputy Commissioner's Department and Secretariat.

I have included in this schedule the salary and language allowance of the Assistant Deputy Commissioner, but, as this Officer is also a Sub-Commissioner of one of the Provinces and is only called upon to perform any duties in connection with central Administration in cases of emergency, he might perhaps have been more correctly shown under the Head "Provincial Administration".

(14) I have shown under the Head "Deputy Commissioner's Office and Secretariat" the Printing Press and "Gazette" Office, which are in the charge of one of the Secretaries. This Office was formerly shown under a heading "Printing and Stationery" which now disappears.

(15) The Head "Provincial Administration" includes the Sub-Commissioners, Collectors, Sub-Collectors and their staff, formerly classified under the head "Administration". The former head "Native civil administration" is also distributed through the "Provincial Administration" Schedule.

(16) Schedule 8. Port and Marine Departments.

This Schedule is divided into three parts.

Part

Handwritten notes:
4000
6000
11332
6000
4600
out

Handwritten notes:
I'd
shown under
Provincial
Administration
at old
reference
to this
Schedule

Part 1 "Port Office" is the schedule formerly shown as "Port Office". Part 2 is entitled "Boats and Launches" and includes the items formerly classified under a heading "Marine". I was in some doubt as to whether to include these items in the "Port and Marine" Schedule or whether to allocate them to "Provincial Administration", the boats and launches being for the greater part in the charge of Administrative Officers and maintained for provincial administration purposes.

Part 3 is the expenditure in connection with the Protectorate S.S. "Juba", which was formerly shown in the Schedule "Customs and Shipping". Although the head "Port and Marine" would appear to be the better classification, it should be noted that the "Juba" is in the charge of the Chief of Customs.

(17) Schedule 18. Miscellaneous Services.

This Schedule includes such general charges as cannot conveniently be apportioned to the Departments concerned.

In former estimates "Station Stores" and "Language Bonuses" were classified under "Administrator", "Printing and Stationery" under a head of account bearing the same title which included also the "Gazette" Office, "Grant to Crown Agents", "Commissions to Agents" and "Exchange" under the head "Miscellaneous Expenditure" and "Telegrams" and "Postages" under "Post and Telegrams". The item "Allowances to Stanili examiners" now appears for the first time.

*What this
add to
and
total
figures*



(18) Schedule 20a, Post and Telegraphs, special expenditure.

I have included under this head all telegraph construction, but was in doubt as to whether Public Works Extraordinary would not have been a more correct classification.

7. I have now the honour to refer to the financial aspect of the Estimates for 1906-07.

The following statement shows the Revenue, Expenditure, Deficit and Grant-in-aid required as compared with 1905-06:-

Year	Estimated Expenditure		Deficit	Grant-in-aid
	Revenue			
	£	£	£	£
1905-06	163600	403360	240360	214000
1906-07	398828	636268	239440	176847
Increase or decrease in 1906-07	+ 232228	+ 231908	- 920	-37153

The very large apparent increases in both Revenue and Expenditure are, as explained in paragraph 5, due to the change in system of classification.

Had the estimates for 1906-07 been prepared as for previous years the Revenue would have been shown at £202392 the Expenditure at £.441632 the following items being deducted from both Revenue and Expenditure:-

Railway expenditure	£.177554
Gazette Office Revenue	200
Hospital Revenue	300
Reimbursements in aid:-	
Medical	7440
Hospitals & dispensaries	4366
Telegraphs	2376
"Gazette" Office	200

Brought forward £.192436

Police 1000

£. 193436

The increase in Revenue in 1906-07 would appear at £39392 and in Expenditure at £28472.

For purposes of comparison it is more convenient to consider the estimates for 1906-07 as if they had been prepared as in former years.

8. Revenue.

The increase of £39392 is the net increase on the total of all heads. Eliminating the item for "Land sales", which being of a capital and therefore non-recurrent nature is shown separately in the abstract of Revenue, the increase in ordinary Revenue is £44384.

The principal increases occur in:-

Customs duties	£. 7000
Gambling licences	3546
Hut Tax	17187
Post and Telegraphs	1907
Railways (profit shown for first time)	9646
Rent of lands	925
Woods and Forests	920

There is a falling off in the estimated Revenue from sales of Lands of £4992, but in this connection it should be noted that the original estimate of £12650 for the current year appears to be excessive and it does not now appear likely that more than £1650 will be realized.

This I understand is due to the question of the granting of freehold titles being still under consideration.

Of the increase in Hut Tax Revenue some £.4500 must be ascribed to the increase in the rate of the tax in the Coast Provinces, but the remaining £12500 is attributable to the extension of effective administration in the Interior.

9. Expenditure.

Increase £.38472.

Excluding Public Works Extraordinary, which for 1906-07 amounts to £75599 and for 1905-06 to £53691 (vide enclosed statement B) the increase in expenditure asked for 1906-07 is £16564.

In the abstract of expenditure page 31 of the estimates the increase (exclusive of Public Works Extraordinary) is shown at £38827 the difference of £42263 being due to the reclassification and consisting of:-

Additions to both Revenue and

Expenditure vide paragraph 7. £193436

Less amount added to Schedule 21

in figures for 1905-06 to

show gross Expenditure on

Railway instead of net loss

only

151173

£.42263.

The notes in the printed estimates explain the increases in the 1906-07 figures over those for 1905-06 subject to the items detailed in enclosure 3 to be dealt with in the covering despatch.

In connection with the increase of £21908 for Public Works Extraordinary it should be noted that the 1906-07 figures include an item of £15093 for transport which would in previous years have been allocated to the general transport vote so that the actual increase for Public Works Estimate is £6815 only

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In the abstract of expenditure page 31 of the estimates the increase (exclusive of Public Works Extraordinary) is shown at £38827 the difference of £42263 being due to the reclassification and consisting of:-

Additions to both Revenue and	
Expenditure vide paragraph 7	£193436
Less amount added to Schedule 21	
in figures for 1905-06 to	
show gross Expenditure on	
Railway instead of net loss	
only	151173
	<u>£.42263.</u>

The notes in the printed estimates explain the increases in the 1906-07 figures over those for 1905-06 subject to the items detailed in enclosure 3 to be dealt with in the covering despatch.

In connection with the increase of £21908 for Public Works Extraordinary it should be noted that the 1906-07 figures include an item of £15093 for transport which would in previous years have been allocated to the general transport vote so that the actual increase for Public Works Estimate is £6815 only.

10. Deficit.

Decrease on 1905-06 £920.

In order to show a reduced deficit for 1906-07, Mr. Jackson, at the last moment, struck out a number of items in the Public Works Extraordinary schedule for which it had been intended to make provision. The more important of these were:-

- (1) £6460 for a quarantine station at Mombasa, including water supply and landing jetties, and
- (2) £7366 for purchase of certain houses at present rented by Government from an Indian merchant at rentals of 10% on their cost.

The decrease in the deficit would have been greater, but that provision has been made for revotes of expenditure already sanctioned for 1905-06 but which will not be expended by the end of the financial year. Had the practice of previous years been followed, these items would not have been reinserted in the Estimates but authority would have been asked to incur the expenditure from balances in hand. No alteration in the amount required as a grant-in-aid would have been shown.

11. Grant-in-aid.

The amount required as a grant-in-aid for 1906-07, £176847, is computed on the estimated financial position of the Protectorate on 31st March 1906 (vide Appendix C to the Estimates, page 207.)

In estimating the balance on hand at the close of the current year, no account has been taken of any savings on the Railway vote of £10000, although it appears likely that the original estimated loss on working will be converted to a very handsome profit.

This

16.

This has been done at the request of the Manager, who informs me that he is submitting a scheme for the utilization of my savings and profit for the purpose of important works at Kilindini harbour.

The amount asked as a grant-in-aid for 1906-07 is considerably less than the amounts granted for the past four years.

The following statement shows the amounts voted since the Protectorate has existed:-

1895-96 (9 months)	£. 50975
1896-97	101700
1897-98	110000
1898-99	144000
1899-1900	110000
1900-1901	227900
1901-1902	93000
1902-1903	313600
1903-1904	256000
1904-1905	251133
1905-1906	214000.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble servant,

C. C. Bowring.

Treasurer.

Colonial Estimates.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE 1906-07.

Statement explanatory of difference between the totals of Revenue in the Estimates as originally compiled and sent home as re-classified in accordance with the Colonial Financial Instructions.

	Estimates 1905-1906		Estimates 1906-1907	
	£	£	£	£
Total Revenue as per Estimates originally compiled		163,000		202,392
Estimated increase in Revenue for 1905-06 over the amounts originally estimated, it having in the past been the practice to insert the original figures and not the revised estimates in column 2 of the abstract	15,000			
Uganda Railway Revenue which has in the past been treated as deductions from Railway Expenditure	152,533			
Difference between gross receipts and profit on working the Railway			177,554	
Carried forward	167,533	163,000	177,554	202,392

Colonial Estimates.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE 1906-07.

Statement explanatory of difference between the totals of Revenue in the Estimates as originally compiled and sent home as re-classified in accordance with the Colonial Financial Instructions.

	Estimates 1905-1906		Estimates 1906-1907	
	£	£	£	£
Total Revenue as per Estimates originally compiled		163,000		202,392
Estimated increase in Revenue for 1905-06 over the amounts originally estimated, it having in the past been the practice to insert the original figures and not the revised estimates in column 2 of the abstract	15,000			
Uganda Railway Revenue which has in the past been treated as deductions from Railway Expenditure	152,533			
Difference between gross receipts and profit on working the Railway			177,554	
Carried forward	167,533	163,000	177,554	202,392

	Estimates 1905-1906		Estimates 1906-1907	
	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	167,533	165,000	177,554	202,392
Letter and Printing Office				
Revenue formerly treated as a deduction from Expenditure applied to Hospital fees to show gross receipts boarding fees having in past years been deducted from cost of Upkeep of hospitals - East Africa hospitals only			200	
Following contributions, shewn as deductions from Expenditure in estimates originally compiled, but treated as "Reimbursements in Aid" in reclassified Estimates: -			300	
a) Uganda Protectorate Medical			7,440	
b) do Hospitals &c.			4,366	
c) do Telegraphs			2,576	
d) do Gazette			200	
e) Railway Department Police			1,000	
		167,533		193,456
Total as per reclassified Estimates	£	330,533		395,828

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

Statement explanatory of difference between the totals of Expenditure in the Estimates as originally compiled and sent home and as reclassified in accordance with the Colonial Financial Instructions.

	Estimates 1905-1906		Estimates 1906-1907	
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Total Expenditure as per Estimates originally compiled		403360.		442143
And:-				
Difference between deficit and gross expenditure on Railway ...	151173			
Gross expenditure on Railway ...			177354	
Post Office-purchase of launch, inadvertently omitted from Estimates originally compiled				200
Barrette and Printing Office Revenue, shown as a deduction from Expenditure in Estimates originally compiled, but now included in Revenue Schedule 4				200
Added to Upkeep of hospitals to show gross instead of net cost of upkeep, vide as far as East Africa hospitals are concerned, a corresponding increase in Revenue Schedule 4. (The Entebbe and Uganda native hospitals revenue is shown in the Uganda Estimates)				400
Following contributions shown as deductions from Expenditure in Estimates originally compiled, but treated as "Reimbursements in aid" in reclassified Estimates vide Revenue Schedule 4.				
Carried forward	151173.	403360.	177354.	442143

Brought forward

151173.402360.738.42145

(a) Uganda Protectorate		
(b) " " " " " "	Comp-tala, No. 100	
(c) " " " " " "	Telegraph	
(d) " " " " " "	Cassette	300
(e) Railway Department - Police		1000
reduced Medical contribution by Uganda		
consequent on revision of estimate		
subsequent to compilation of		
original estimate	151173.	699.194435

Deduct:-

Arithmetical error in original estimates under		
Military Expenditure, 1st King's		
African Rifles, Troops		10
reduced grant for epidemics and sleeping		
sickness on revision of Medical		
Estimates		1300
Public Works extraordinary 1905-1906, this		
item not being included in reclassi-		
fied estimates in accordance with		
Colonial Financial Instructions		
where it is stated that previous		
years Public Works Extraordinary		
figures are not required for pur-		
poses of comparison	x	
	53691.	53691.
		1310

Total as per reclassified Estimates 600842 635268

Made up as follows vide page 50 and 52-55 of approved Estimates for 1905-		
Tools and Plant	200	vide page 50
Machinery	200	" " "
Instruments	250	" " "
Explosives	200	" " "
Camp Outfits	168	" " "
Contingencies	33	" " "
Trolley for Registrar	12	" 52
Buildings and Works	36378	" 52-55
Road Construction	18250	" 55
	<u>33591</u>	

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

List of items appearing in the Estimates for 1906-07 for which special remarks in the covering despatch would appear to be desirable.

oOo
oOo

1. Increase of Police Staff.
2. Appointment of European Warders for Mombasa Jail.
3. Reduction of original amount of £2500 proposed for Education to £500.
4. Appointment of an Assistant Director of Transport and two additional Clerks.
5. Military Expenditure.
6. Increase in Post and Telegraph Staff.
7. Purchase of petrol launch for Post Office.
8. Telegraph Construction.
9. Agricultural Department.
10. Forestry Department.
11. Public Works - On the subject of Offices and Quarters generally.
12. The scheme for laying out Nairobi.
13. Commissioner's Office, Secretariat and Bangalows for Secretaries at Mombasa and Nairobi.
14. Housing of Junior Officials at Mombasa.
15. New House for Post Officer.
16. Mortuary and Post Mortem room at Mombasa.
17. Refuse Destructor for Mombasa.
18. Nairobi Hospital £6000.
19. Increase over originally estimated and sanctioned cost of new Government House.
20. Experimental Veterinary Station at Nairobi.

2.

21. Bacteriological Laboratory at Nairobi.
22. Transport Store and Yard at Nairobi.
23. Rebuilding Machakos Station.
24. Extension of sea wall at Kisumu.
25. Public Works Store at Kisumu.
26. New Mumias Station.
27. Nandi Outpost.
28. Police Patrol in Eotik.
29. Public Works Headquarters in Naivasha Province.
30. New Jail at Naivasha.
31. Purchase of Town Hall at Nairobi.
32. Clearing bush on Mombasa island.
33. Purchase of Conservancy Carts etc., Nairobi.
34. Lime Plant for Lusinga island.
35. Two motor lorries.
36. Furnishing Government House £1000.

Secretary

Washington

May 21, 1901

Department of Public Works

Department of Public Works

at Washington

at Washington

at Washington

at Washington

at Washington

at Washington

at Washington

at Washington

ABSTRACT

of approximate estimate of works to be done in the
erection and completion of a NEW EUROPEAN
HOSPITAL AT NAIROBI, E.A.P.

Bill No. 1. EXCAVATOR & CONCRETE.

	Rs:
3,280 yards cube excavations @ -/3	1,625
358 yards cube concrete under walls @ 18/-	6,904
3,840 yards cube filling in" @ 1/8	5,760
1,428 yards sup. P. Cement concrete 6" thick under floors @ 3/-	4,280
1,450 yards sup. Finished floor in Portland cement 1" thick @ 3/-	4,350

Bill No. 2. MASON.

10,880 feet cube, Masonry, hammer dressed, including mouldings &c., @ 125/- per 100 s. ft.	13,150
12,980 Concrete blocks, @ 1/4 each.	16,225

Bill No. 3. CARPENTER & JOINER.

Teak Doors, Windows, Porch, Vestibule Framing, Towers &c.	6,500
Teak Verandah posts, railing, eaves boards, &c.	1,060
1,626 cube. Pitch Pine roof, including trusses @ 250/- per 50 cube ft.	4,130
Ironmongery. (Locks, window fasteners, fanlight openers, awning hinges &c.)	1,400

Bill No. 4. TILER.

20,000 Mangalore Tiles and fixing, @ 100/- per 1,000.	2,000
1,200 Mangalore Ridge and Hip, and fixing @ 150/- per 1,000.	180

Carried forward

73,495

ABSTRACT

of approximate estimate of works to be done in the
erection and completion of a NEW EUROPEAN

HOSPITAL AT NAIROBI, E.A.P.

<u>Bill No. 1.</u>	<u>EXCAVATOR & CONCRETE.</u>	Rs:
	3,250 yards cube excavations @ -/3	1,625
	325 yards cube concrete under walls @ 18/-	5,904
	3,840 yards cube filling in" @ 1/5	8,760
	1,425 yards sup. P. Cement concrete 6" thick under floors @ 3/-	4,280
	1,425 yards sup. Finished floor in Portland cement 1" thick @ 3/-	4,280

<u>Bill No. 2.</u>	<u>MASON.</u>	
	10,550 feet cube. Masonry, hammer dressed, including mouldings &c., @ 125/- per 100 sq. ft.	13,188
	12,950 Concrete blocks, @ 1/4 each.	14,225

<u>Bill No. 3.</u>	<u>CARPENTER & JOINER.</u>	
	Teak Doors, Windows, Porch, Vestibule Framing, Towers &c.	6,500
	Teak Verandah posts, railing, eaves boards, &c.	1,060
	1,525 feet cube. Pitch Pine roof, including trusses @ 250/- per 50 cube ft.	3,813
	Ironmongery. (Locks, window fasteners, fanlight openers, swing hinges &c.)	1,400

<u>Bill No. 4.</u>	<u>TILER.</u>	
	20,000 Mangalore Tiles and fixing, @ 100/- per 1,000.	2000
	1,200 Mangalore Ridge and Hip ^{TIN} and fixing @ 150/- per 1,000.	180

Carried forward

73,492

Brought forward

Rs:
73,492Bill No. 5.SMITH & ENGINEER.

Gettering and fixing.	1,800
Down Pipes and fixing.	318
8 R.V. Heads, @ 15/- each.	120
Kitchen range and boiler fixed.	2,400
8 Ward stoves including chimneys and fixing, @ 210/- each.	1,680
12,400 feet super. Stamped metal ceiling and fixing, @ 20/- per 100 Ft. super.	2,480
1,300 feet super. Zinc flashings and fixing, @ -/8.	650
Zinc ventilating shafts and Ventilators.	1,200
6 Hospital baths on wheels, @ 150/- each.	900
4 Sinks in Ward sculleries and con- nections, @ 70/- each.	280
Laying on water from main.	300

Bill No. 6.GLAZING.

2,900 feet sup. 3/4" sq. sheet glass and fixing, @ 1/-.	2,900
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Bill No. 7.PLASTER.

1,600 yards super. Robinson's cement plastering on internal walls, all corners and angles rounded 3", @ 1/8.	2,400
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Bill No. 8.PAINTS.

1,600 yards super. Painting 3 coats on Robinson's cement plaster walls, @ 1/4.	4,800
1,400 yards super. Painting 3 coats on stamped metal ceilings, @ 1/8.	1,920
oil and polishing All work exposed to view.	1,000
Outbuildings.	200

Rs: 102,000.

SUMMARY.

Bill No. 1	EXCAVATOR & CONCRETE	Rs:
Bill No. 2	MASON.	21,500
Bill No. 3	CARPENTER & JOINER.	29,413
Bill No. 4	WELDER.	10,000
Bill No. 5	SMITH & ENGINEER.	3,180
Bill No. 6	GLAZIER.	12,125
Bill No. 7	PLASTERER.	2,800
Bill No. 8	PAINTER.	5,400
	OUTBUILDINGS.	7,575
		<u>2,208.</u>
		<u>Rs:108,000 = 27000</u>

ABSTRACT

of approximate estimates of works to be done in the
erection and completion of a **NEW EUROPEAN**
HOSPITAL AT SAHIBJI, B.A.P.

Bill No. 1. EXCAVATOR & CONCRETER.

	Rs:
3,250 yards cube excavations @ -/8	1,625
328 yards cube concrete under walls @ 18/-	5,904
3,840 yards cube filling in* @ 1/8	8,760
1,420 yards sup. P. Cement concrete 6" thick under floors @ 3/-	4,260
1,420 yards sup. Finished floor in Portland cement 1" thick @ 3/-	4,260

Bill No. 2. MASON.

10,550 feet cube. Masonry, hammer dressed, including mouldings &c., @ 125/- per 100 c.ft.	13,188
12,920 Concrete blocks @ 1/4 each.	16,325

Bill No. 3. CARPENTER & JOINER.

Teak Doors, Windows, Porch, Vestibule Framing, Towers &c.	5,500
Teak Verandah posts, railing, eaves boards, &c.	1,050
1,626 feet cube. Pitch Pine roof, including trusses @ 250/- per 50 cube ft.	8,130
Ironmongery. (Locks, window fasteners, fanlight openers, swing hinges &c.)	1,400

Bill No. 4. TILER.

30,000 Mangalore Tiles and fixing, @ 100/- per 1,000.	3,000
1,200 Mangalore Ridge and Hip, and Fixing @ 150/- per 1,000.	180

Carried forward 73,492

Brought forward

Rs:
73,492Bill No. 5.SMITH & ENGINEER.

Guttering and fixing	1,800
Down Pipes and fixing	315
8 R.V. Heads, @ 15/- each.	120
Kitchen range and boiler fixed.	2,400
8 Ward stoves including chimneys and fixing, @ 210/- each.	1,680
12,400 feet super. Stamped metal ceiling and fixing, @ 20/- per 100 ft. super.	2,480
1,300 feet super. Zinc flashings and fixing, @ -/6.	650
Zinc ventilating shafts and Ventilators.	1,200
6 Hospital baths on wheels, @ 150/- each.	900
4 Sinks in Ward sculleries and connections, @ 70/- each.	280
Laying on water from main.	300

Bill No. 6.GLAZIER.

2,900 feet sup. 36 ea. sheet glass and fixing, @ 1/-	2,900
--	-------

Bill No. 7.PLASTERER.

3,600 yards super. Robinson's cement plastering on internal walls, all corners and angles rounded 3", @ 1/6.	5,400
--	-------

Bill No. 8.PAINTER.

3,600 yards super. Painting 3 coats on Robinson's cement plaster walls, @ 1/6.	4,950
1,400 yards super. Painting 3 coats on stamped metal ceilings, @ 1/6.	2,925
Oiling and polishing all teak exposed to view.	1,000
Outbuildings.	1000.

Rs: 1,02,000.

SUMMARY.

	Rs:
Bill No.1 EXCAVATOR & CONCRETER	21,809
Bill No.2 MASON.	29,413
Bill No.3 CARPENTER & JOINER.	19,090
Bill No.4 TILER.	3,180
Bill No.5 SMITH & ENGINEER.	12,125
Bill No.6 GLAZIER.	2,900
Bill No.7 PLASTERER.	5,400
Bill No.8 PAINTER.	7,875
OUTBUILDINGS.	3,298.

Rs:105,000 = 47000
