

1928

Kenya

No. 15438

SUBJECT

C0533/382

*Proposed Change of Designation  
of Kenya Police to Royal Kenya*

Previous

Subsequent

1.

Gov. Conf. 127.

30th November 1928.

Trs. copy letter from the Commr. of Police, requesting that H.M. The King may grant the Kenya Police, the use of the prefix "Royal"; that the designation of the force be changed to "Royal Kenya Police" and that the Prince of Wales be approached with a view to accepting the title of "Honorary Commissioner of the force."

The Prince of Wales visited not only Kenya but also Uganda and Tanganyika, and paid a flying visit to Zanzibar. It would seem invidious, therefore, apart from any general considerations, to single out the Kenya Police for special distinctions of this character. There would seem to be no real analogy between the case of Kenya and the cases of Canada (Royal North West Mounted Police), and Ireland (Royal Irish Constabulary - now defunct - and Royal Ulster Constabulary).

(Sgd) W. F. ALLEN.  
5.1.29.

WOS. 190  
1.1.29.

The paper on which the title Royal was sought for the N.W. Mounted Police of Canada is in the ... application was based on ... the force and not in connection with a Royal visit. The credit of such of the services of the ... might be regarded as of a "national" character seems to have passed on to the Kenya Bn. of the K.A.R. into which the Service Companies of the Police were absorbed in 1916. It would appear to be difficult to make out a case for the grant of these distinctions to the Kenya Police which would not apply to the Police Forces of other Colonies in Tropical Africa and elsewhere, but

if

I do not see how anything except a simultaneous grant to all Police Forces in the Empire could be justified.

(Intd) J.F.M.S.

H.K. or the P of W. is Hon. Col. or Col.-in-Chief of a number of Col. Vol. Forces.

J.C.D. to note later.

I agree that the request is not one that should be submitted to the King, but I am not sure that the argument from the Metropolitan Police is a very good one.

(Intd) A.S.C.P.

if it is thought that any good purpose would be served by such a grant now to the Kenya Police and later on to other Police forces which might apply. The matter might be referred to His Majesty when there is a suitable opportunity, after ascertaining the views of the H.O. who are concerned in the Royal Ulster Constabulary and in Police Forces in this country.

(Sgd) E.H. HOWELL.  
12.1.29.

I feel very strongly that this is a most improper request and one that should never have been made. If the Metropolitan Police, which has the duty and privilege of guarding H.M. is content with its title, I don't see why the Kenya Police should not be.

The suggestion that the Prince of Wales should become an Honorary Member of the force seems to me a piece of impudence. I should not be surprised if H.R.H. took the same view.

(Sgd) G.I.H. CLAUSON.  
14.1.29.

(1) As to title Royal:

I agree with Mr. Allen, who discussed the despatch with me before he minuted. It is submitted that the application should not be laid before the King -

(a) as no proper analogy can be drawn between Ireland or the Dominion of Canada on the one hand, and E.Aff. Colonies or Protectorates on the other:

(b) as it would be unfair, even if the objection in (a) did not hold, to single out the Kenya

I do not see anything except a simultaneous grant to all Police Forces in the Empire could be justified.  
(Incd) A. J. P.

E. of the P. of W.  
is Hon. Coll. or  
Col.-in-Chief  
of a number of  
Cdb. Volt. Forces.

C. J. D. to note  
labor. *Noted*

I agree that the request is not one that should be submitted to the King, but I am not sure that the argument from the Metropolitan Police is a very good one.

(Incd) A. J. P.

If it is thought that any good purpose would be served by such a grant now to the Kenya Police and later on to other Police forces which might apply, the matter might be referred to His Majesty when there is a suitable opportunity, after ascertaining the views of the H.O. who are concerned in the Royal Ulster Constabulary and in Police Forces in this country.

(Sgd) E. H. HOWELL.  
12.1.29.

I feel very strongly that this is a most improper request and one that should never have been made. If the Metropolitan Police, which has the duty and privilege of guarding H.M. is content with its title, I don't see why the Kenya Police should not be.

The suggestion that the Prince of Wales should become an Honorary Member of the force seems to me a piece of impudence. I should not be surprised if H.R.W. took the same view.

(Sgd) G. L. M. CLAUSON.  
14.1.29.

(1) As to title Royal:

I agree with Mr. Allen, who discussed the despatch with me before he minuted. It is submitted that the application should not be laid before the King -

(a) as no proper analogy can be drawn between Ireland or the Dominion of Canada on the one hand, and E. Afr. Colonies or Protectorates on the other:

(b) as it would be unfair, even if the objection in (a) did not hold, to single out the

Kenya

Kenya Police for this honour, when the Uganda Police and certainly, I think the T.T. Police also, although in that case there is less historical claim, would be equally deserving of the honorific appellation:

(c) as there is no justification for granting the title "Royal" to E. Afr. Police forces rather than to the Police forces of other Colonies and Protectorates: e.g. W. Afr., Ceylon, W.I., which the Prince of Wales has previously visited.

(2) As to the Prince of Wales being asked to become "Hon. Commissioner" of the Kenya Police: It must be remembered that the relations between the Prince of Wales and Sir Edward Grigg are of a specially intimate nature: there is, of course, no question of this request being regarded as "impudent". No doubt the enthusiasm of the moment created by the Prince's visit has led to the preferring of a request from Kenya which we can examine more calmly and in a better perspective here, and for the reasons at (b) and (c) in the preceding paragraph of this minute, the Dept. would deprecate putting forward the request to H.R.W.

Sir E. Grigg desires to discuss these recommendations during his visit to England: this paper should therefore reach the S. of S. as soon as possible, as Sir E. Grigg may wish to raise the matter at an early date, and the S. of S. should have had an opportunity of considering it beforehand.

*See Parkes*  
17.1.29

I think it would be advisable to distinguish the Kenya Police in either of the ways proposed, a indication to avoid the distinction broadcast.

12V Verina

17.1.29

I feel bound to agree, though the comparison with Uganda is weakened by the consideration that "Royal" might be a hold-over from a Protectorate [The K.A.P. & the R.W.A.F. are still being dealt "Codies"]

I think Capt. Irvine must find other ways of improving the morale of his force.

Col. 18.1.29.

Doc of Blato

I think that you had better advise in case Sir E. Frigg mentions to you. I agree that there is no reason whatsoever for singling out the Kenya Police for this honour. Further I do not think

that H. R. H. should be approached with a view to his accepting the title of "Honorary Commissioner".

I have underlined the passages forwarding the proposals!

If you agree, I will explain to Sir E. Frigg why you can't approve.

J.H.C.  
18.1.29

J.H.C.

I have told Sir E. Frigg of the decision.

Reply that proposal can't be

approved.

J.H.C.  
at once

23.1.29.

(A) CCO info marginal note at X

(B) Precedents

Notes

X precedents

To Gen. Conf. 1 Amn

2 FEB 1929

Jan 20 1929  
J.H.C.  
15/1/29

I think it would be inadvisable to  
disregard the Kenya Police in order  
of the Kenya Police, a indication  
to spend the distinctive broadcast

— 12V Verina

17.1.29

I feel bound to agree, that the  
confusion with Uganda is  
lessened by the consideration that  
"Royal" might be a code word of some  
in a Protectorate [The K.M.P. or  
the R.W.A.F. are both being used  
"codes"]

I think Capt. Shire must  
find other ways of improving the  
morale of his force.

W.C.S. 18.1.29.

Dee of Blato

I think that you had better  
or in case Sir E. Jeff mentions  
to you. I agree that there is no  
reason whatever for singling  
out the Kenya Police for this  
honour. Further I do not think

that H. R. H. should be approached  
with a view to his accepting the  
title of "Honorary Commissioner"

I don't understand the fuss over  
forwarding the proposals!

If you agree, I will explain to  
Sir E. Jeff why you can't approve.

J.H.C.

18.1.29

J.H.C.

I have told Sir E. Jeff of the decision.

Reply that proposal can't be

approved.

J.H.C.  
at once

23.1.29.

CCD info margin  
note at 7

B. transcripts

Notes  
x precedents

2 To Gen. Conf. 1 Amn

8 FEB 1929

10  
20  
20  
15/1/29

Mr. Eastwood 29/1

Mr. Allen. 07/2

Mr. Robinson 1/2

Mr. Rolloway

Sir E. Harding

J. Shuckburgh

Sir G. Crindle

Sir C. Darts

Sir S. Wilson

Mr. Cransby-Gore

Lord Lovat

Mr. Army

BORNING STREET,

8 February, 1929.



I have the honor

to acknowledge the receipt of Sir [illegible]

CRIGG's Confidential despatch No. 127

of the 30th November 1928 in which he

recommended a submission by the

Commissioner of Police that His

Majesty's King might

accord

the title

of His Royal Highness

and it might be asked

Force by accepting the title of

"honorary

DRAFT for [illegible]

KENYA

CONFIDENTIAL

G.O.C.

"Honorary Commissioner".

2. These suggestions have been  
discussed with Sir E. Grigg; *and I have explained to him that*  
*but waste*

I appreciate the motives which prompted  
the Commissioner of Police in making them.

I regret that I do not feel justified  
in making any submission to His Majesty

in the matter nor in approaching His

Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

I am, etc.

(Signature)

D.V.





GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
NAIROBI,  
KENYA.

KENYA

No. 127

CONFIDENTIAL.

30<sup>th</sup> November, 1928.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Police of this Colony praying that His Majesty the King may graciously grant to the Kenya Police the use of the prefix "Royal" and that the designation of the Force may be changed to that of the "Royal Kenya Police". The Commissioner also prays that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales may be approached with a view to the acceptance by His Royal Highness of the title of "Honorary Commissioner" of the Force.

2. I have no hesitation in recommending the request of the Commissioner of Police and shall be glad of an opportunity of discussing the matter with you during my visit to England.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

*Edward Gigg*  
GOVERNOR.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE,

LIEUTENANT COLONEL L.C.M.S. AMERY, P.C., M.P.,

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,

DOWNING STREET,

LONDON, S.W. 1

*Rev. a Conf. 1928*

COPY

26th November, 1928.

The Hon'ble  
The Ag. Colonial Secretary,  
Nairobi.

POLICE.

I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to see your way to recommend for the consideration of His Majesty the Governor two important proposals in connection with the Kenya Police. These proposals are:—  
1. That the Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, should visit the Colony during which I have reason to believe that His Royal Highness appreciated the work, and the morale of the Force.  
2. I would ask in the first place if His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales would graciously honour the Kenya Police by accepting the title and honorary position of Honorary Commissioner to the Kenya Police. If His Royal Highness would so graciously honour the Force, it would undoubtedly raise the tone and standard of the Force to a degree which it would not be possible to attain otherwise.

It is my hope that His Royal Highness will graciously honour the Force.

It is the duty of every member of a body always endeavour to maintain the highest standard of efficiency which this exceedingly high honour, if conceded, would demand.

Secondly, I would ask that the title of the Force may be changed from its present designation to that of the "Royal Kenya Police". There are precedents for this in Canada and in Ireland and I would ask that

/this

this Police Force of East Africa might be so honoured by the royal prefix.

The Kenya Police, formerly known as the East Africa Police, originated in a body of armed Police formed for the protection of those engaged in constructing the Uganda Railway from 1896 onwards.

Prior to the Great War the Police participated with credit in several punitive expeditions including those against the Nandi in 1905-06.

A specially trained and equipped force, officered by Europeans and drawn from all parts of the Force, entitled the "E.A. Police Military Service Companies" was raised shortly after the outbreak of war in 1914. The Service Companies participated during the years 1914 to 1917 in the following operations:-

"A EXPEDITION 1915"

For services in African General Service Medal (clasp 1915) was awarded

"FRONTIER AGAINST SOMALIS 1915-17"

"WAR IN UGANDA 1917"

For services in African General Service Medal (clasp 1917) was awarded for evacuation following the massacre of the garrison at Waqir station in Uganda by Somalis in January 1916.

The Companies towards the end of 1916 were absorbed as part of the cadre of the 5th Battalion, King's African Rifles then in process of formation, and received the African General Service Medal (clasp 1917/8) for operations against the Aulihan Somalis.

The entire Force was mobilised by Proclamation on August 5th, 1914, and in addition to the operations conducted in the field by the Police Service Companies, detachments of the Force were in contact with  
/the

3.

the common enemy at Kisii and at other points, sustaining casualties.

Police patrols and bridge guards were also provided on certain sectors of the Railway to prevent interference with Railway communication by enemy demolition parties.

Amongst the decorations awarded members of the Force during the Great War were:-

Distinguished Service Orders	3
Military Cross	1
Distinguished Conduct Medals	3

Subsequent to the war a detachment of Police participated in Military operations conducted by the King's African Rifles in 1925 against the Mohamed Zubeir section of Somalis in Jubaland. Their service there rendered being the subject of commendation.

In 1920, the Force, in accordance with the change in the title of the Colony, became the Kenya Police.

The re-organization was undertaken in 1921 as now composed it has an authorised strength of 27 officers, 48 assistants and 1941 constables.

Police Stations established throughout the Colony of 221,000 square miles.

We may lay claim to be, in our establishment and by our history, without any equivocation, the leading Police Force in East Africa.

I trust I shall not be accused of undue temerity in asking for these signal honours to be granted to the Kenya Police, but I do so because I believe that if they were conceded, they would have the greatest possible beneficial effect on the standard and morale of the Force.

(Sd) R.G.B. Spicer.  
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

1928

*Kinga*

No. 15440

SUBJECT

*CO 533/382*

*Native Affairs Department*

*Annual Report, 1927*

Previous

*10543/27*

Subsequent

*10833/27*

Transmit twelve copies of the Native Affairs Dept. Annual Report for 1927.

Spare copies to library.

A despatch containing the observations of the Acting Governor will presumably follow.

Last year the Governor sent home copies of the Provincial Reports which were extremely interesting, but he has not sent them this year. I should, I think, be as well to ask for them.

There is nothing very sensational about this Report. The year was <sup>in most of the Reserves</sup> ~~not~~ the most part one of drought, but nevertheless <sup>in the end</sup> one of quiet and steady progress.

The Local Native Councils are becoming one of the most important factors of native administration, and are spending increasingly large sums on education, afforestation and medical services.

The extension of trade in the Kikuyu Province has been remarkable. Expansion has taken place in the Northern Frontier of the Province, and, largely owing to the drought, there has been a big increase in the export of hides and skins trade.

There are considerable complaints of shortage of staff in the remainder parts of the Colony.

The problem of the disposal of surplus cattle remains as acute as ever. The Government has Force, that the Kenya Police have been asked by Mr. Holm to investigate the possibility of making a meat industry pay. If such an industry were established it would go a considerable way towards solving the difficulty.

The Sections about the Maasi (pages 12 to 17) are interesting. Note Section 58 as to the Kenya-T.T. boundary. The Initiation ceremonies

*This is an  
Autocratic  
Dictatorship  
It has come  
with the  
1927*

*Ch. III*

*nothing more has been  
said of this  
1927*



were held this year for the first time in the Rift Valley instead of at Kinangop. The drought caused a large increase in the consumption of maize in the Reserve.

Chapter VIII (pages 42 to 47) Medical  
Surveys show that there is a lamentable shortage of staff in the Reserves, and a great need for an increase in the number of trained dressers. Only one medical officer was stationed in the Masai Province, and that only for 9 months of the year.

Chapter IX (pages 48 to 51) Police  
Policies have been withdrawn from the Reserves, and the powers and protection of constables has yet to be replaced. This naturally creates a difficult situation.

Chapter X (pages 52 to 55) Labour  
The establishment in the Reserves of a Labour system is discussed in paragraphs 52 to 55, section 1, and a table is given of the "Mature" labour force.

Chapter XI (pages 56 to 59) Labour Report

The supply of labour is discussed in paragraphs 56 to 59. It appears to have been (Sgs. 16 and 17) a small one. The housing and sanitation of labour leaves in some cases much to be desired (see e.g., page 73, and especially page 84). The conditions are not regulated by any Ordinance or rules, and there is stated to be reason to believe that many would gladly welcome regulations in these matters, if competent authority.

The system of paying wages in advance, which is adopted by some employers and recruiters, is said to lead to much desertion (Sgs. 81 and 87, section 6.) There are, unfortunately, cases reported in which owing to the bankruptcy of contractors, native labourers did not receive their wages. It is urged that careful investigation should be made into the financial stability of anyone proposed to give a contract.

Note the "general strike" in the Camp mentioned in page 81, section 3.

The Government Rest Camps have been of great value to the Police service (see page 83).

The estimated number of adult males in the Reserves is 38,000. The proportion in employment is 32%. This is the maximum proportion which, in the opinion of the recent Commission of Labour in the Belgian Congo, can safely be employed in labour without detriment to the organization of the tribes. It was, therefore, a great loss to the amount of labour employed in the Reserves. The margin of safety is, however, in the Labour Report, and is there mentioned in the Reserves.

We should perhaps wait a month for the Acting Governor's observations, then if they are not received, we might acknowledge the Report, and ask for a copy of the Provincial Reports if they are available, saying that the S. of S. would always be glad to have these Reports in future; and we might also draw attention to the remarks in the Labour

Report as to the need for regulations with regard to housing and sanitation required for Native Labour.

In the meanwhile a copy should be sent to the Library at the House of Commons, and to the Ministry of Labour.

Off to the Librarian then send  
to the Librarian to send to H. G. C.  
11/12/29 to Mr. G. C.

Exhausted  
11/29

The report of the Commission on Agricultural  
Labour for Africans has been received  
but see 13777/29. Let us see  
the printing comments on it,  
which the report has been from  
since 10 months.

The amendment to  
the 1st Labor Office  
is 20040/29.

W. H. Allen  
4/1/29

Ed. Lloyd  
7/1/29

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

of Labour  
(in copy report)

10 JAN 1929

Para 20 is amusing

Para 27-28. Sanitation of Stock. Spent  
the 14.20 of the Office (15/12/28)  
as they will be sent to the

Para 18. Hides & Messes Cattle. The  
a Curator in the House about this is  
(10/10/27) this form might be  
notes on that paper

Noted on  
10/10/27  
10/10/27  
B.2

The section's dealing with  
Education, Medical, Agriculture  
(including Tel services) do not seem  
satisfactory to the Visiter, Mr. Stanton  
the Curator; but this might await  
the local comments which are not  
considerably worse.

Talon

? in the first instance  
Enquire E. H. when these  
comments may be expected  
W. H. Allen

16/1/29

Have returned the report  
to copy of read separately  
of Tel. W. H. Allen

Allen

10.1.29  
Chorus

Very all the  
the to the  
the found  
sent

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

of Labour

7 Jan. 1929



Government's comments not yet  
received. ? reminder again please  
Allford

Just wait till 25 Feb 7

5.7.29

9.5

8.2  
1.11

Mr. Eastwood

no reply yet from Gov  
? reminder per

ATN 14  
2EH 3

? remind

Quarant  
16.7.4

Officer's

at Millen

10/3

advance

24/4

~~UNDER STATUTE~~

so far all done - 16 Mar. 29

Still no reply.

Allford

ed  
let must wait - a month

act

3.11.29

advance

Governor's comments not received  
re: ...

All papers  
5.2.29  
S.P.  
S.C.  
S.M.

West Hill 20.2.27

Mr. Eastwood  
no reply yet from Gov  
? remain per  
S.P.N  
S.P.A  
S.

Remind  
S. ...  
16.7.29

At ...  
at ...  
at ...  
at ...

UNDER STATUTE  
10 for ... 16 Mar 29

Still no reply  
All papers

at ...  
at ...  
at ...  
at ...

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE Telegram 3 April 1929

Comments follow by next mail

Put ...  
S.P.N  
S.P.A  
S.

6. O.A.G. 208. 9 APRIL 1929.  
Submits observations on the Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1927.

This despatch is long and interesting. I have ~~nothing~~ little to add to my minute of the 1st of January on No. 1.

As regards the labour supply, it may be interesting to compare with the figures and percentages given on pages 18 and 19 of the despatch, the figures given in the press cutting flagged on 15571/29, which show that in October of last year 61.89% of the natives of the Kyambu-Nairobi district came out to work. This figure is no doubt above the average and due to the proximity of Nairobi. Other figures are 49.63% (Nandi District) and 42.52 (Lumbwa-Karicha) and 37.46 (Central Kavirondo).

The ...  
of the ...  
and ...

The reference at the bottom of page 12 to other correspondence regarding Workmens Compensation is to a recent Circular despatch. This is nothing more than a statement that legislation is not advocated at present. (But see letter of page 11)

The OAG says that it is a matter for consideration whether the estates employing over a certain number of employees should not be bound by regulation to provide certain definite requirements in the matters of housing, food, sanitation and medical attention. This would certainly seem to be the

page 9

General's comment not at  
recessed remains upon files

Alford

27 29

1st. List the 25th

G.P.

S.P.

27

Mr. Eastwood

no reply yet from Gen

3 remain per

ATN 4  
XEA 3

2 remain

G. Eastwood

6-2-29

Off. Sec. to the

at N. M. M.

24/3

at once

27 2/2

UNDER STATUTE

for all coms - 16 Mar. 29

Still no reply.

Alford

27 29

we must wait - a while

at once

27 29

at once

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE 3 April 1929

Comments follow by next mail

Page 16 to 17

Gen.

27 29

at once

W

6. O.A.G. 208. 9 APRIL 1929.  
Submits observations on the Native Affairs Department  
Annual Report for 1927.

This despatch is long and interesting. I  
have ~~nothing~~ little to add to my minute of the 1st  
of January on No. 1.

*In regard to the labour supply*

It may be interesting to compare with the  
figures and percentages given on pages 18 and 19  
of the despatch, the figures given in the press  
cutting flagged on 15/1/29, which show that in  
October of last year 61.89% of the natives of the  
Kyambu-Nairobi district came out to work. This  
figure is no doubt above the average and due to the  
proximity of Nairobi, <sup>the</sup> other figures are 49.63%  
(Nandi District) and 42.52 (Lumbwa-Karicho) and  
37.46 (Central Kavirondo).

*The Government  
of the Working  
and Population.*

The reference at the bottom of page 18 to  
other correspondence regarding Workmens Compensation  
is to a recent Circular despatch. This is not  
more than a statement that legislation is not  
advocated at present. (But see <sup>at</sup> para 11)

The OAG says that it is a matter for considera-  
tion whether the estates employing over a certain  
number of employes should not be bound by regulation  
to provide certain definite requirements" in the  
matters of housing, food, sanitation and medical  
attention. This would certainly seem to be the

page 7

found the report defining  
then I first read the copy  
and then, & a re-reading  
has not made it more  
clearly. There is something  
of Oriental fatalism about  
pages 34 & 36-41.

Section 20.

Other duplicate  
copy

W.C.B. 29.6.29  
since

To Gen A33. 6 Aud. Com - 31 JUN 1929

5-95  
13.6.29

Returned  
to the  
Secretary General's comments (196)

W.C.B.  
13.6.29

Seen  
1976

has been adequate; the

found the robot defining  
then I first read the city  
and tone, & a re-reading  
does not make it more  
satisfying. There is something  
of Oriental fatalism about  
pages: 34 & 36-41.

(Section 20)

When I first read the city  
and tone, & a re-reading  
does not make it more  
satisfying.

W.C.B.  
18.6.29  
since

To Gen H33. 6 Ausd. Cons - 21 JUN 1929

S. 45.  
18.6.29

ring no-feron  
returned  
The... the...  
activity Government... (406)

W.C.B.  
18.6.29

Seen  
1916

Y.15440/28 Kenya

Mr. Hamblin Smith 30/5

Mr. Allen. *all*

Mr. *Indians all*

Mr. Bottomley

Sir E. Harding

Sir J. Stuckburgh

Sir G. Grenville

Sir C. Davis

Sir S. Wilson

Mr. Ormsby-Gore

Lord Lovat

Mr. Amery

*3*  
C. 16  
16

*Approved 15833/29 (No. 1)*

DRAFT.

DOWNING STREET,

// June, 1929.

KENYA.

No. 433

O.A.G.

(No. 6 herein)

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 208 of the 9th April, regarding the Annual Report of the Native Affairs Department for 1927.

2. I have read the Report and your comments upon it with much interest.

3. When forwarding the Report for 1926, the Governor also furnished copies of the Report, <sup>from</sup> ~~by~~ the various Provincial Officers. ~~It is~~ I should be glad to receive copies of the

the

1.15440/28 Kenya

Mr. Hamelin Smith 30/5

Mr. Allen. *AL*

Mr. *Wheeler*

Mr. Bottomley

Sir E. Harding

Sir J. Shuckburgh

Sir G. Grindell

Sir C. Davis

Sir S. Wilson

Mr. Ormsby-Gore

Lord Lovat

Mr. Amery

*C.D.*  
*158-33/29*  
*16*

*Annual 158-33/29 (No. 1)*

DRAFT.

DOWNING STREET,

// Juns, 1929.

KENYA.

*Nov 4 33*

O.A.G.

Sir,

(No. 6 herein)

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 208 of the 9th April, regarding the Annual Report of the Native Affairs Department for 1927.

2. I have read the Report and your comments upon it with much interest.

3. When forwarding the Report for 1926, the Governor also furnished copies of the Report <sup>from</sup> ~~to~~ the various Provincial Officers. ~~If available~~ I should be glad to receive copies of the

*In 1937, if they are available,*  
the Provincial Reports, and also similar *if not be convenient if*  
Reports in future years, *that practice should be continued.*

*also*  
4. I shall <sup>statement</sup> be glad to receive a further report, as to sureties for labour contracts, when the investigation referred to in paragraph 6(a) of your despatch is completed; *to learn*

5. ~~I have also to enquire whether~~  
*your Govt.*  
you propose now to take any action in regard to (i) advances of wages - paragraph 6(b) <sup>and</sup> ~~of your despatch~~ or (ii) compensation for death or injury in the course of employment - paragraph 6 ~~(d)~~ <sup>(c)</sup> ~~of your despatch.~~

~~5.~~ <sup>in para 6(b)</sup> I note the remarks on page 17 of your despatch as to the regulating <sup>work of</sup> the conditions of housing, feeding, sanitation and medical attention, and I request that I may be informed in due course what action it is proposed to take in the matter.

I have etc.



KENYA.

No. 208



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
NAIROBI,  
KENYA.

RECEIVED  
6 MAY 1929  
GOVERNMENT OFFICE

9 APRIL, 1929.

Sir,

With reference to your telegrams of the 17th January and to the comments upon the Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1927, I have the honour to state that it was assumed you would disagree with the conclusions of this Report. The fact that you have not done so is a matter which has caused us some surprise and we are glad to observe that you are in agreement with the conclusions of the Report.

10/4/29

*Kenya for 1928  
see the annual comments*

302



tribe. This gap is

... account alone the Councils may soon become the organs of opposition to Government.

In/

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

In 1911 Sir Percy Girouard wrote (Cmd. 5467 pp 39 and 47) in speaking of the detribalization of the native in the then East Africa Protectorate :-

"There are not lacking those who favour direct British rule; but if we allow the tribal authority to be ignored or broken, it will mean that we, who numerically form a small minority, shall be obliged to deal with a rabble..... There could only be one end to such a policy and that would be eventual conflict with the rabble."

It is generally admitted that the system of direct rule is the most efficient and for that as one of the most efficient means of detribalization. The primitive tribes in the early stages of their development, with the defects of that system of government, are now, under the guidance of such authorities, the evolution of the past of political and social progress of the native people demand a voice in the government of their own affairs will be determined the growth of the state, if they have not destroyed its fabric.

The position is admittedly more difficult in Kenya in account of the presence of the European settler and the Asiatic immigrant, but a definite stage on the road to the establishment of Native Reserves, and the formation of Local Native Councils.

Critics of the native policy of this Colony are often forgetful of the fact that the natives in this Colony have not reached the chieftain stage and that they show little more than the stage of development in which the unit of local self-government

is the isolated small village. With the coming of British rule it was obviously unwise either to allow the village unit to fare as best it could or to impose the further, and perhaps final, stage of the constitutional Paramount Chief. It was considered best to adopt a middle course in the establishment of Local Native Councils which, with the constant care and attention of British officers, can gradually be given more power until a further stage of development is reached. While the progress described in the Report will be readily appreciated, it is as yet early to state whether the institution will in fact meet the needs of the peoples. The system of elected Local Native Councils has given an opportunity for the age-long native system of ineffectual debate to be combined with actual local self-Government; the system also allows full play for expressing the counsels of the elders and the views of the would-be intelligentsia. But, there are obvious dangers to be guarded against; examples are, hasty progress following upon the natural desire of the Administrative Officer of the day, who is the President of the Local Native Council, to record an ever increasing improvement in the conditions of his district, and the control of the Council by the young, vocal and semi-educated native. Another problem is the question of finance; how to combine the praiseworthy contributions of the Local Native Council with the public expenditure of Government; how to guard against the spread of any idea that direct tax paid to Government is

merely/

merely a form of tribute and that the local ad hoc rate is the only taxation beneficial to the native.

Report -  
APPENDIX B.

The credit balance at the 31st December, 1927, of the Local Native Council funds was £55,359 and the amount collected during the year was £36,000. This sum is distinct from the Native Trust Fund, as shown on page 62. The total of the Native Councils' total tax for 1927 was £295,112.

Report -  
APPENDIX D.

I consider that the Local Native Council system will develop into an organization of the first importance to native life and thought in Kenya. I see no reason why it should not be extended, in a slightly different form, to the Mohammedan peoples of the Northern Frontier and Coast Provinces and to the native locations and communities of Nairobi and Mombasa.

It is certain that the transition period of to-day is the stage which calls for the highest qualities in the native administrator, his deserving and generous guidance, his recognition of the fact that the mind of primitive man is that of the European and that the native is expected to conform to the same formulae.

The Provinces.

Report.  
PAGES 4, 5, 25,  
29, 31, 47.

3. (2) Recent progress has been made in the Mviro Districts of the Nyanza Province and the resolutions passed by the Local Native Councils of these districts show a concern for social welfare and for education.

Pages 7-9, 31,  
41, 52.

should do much to eradicate this curse.

(c) In the Ukamba Province the chief problem is the accumulation of native stock beyond the capacity of the Machakos Native Reserve. The Akamba are a Bantu people and have at no known time been a race of pastoralists. The pastoral tendency is one of comparatively recent years and I am informed by Administrative Officers, who have served in the district at varying periods in the last twenty years, that its denudation by cattle, sheep and goats is ~~now~~ in their experience. Rules have been made under the Crop Production and Live-stock Ordinance, vide your despatch No. 245 of 29 April, 1928, but I understand the Provincial authorities have not yet seen their way to enforce them. A similar problem may be expected in the Kitui District, it has in fact already begun, and the situation is not the one which can be left to the operation of the laws of nature. It will be recalled that the disposal of the stock is not a simple matter.

Trade was brisk, but the neglect of the opportunities of opening a trade in busbar, as in the case of the like territory - is to be regretted.

Considerable attention has been given to re-forestation which is essential to the well-being of the area.

There is a need for further agricultural activity in the two Akamba districts.

Veterinary measures are beginning to be appreciated.

Pages 9-11,  
33, 50.

(d) The Coast Province is often described as the former granary of Arabia Felix. Yamen has always/

always been the Switzerland of Arabia and is a fertile, terraced country, with abundant fields of lentils, barley and wheat and a comparatively bounteous water supply. A close examination of the past prosperity of the Coastal area of this Colony would probably show that the immigrant Arab was an ivory and slave trader who, by slave labour, cultivated enough food for his needs; and that the material prosperity of the present Province beyond the trade towns was never great. The abolition of slavery was undoubtedly an economic blow to the Zanzibar sultanate and is often said to have been the cause of the decline of the Coast.

Probably the causes of the economic decay of the Coast have deeper roots and are due to the fact, which has been noted elsewhere, that the Arab cannot withstand tropical conditions; that the race became so mixed as to be almost one with the African it employed, and that the African himself in the Coast areas is a prey to that inertia, due possibly to malarial infection, which has been thought to be a prelude to racial suicide.

To-day the signs are more encouraging, the craftsmen of Lamu are reviving the boat building trade, the Medical Department have conducted a campaign against intestinal parasites amongst the people of the Digo and Kilifi Districts which is probably without parallel in the medical history of East Africa, and I have hopes that insistence upon the elementary principles of progress will dispel the pessimism following an economically unascertained claim to former greatness.

Pages 11, 12,  
29, 32, 31, 53.

(c) The Kerio Province contains the Kamasia, Njemps, Elgeyo, Marakwet, Suk and Turkana peoples. It consists of the walls of the Rift Valleys and the arid plains of Turkana and Suk. Famine conditions are almost perennial save with the pastoral Suk and the Turkana, whose diet is of meat, milk, and blood. The chief concern is the conservation of water. Irrigation channels, through the rock in many places, exist in Elgeyo and Suk and inquiries will be made as to the possibilities of dam construction and water boring in the Province in the near future.

The export trade consists almost entirely of hides and skins. There are obvious opportunities to foster a trade in tobacco, ghee and beeswax and I am informed that the Suk and Turkana are both tribes of a commercial trend.

Of the first importance is the record of progressive administration of the Turkana tribe; the progress continues and this difficult country can now be traversed with comparative ease by means of roads and tracks which have been constructed by the Administration and the Public Works Department. Great credit is due to the individual officers and to the officers of the King's African Rifles who have collaborated, under the most trying conditions, to bring about the existing state of affairs in an area which was recently was the most turbulent in the country.

Pages 16-17,  
27, 31, 53.

(d) As for the Nyal Province the year is summed up as one "of steady progress along lines of established policy". The traditional militarism of the tribe has undergone

undergone a process of elimination since British rule began; education, with emphasis on animal husbandry, has been fostered of recent years in its place at Karok and Kajado Schools with considerable success; roads have been constructed; water boring operations have taken place; and a tribal, as opposed to a sectional, spirit grows.

Trade is steadily increasing; the state of the shoe industry reflects credit upon the Headmasters of the Karok and Kajado Schools; more Veterinary attention is now being given by the Ngong Veterinary Station; there is more consular attention.

Compared with the more fertile tribes the degree of pastoralism is less but stock raising has been maintained and although the Masai have received more administrative attention than the more populous tribes it is necessary for them to be looked after if they are to be saved from extinction.

It has been remarked, an under-estimation of the conditions in the Province in 1924, that the Province was comparatively unscathed in 1924 notwithstanding the year's visit by British and Abyssinian forces. A further inquiry into the raid by Abyssinian subjects in recent years and you are aware from other correspondence of the success which attended Mr. Glendon's and Major Miles' efforts in this connection.

No Local Native Councils or Tribunals have been established in this Province.

Communications in this Province have improved greatly in recent years and the demand for imported goods/



goods has considerably increased, the natives are keen traders and, granted more veterinary assistance, I see no reason why the import and export trade of the Province should not attain considerable dimensions. Unfortunately pleuro-pneumonia and rinderpest were prevalent during the year.

Natives in Non-Native Areas.

Pages 59-62.

4. The African population of Nairobi approximates 25,000, and of Mombasa, 30,000. In Nairobi the native population is centred on the Pumwani and Pangani Locations; the former is a growing African town and a Native Advisory Council exists without, however, statutory recognition.

Page 60.

In Mombasa the African up country population, as indeed that of the Coast proper, presents "an almost featureless mass of humanity living together more by necessity than inclination". A disregard for tribal authority is noticeable and it would seem desirable to develop a system of Native Councils and Headmen which could perhaps form part of the Local Government institutions of the town. The beginnings of such a system are in existence.

In the settled areas of the Colony a similar problem of administration is found, vide page 61 of the Report, and here again there appears to be no reason why steps should not be taken to regularise a modified form of Native Councils and Tribunals by which the countless civil disputes could be settled.

Education, Medical, Agriculture, Veterinary and Forests.

Pages 36-39.

5. (a) Education.

Chief Native Commissioner reports that

the/

goods has considerably increased; the natives are keen traders and, granted more Veterinary assistance, I see no reason why the import and export trade of the Province should not attain considerable dimensions. Unfortunately pleuro-pneumonia and rinderpest were prevalent during the year.

Natives in Non-Native Areas.

Pages 59-62.

4. The African population of Nairobi approximates 25,000, and of Mombasa, 30,000. In Nairobi the native population is centred on the Pumwani and Pangani Locations; the former is a growing African town and a Native Advisory Council exists without, however, statutory recognition.

Page 60.

In Mombasa the African up country population, as indeed that of the Coast proper, presents "an almost featureless mass of humanity living together more by necessity than inclination". A disregard for tribal authority is noticeable and it would seem desirable to develop a system of Native Councils and headmen which could perhaps form part of the Local Government institutions of the town. The beginnings of such a system are in existence.

In the settled areas of the Colony a similar problem of administration is found, vide page 61 of the Report, and here again there appears to be no reason why steps should not be taken to regularise a modified form of Native Councils and tribunals by which the countless civil disputes could be settled.

Education, Medical, Agriculture, Veterinary and Forests.

Pages 36-39.

5. (a) Education.

The Chief Native Commissioner reports that  
the/

the resources of Government should, for the present, be devoted in the main to the foundations of the educational structure.... One of the great dangers arising out of the contact between modern civilization and the native of Africa is that the latter, with his natural imitative facilities, acquires superficial intellectual attainments, without having had time to build up, by a long process of training, the habits of mind and character without which intellectual ingenuity is a dangerous possession"

Pages 42-47.

(2) Medical

A description of the medical facilities afforded and a summary of general health conditions of the Native Reserves is given in the VIII of the Annual Report to the Government for the year 1927, in which it is stated that the prevailing diseases during the year were:

1. Typhoid
2. Diseases of the Digestive System.
3. Malaria.
4. Diseases of the Respiratory System.
5. Diseases of the Connective Tissue.
6. Syphilis.

The incidence of pneumonia in Native Reserves is not ascertainable, but the disease is responsible for an enormous amount of the morbidity and mortality amongst natives in urban areas.

Tuberculosis is increasing and investigations in Native Reserves suggest that the incidence of the disease is considerable and that it is becoming a formidable menace to health. Native conditions of life are conducive to the spread of this disease and pulmonary tuberculosis is the most common form. It is to be

Vide  
Medical  
Report  
1927 - p. 15.

hoped that steps can be taken to ascertain the range and extent of tubercular infection generally; it is probably a novel disease to the African in Kenya and that he has little immunity. It is possible that the use of European clothing, worn regardless of suitability at all times in all seasons, by natives lowers their resistance to disease generally and to chest infections in particular.

Vide Medical Report 1927 - p.17.

From a medical and sanitary point of view the outstanding work of the year <sup>that</sup> was done in the Digo District Ankylostomiasis campaign, which met with a remarkable response from the natives.

Pages 47-51.

(c) Agriculture.

Mention has been made of the progress of agriculture in paragraph 3 above in dealing with the general situation in the Provinces.

In the three Kavirondo Districts the rainfall was inadequate and the growth of buckwheat, mihogo and potatoes was encouraged as an insurance against famine. Having regard to the unfavourable conditions the export of produce from the Nyanza Province was satisfactory.

In the Kikuyu Province the agricultural development was extraordinary and native produce became a factor in railway revenue on the Nyeri Branch Railway.

More attention to agricultural work is necessary in the Ukamba Province, if only as an alternative to the growing pastoral trend of the Ukamba for which occupation their reserve is not suitable.

In the Coast Province progress was made, but the climatic conditions again were unsatisfactory, good results from the cultivation of ground nuts are reported.

In the Kerio Province the rainfall was even less than is usual and the supply of essential foodstuffs in the parts of that Province suitable for agriculture is a problem which must be faced. Its solution appears to be in the conservation and distribution of water.

The Northern Frontier District is not suitable for agriculture, and in the Lorian Swamp there are no results could be obtained. The results could be described as satisfactory in the Province.

Pages 11-22

(d) Veterinary.

The ravages of disease and the drought have caused unprecedented loss of stock and the only redeeming feature, if it can be so described, is the large export of better stock to the East African States and South Africa.

In 1924 the Government (Pages 11-22) considered that the inadequate attention given by the Government to native veterinary services, and the lack of a cattle culture report. Since the Government has no doubt the possibility of further development in the areas will be kept in view, having regard to the preponderance of native stock throughout the country and to the bearing which a cattle culture has upon native life and physical well-being.



native obtains an advance of wages, (vide Pages 80 and 87).

This is a direct incentive to desertion and has a harmful effect upon both parties to the transaction.

(c) The fact that conditions of housing, feeding, sanitation and medical attention are not regulated, (vide Pages 78, 80, 84 and 85).

The Report, Pages 82 to 83, shows that the... on... leave... be required... it is reported that the... al backing... matters... it is a matter for consideration of other states employing... should not be bound by regulation to provide certain defined requirements. This concept would later be desirable to deal with the conditions of... (It will be... apply to Government Departments... and Uganda Railway... Some opposition... on the whole, to quote the Report, page 84, "employers appear to be fully aware of the necessity of improving housing and sanitary conditions and there is reason to believe that many would gladly welcome regulation in these matters by competent authority".

(d) The question of compensation for death and injury in the course of employment, (vide Pages 74, 75, 80, 87).

As you have been informed in other correspondence

correspondence the enactment of legislation similar to the Workmen's Compensation Acts is not advocated at the present stage of Colonial development, but something more than the unofficial arbitration of District Commissioners and Labour Inspectors in cases of compensation appears desirable.

As regards the employment of women and children as casual labour on farms, stated to be about 5,000 and 15,000 respectively, the existing specific legislation of 1929, 1923 and 1924 should suffice unless there is evidence that they are employed on heavier work than picking or weeding etc.

There have been no complaints of shortage of labour, but a perusal of the Gleser Union Commission's Report, Page 68, has drawn my attention to the following comparative statistics which appear in Volume I, Page 346, of The Native Problem in Africa by Professor Buel of Harvard University :-

Natives under European Employment.

Territory.	Population.	Males. <sup>(1)</sup>	Actually continuously employed.	Per-centage of total population employed.	Per-centage of males employed.
Transkei	1,053,000.	210,000	86,000 <sup>(4)</sup>	8.2	41.0
Basutoland	543,000.	108,600	38,000 <sup>(4)</sup>	7.0	35.0
Kenya	2,500,000.	500,000	169,000 <sup>(2)</sup>	6.8	33.8
S. Rhodesia	899,573	179,915	50,000	5.6	27.8
Tanganyika	4,123,593	824,698	128,000 <sup>(3)</sup>	3.1	15.5
Belgian Congo.	10,500,000	2,100,000	300,000	2.9	14.3
Gold Coast.	2,298,000	459,686	25,000	1.1	5.4
Uganda.	3,145,449	29,090	25,000	0.8	4.0
Nigeria	18,660,717	3,732,143	60,000	0.4	2.1



- (1) Estimated at one fifth of the total population.
- (2) The 1926 figure.
- (3) Probably an exaggerated figure.
- (4) Excluding women.

assuming that these figures may be taken as reasonable accurate, Kenya, after the Belgian Congo, has more native labourers than any of the other Provinces.

At present the Belgian Congo has 821,000 able-bodied males, and the percentage of labourers during 1927 was approximately 48,000, or about 5.9 per cent of the available male labourers. The 1927 percentage does not include the labourers and labourers' wives.

I observe from the references given in the Gleser Union Commission's Report, pages 67 to 69, to the Belgian Commission, (*Le Probleme de la Main-d'œuvre au Congo Belge*), that this Commission, having envisaged the gravity of the problem of withdrawing able-bodied males from tribal life for long periods, recommended that it would not be safe to withdraw more than 5 per cent for work at any distance from their homes, an additional 1 per cent for work not more than two days' distance, and a further 1 per cent for work in an immediate neighbourhood. These percentages, however, do not include the labourers' wives.

Therefore, the total population of the Province is 2,644,863 to 2,446,000, owing to the deduction of non-labouring tribes as the Masai, Turkana, Tana River and Northern Frontier tribes.

The supply of labour thus falls heavily on the more sophisticated peoples and, while for the time there may be no shortage of labour, the harmful effects of the absence of the adult male population upon the native birth rate and upon native production and the certainty of an increasing economic demand for labour are all factors which are bound in the near future to give rise to anxiety. Some respite may be obtained from the further use of agricultural machinery and much more from a greater attention to the economics of farming and the proper employment of both

land and labour.

labour is  
appropriate  
the end  
generally  
the

NOTING



THE SECRETARIAT  
NAIROBI,  
KENYA.

WHEN REPLYING  
PLEASE QUOTE  
No. S. P. B. 1/1  
AND DATE

30 *W. Horn*  
1928.  
GOVERNMENT  
GEN. OFFICE

10 JUL 1929

*Copy returned to the...*

SECRET

The Acting Colonial Secretary of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya presents his compliments to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, and has the honour to transmit 12 copies of the Native Affairs Department Annual Report, 1927.



COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA

Native Affairs Department  
Annual Report, 1927

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.  
To be purchased from the Government Printer  
or through any Bookseller.  
1928.  
Price 1/60 Net.

31

## Native Affairs Department Annual Report, 1927

### CHAPTER I.

#### STAFF

##### *Headquarters Administration.*

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

2. Lieut.-Col O. F. Watkins, C.B.E., D.S.O., Deputy Chief Native Commissioner, was seconded from the Headquarters Administration for special duty as Native Research Officer throughout the year.

3. Mr. A. de V. Wade acted as Deputy Chief Native Commissioner from the beginning of the year until January 13th when he proceeded on leave, and again on his return from leave from October 1st to the end of the year. During Mr. Wade's absence, Mr. E. A. Field Jones and Mr. A. M. Champion each acted as Deputy Chief Native Commissioner from January 13th to May 21st and from June 1st to September 20th respectively, the appointment in each case terminating when they proceeded on leave. The relief of Mr. Field Jones by Mr. Champion was made necessary by the illness of the former, compelling him to take his leave before otherwise would have done.

4. Mr. A. N. Bailward performed the duties of Junior Assistant Secretary until January 22nd, when he became Private Secretary to the Acting Governor. His place in this Department was taken by Mr. A. A. Seldon until March 20th, when Mr. Seldon proceeded as District Commissioner to Garba Tula. Mr. K. G. Lindsay was then seconded to secretarial duty until September 8th, when he proceeded as District Commissioner to Ravine. Mr. Lindsay was succeeded by Mr. R. F. Palethorpe, who filled the post of Junior Assistant Secretary for the remainder of the year.

5. The staff provided for my headquarters office in 1927 was a Deputy Chief Native Commissioner, one Junior Secretary, three European clerks and one Asiatic clerk. The post of one European clerk was not filled until March 28th.

*Labour Section.*

6. This section consisted of five inspectors, stationed at Nairobi (2), Bondiani, Nanyasha and Eldoret. The officers were on duty as under:—

Mr. W. P. Shields, throughout the year.

Mr. E. F. McInnes, throughout the year.

Mr. P. de V. Allen, until February 22nd, when he proceeded on leave, and from September 6th until the end of the year.

Mr. H. K. Coates, throughout the year.

Mr. N. E. G. Levett, throughout the year.

*Registration Section.*

7. Mr. A. E. Imbert, Chief Registrar of Natives, and Mr. G. H. Booth, Registration Clerk, were on duty throughout the year. Mr. G. Wedderburn, European clerk, returned from leave on April 7th, and was on duty for the remainder of the year.

*Central Finger Print Bureau.*

8. Mr. W. W. C. Burgess, officer-in-charge, and his assistant Captain S. F. Taylor, were on duty throughout the year.

## CHAPTER II.

## POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

1. The year 1927 has been free from any considerable manifestations of political or social unrest, but there has nevertheless been evident among a section of the Kikuyu a continuous undercurrent of semi-articulate agitation which has commonly found expression in vague platitudinal generalities, voiced sometimes at public assemblies of unofficial associations and sometimes by the dissatisfied at regular meetings of official Councils.

2. Such demonstrations are probably inevitable among half-awakened people, of whom the younger generation has felt the stirrings of educational impulse and the bewildering stimulus of the impact of a civilization imperfectly comprehended.

3. The most obvious of the immediate results is a growing antagonism and a widening cleavage between the older and the younger generations. The latter is impatient of

the ignorance, superstitions and prejudices of the former, while the former views with the utmost apprehension the subversive tendencies of the latter, calculated as they seem to be, to overthrow all the traditional sanctions on which the security and welfare of the tribe depend. To the younger men the conservation of constituted authority seems to be a fatuous relic of discredited barbarism, by the elder the progressive doctrines of unregulated immaturity are regarded as the mischievous propaganda of an unhalloved anarchism.

4. An attempt, attended by a very considerable measure of success, has been made to combine the leaders of the two opposing parties in the formation of the Local Native Councils, in which all native interests are represented. There is, I think, a genuine desire on the part of the leaders to welcome to their Councils the younger who have the advantage of schooling, but I fear that the latter have on many occasions evinced a less tolerant attitude towards the wise though illiterate seniors.

5. However, the general progress of native education, as manifested by the proceedings of their Local Councils, may be said to have been satisfactory. These Councils have shown a steadily increasing realization of their duties and responsibilities both to the people and to Government, and have taken the greatest interest in social and economic improvement.

6. In particular, the demand for education has been maintained, and is reflected in the sums voted by the people in a number of Councils, amounting in all to £256.

7. The value of communications is fully appreciated, and great progress has been made in the construction of roads and bridges, resulting in the opening of many native trading shops and water mills. In the Northern Provinces, however, there has been a great transformation, the construction of motor tracks to all Government stations having resulted in the establishment of more or less regular motor services, and in the partial eradication of distances, which in the past have been the great obstacle to progress.

8. A consistent policy to afford clear and free planting has been pursued in the Kikuyu, Usumba and Uvira Provinces.

9. Considerable attention has been given to the problem of increasing the available water supplies in the Masai Provinces by the construction of dams. Preliminary experiments in boring for water have been successful.

Agricultural development has steadily increased in all parts of the country. Cultivation has increased and the impoverishment of the soil has been checked by the introduction of proper rotation of crops and the use of manure.

The Government has been successful in increasing the production of cotton, sisal, and other cash crops. The Masai have also been encouraged to plant more trees and to improve their stock.

The Government has also been successful in increasing the production of food crops. The Masai have also been encouraged to plant more trees and to improve their stock.

The Government has also been successful in increasing the production of food crops. The Masai have also been encouraged to plant more trees and to improve their stock.







efforts in this direction are rendered to a large extent nugatory by the fact that the Reserve is badly overstocked with cattle and goats, the numbers of which are continually increasing. Reference was made in my 1925 Report to the problems presented by the accumulation of native stock beyond the carrying capacity of the land available, and I expressed a hope that gradual accommodation of stock to carrying capacity might be effected by means of Rules made under the Crop Production and Livestock Ordinance. Rules have now been made under this Ordinance and action will in due course be taken under them. "Limitation of Stock," however, is a doctrine to which the Askamba will not readily subscribe. With them cattle are still currency, and money will not be popular as a substitute for cattle until it is realised that money also can be reproductive. Those who leave the Reserve to work for wages certainly evince a keen appreciation of the value of the money earned, but their calculations are invariably based on its equivalent value in stock, and on their return home they lose no time in converting cash savings into cattle and goats.

28. In addition to the opposition provided by this unyielding conservatism, there is also the practical problem of the disposal of the surplus stock. Forced sales almost inevitably mean inadequate prices, and as yet there is no internal market equal to the absorption of surplus stock. A Committee has been appointed to investigate the various aspects of this particular problem for it is essential that action in the matter be taken gradually and with due consideration for the ultimate good of the people and of their land.

29. In Kitu District there has been no political trouble and the native inhabitants have worked well and contentedly under their headmen for whom they have shown a commendable degree of respect. Tax has been well paid and orders for the construction or clearing of roads or for other development work under the Native Authority Ordinance have been readily obeyed.

30. As in Machakos the unreasoning veneration of cattle is a real bar to progress, as is evidenced by the fact that large areas of excellent and well watered agricultural land are uninhabited simply because they contain no good pasturage.

31. There has been a large increase in the export of cattle, the number which has left the district on road permits being more than twice the number for 1926.

32. The Taveta have been placid and contented throughout the year. They are a progressive race, and though numbers of them leave their Reserve for work on local estates and on the coast, they are a particularly home-loving people, and are less subject to race disintegration than are the majority of the tribes of the Colony.

33. Their particular vice is drink, and to this vice the younger generation has shown itself to be increasingly addicted. An endeavour is being made to suppress this evil by definite action under the provisions of the Native Authority Ordinance. Numbers of the able-bodied continue, as in the past, to frequent Mombasa as casual labourers, and to return from that town penniless and wasted by disease having spent their money on prostitutes and riotous living. This evil, however, is reported to be not quite so prevalent as it was in the past.

34. The Taveta are a small conservative tribe numbering but little over 2,000 souls, who resent infiltration by other tribes, or any interference with their traditional customs. Their traditional customs are unspeakable, and have resulted in widespread venereal disease and child murder. Their habit is intensely malarious; they have a rooted antipathy to work, their spleen index is nearly 100 per cent., and their infant mortality rate is almost as high. It is not a pleasing picture and it is feared that as a tribe they are doomed.

35. The principal event in Taveta during the year was the suppression of the institution of free love between the "warriors" and girls; the "warrior huts" were destroyed in June and the girls returned to their fathers' villages. It is probable that sporadic attempts will be made to reactivate the practice and it will have to be suppressed rigorously.

#### The Coast Province.

36. It is always difficult to write the annual story of the Coast Province. The possibilities seem so great, but the realisation is so disappointing. The relics of past civilisation, the decaying ruins of forgotten cities clearly demonstrate that here was once a centre of great material prosperity. The region was in fact the granary of Southern Arabia. The question that requires an answer is, why cannot the defunct prosperity be revived? The immediate answer is that the golden age of Lamu and its sister cities was ephemeral and was entirely dependent on the maintenance of an unflinching supply of slaves. To a very great extent this answer is true.

efforts in this direction are rendered to a large extent nugatory by the fact that the Reserve is badly overstocked with cattle and goats, the numbers of which are continually increasing. Reference was made in my 1925 Report to the problems presented by the accumulation of native stock beyond the carrying capacity of the land available, and I expressed a hope that gradual accommodation of stock to carrying capacity might be effected by means of Rules made under the Crop Production and Livestock Ordinance. Rules have now been made under this Ordinance and action will in due course be taken under them. "Limitation of Stock," however, is a doctrine to which the Akamba will not readily subscribe. With them cattle are still currency, and money will not be popular as a substitute for cattle until it is realised that money also can be reproductive. Those who leave the Reserve to work for wages certainly evince a keen appreciation of the value of the money earned, but their calculations are invariably based on its equivalent value in stock, and on their return home they lose no time in converting cash savings into cattle and goats.

28. In addition to the opposition provided by this unyielding conservatism, there is also the practical problem of the disposal of the surplus stock. Forced sales almost inevitably mean inadequate prices, and as yet there is no internal market equal to the absorption of surplus stock. A Committee has been appointed to investigate the various aspects of this particular problem, for it is essential that action in the matter be taken gradually and with due consideration for the ultimate good of the people and of their land.

29. In Kituu District there has been no political trouble and the native inhabitants have worked well and contentedly under their headmen for whom they have shown a commendable degree of respect. Tax has been well paid and orders for the construction or clearing of roads or for other development work under the Native Authority Ordinance have been readily obeyed.

30. As in Machakos the unreasoning veneration of cattle is a real bar to progress, as is evidenced by the fact that large areas of excellent and well watered agricultural land are uninhabited simply because they contain no good pasturage.

31. There has been a large increase in the export of cattle, the number which has left the district on road permits being more than twice the number for 1926.

32. The Taita have been placid and contented throughout the year. They are a progressive race, and though numbers of them leave their Reserve for work on local estates and on the coast, they are a particularly home-loving people, and are less subject to race disintegration than are the majority of the tribes of the Colony.

33. Their particular vice is drink, and to this vice the younger generation has shown itself to be increasingly addicted. An endeavour is being made to suppress this evil by default action under the provisions of the Native Authority Ordinance. Numbers of the able-bodied continue, as in the past, to frequent Mombasa as casual labourers, and to return from that town penniless and wasted by disease having spent their money on prostitutes and riotous living. This evil, however, is reported to be not quite so prevalent as it was in the past.

34. The Taveta are a small conservative tribe numbering but little over 2,000 souls, who resent infiltration by other tribes, or any interference with their traditional customs. Their traditional customs are unspeakable, and have resulted in widespread venereal disease and child murder. Their habit is intensely malarious; they have a rooted antipathy to work, their splenic index is nearly 100 per cent., and their infant mortality rate is almost as high. It is not a pleasing picture and it is feared that as a tribe they are doomed.

35. The principal event in Taveta during the year was the suppression of the institution of free love between the "warriors" and girls; the "warrior huts" were destroyed in June and the girls returned to their fathers' villages. It is probable that sporadic attempts will be made to resuscitate the practice and it will have to be suppressed rigorously.

#### The Coast Province

36. It is always difficult to write the annual story of the Coast Province. The possibilities seem so great, but the realisation is so disappointing. The relics of past civilisation, the decaying ruins of forgotten cities clearly demonstrate that here was once a centre of great material prosperity. The region was in fact the granary of Southern Arabia. The question that requires an answer is, why cannot the defunct prosperity be revived? The immediate answer is that the golden age of Lamu and its sister cities was ephemeral and was entirely dependent on the maintenance of an unflinching supply of slaves. To a very great extent this answer is true.

32. The Taita have been placid and contented throughout the year. They are a progressive race, and though numbers of them leave their Reserve for work on local estates and on the coast, they are a particularly home-loving people, and are less subject to race disintegration than are the majority of the tribes of the Colony.

33. Their particular vice is drink, and to this vice the younger generation has shown itself to be increasingly addicted. An endeavour is being made to suppress this evil by definite action under the provisions of the Native Authority Ordinance. Numbers of the able-bodied continue, as in the past, to frequent Mombasa as casual labourers, and to return from that town penniless and wasted by disease having spent their money on prostitutes and riotous living. This evil, however, is reported to be not quite so prevalent as it was in the past.

34. The Taveta are a small conservative tribe numbering but little over 2,000 souls, who resent infiltration by other tribes, or any interference with their traditional customs. Their traditional customs are unspeakable, and have resulted in widespread venereal disease and child murder. Their habitat is intensely malarious; they have a rooted antipathy to work, their splenic index is nearly 100 per cent., and their infant mortality rate is almost as high. It is not a pleasing picture and it is feared that as a tribe they are doomed.

35. The principal event in Taveta during the year was the suppression of the institution of free love between the "warriors" and girls; the "warrior huts" were destroyed in June and the girls returned to their fathers' villages. It is probable that sporadic attempts will be made to resuscitate the practice and it will have to be suppressed rigorously.

The Coast Province.

36. It is always difficult to write the annual story of the Coast Province. The possibilities seem so great, but the realisation is so disappointing. The relics of past civilization, the decaying ruins of forgotten cities clearly demonstrate that here was once a centre of great material prosperity. The region was in fact the granary of Southern Arabia. The question that requires an answer is, why cannot the defunct prosperity be revived? The immediate answer is that the golden age of Lamu and its sister cities was ephemeral and was entirely dependent on the maintenance of an upfalling supply of slaves. To a very great extent this answer is true.



44. Among the Suk the drought has caused heavy mortality in cattle. It is estimated that the Suk lost 40 per cent of its cattle. It is probable that the loss in livestock is as heavy. One of the reasons for the high price of cattle has been the high price of feed and has enabled the natives to purchase...

The Government has been successful in its policy of encouraging the natives to take up agriculture. The Government has been successful in its policy of encouraging the natives to take up agriculture. The Government has been successful in its policy of encouraging the natives to take up agriculture.

The population of North Turkana was assumed to be 100,000 in 1926. Since that date has consistently declined. This is due to the fact that the Government has been successful in its policy of encouraging the natives to take up agriculture. The Government has been successful in its policy of encouraging the natives to take up agriculture.

In Turkana there is little to report. The Government has been successful in its policy of encouraging the natives to take up agriculture. The Government has been successful in its policy of encouraging the natives to take up agriculture.

The year 1927 was not marked by any particularly outstanding importance. It may be summarized as a year of steady progress in the lines of established policy.

49. The salient factors of this policy are:-

- (1) The gradual elimination of the traditional military organisation based on the establishment and maintenance of "sirits" or warrior companies, leading a dissolute life in "manyattas" of their own, uncontrolled by the authority of the tribal elders, and owing no social obligations to the rest of the tribe.
- (2) The gradual spread of education among the younger generation, with the primary object of substituting instruction in pastoral economics for "military" training.
- (3) Provision of water supplies and conservation of pasture.
- (4) The improvement of communications.
- (5) The infusion into the councils of elders of a spirit of progress and an enthusiasm for the development of the country.

The Government has been successful in its policy of encouraging the natives to take up agriculture. The Government has been successful in its policy of encouraging the natives to take up agriculture. The Government has been successful in its policy of encouraging the natives to take up agriculture.

The traditional method of training warriors has been abandoned. The Government has been successful in its policy of encouraging the natives to take up agriculture. The Government has been successful in its policy of encouraging the natives to take up agriculture.

In education a measure of achievement may be recorded. The school at Kaptey was started in 1926 and is now being considerably enlarged. The Government has been successful in its policy of encouraging the natives to take up agriculture. The Government has been successful in its policy of encouraging the natives to take up agriculture.



53. The development of the ghee industry has been satisfactory. There are now 13 dairies in Narok District and 11 in Kapado District.

54. In the matter of the provision of water supplies a forward step was taken towards the end of the year in the institution of experimental boring in Ngong District, where two out of three bore-sunk are said to have produced satisfactory results.

55. The new road from Ngong to the Kedong Valley and onence to Narok is nearly completed, while existing tracks to the Narok District have been improved and in the Kapado District a track practicable for motor transport in dry weather has been constructed from Namanga to Laitokitok.

56. The work of the Masai Council, showing as it does a lively interest in at least the material advancement of the Tribes, is very encouraging. It has voted £1,000 for water-boring experiments, £700 for a pipe line to bring water down the slopes of the Ngong Hills and £50 for the Laitokitok track. They have also raised among themselves private loans for the erection and maintenance of new dairies.

57. There have been in occasional boundary troubles arising mainly from the difficulty of ascertaining the exact line of the boundary (1) where it stretches with Tanganyika, (2) where it marches with South Kavirondo District, and (3) where Mr. Powys Cole's peninsula, all shape like the map of Italy, enters the Masai Reserve. The last-named part of the boundary has now been demarcated, as have also the doubtful stretches of the Kenya-Tanganyika boundary.

58. The arbitrary nature of this inter-colonial boundary—straight line ruled across the map without regard to physical features or to social considerations—is responsible for such difficulties as are inseparable from artificial boundary lines. In the Kapado District a satisfactory settlement has been arrived at with the Tanganyika Government, which for a consideration has granted grazing and water concessions in their territory to many Masai. In the Narok District, however, there is still a problem which does not seem so easy of solution. Certain sections of the Purko and Loita have crossed the boundary from Kenya and are residing in Tanganyika Territory, separated from the main bodies, to the extreme annoyance of the Elders. The separation must, moreover,

result in friction and in breaches of local ordinances, the quarantine regulations in particular. Negotiations with the Tanganyika Territory Government are still proceeding.

59. The Masai Province is still a "closed district," which means that persons other than Masai desirous of entering it must first obtain a permit from the Senior Commissioner. The policy of keeping the Province "closed" has been criticised as representing an attempt to prevent the entry of all who are not Masai. The object, however, is not to prevent entry but to regulate and control movement, particularly the movement of stock traders. The Masai Council, while naturally averse from allowing hawkers and dealers to wander round the manyattas spreading disease, or Somalis to establish themselves as stock farmers in the Reserve, is ready to give every encouragement to the establishment of recognised and controlled trade centres. In the five years during which the policy of "closing" the Province has been enforced, the number of occupied trade plots has increased from 58 to 149, with the result that not only have the revenues of the Masai local fund increased correspondingly from the plot rents, but also that competition has ensured better prices; markets have been established, and roads have been kept open by motor transport.

60. The Senior Commissioner reports that the reorganisation of the Administration, to which I referred in my last year's report, has proved successful in practice. Kapado, living as it does 45 miles nearer the bulk of the population to be administered, has been found a far better centre than Ngong for the south-eastern part of the Province, while Ngong is well situated for provincial headquarters, equidistant from Mars and Laitokitok at either end of the Province, and with the advantage of being within easy reach of the capital.

61. The ceremonies connected with circumcision and the initiation of the new age were held during the year by the important sections of Purko and Kakonyukie. The chief ceremony is known as "Ol Bolosait o ol Kiteng." This ceremony was held in 1925 by the Masai of the old Southern Reserve, and a description of it was given in my Annual Report for that year. This year for the first time the Purko and Kakonyukie held theirs in the Rift Valley instead of on the traditional ground in the Kinangop ceremonial reserve. It is satisfactory that the ceremony passed off quietly, and that the Masai concerned showed their confidence in Government by inviting



the Senior Commissioner to attend. The ceremony was actually performed in the one-time farm area which was exchanged for the Kinangop Reserve in 1926.

62. The next step in the procedure, when the incoming age of "morau" have let their hair grow and have become fully initiated "morap", is for the outgoing age to drink milk in their mothers' manyattas. They then become elders, and after another ceremony they take a new name for the whole age. It is interesting that they got their name from the Kisumu Masai in Tanganyika, and that it applies to the whole age, both right and left-hand circumcisions, and to the Masai of both territories.

63. The year has been marked by a severe and prolonged drought due to the almost complete failure of the short rains. Great quantities of stock have been lost; the District Commissioner, Narok, estimates that in his district the Masai have lost no less than 30 per cent. of their herds, with the exception of those in the trans-Mera area; in that part East Coast Fever is endemic but there is no lack of grazing or water. In Kajiado District losses were smaller but it is estimated they amounted to 12 per cent. or 15 per cent. of the herds. Reports from both districts state that unprecedented numbers of hides have been brought for sale to the trade centres. As a result of the universal shortage of milk the import of maize meal rose to quite unusual figures. Rough calculations made suggest that in Narok District something like 4 lb. of meal per head of population was being consumed per week during the drought; in Kajiado it is estimated at about 2 lb. per head per week. Women and children probably consume most of it but no doubt there is a growing tendency for even the Masai men to modify their traditional diet of blood and milk.

64. The result was there has been something of a boom in trade in the last few months. Luckily the price of hides has been good, about Sh. 1 a lb. or Sh. 12 to Sh. 16 for a hide according to size.

65. The result of the drought may not be entirely bad if it induces the Masai to dispose freely of surplus stock to pay for watering facilities.

66. For a considerable period now the stock in the reserve has not increased because there is not food and water for more in dry seasons; the natural increase of two or three good seasons is wiped out in one dry season. Thus the possessor

of 100 head of cattle has probably after 10 years about 100 still, with average luck; and has sold 2 or 3 a year for tax, meat and blankets, while he might have sold 10 a year and still had his 100 cattle and £100 in the bank as well.

67. It is hoped that the water-boring scheme and payment of successful wells by the neighbouring manyattas will do much towards solving this difficult problem.

68. In this summary of the year's events brief mention might be made of the campaign against lion arranged by the Game Department in the latter part of the year in the Kajiado District, which is of course coterminal with the Game Reserve. The District Commissioner, Kajiado, writes:—

"The landing in of the war spears and shields somewhat limited the power of the Masai to protect themselves from the attacks of lion on their cattle. It should not be thought that they were left helpless; they still have the dull ungrinded spear—the elders' spear—in contrast to the bright or white war spear, and have in fact killed quite a number of lion mauling among their cattle. Still, there is no doubt that the elders' spear is not so deadly a weapon or so effective against lion; it has not the weight, penetration and disabling power of the war spear. In consequence there was undoubtedly a larger proportion of men bitten or wounded for every lion killed. Again in old days a hunting party probably consisted of forty or fifty men from a unit, or company of warriors, while now the lion is probably attacked by but four or five men engaged in herding the cattle."

69. In view of this representations were made by the District Commissioner and the Game Department engaged a white hunter for some 3 months to reduce the number of lion. He shot some 60 lion, 10 leopards and 1 rhino and Chief Segui recently expressed himself as satisfied with the position at present.

#### Northern Frontier Province

70. Conditions in the Province were comparatively peaceful and prosperous throughout the year. Upon one occasion a police patrol came into collision with a small hunting party from Abyssinia, and upon another a police patrol encountered a hunting party of Abyssinians and a serious fight took place, but with the exception of these incidents no serious disturbances occurred either as the result of raiding or hunting parties or owing to inter-tribal quarrels.

the Senior Commissioner to attend. The ceremony was actually performed in the one-time farm area which was exchanged for the Kinangop Reserve in 1926.

62. The next step in the procedure, when the incoming age of "moran" have let their hair grow and have become fully initiated "moran", is for the outgoing age to drink milk in their mothers' manyattas. They then become elders, and after another ceremony they take a new name for the whole age. It is interesting that they got their name from the Kisumu Masai in Tanganyika, and that it applies to the whole age, both right and left-hand circumcisions, and to the Masai of both territories.

63. The year has been marked by a severe and prolonged drought due to the almost complete failure of the short rains. Great quantities of stock have been lost; the District Commissioner, Narok, estimates that in his district the Masai have lost no less than 30 per cent. of their herds, with the exception of those in the trans-Muru area; in that part East Coast Fever is endemic but there is no lack of grazing or water. In Kajiado District losses were smaller but it is estimated they amounted to 13 per cent. or 15 per cent. of the herds. Reports from both districts state that unprecedented numbers of hides have been brought for sale to the trade centres. As a result of the universal shortage of milk the import of maize meal rose to quite unusual figures. Rough calculations made suggest that in Narok District something like 4 lb. of meal per head of population was being consumed per week during the drought; in Kajiado it is estimated at about 2 lb. per head per week. Women and children probably consume most of it but no doubt there is a growing tendency for even the Masai men to modify their traditional diet of blood and milk.

64. The result was there has been something of a boom in trade in the last few months. Luckily the price of hides has been good, about Sh. 4 a lb. or Sh. 12 to Sh. 15 for a hide according to size.

65. The result of the drought may not be entirely bad if it induces the Masai to dispose freely of surplus stock to pay for watering facilities.

66. For a considerable period now the stock in the reserve has not increased because there is not food and water for more in dry seasons; the natural increase of two or three good seasons is wiped out in one dry season. Thus the possessor

of 100 head of cattle has probably after 10 years about 100 still, with average luck, and has sold 2 or 3 a year for tax, meat and blankets, while he might have sold 10 a year and still had his 100 cattle and £100 in the bank as well.

67. It is hoped that the water-boring scheme and payment of successful wells by the neighbouring manyattas will do much towards solving this difficult problem.

68. In this summary of the year's events brief mention might be made of the campaign against lion arranged by the Game Department in the latter part of the year in the Kajiado District, which is of course coterminous with the Game Reserve. The District Commissioner, Kajiado, writes:—

"The handing in of the war spear and shields somewhat limited the power of the Masai to protect themselves from the attacks of lion on their cattle. It should not be thought that they were left helpless; they still have the dull unbarbed spear—the elders' spear—in contrast to the blunt or white war spear, and have in fact killed quite a number of lion straggling among their herds. Still, there is no doubt that the elders' spear is not so deadly a weapon or so effective against lion; it has not the weight, penetration and disabling power of the war spear. In consequence there was undoubtedly a larger proportion of men bitten or mangled for every lion killed. Again in old days a hunting party probably consisted of forty or fifty moran from a single manyatta of warriors, while now the lion is probably attacked by but five or five men engaged in herding the cattle."

69. In view of this representations were made by the District Commissioner and the Game Department engaged a white hunter for some months to reduce the number of lion. He shot some 60 lion, 10 leopards and 1 rhino and Chief Seggy recently expressed himself as satisfied with the results at present.

#### Northern Frontier Province.

70. Conditions in the Province were comparatively peaceful and prosperous throughout the year. Upon one occasion a police patrol came into collision with a small raiding party from Abyssinia, and upon another a police patrol encountered a hunting party of Abyssinians and a serious fight took place, but with the exception of these incidents no serious disturbances occurred either as the result of raiding or hunting parties or owing to inter-tribal quarrels.



92. Preparations were also made for forming an administrative centre of Bura in the central Tana area, 65 miles south of Sankuri, as it had been ascertained by past experience that Sankuri is situated too far in the north of the district to prove a convenient point for administrative headquarters. The lack of permanent water elsewhere than on the Tana River renders the selection of a thoroughly healthy site in this district an impossibility; choice therefore fell upon Bura, a comparatively high point, as the neighbourhood of the site was observed to be open and free from flood water, while the point itself is very centrally situated for administrative purposes, and is convenient for supervision of the Italian boundary and for communication with the coast by river steamer.

93. In the latter part of the year preparations were also made for the transfer of the northern portion of the Ripini district, including the North Galla, Korro Korro, Bomi and Malakote tribes, to the Telemugger District, with a view to bringing the tribes mentioned into closer touch with an administrative centre of Government.

94. Conditions upon the Anglo-Italian boundary were quiet during the year. A number of Abdalla Somalis formerly under the administration of the Assistant District Commissioner in Charge, Telemugger, remained resident in Italian Territory. It is suspected that ivory running from the Kenya to the Italian side continued throughout the year.

95. The tribes of the district, the Abd Wak, Abdallah and Her Mohamed forming the Telemugger, a branch of the Ogaden, prospered with their flocks and herds and led peaceful lives. The Abdalla, who in the past have gained a reputation for turbulence, are considered by Captain Mahony, who knows them well, to show an improved demeanour; they are, however, sophisticated and comparatively used to civilisation and it is thought that, in view of their past record, reliance should not be placed too fully upon the more amenable attitude, which is now shown by them, until it has been fully tested.

#### *Garba Tulla District.*

96. The lack of an Administrative Officer was severely felt. The tribes, Boran and Sakaye, sheep and goat owners in the main, remained quiet and engaged with no little enterprise in the sheep trade, marketing the animals at Isiolo, but, owing to lack of control and to the tendency to turn from paganism

to Mohammedanism, which is fostered by a mission resident at Garba Tulla, an inclination to ignore Government control has begun to be noticeable.

97. The district contains a number of game hunters, over whose activities it was not possible to exercise an adequate control.

98. The Ajman Somalis on the eastern boundary made a number of attempts to penetrate into the district in order to take advantage of the grazing, but were restricted, on each occasion, within their tribal boundaries.

#### *Marsabit District.*

99. A closer administrative control was attempted during the year in this district than had been formerly considered possible.

100. The District Commissioner was able to report at the close of the year, with, I believe, good reason, that the inauguration of more progressive measures had been made satisfactorily. The tribes of the district, the Rendille and the Gubbarra, are, as is known, highly conservative, and while they are entirely peaceable towards Government they endeavour to avoid any form of closer control. In this endeavour the headmen and elders are foremost. Special attention was paid to making clear to the headmen the advantages obtainable from progressive measures.

101. The improvement and extension of roads, the preservation of forest areas, and the prevention of offences against the Game Ordinance occupied much of the attention of the District Commissioner.

102. The north-western part of this district presents difficulties in its administration owing to its remoteness, and, on account of its situation, to the likelihood that it will be visited by raiding parties of Gellabba or by hunting parties from Abyssinia. No raiding parties visited the district during the year, but on one occasion a police patrol from Marsabit encountered a strong party of Abyssinians apparently on a hunting expedition. This party had taken some 15 goats and sheep from the local inhabitants, probably for meat. In the encounter the patrol unfortunately suffered the loss of one man, while three others were wounded. Reports later received stated that the Abyssinians also suffered severe casualties, but there was no means of verifying this rumour.



7. The main idea of the Councils at present seems to be to vote money for education.

Healthy differences of opinion between the Councils.

There are no Councils in either North or South

There are no Councils in either North or South

There are no Councils in either North or South

There are no Councils in either North or South

There are no Councils in either North or South

There are no Councils in either North or South

There are no Councils in either North or South

There are no Councils in either North or South

There are no Councils in either North or South

There are no Councils in either North or South

There are no Councils in either North or South

There are no Councils in either North or South

There are no Councils in either North or South

There are no Councils in either North or South

There are no Councils in either North or South

There are no Councils in either North or South

There are no Councils in either North or South

There are no Councils in either North or South

There are no Councils in either North or South

There are no Councils in either North or South

There are no Councils in either North or South

There are no Councils in either North or South

There are no Councils in either North or South

There are no Councils in either North or South

There are no Councils in either North or South

...that the conflict between the ... with a ... of literacy and ...

...not edu... manifests itself most strongly ...

...I have the ... of many years ...

...a budding politician of ... without offering any ...

...the ... He has been ... since we started to dig. I don't ...

...I don't know what he ...

...Great progress has been made by two out of the three Councils ...

...has been hindered by reason of the ... has applied to increase their ...

...it is hoped ... or two and possibly an outschool will be built.

15. The ... progress in the other two Councils has been in the direction of ...

16. ... have been ... growth ...

17. Dam ... in the arid area, the ...

...supply is ...

18. ... during the year ...

19. ...

...the two districts, ...

...were also ...

roads, number and distribution of Government stations, that to take the general condition of trade in Native areas as a whole would give little indication of progress or decline in the prosperity of any particular part of the Colony.

2. A perusal of Provincial reports on trade for the year however, does show that the Native trade of the Colony is distinctly on the increase—in at least one Province markedly so—and that the peaceful penetration into the Native Reserves of improved conditions of living, bringing in its train more of the individual requirements of civilisation, is gradually but surely compelling potential trade which is lying dormant to come out of its shell.

#### *Kikuyu.*

3. The expansion of trade has been remarkable. Splendid crops were reaped in most locations, and quantities of Native produce were taken to the Railway stations, township and trade centres, in carts and motor lorries.

4. There has been a large increase in the number of native-owned shops, and over 200 of these now exist in the Fort Hall and South Nyeri districts alone. In Fort Hall there are 14 Native-owned lorries. Numbers of Native traders are now engaged in purchasing maize and other produce from their own people for disposal to the non-Native merchants.

5. Over 12,000 tons of maize were exported from the South Nyeri district, and at least a similar quantity from Kiambu and Fort Hall, in addition to the local consumption of maize flour purchased from Natives, which is very large.

6. The development of Native flour mills, releasing a vast army of women from the drudgery of grinding grain by hand, has been remarkable. Eighty of these mills have been established in the South Nyeri and Fort Hall districts.

7. Indian storekeepers report a steady increase in the sale of European clothing, bicycles, axes, knives, blankets, tea, coffee, sugar, etc., to Natives.

8. The principal stumbling-block in the path of the Kikuyu as traders at present is accounting, and until they acquire a reasonable degree of proficiency in this branch of their business the non-native middleman will remain with them.

#### *Ukamba.*

9. The Senior Commissioner reports that trade is brisk in the Machakos district, compared with what it was a few years ago; the poultry industry especially has made good progress.

10. The distance from the Railway largely handicaps trade in the Kitei district, but it is hoped when the Athi River Bridge, 18 miles from Kitui, is built, trade and motor lorry transport will receive a big fillip. There is a potential trade in beeswax in the district which might well receive some encouragement.

11. In the Teita district the growing sale of vegetables to Mombasa is a gratifying result of the efforts of the District Commissioner to foster this trade.

#### *Masai.*

12. A comparison between the numbers of occupied plots in the various trade centres of the Province for 1927 and 1926 indicate that trade is steadily on the increase, and that the Masai are spending and therefore making more money.

13. Occupied plots in the trading centres show—

In Kajiado district—	41 in 1927
	27 in 1926
In Narok district—	98 in 1927
	83 in 1926

a total increase of 30 over the previous year.

14. The ghee industry has progressed satisfactorily. Thirteen dairies operated in Narok district, and despite a very dry season produced 392 tons of ghee, which realised Sh. 24,506. In Kapado district eleven dairies operated, as compared with six in 1926, and Sh. 40,700 were realised. Sh. 35,412 were paid out to producers as compared with Sh. 9,000 in 1926, i.e., about four times as much.

#### *Nyanza.*

15. Partly on account of the fact that the rains were not good and the crops not very heavy, and partly owing to the system of unchecked credit trade on the whole has not been good, and numerous bankruptcies have occurred. Trade is also being hampered to some extent by the fact that pending the enactment of the necessary legislation there is no power to establish new trade centres in Native Reserves.

roads, number and distribution of Government stations, that to take the general condition of trade in Native areas as a whole would give little indication of progress or decline in the prosperity of any particular part of the Colony.

2. A perusal of Provincial reports on trade for the year, however, does show that the Native trade of the Colony is distinctly on the increase—in at least one Province markedly so—and that the peaceful penetration into the Native Reserves of improved conditions of living, bringing in its train more of the individual requirements of civilisation, is gradually but surely compelling potential trade which is lying dormant to come out of its shell.

#### *Kikuyu.*

3. The expansion of trade has been remarkable. Splendid crops were reaped in most locations, and quantities of Native produce were taken to the Railway stations, township and trade centres, in carts and motor lorries.

4. There has been a large increase in the number of native-owned shops, and over 200 of these now exist in the Fort Hall and South Nyeri districts alone. In Fort Hall there are 14 Native-owned lorries. Numbers of Native traders are now engaged in purchasing maize and other produce from their own people for disposal to the non-Native merchants.

5. Over 12,000 tons of maize were exported from the South Nyeri district, and at least a similar quantity from Embu and Fort Hall, in addition to the local consumption of maize flour purchased from Natives, which is very large.

6. The development of Native flour mills, releasing a vast army of women from the drudgery of grinding grain by hand, has been remarkable. Eighty of these mills have been established in the South Nyeri and Fort Hall districts.

7. Indian storekeepers report a steady increase in the sale of European clothing, bicycles, axes, knives, blankets, tea, coffee, sugar, etc., to Natives.

8. The principal stumbling-block in the path of the Kikuyu as traders at present is accounting, and until they acquire a reasonable degree of proficiency in this branch of their business the non-native middleman will remain with them.

#### *Ukamba.*

9. The Senior Commissioner reports that trade is brisk in the Machakos district compared with what it was a few years ago; the poultry industry especially has made good progress.

10. The distance from the Railway largely handicaps trade in the Kitui district, but it is hoped when the Athi River Bridge, 18 miles from Kitui, is built, trade and motor lorry transport will receive a big fillip. There is a potential trade in beeswax in the district which might well receive some encouragement.

11. In the Taita district the growing sale of vegetables to Mombasa is a gratifying result of the efforts of the District Commissioner to foster this trade.

#### *Masai.*

12. A comparison between the numbers of occupied plots in the various trade centres of the Province for 1927 and 1926 indicate that trade is steadily on the increase, and that the Masai are spending and therefore making more money.

13. Occupied plots in the trading centres show:—

In Kajiado district—	41 in 1927
	27 in 1926
In Narok district—	96 in 1927
	82 in 1926

a total increase of 30 over the previous year.

14. The ghee industry has progressed satisfactorily. Thirteen dairies operated in Narok district, and despite a very dry season produced 392 uns. of ghee, which realised Sh. 24,506. In Kajiado district eleven dairies operated, as compared with six in 1926, and Sh. 40,700 were realised. Sh. 35,412 were paid out to producers as compared with Sh. 9,000 in 1926, i.e., about four times as much.

#### *Nyanza.*

15. Partly on account of the fact that the rains were not good and the crops not very heavy, and partly owing to the system of unchecked credit trade on the whole has not been good, and numerous bankruptcies have occurred. Trade is also being hampered to some extent by the fact that pending the enactment of the necessary legislation there is no power to establish new trade centres in Native Reserves.



16. The Senior Commissioner writes:—  
 "The Kavirondo native has no business instincts, and whether he runs a shop or a motor lorry he never knows whether he is making a profit or a loss and simply carries on from hand to mouth."

17. Reports indicate that trade has been good on the whole in South Lumbwa District, the turnover in Kericho having increased from Sh. 420,969 in 1926 to Sh. 499,292 in 1927. It is noted by the Chief Magistrate that all the Native Agents in the Province and the District Commissioner, Rift Valley District, have shown an indication of the trade in the Reserves for the year.

18. In his report he states:—  
 "Trade has been depressed throughout 1927. The export trade has been dull in the extreme, and has generally resulted in local trade. Prices generally have been lower due to the agents on the part of the exporters to effect a quick realisation of their goods in order to meet their liabilities."  
 "There has been a marvellous increase in the sale of hides and skins."

19. The Province consists chiefly of pastoral areas, the agricultural areas being insufficient to produce a large enough supply of crops to satisfy the local demand.

20. The export trade, therefore, at present consists almost entirely of hides and skins, but it is hoped in the future to add beeswax, gum and tobacco in suitable quantities.

The export trade consists largely of the ordinary necessities and the supply of meacale meal.

21. The Province is a large one, and the population is increasing rapidly, and the demand for goods is well supplied by the neighboring districts.

21. The prices of cattle have risen, trek oxen fetching Sh. 90 to Sh. 120, but the price of goats fell in the latter half of the year owing to the cessation of visits to the River by Nairobi traders, who are reported to be nearer Nairobi.

22. There was a boom in the price of hides in the latter end of the year, and the quantity exported owing to starvation mortality in the Reserves.

23. The total number of Stock Traders out in West Sui during the year was 47, and of Licences an increase of 10 over 1926. The amount of the hide and goats trade in the area is the same for the number of motor lorries now plying between Sui and Kache.

24. Although the bulk of the hides are sent to the site of the frequent local markets, they are gradually being taken to work and their wants are met. They have received some 25,000 hides.

25. The markets have been depressed since the end of the year, and the hides are in the market when the price is low. The hides are being taken to work and their wants are met. They have received some 25,000 hides.

26. Most of the hides are taken to the site of the frequent local markets, and the quantity exported owing to starvation mortality in the Reserves.

27. While there has been a decrease in the export trade, and a decrease in the quantity of hides and skins, there has been an increase in the quantity of hides and skins from the Rift Valley and from the East African Protectorate.

28. The Province is a large one, and the population is increasing rapidly, and the demand for goods is well supplied by the neighboring districts.

32. From the returns of the Commissioner of Customs it is possible to give an indication of the value of the Coast trade in Mombasa -

	Sh.
(1) Value of country produce supplied from Mombasa to other Coast districts	327,100
(2) Value of duty-paid goods supplied from Mombasa to other districts	2,019,569
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,346,669</b>

33. ... show trade and a name for ... during the year eight mitepe.

*Imports from other Province.*

34. The report of the ... is quoted in ...

The ... and the ... manufactured articles ... is believed to have ... is to be attributed to ... approved mechanical ... able to meet. The ... to Marsabit, Wajir, Moyale, Gari, ... most of ... during the dry seasons, ... the ... at ... was made available ... but not ...

... keepers of the ... with ...

... Tulla to Nar...

The ... into the ... as practical ... which have ... duty ...

at Wajir had not been put into practice before the close of the year; such a station, while dealing with imports to that station and to Moyale, would not affect importation into the Gurreh district, but it is felt that the imposition of duties upon imports into that district must await further consideration since the nature of its eastern boundary renders most difficult the prevention of the widespread smuggling which would result.

The export trade in livestock showed activity only as regards sheep, of which considerable numbers were exported, chiefly by natives of the Province.

In November the export of cattle through Malo Quasane was discontinued. No general attempt, however, was made by traders and stock-owners to avail themselves of the facilities as the conditions attached to export through ...

... severe ... had the ...

... well-

... to ...

... is to ...

The improvement of the local breeds of sheep appears possible since large areas are extremely suitable for this industry.

Many of the Somali and Galla tribesmen are keen traders and anxious to make money and they also are liberal spenders.

The ease with which large quantities of manufactured goods can now be delivered at Moyale enables a forward policy to be pressed for the establishment of markets for such goods at the centres in the Boran Province in Abyssinia, where demand for supplies would rapidly increase.

## CHAPTER VI.

### EDUCATION.

In my report for 1926 I remarked that: "the general desire among natives for education continues unabated and great responsibility rests upon Government and its advisers to see that education of the right kind is provided."

2. At the close of another year the same remarks hold good, and it may be said that the general desire has, even in so short a time, become intensified.

3. What is of the utmost importance is not that education should be provided for the natives, but that the education provided should be of the right kind.

4. It would seem that in many parts of the Native Reserves natives are receiving instruction of a kind, but not an education to equip them for the battle of life and enable them to take their places as useful members of African society, of which it is obvious that an overwhelming proportion must depend for its living on the cultivation of the soil and the rearing of livestock. I fear that it is rather of a kind the effect of which is to lead them to believe that an ability to read and write means for them the cessation of manual labour and a superficial superiority over their more ignorant brethren.

5. It is clear that Government, in order to carry out its trust for the steady guidance of the African on sound and practical lines, must take a greater and more direct part in education in the Native Reserves, and increased provision has been made accordingly in the Estimates for 1926.

6. Laudable as is the work of the various Missionary Societies which, in the past, have let light into many dark places in the Colony, the progress of the last few years, bringing with it the closer administration of the Native Reserves and the closer contact of natives with European civilisation, calls for something more practical in the way of education, something on a larger and more comprehensive scale, than lies in the power or resources of the Missions.

7. The native demand for more facilities for education and for better education is loud and insistent, and many of the Local Native Councils have exhibited an eagerness to tax themselves for the purpose of inaugurating Government schools.

8. During the year a Committee was appointed to consider and advise us to the lines to be pursued for the better organisation of agricultural education for Africans and the funds from which such assistance should be given. The Committee consisted of:—

Mr. C. V. Maxwell, Chief Native Commissioner, Chairman.

Mr. J. R. Orr, Director of Education.

Mr. E. Harrison, Acting Director of Agriculture.

Mr. W. F. G. Campbell, Acting Provincial Commissioner, Ukamba.

Mr. C. Harvey.

Mr. F. O. B. Wilson.

Mr. W. MacLellan Wilson.

Mr. A. Ruffell Barlow.

The main recommendations of the Committee were:—

- (i) that the agricultural instruction of African children should commence at an early age and should form an integral and compulsory part of the curriculum in all elementary schools for Africans in rural areas;
- (ii) that agricultural instruction should be retained in the schools and should remain the function of the Education Department in the case of boys up to the age of about 17 years;



CHAPTER VII.

I

the Reserves in regard to the re-forestation of areas.

On the part of several Native Councils the various efforts of Administrative in the native the great value of forest is be

difficulties with which Administrators deal is the extreme conviction with of forest by Government in Native Reserves. natives, deluded into the belief that the Government in such cases is to excise areas from the Reserves. The realization that a new training ground, though the old idea dies

ward to a time when, with the co-operation of Government, re-afforestation in the Native Reserves is accorded by the natives themselves as one of their main undertakings.

Steps have been made with varying degrees of success on a scheme of afforestation with Local Funds in all the native areas. Nurseries have been started and small plantations started. The shortage of seedlings is a serious obstacle to success.

Steps have been made to restrain within bounds the burning of bush on the higher slopes of the mountains which is believed to be responsible for a good deal of the soil erosion.

continued to Kisa for 1925.

Planted in the area of Cypress during the year, and a plan for the Fort Hall district. The best methods of

9. The Main Forests of the District are 2000 acres, and the Native Forests are 1000 acres, and the total area is 3000 acres. The Native Forests are managed by the Forest Department. The rules governing Native Forests are the same as those governing working the forest. The forest is divided into blocks, totalling about 1000 acres.

10. The main forests and reserves in the District are developing satisfactorily. One of the main problems in the reconditioning of this district is to ascertain what trees can best withstand adverse conditions in arid and hidden localities, where the rainfall is sparse, and the subject of this report is his problem. The number of trees planted in Kisa

Government and Native Forests are 2000 acres, and the total area is 3000 acres.

in the District are 2000 acres, and the total area is 3000 acres.

in the District are 2000 acres, and the total area is 3000 acres.

in the District are 2000 acres, and the total area is 3000 acres.

in the District are 2000 acres, and the total area is 3000 acres.

The District are 2000 acres, and the total area is 3000 acres.

16. The Eldama Ravine forests are controlled by the Forest Department and include the Grogan Concession. The Department has now surveyed the Concession and has demarcated the areas which must be preserved and those in which grazing and cultivation by the natives are permissible.

17. The Ced and Podorari lying between Kaparnet and Kal rionyo is valuable for its conservation of water and is gazetted this as a native forest area. After inspection and report by a forest officer.

18. There is a forest area in the district in which the royalties, less expenses, are paid to the Council funds, and some of the land has now been put out for thirteen years. The afforestation being made. The more and more dry the propelling the recent years for cultivation the headwaters. The Forest Department estimates have been obtained through the Local Native Council for the appointment of a Local Native Council to be paid out of Council funds. The Council is the out of the Council for afforestation. The Forest Department.

19. The forest area in the district is being surveyed. The Forest Department is taking steps to prevent the natives from cutting down the trees. The Forest Department is also taking steps to prevent the natives from grazing their cattle in the forest. The Forest Department is also taking steps to prevent the natives from using the forest for their own purposes.

20. The Forest Department is also taking steps to prevent the natives from using the forest for their own purposes. The Forest Department is also taking steps to prevent the natives from using the forest for their own purposes. The Forest Department is also taking steps to prevent the natives from using the forest for their own purposes.

21. The Forest Department is also taking steps to prevent the natives from using the forest for their own purposes. The Forest Department is also taking steps to prevent the natives from using the forest for their own purposes. The Forest Department is also taking steps to prevent the natives from using the forest for their own purposes.

2. At Kisumu there are one Senior Medical Officer and one Medical Officer, and a Medical Officer of Health and five Nursing Sisters, three of whom are allotted to native work. One of these devotes her attention to maternity and child welfare. The two Government Medical Officers stationed in Kisumu deal with native work in that part of Central Kavirondo south of Kisumu and in the area immediately north of it. The rest of Central Kavirondo is worked by another Government Medical Officer stationed at Maseno.

3. During the year the Local Native Councils of Central Kavirondo, South Kavirondo and Nandi have passed resolutions which have been sanctioned making it compulsory for natives who are in the district to report to the Medical Officer and for the Medical Officer to judge of the results of the treatment.

4. In the district of South Kavirondo there are ten Dispensaries under the supervision of the Senior Medical Officer, Kisumu. These Dispensaries have now been transferred to the Local Native Council funds.

5. The districts are desolate. Tuberculosis is a considerable number. Leprosy is also assumed serious, however, occurred in all the districts. There is a considerable number of cases of leprosy at Kakamega and Kisumu.

6. During the year the Medical Officer has been investigating the disease. The number of cases of leprosy is several hundred. The number of cases of leprosy is several hundred.

7. At Kakamega two Medical Officers are in residence during the year, and it is proposed to station a doctor there when a temporary house is ready. There are ten out-dispensaries in the district, all temporary. It is hoped to build one or two permanent ones during 1923.

8. At Kisumu there has been one Medical Officer in residence during the year. A new ward has been completed. There are eight out-dispensaries in South Kavirondo District.

A permanent building of sun-dried bricks has been put up at Oyuris, and provision for building one at Marinde has been made in the 1928 Estimates. The Dispensary at Horna Point is a substantial building, having been put up originally for sleeping sickness patients.

9. There is a District Surgeon at Kericho and a Native Dresser in charge of the Dispensary.

10. In Kapsabet there is a Hospital in charge of a Compounder under the supervision of the Medical Officer at Kakamega. Syphilis provides by far the greatest number of patients.

11. The year on the whole has been more free from disease than 1926. There have been fewer mosquitoes and as a result much less malaria. This is largely owing to the drier weather.

12. One of the greatest needs for the improvement of medical work in the Reserves is the provision of properly trained Native Dressers.

#### *Kikuyu.*

13. There are four Medical Officers posted to the Province; two at Fort and one each at Keruguya and Meru. In addition to the Government Medical Officers there are seven or eight Mission doctors.

14. No serious epidemics have occurred; but there have been a few small outbreaks of smallpox and plague, which the Medical Authorities succeeded in quickly suppressing.

15. A very high rate of helminthic infection, estimated to be as high as 78 per cent., exists among the natives, and a great deal of the idleness and lethargy of the Kikuyu may be attributable to this cause.

16. Tuberculosis is a very serious menace to the health of the natives, and appears to be on the increase, but medical treatment is ineffective, and before much can be done it will be necessary to ascertain the degree of infection of tubercle in the cattle.

17. It is reported that yaws, owing to the energetic campaign carried on by Government and Mission doctors against this disease, is less prevalent than in previous years.

Much difficulty is, however, still experienced in getting the natives to attend a full course of injections. After one or two injections they are liable to think that they have recovered and not to complete the course though still infective.

18. In spite of all that has been done, the need for greater medical facilities is apparent to all, and the natives themselves bring up the matter at all meetings, and have contributed quite large sums for hospitals and dispensaries. Arrangements have been made for the construction of hospitals at Fort Hall, Muriranjia and Keruguya during the ensuing year, the cost being partly met from funds contributed by natives.

#### *Ukamba.*

19. For the greater part of the year two Medical Officers were stationed at Machakos, and it has thus been possible for much more to be done in the Reserve amongst the natives than formerly. The old prejudices against European medicines are gradually being overcome, safaris by Medical Officers in the Reserve contributing greatly in this direction.

20. A staff of ten dressers was maintained at Machakos Native Hospital, some of these being in course of training to fill vacancies in hospital and sub-station dispensaries as they occurred.

21. Twelve sub-station dispensaries were in operation at the beginning of the year, but three of them were closed later owing to the dilapidated state of the buildings and the paucity of patients attending for treatment; but it is hoped that one of these will be reopened early in 1928, when a new permanent brick dispensary being erected by the Local Native Council is ready for occupation.

22. At Kitui, the number of patients admitted to hospital was 353. Twenty-one operations were done. Out-patients numbered 5,586. 915 bismuth injections were given.

23. The prevailing diseases were ulcers following injuries, malaria and dengue.

24. The Medical Officer while on safari gave 1,248 bismuth injections and treated 229 cases of ulcers, 394 for various eye diseases and 441 other cases.

A permanent building of sun-dried bricks has been put up at Oyuris, and provision for building one at Marinde has been made in the 1928 Estimates. The Dispensary at Homa Point is a substantial building, having been put up originally for sleeping sickness patients.

9. There is a District Surgeon at Kericho and a Native Dresser in charge of the Dispensary.

10. In Kapsabet there is a Hospital in charge of a Compounder under the supervision of the Medical Officer at Kakamega. Syphilis provides by far the greatest number of patients.

11. The year on the whole has been more free from disease than 1926. There have been fewer mosquitoes and as a result much less malaria. This is largely owing to the drier weather.

12. One of the greatest needs for the improvement of medical work in the Reserves is the provision of properly trained Native Dressers.

#### *Kikuyu*

13. There are four Medical Officers posted to the Province; two at Fort and one each at Kerugoya and Meru. In addition to the Government Medical Officers there are seven or eight Mission doctors.

14. No serious epidemics have occurred, but there have been a few small outbreaks of smallpox and plague, which the Medical Authorities succeeded in quickly suppressing.

15. A very high rate of helminthic infection, estimated to be as high as 78 per cent., exists among the natives, and a great deal of the illiness and lethargy of the Kikuyu may be attributable to this cause.

16. Tuberculosis is a very serious menace to the health of the natives, and appears to be on the increase, but medical treatment is ineffective, and before much can be done it will be necessary to ascertain the degree of infection of tubercle in the cattle.

17. It is reported that yaws, owing to the energetic campaign carried on by Government and Mission doctors against this disease, is less prevalent than in previous years.

Much difficulty is, however, still experienced in getting the natives to attend a full course of injections. After one or two injections they are liable to think that they have recovered and not to complete the course though still infective.

18. In spite of all that has been done, the need for greater medical facilities is apparent to all, and the natives themselves bring up the matter at all meetings, and have contributed quite large sums for hospitals and dispensaries. Arrangements have been made for the construction of hospitals at Fort Hall, Muriranjia and Keruguya during the ensuing year, the rest being partly met from funds contributed by natives.

#### *Ukamba*

19. For the greater part of the year two Medical Officers were stationed at Machakos, and it has thus been possible for much more to be done in the Reserve amongst the natives than formerly. The old prejudices against European medicines are gradually being overcome, safaris by Medical Officers in the Reserve contributing greatly in this direction.

20. A staff of ten dressers was maintained at Machakos Native Hospital, some of these being in course of training to fill vacancies in hospital and sub-station dispensaries as they occurred.

21. Twelve sub-station dispensaries were in operation at the beginning of the year, but three of them were closed later owing to the dilapidated state of the buildings and the paucity of patients attending for treatment; but it is hoped that one of these will be reopened early in 1928, when a new permanent brick dispensary being erected by the Local Native Council is ready for occupation.

22. At Kitui, the number of patients admitted to hospital was 353. Twenty-one operations were done. Out-patients numbered 5,686. 915 bistath injections were given.

23. The prevailing diseases were ulcers following injuries, malaria and dengue.

24. The Medical Officer while on safari gave 1,248 bismuth injections and treated 229 cases of ulcers, 305 for various eye diseases and 441 other cases.



25. In the Teta District money has been voted for dispensaries and dressers in 1923 by the Local Native Council. A Medical Officer was posted to the district in August with instructions to report on the best site for a hospital and remained in the district for the rest of the year.

26. The Medical Officer, Digo, visited the District in June and July, and toured the D. N. C. Res.

#### Coast.

The main feature of the year was an attack of dysentery in the Digo and Teta Districts, which was caused by the use of unboiled water. Both among the Digo and Teta the result was very serious. The cases are directed primarily to prevention by the digging of wells. In this the Administration has been able to give assistance to the Health Officers. Simultaneously a number of patients have been examined and treated. It is estimated that at least 1000 of the people are infected with dysentery, to which no doubt much of their labour and health is lost.

#### Digo

27. The Province is still suffering from the lack of carriers.

28. A slight improvement has occurred in the re-establishment of a small trading station at Kareteta, where a number of huts and a shop have been completed in March.

29. The Digo are quickly comprehending the value of medical aid, as the records show 1237 in-patients and 2400 out-patients, 1700 from the Suk Reserve, in addition to 1119 patients and 2000 out-patients, non-Suk, who were treated during the year.

30. Typhoid, bronchitis and malaria amongst the Suk, and malaria amongst the non-Suk, account for the bulk of the cases.

31. The doctor in charge of the Digo Hospital is Mr. J. C. Lowman.

#### Masai.

32. One Medical Officer was stationed in the Province from March to the end of the year.

33. The general health of the Masai has been good, and no epidemics have occurred. Considerably more patients were treated at the hospital during the year than in 1922.

34. The Medical Officer was directed to examine the Masai and to report on the best site for a hospital. He has reported that the best site is at the junction of the Masai and the Digo Rivers.

35. A small trading station has been established at the junction of the Masai and the Digo Rivers.

36. The Masai are quickly comprehending the value of medical aid, as the records show 1237 in-patients and 2400 out-patients, 1700 from the Suk Reserve, in addition to 1119 patients and 2000 out-patients, non-Suk, who were treated during the year.

37. The Masai are quickly comprehending the value of medical aid, as the records show 1237 in-patients and 2400 out-patients, 1700 from the Suk Reserve, in addition to 1119 patients and 2000 out-patients, non-Suk, who were treated during the year.

38. The Masai are quickly comprehending the value of medical aid, as the records show 1237 in-patients and 2400 out-patients, 1700 from the Suk Reserve, in addition to 1119 patients and 2000 out-patients, non-Suk, who were treated during the year.

39. The Masai are quickly comprehending the value of medical aid, as the records show 1237 in-patients and 2400 out-patients, 1700 from the Suk Reserve, in addition to 1119 patients and 2000 out-patients, non-Suk, who were treated during the year.

40. The Masai are quickly comprehending the value of medical aid, as the records show 1237 in-patients and 2400 out-patients, 1700 from the Suk Reserve, in addition to 1119 patients and 2000 out-patients, non-Suk, who were treated during the year.

41. The Masai are quickly comprehending the value of medical aid, as the records show 1237 in-patients and 2400 out-patients, 1700 from the Suk Reserve, in addition to 1119 patients and 2000 out-patients, non-Suk, who were treated during the year.

42. The Masai are quickly comprehending the value of medical aid, as the records show 1237 in-patients and 2400 out-patients, 1700 from the Suk Reserve, in addition to 1119 patients and 2000 out-patients, non-Suk, who were treated during the year.

43. The Masai are quickly comprehending the value of medical aid, as the records show 1237 in-patients and 2400 out-patients, 1700 from the Suk Reserve, in addition to 1119 patients and 2000 out-patients, non-Suk, who were treated during the year.

44. The Masai are quickly comprehending the value of medical aid, as the records show 1237 in-patients and 2400 out-patients, 1700 from the Suk Reserve, in addition to 1119 patients and 2000 out-patients, non-Suk, who were treated during the year.

45. The Masai are quickly comprehending the value of medical aid, as the records show 1237 in-patients and 2400 out-patients, 1700 from the Suk Reserve, in addition to 1119 patients and 2000 out-patients, non-Suk, who were treated during the year.

46. The Masai are quickly comprehending the value of medical aid, as the records show 1237 in-patients and 2400 out-patients, 1700 from the Suk Reserve, in addition to 1119 patients and 2000 out-patients, non-Suk, who were treated during the year.

2. Two Agricultural Officers, who made periodical tours in the Reserves at Lukura during the year. Eight native instructors in the Province.

3. The work carried out in the cotton fields was of a satisfactory nature, with the result of an increase in the amount of cotton raised. The average of rain, coupled with hail, was as large as it should have been. The yield of cotton was satisfactory during the year.

4. The work done in the growing of wheat was of a satisfactory nature.

5. The work done in the growing of maize was of a satisfactory nature.

6. The work done in the growing of sorghum was of a satisfactory nature.

7. The work done in the growing of millet was of a satisfactory nature.

8. The work done in the growing of beans was of a satisfactory nature.

9. The work done in the growing of other crops was of a satisfactory nature.

The Nyanga Oil Mills grind a large quantity of flour, and they also crush a quantity of groundnuts.

9. The following agricultural implements were bought by natives of the Province during the year:—

1. Axes	55
2. Hoes	84
3. Spades	36
4. Saws	1
5. Axes	275
6. Hoes	187
7. Spades	35

10. The work done in the growing of other crops was of a satisfactory nature.

11. The work done in the growing of other crops was of a satisfactory nature.

12. The work done in the growing of other crops was of a satisfactory nature.

13. The work done in the growing of other crops was of a satisfactory nature.

14. The work done in the growing of other crops was of a satisfactory nature.

15. The work done in the growing of other crops was of a satisfactory nature.

2. Two Agricultural Officers, who made periodical tours in the Reserves, visited Bukuru during the year. Eight native instructors were employed in the Province.

The following crops were carried out in the cotton area during the year, with the result of an increase in the amount of rain, coupled with hail which prevented the crop as large as it should have been. The yield of cotton was during the year:

The following was the amount of the growing of...

The following was the amount of the growing of...

The following was the amount of the growing of...

The following was the amount of the growing of...

The following was the amount of the growing of...

The following was the amount of the growing of...

The Nyanza Oil Mills grind a large quantity of...

3. The following agricultural implements were bought by natives of the Province during the year:

...	56
...	55
...	38
...	1
...	275
...	187
...	183

The following was the amount of the growing of...

The following was the amount of the growing of...

The following was the amount of the growing of...

The following was the amount of the growing of...

The following was the amount of the growing of...

15. Large quantities of white Congo maize and other seed were issued by the Agricultural Department during the year, and this has done much to improve the quality and increase the quantity of native produce.

#### *Ukamba.*

16. The situation in regard to agriculture shows little change. Foodstuffs are grown only with a view to meeting local requirements, and the work of raising crops still devolves mainly on the women.

17. A few enlightened natives have bought ploughs, and wheat has been planted. In places where irrigation is possible it is utilised almost exclusively for the cultivation of sugar cane.

#### *East Coast.*

18. An increased acreage has been put under cotton owing to the efforts of Administrative and Agricultural Officers to encourage the growing of this crop. Germination was better than in 1926, but owing to unsatisfactory weather conditions the actual yield was disappointing.

19. In the Tana River district, rice passing through the hands of the natives shows an increase of Sh. 24,223 over that of last year. This increase is due to native cultivation by game in this district to considerable extent.

20. Issues of seed were made in various areas, and good results were reported from an issue of groundnuts planted in some of the demonstration plots.

21. The long rains were reported to be normal everywhere, but the short rains failed except along the Chonyi Ridge.

22. One Agricultural Officer, three instructors and ten apprentices were stationed in the Province.

#### *Kerio.*

23. The general average of rainfall for the year was less than half of that for 1926 throughout the Province. In West Suk and North Turkana it was less than one-third.

24. The effect of the shortage of rain has been severely felt both by agriculturists and pastoralists. In Eldama Ravine late-sown maize was almost a complete failure, and in Baringo no crops were reaped except in the hills. Grazing was extremely short in the Gushu Masai Reserve.

25. In Elgeyo-Marakwet the drought resulted in a very severe food shortage, which was doubly unfortunate, as the Elgeyo had made unprecedented preparations for sowing. Those who were entirely prevented by drought from sowing were generally more fortunate than those who planted and lost their seed.

26. In Marakwet crops were obtained in the valley locations where irrigation was sufficient to keep them alive. The Endo harvest under irrigation was quite good.

27. The country in North and South Turkana is not generally suited to agriculture; only in exceptional rains can a little mtama be grown along the Turkwell and Kerio rivers, and in a few other places.

#### *Northern Frontier Provinces.*

28. Lack of rain interfered with the growth of the crops at Marsabit for the long rains, and with those sown at Moyale for the short rains; otherwise the crops sown near these stations were good. Cultivation is being pushed forward by the District Commissioner at Marsabit, where in a good season splendid crops of most cereals, fruits and vegetables are obtainable.

29. In other parts of the Province agriculture even on a small scale makes little or no progress.

## CHAPTER X.

### VETERINARY.

#### *Nyanza.*

Underpest and East Coast Fever are endemic in all Reserves of the Province. Pleuro-pneumonia exists in Central Kavirondo and South Lunenburg, and probably in other districts as well. Fly is prevalent in large parts of Central and South Kavirondo.

15. Large quantities of white Congo maize and other seed were issued by the Agricultural Department during the year, and this has done much to improve the quality and increase the quantity of native produce.

#### Ukamba.

16. The situation in regard to agriculture shows little change. Foodstuffs are grown only with a view to meeting local requirements, and the work of raising crops still devolves mainly on the women.

17. A few enlightened natives have bought ploughs, and these have been planted. In places where irrigation is possible it is utilised almost exclusively for the cultivation of sugar cane.

18. An increased acreage has been put under cotton owing to the efforts of Administrative and Agricultural Officers to trace the growing of this crop. Germination was less than in 1926, but owing to unsatisfactory conditions, the actual yield was disappointing.

19. In the Tana River district, rice passing through the hands of the natives shows an increase of Sh. 24,220 over that of last year. This increase is due to native cultivation by game in this district.

20. Issues of seed were made in various areas, and good results were reported from an issue of groundnuts planted in some of the demonstration plots.

21. The long rains were reported to be normal everywhere, but the short rains failed except along the Chonyi Ridge.

22. One Agricultural Officer, three instructors and ten apprentices were stationed in the Province.

#### Kerio.

23. The general average of rainfall for the year was less than half of that for 1926 throughout the Province. In West Suk and North Turkana it was less than one-third.

24. The effect of the shortage of rain has been severely felt both by agriculturists and pasturists. In Eldama Ravine late-sown maize was almost a complete failure, and in Baringo no crops were reaped except in the hills. Grazing was extremely short in the Gashu Masai Reserve.

25. In Elgeyo-Marakwet the drought resulted in a very severe food shortage, which was doubly unfortunate, as the Elgeyo had made unprecedented preparations for sowing. Those who were entirely prevented by drought from sowing were generally more fortunate than those who planted and lost their seed.

26. In Marakwet crops were obtained in the valley locations where irrigation was sufficient to keep them alive. The Endo harvest under irrigation was quite good.

27. The country in North and South Turkana is not generally suited to agriculture; only in exceptional rains can a little mtama be grown along the Turkwell and Kerio rivers, and in a few other places.

#### Northern Frontier Provinces.

28. Lack of rain interfered with the growth of the crops at Marsabit for the long rains, and with those sown at Moyale for the short rains; otherwise the crops sown near these stations were good. Cultivation is being pushed forward by the District Commissioner at Marsabit, where in a good season splendid crops of most cereals, fruits and vegetables are obtainable.

29. In other parts of the Province agriculture even on a small scale makes little or no progress.

## CHAPTER X.

### VETERINARY.

#### Nyanza.

1. Rinderpest and East Coast Fever are endemic in all Reserves of the Province. Pleuro-pneumonia exists in Central Kavirondo and South Lumaba, and probably in other districts as well. Fly is prevalent in large parts of Central and South Kavirondo.

2. Veterinary stations have been maintained during the year at Kibigori in Central Kavirondo and Kitai in North Kavirondo, with several subsidiary stations.

3. The natives of Central Kavirondo have expressed a wish for stock inoculation, and it is hoped to establish a complete veterinary unit in the district during 1928.

4. Instruction in improved methods of drying hides has been given by lectures and demonstrations during the year, with beneficial results.

5. It is evident that the natives interested are beginning to realise that a properly dried hide commands a better market price than one spoilt by bad treatment. It is estimated that the total number of treated hides sold during the year cannot be far short of 20,000.

#### Kikuyu

6. The natives of the Province do not encourage veterinary work, and show no inclination to have their cattle inoculated against disease or dipped. There has been no serious epidemic except an outbreak of East Coast Fever at Meru.

#### Ukamba

7. East Coast Fever is prevalent in all districts, and grazing in the lowlands is rendered almost valueless by the presence of Fly. Rinderpest inoculations in the Machakos Native Reserve amounted to 22,825.

8. Three crushes were built free of charge by the natives and the total inoculations at these amounted to £120,521. Further inoculations were carried out at Machakos Quarantine Station.

9. It is calculated that there are now in the Native Reserves 100,000 head of stock immunised to Rinderpest.

10. Ten bulls were purchased with money voted by the Teita Local Native Council for the improvement of stock in that district.

#### Coast

11. No outbreak of disease has been reported. The District Commissioner, Tana River, finding that native methods of castration were attended by unnecessary pain and loss, offered to operate on any native bulls brought in. He states that the response has been overwhelming.

#### Kerjo

12. The scab that has been so prevalent in the Kerjo Valley has in some cases wiped out all the goats belonging to some sections of the Elgayo, and decimated the flocks of other sections.

13. There have been minor outbreaks of Rinderpest in West Suk. In this district the hills are reported to be East Coast Fever areas, whilst the plains are reported clean. Hence the plentiful grazing in the hills is not used by the Suk who the plains grazing is exhausted. It is estimated that 40 per cent. of the cattle have died from starvation during the drought.

14. In both North and South Turkana the drought caused grazing and water to be scarce everywhere and there has been a heavy mortality in stock.

15. An inoculation camp was opened at the Kerjo River in the Keban Location. In Turkana 5,528 head of cow and 5,528 head of bull were inoculated against Pleuro-pneumonia. The camp was closed on account of lack of grazing.

16. An inoculation camp was opened at the Kerjo River in the Keban Location. In Turkana 5,528 head of cow and 5,528 head of bull were inoculated in November.

17. The year has been started by a severe and prolonged drought due to the failure of the rains to be short crops, and the crops of the natives have been great. This has resulted in a large number of natives having been brought in for treatment.

18. The year has been started by a severe and prolonged drought due to the failure of the rains to be short crops, and the crops of the natives have been great. This has resulted in a large number of natives having been brought in for treatment.

19. The year has been started by a severe and prolonged drought due to the failure of the rains to be short crops, and the crops of the natives have been great. This has resulted in a large number of natives having been brought in for treatment.

CHAPTER XI

In front  
to red  
by  
Re

... family property  
... which would  
... and main road  
... consulted  
... and  
... remains that  
... that no body of men with  
... has yet been put in  
... situation, because Ad  
... employed in  
... prisoners from  
... who have not the

Northern Frontier Province  
The Police include...  
In the other native districts  
... are employed principally  
... and occasionally in  
... reserves is now left  
... and main  
... Ordinance

(b) Coast Tribes—

Giriana	443
Swahili	314
Teita	37
Pokomo	34
	26
	82

CHAPTER XIII

PRISONS

The need for improvement in the accommodation of prisoners at out-stations still exists.

2. A special prison was established at Kitui in May, to which 20 convict masons, under a European instructor, were drafted for the building of a hospital and two houses. Similar arrangements were being made, at the end of the year, for the establishment of a special prison at Ruarua for the purpose of employing convict artisans on new buildings there.

The arrival of five European technical instructors in the Department enabled a beginning to be made in employing a large number of convicts as

workmen on buildings afforded to convicts, and their employment on release, will tend to reduce the numbers of previously employed prisoners.

The total population of detention camps was 1,498 at the end of 1929, the number of detainees captured during the year being 1,287.

Nearly a third of the population of detention camps established were not completed in the year, and in four of them there were 4,121 persons to serve detention, the remaining 23,404 persons were detained in detention during the year.

It is noted that the population of detention camps is increasing, and it is suggested that the population of the prisons would have to be increased if the population of the prisons has proved

the reason for this is the same as that stated in the "Crime" Report, namely, that a stricter enforcement of law by the Police has led to an increase in the number of convictions for minor offences, with a consequent increase in convictions for grave crime, with the result that the Detention Camps have absorbed this increase without reducing the populations of the prisons.



9. The following extract from the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Prisons shows the number of sentences of detention for offences under each of the various Local Ordinances in the schedule to the Detention Camps Ordinance—

Ordinance	Number of sentences of detention.
Native Authority	351
Employment of Natives	337
Native Registration	298
Townships	79
Native Liquor	67
Hut and Poll Tax	62
Resident Native Labourers	51
Game	42
Diseases of Animals	34
Sugar	22
Outlying Districts	17
Trespass	14
Vagrancy	9
Gambling	6
Native Authority (Famine Relief)	4
Forest	3
Roads in Native Reserves	2
Adulteration of Produce	1
Other enactments not in Schedule.	
<i>etc.</i> —I.P.C., Opium, Native	
Passes, and Cruelty to Animals	27
	Total
	1,421 persons.

#### CHAPTER XIV

##### LEGISLATION AFFECTING NATIVES.

*Native Liquor Amendment Ordinance.*—An Amendment to the Native Liquor Ordinance was enacted to secure more effective control of the manufacture, sale and transport of native liquor in townships, on farms and in the Coast Province, in certain areas of which the extent of intoxication among the native population was such as to demand special methods of prevention.

*The Sugar Ordinance, 1923.*—This Ordinance was applied with the exceptions of sections 4 and 5 to the whole of the Kikuyu Province, and has resulted in the closing down of all

native-owned sugar mills. The Senior Commissioner reports that its effect in the reduction of drunkenness and serious crime has been marked.

*Township Rules.*—Township Rules, similar to those in force in Nairobi for restricting the residence of unemployed natives and for regulating the conduct of natives by night, were applied during the year to the townships of Eldama Ravine, Kisumu, Lumwa, Eldoret and Nyeri, and have been effective in discouraging vagrancy and reducing crime.

#### CHAPTER XV

##### NATIVES IN NON-NATIVE AREAS.

###### Nairobi.

1. Of a total native population of 25,000 in Nairobi, no less than 20,000 are male employees. It follows therefore that the relations existing between natives and non-natives in this town are mainly those of employee and employer. These relations are changing. The native is emancipating himself from the attitude of mind which accepted unquestionably his master's word as law, and is beginning to realise that he has the rights of a party to a contract; he has not, however, by any means arrived at a comprehensive appreciation of his contractual obligations. Consequential antipathy and mutual dissatisfaction are therefore not infrequent.

2. An undercurrent of subconscious political ambition in the native mind is probably responsible for some of this friction.

3. There are in Nairobi two native locations named Pumwani and Pangani. The former is the original location of the site set aside for the purpose, the latter contains the relics of the old irregular native settlement. At Pumwani a Native Advisory Council has been in existence for some time, and its sphere of activity has been recently increased to embrace Pangani. This Council has proved itself to be a valuable medium for making local native opinion known to Government.

4. The Memorial Hall has been increasingly used as a room for cinematograph exhibitions, for reading and writing, and for meetings of various political bodies and local organisations.

9. The following extract from the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Prisons shows the number of sentences of detention for offences under each of the various Local Ordinances in the schedule to the Detention Camps Ordinance:—

<i>Ordinance</i>	<i>Number of sentences of detention</i>
Native Authority	351
Employment of Natives	837
Native Registration	298
Townships	79
Native Liquor	67
Hya and Poll Tax	62
Resident Native Labourers	51
Game	42
Diseases of Animals	34
Sugar	22
Outlying Districts	17
Trespass	14
Vagrancy	9
Gambling	6
Native Authority (Famine Relief)	4
Forest	3
Roads in Native Reserves	2
Adulteration of Produce	1
Other enactments not in Schedule viz. I.P.C., Opium, Native Passes, and Cruelty to Animals	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,421 persons</b>

#### CHAPTER XIV

##### LEGISLATION AFFECTING NATIVES.

*Native Liquor Amendment Ordinance.*—An Amendment to the Native Liquor Ordinance was enacted to secure more effective control of the manufacture, sale and transport of native liquor in townships, on farms and in the Coast Province, in certain areas of which the extent of intoxication among the native population was such as to demand special methods of prevention.

*The Sugar Ordinance, 1923.*—This Ordinance was applied with the exceptions of sections 4 and 5 to the whole of the Kikuyu Province, and has resulted in the closing down of all

native-owned sugar mills. The Senior Commissioner reports that its effect in the reduction of drunkenness and serious crime has been marked.

*Township Rules.*—Township Rules, similar to those in force in Nairobi for restricting the residence of unemployed natives and for regulating the conduct of natives by night, were applied during the year to the townships of Eldama Ravine, Kisumu, Lumwa, Eldoret and Nyeri, and have been effective in discouraging vagrancy and reducing crime.

#### CHAPTER XV.

##### NATIVES IN NON-NATIVE AREAS.

###### Nairobi.

1. Of a total native population of 25,000 in Nairobi, no less than 20,000 are male employees. It follows therefore that the relations existing between natives and non-natives in this town are mainly those of employee and employer. These relations are changing. The native is emancipating himself from the attitude of mind which accepted unquestionably his master's word as law, and is beginning to realise that he has the rights of a party to a contract; he has not, however, by any means arrived at a comprehensive appreciation of his contractual obligations. Consequent antipathy and mutual dissatisfaction are therefore not infrequent.

2. An undercurrent of subconscious political ambition in the native mind is probably responsible for some of this friction.

3. There are in Nairobi two native locations named Pumwani and Pangani. The former is the official location of the site set aside for the purpose, the latter contains the relics of the old irregular native settlement. At Pumwani a Native Advisory Council has been in existence for some time, and its sphere of activity has been recently increased to embrace Pangani. This Council has proved itself to be a valuable medium for making local native opinion known to Government.

4. The Memorial Hall has been increasingly used as a room for cinematograph exhibitions, for reading and writing, and for meetings of various political bodies and social organisations.

9. The following extract from the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Prisons shows the number of sentences of detention for offences under each of the various Local Ordinances in the schedule to the Detention Camps Ordinance:—

Ordinance	Number of sentences of detention
Native Authority	351
Employment of Natives	337
Native Registration	268
Townships	49
Native Liquor	67
Hut and Poll Tax	62
Resident Native Labourers	51
Game	42
Diseases of Animals	34
Sugar	22
Outlying Districts	17
Trespass	14
Vagrancy	9
Gambling	6
Native Authority (Famine Relief)	4
Forest	3
Roads in Native Reserves	2
Adulteration of Produce	1
Other enactments not in Schedule	
<i>etc.</i> E.P.C., Opates, Native	
Passes, and Cruelty to Animals	27
Total	1,421 persons

#### CHAPTER XIV

##### LEGISLATION AFFECTING NATIVES.

*Native Liquor Amendment Ordinance.*—An Amendment to the Native Liquor Ordinance was enacted to secure more effective control of the manufacture, sale and transport of native liquor in townships, on farms and in the Coast Province, in certain areas of which the extent of intemperance among the native population was such as to demand special methods of prevention.

*The Sugar Ordinance, 1923.*—This Ordinance was applied with the exceptions of sections 4 and 5 to the whole of the Ekiyvi Province, and has resulted in the closing down of all

native-owned sugar mills. The Senior Commissioner reports that its effect in the reduction of drunkenness and serious crime has been marked.

*Township Rules.*—Township Rules, similar to those in force in Nairobi for restricting the residence of unemployed natives and for regulating the conduct of natives by night, were applied during the year to the townships of Eldama Ravine, Kisumu, Lumbwa, Eldoret and Nyeri, and have been effective in discouraging vagrancy and reducing crime.

#### CHAPTER XV.

##### NATIVES IN NON-NATIVE AREAS.

###### Nairobi.

1. Of a total native population of 25,000 in Nairobi, no less than 20,000 are male employees. It follows therefore that the relations existing between natives and non-natives in this town are mainly those of employee and employer. These relations are changing. The native is emancipating himself from the attitude of mind which accepted unquestionably his master's word as law, and is beginning to realise that he has the rights of a party to a contract; he has not, however, by any means arrived at a comprehensive appreciation of his contractual obligations. Consequential antipathy and mutual dissatisfaction are therefore not infrequent.

2. An undercurrent of subconscious political ambition in the native mind is probably responsible for some of this friction.

3. There are in Nairobi two native locations named Pumwani and Pangani. The former is the official location on the site set aside for the purpose, the latter contains the relics of the old irregular native settlement. At Pumwani a Native Advisory Council has been in existence for some time, and its sphere of activity has been recently increased to embrace Pangani. This Council has proved itself to be a valuable medium for making local native opinion known to Government.

4. The Memorial Hall has been increasingly used as a room for cinematograph exhibitions, for reading and writing, and for meetings of various political bodies and social organisations.

5. A particularly pleasing feature of native life is the enthusiasm for football and athletics. The Football Association continues to flourish and the annual Olympic athletic meeting at which native teams from districts throughout the Colony compete, grows in popularity and importance.

6. An institution of great value in the physical and advancement of the native population is the Welfare Centre, which provides the

Welfare Centre... (The text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to heavy noise and scratches on the page.)

...appreciably decreased. There has, however, been a marked increase in the number of native... (The text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to heavy noise and scratches on the page.)

...formed political body, styled... (The text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to heavy noise and scratches on the page.)

...interest in sports and... (The text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to heavy noise and scratches on the page.)

...are in receipt of education... (The text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to heavy noise and scratches on the page.)

...AFI... (The text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to heavy noise and scratches on the page.)

11. The African population from up-country, estimated at nearly 30,000, presents considerable difficulties, and in the opinion of the Resident Commissioner constitutes a growing and increasingly dangerous problem. The many transactions and temporary emigration of the African population from the up-country to the Kikuyu area...

...of these... (The text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to heavy noise and scratches on the page.)

...of these... (The text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to heavy noise and scratches on the page.)

...of these... (The text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to heavy noise and scratches on the page.)

...of these... (The text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to heavy noise and scratches on the page.)

...of these... (The text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to heavy noise and scratches on the page.)

...of these... (The text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to heavy noise and scratches on the page.)

...of these... (The text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to heavy noise and scratches on the page.)

...of these... (The text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to heavy noise and scratches on the page.)

## Appendix A

STATEMENT SHOWING OFFENCES FOR WHICH PRISONERS WERE COMMITTED TO SERVE SENTENCES OF IMPRISONMENT DURING THE YEAR 1927, COMPARED WITH 1926.

Class	Offences for which received	1927	1926
	INDIAN PENAL CODE.		
I	Offences against the state, public tranquility, health, safety and justice (I.P.C., Sections 121 to 294)	406	282
II	Serious offences against the person (I.P.C., Sections 302 to 333, 335, 338, 343 to 348, 353 to 373, 376, 377, 396, 493 to 498)	395	422
III	Serious offences against the person and property or against property only (I.P.C., Sections 320 to 402, 407 to 414, 428 to 440, 449 to 482, 484, 485, 487 to 490, 463 to 489)	1,459	1,397
IV	Minor offences against the person (I.P.C., Sections 271, 274, 336, 337, 341, 342, 352, 374, 490 to 492, 600 to 610)	342	288
V	Minor offences against property (I.P.C., Sections 379, 403 to 406, 417 to 427, 447, 448, 463, 466, 467, 472)	1,036	994
	Total under I.P.C.	3,637	3,383
VI	Offences under Law of Ordinances		
	1. Master and Servant Ordinances	756	813
	2. Native Registration Ordinances	1,022	701
	3. Native Hut and Foli Tax Ordinances	246	181
	4. Native Liquor and Liquor Ordinances	447	208
	5. Township Rules	222	177
	6. Native Passes	219	278
	7. Opium	153	162
	8. Native Authority	519	603
	9. Various	636	1,089
		4,480	4,162
	Grand total of persons committed for imprisonment	8,117	7,545

## Appendix B

CREDIT BALANCE AT 31st DECEMBER, 1927, IN THE LOCAL NATIVE COUNCIL FUNDS.

	Sks.	cts.
NYANZA—		
North Kavirondo	93,088	22
Central Kavirondo	90,232	12
South Kavirondo (Luo)	59,485	41
South Kavirondo (Kisi-Bakoria)	59,010	67
Mandi	38,178	91
South Lumbwa	34,906	20
KIKUYU—		
Fort Hall	91,261	28
Meru	30,405	01
Embu	17,369	13
South Nyeri	47,986	94
Ryanbu	88,521	89
UKAMBA—		
Machakos	78,837	36
Kiim	93,230	64
Teita	11,886	28
COAST—		
Malindi	55,518	87
Digo	17,446	66
KERIO—		
Baringo No. 1	5,236	40
"   No. 2	2,667	00
"   No. 3	36,171	61
Elgeyo	45,247	37
Marakwet	6,422	20
West Suk	23,850	60
MARAI—		
Masai	82,717	52
Total	Sks. 1,107,189	29
	(£58,389/9/29)	

## Appendix C

## POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

Amount outstanding to the credit of Africans in the Post Office Savings Bank as at 31st December, 1927:—

	Number	Amount	
		Shs.	Cts.
Eldoret	4	2,346	20
Kijabe	1	203	75
Kikuyu	1	602	19
Kisumu	79	18,588	87
Lamu	1	170	41
Lumbwa	8	1,275	42
Makindu	4	1,929	36
Meru	3	871	51
Mombasa	140	25,300	04
Nairobi	493	89,668	47
Narawa	3	150	97
Nekuru	36	6,548	98
Nyeri	1	303	00
Thika	4	477	36
Voit	2	152	40
Total	779	143,415	93

Average amount as at 31-12-1927—Shs. 184.

Corresponding figures for 1926:—

	Number	Amount	
		Shs.	Cts.
Nairobi	460	87,062	42
Mombasa	119	28,234	62
Kisumu	74	10,446	83
Nakuru	95	7,309	64
Meru	3	215	00
Total	651	133,266	36

Average amount as at 31-12-1926—Shs. 189.

\* 16 small offices were opened for the transaction of Savings Bank business on 1-12-1926.

Appendix D  
COMPARISONS OF NATIVE POPULATION AND TAXATION,  
1926 AND 1927

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT	POPULATION		TAXATION	
	1926	1927	1926	1927
<b>NYANZA—</b>				
Kisumu-Londiani	22,231	26,270	—	6,955
Central Kavirondo	316,965	324,635	79,947	—
South Kavirondo	301,202	304,142	60,751	1,160
North Kavirondo	312,944	314,123	54,002	62,950
South Lumbwa	64,638	70,642	12,536	15,300
Nandi	37,194	35,800	1,402	2,047
<b>KIRUYU—</b>				
North Nyeri	—	—	—	4,249
South Nyeri	—	—	—	4,532
Meru	—	—	—	2,200
Fern Hall	—	—	—	2,200
Kiambu	—	—	—	—
Embu	—	—	—	—
<b>UKAMBA—</b>				
Nairobi	—	—	—	—
Teta	—	—	—	—
Kitui	—	—	—	—
Machakos	—	—	—	—
<b>COAST—</b>				
Lamu	—	—	—	—
Tana River	—	—	—	—
Digo	—	—	—	—
Malindi	—	—	—	—
Kilifi	—	—	—	—
<b>INTERIOR—</b>				
Ravine	31,659	—	—	—
Limpo	22,507	—	—	—
Ngando	20,705	—	—	—
West Suk	20,705	—	—	—
Turkana	97,000	50,215	2,380	Nil
<b>MASAI—</b>				
Kajiado	13,666	14,474	6,258	4,370
Narok	22,608	37,230	10,160	16,746
<b>N. PROVINCE PROVINCE—</b>				
All Districts	88,922	78,000	1,984	2,067
<b>EXTRA PROVINCIAL—</b>				
Nakuru	—	9,310	1,470	—
Narok	—	—	4,632	—
Mombasa	—	—	2,290	—
Uasin-Gishu	—	4,491	3,240	—
Lakonia	—	—	1,277	1,820
Trans-Ngora	—	—	8,448	3,920
Totals	2,041,963	2,100,000	458,044	566,774

# Labour Section—Native Affairs Department Annual Report for the year 1927.

## CHAPTER I.

### STAFF AND DISTRIBUTION.

The establishment of the Labour Section consisted of five Labour Inspectors. The following are the names of the officers together with the period of their service in the Colony during 1927.—

Name.	Period.
Mr. W. P. SHIELDS	Throughout the year.
Mr. E. F. C. McINNES	Throughout the year.
Mr. P. DE V. ALLEN	1-1-1927 to 23-2-1927 6-9-1927 to 31-12-1927
Mr. H. K. COATES	Throughout the year.
Mr. N. E. G. LEVEL	Throughout the year.

2. Mr. N. E. G. Level was appointed on the 1st January, 1927.

3. The system of allotting a separate area of inspection to each Labour Inspector was continued. The areas were as follows:—

(a) No. 1 Division. Headquarters—Eldoret.

Inspector: Mr. N. E. G. Level, from 1-2-1927 to 31-12-1927 (comprising the administrative districts of Trans-Nzoia, Uasin Gishu and Nandi).

(b) No. 2 Division. Headquarters—Naivasha.

Inspectors: Mr. P. de V. Allen, from 1-1-1927 to 23-2-1927, 10-10-1927 to 31-12-1927;

Mr. H. K. Coates, from 5-3-1927 to 10-10-1927; (comprising the administrative districts of Rayne, Nakuru, Naivasha and Laikipia).

(c) No. 3 Division. Headquarters—Nairobi.

Inspectors:—

Mr. E. F. C. McInnes, from 1-1-1927 to 15-3-1927;

Mr. W. P. Shields, from 1-1-1927 to 31-12-1927;

Mr. H. K. Coates, from 10-10-1927 to 31-12-1927;

(comprising the administrative districts of Nairobi, Kyambu, Fort Hall, Nyeri, Machakos, Kiambu, Voi, Mombasa and the Coast).

## (d) No. 4 Division, Headquarters—Londiani.

Inspector: Mr. E. C. McInnes, from 16-3-1927 to 31-12-1927 (comprising the administrative districts of Kisumu-Londiani, Kericho and the Kavirondo Reserve).

4. Mr. Shields exercised general supervision and carried out miscellaneous inspections from Nairobi. He also controlled the headquarters office of the Section.

## CHAPTER II.

The number of inspections carried out as compared with previous years was as follows:—

Year.	Number
1921	156
1922	443
1923	421
1924	532
1925	430
1926	884
1927—No. 1 Division	283
No. 2 Division	250
No. 3 Division	420
No. 4 Division	145
	1,104

Details of the inspections are given in Appendix A.

2. The number of days spent on tours of inspection and miles travelled was as follows:—

Division	Inspector	Number of days out tour	Number of miles travelled	
			By Road	By Rail
No. 1	Mr. Levett	111	3,063	30
2	Mr. Coates	59	2,107	
	Mr. Allen	53	1,615	186
3	Mr. McInnes	28	675	150
	Mr. Coates	37	1,435	536
4	Mr. Shields	125	2,237	2,587
	Mr. McLane	148	3,615	1,870
	Total year 1927	553	14,747	5,229
	Total year 1926	394	11,072	3,941

3. The cost of travelling was approximately £605, or Sh. 11 per inspection, as compared with Sh. 13 per inspection during the year 1926.

## CHAPTER III.

## PROSECUTIONS.

The number of cases in which Labour Inspectors instituted judicial proceedings were as follows:—

Division	Number of cases instituted	Number of convictions
No. 1	19	13
2	26	17
3	47	45
4	254	23
Total	346	308

The bulk of the cases instituted dealt with the unauthorised residence of natives on farms. A small proportion concerned the offence of non-payment of wages, but in the majority of instances this was found to be due to the financial difficulties of the employers, and not to any fraudulent intention on their part. The most serious case of non-payment of wages occurred at Kitale, where a farm contractor was convicted of failing to pay 256 labourers a sum amounting to about £500.

## CHAPTER IV.

## RECOVERY OF WAGES.

The following is an approximate statement of the arrears of wages which were recovered by the Section during the year.

Division	Amount claimed	Amount recovered
No. 1	£ 430	£ 330
2	550	560
3	2,360	1,325
4	1,200	950
Total	£ 4,540	3,165



In No. 3 Division the balance of wages owing, amounting to £1,057, is due from five contractors.

It is feared that in one case there is little prospect of recovery. In the other cases the debtors are paying by regular instalments.

The losses of labourers in order to avoid loss by different deposit the 5 with emp. always e. practice 1 and not

CHAPTER V  
COUNTY LONDON

In all cases of accidents which were to the home... and a sum of about £370 was... in this connection. The attitude of the... to the matter of compensation may be... of the cases which were dealt with...

No... in case of death, unless it appeared that there was... or in any case in which it appeared... was due to negligence on the part of the... The advice of District Commissioners was obtained... to the amount of compensation which was... for the dependents of a deceased...

SUMMARY OF CASES OF COMPENSATION DEALT WITH IN  
NO. 3 DIVISION

Number of cases involving death	7
Number of cases in which compensation was paid to the dependents	7
Number of cases involving injury	26
Number of cases in which compensation was paid	14
Number of cases in which... of compensation	11

was generally satisfactory. ... lines  
Mombasa owing to the prevalence of ...  
dealt with by the Medical Department.

4. No disturbance or any disease ...  
and from the observations ...  
Inspectors it appeared that the ...  
is satisfactory.

Railway Construction—The contract ...  
Mombasa and Malindi was completed at ...  
1917. ...  
The ...  
The ...  
The ...

- 1. 105 lbs. per week
- 2. 100 lbs. per week
- 3. 95 lbs. per week
- 4. 90 lbs. per week
- 5. 85 lbs. per week
- 6. 80 lbs. per week
- 7. 75 lbs. per week
- 8. 70 lbs. per week
- 9. 65 lbs. per week
- 10. 60 lbs. per week
- 11. 55 lbs. per week
- 12. 50 lbs. per week
- 13. 45 lbs. per week
- 14. 40 lbs. per week
- 15. 35 lbs. per week
- 16. 30 lbs. per week
- 17. 25 lbs. per week
- 18. 20 lbs. per week
- 19. 15 lbs. per week
- 20. 10 lbs. per week
- 21. 5 lbs. per week

The ...  
Inspector ...  
Reported ...

A ...  
The ...  
to be satisfactory. ...  
The ...  
The ...  
The ...

The ...  
The ...  
The ...  
The ...

## CHAPTER VIII.

## GENERAL CONDITIONS.

*No. 1 Division (Trans Nzota, Usin Gishu and Nandi Districts.)*

The work performed by the Labour Inspector in this area was as follows:—

Inspections of Labour Camps	283
Prosecutions	19
Attestation of Agreements under the Resident Native Labourers Ordinance	918
Registration of Natives under the Native Registration Ordinance	3,792
Collecting employers' returns under the Native Registration Ordinance	4,912
Recovery of Natives' wages	£430

2. The districts comprising this area are purely agricultural. The bulk of the labourers are resident on the farms, with their wives and families, under similar conditions to those which exist in the reserves. Their wages varied from Sh. 6 to Sh. 10 per month. Drivers and plough-boys were paid from Sh. 15 to Sh. 30 per month. Rations are issued consisting of 2 lbs. maize flour daily. The conditions of housing, feeding, and medical attention are not regulated by any Ordinance, and it is therefore impossible for any control over these matters to be exercised by Labour Inspectors. As far as can be seen this class of labour has a perfectly normal and tranquil existence. The Labour Inspector visited many farms in order to ascertain whether the provisions of the Resident Native Labourers Ordinance were complied with, and no serious contravention was discovered. Six prosecutions were recorded against farm occupiers for failure to keep the prescribed Register of Employment.

3. The only estate in this division which offers employment to a large number of natives is the sisal plantation at Lugari, Turbo Valley. The labour strength of this plantation during the year was about 600 casual labourers and 142 families of resident native labourers. The average wage of the former was Sh. 14 per month and rations were issued consisting of 2½ lbs. of maize meal daily, 1 lb. meat weekly and salt. The labourers are at present housed in grass huts, but in spite of the primitive housing and sanitary conditions, only one death was reported on the estate during the year.

## CHAPTER IX.

## GENERAL CONDITIONS.

*No. 2 Division (Nakuru, Naitasha, Ravine and Lanjapia Districts.)*

The following was reported by the Labour Inspector in Charge.

(1) *Government Departments.*—The principal Government employers of labour were the Railway and the Public Works Department. Very few complaints were received from either source.

(2) *Railway Field Contractors.*—Fourteen contractors were employed. A great deal of trouble was encountered with regard to the payment of wages, as some of the contractors were of poor financial standing.

(3) *Sisal Plantations.*—The only sisal estate in the Division was that of Messrs. Longonot, Ltd. The average number of natives employed was about 800. Their health and general conditions of employment were normal. Improved housing is in course of erection.

(4) *Sisal Mills.*—There are eight mills in the area, each employing from 30 to 100 natives. Many of the labourers have their homes in the forests. The wages of ordinary labourers vary from Sh. 16 to Sh. 30 per month, with rations, and for resident labourers from Sh. 8 to Sh. 12 per month. The rations usually consist of 2 lbs. maize meal per day. The housing is usually better than on farms, as there is plenty of waste timber for hut building. The climatic conditions are ideal and there is practically no sickness. Five accidents occurred during the year, two of which were fatal. In all but one case the employers paid compensation.

(5) *Farms.*—The district is closely settled with agricultural holdings—principally devoted to maize growing and stock raising. The bulk of the labourers are squatters, amongst whom there is rarely any dissatisfaction. The rate of wage paid for squatter labour varied from Sh. 8 to Sh. 12 per month, and for casual labourers from Sh. 16 to Sh. 20. Casual labourers receive a daily ration of 2 lbs. of maize and sometimes a weekly meat ration. A number of farms were visited in order to ascertain whether the provisions of the Resident Native Labourers Ordinance were complied with, and no serious contraventions were discovered. The conditions of both the squatter and casual labourers appeared to be quite

normal, and no serious complaints were received. Their health was excellent, as the climate is ideal. Housing usually consists of primitive grass huts, but it would be difficult to suggest any improvements at this stage of the industry, as in many cases the farms are being run on a very small margin of profit.

(b) *Compensation for death and injury*.—The number of casualties which were reported during the year, and the amount of compensation which was paid by employers in this connection was as follows:—

(a) Number of cases involving death	5
Total compensation paid	£64
(b) Number of cases involving total disablement	1
Compensation paid	£26

## CHAPTER X.

### GENERAL CONDITIONS.

#### *Division No. 3 (Nyeri, Kiambu, Nairobi, Machakos, Teita, and the Coast Districts).*

The spheres of employment which called for most attention were the contractors' camps on the Railway between Mombasa and Nairobi and the coastal sisal plantations at Kilifi and those at Masongalemi, Kibwezi and Thika Districts.

2. *Ballast Camps*.—The contractors on the Railway were mostly Indians employed in breaking ballast. A large number of Kavirondo labourers were engaged for terms of service varying from eight to twelve months in duration. The rate of wage was from Sh. 16 to Sh. 20 per month and liberal rations were issued consisting of 2 lbs. maize meal daily, supplemented by a daily ration of either beans, potatoes, meat, sugar, or groundnuts and salt. The conditions as regards housing and medical attention were good, and the health of the labourers was good. In general the labourers appeared to be fairly and reasonably treated, but in spite of this large numbers of them deserted, and there were constant agitations amongst them. The desertions occurred chiefly amongst labourers who had demanded and been paid by their recruiters two or three months wages in advance before leaving their locations. It is probable that their chief concern was to obtain possession of the funds, and the formalities of their attestation bore little weight with them. Payment of wages

in advance appears to be a direct incentive to desertion. It is very much to be deprecated not only on account of the financial loss in which the employers are involved, but for the bad effect which it is bound to have upon native morals.

3. The agitations, which often developed into a general strike amongst two or three hundred labourers were invariably concerned with the quantity of work which they were required to perform daily. It should be explained that the employers are to demand a definite footage of brick every labourer, as equivalent to a day's work. This is not given until the work is known to be finished, and the Inspector who was in such cases to settle disputes with the labourer. The Inspector found that the contractor was not to be con-

Inspector was in the position of a labourer. He was declared a bankrupt. The contractor was now in a position of 24/6. The Inspector was ordered to be in being able to recover this amount, but the Officer Receiver, but it would be brought to notice that in the examination of the labourer by the Officer Receiver, it was ascertained that the labourer was in debt and relied upon the contractor to run his business. The occurrence suggests that in some of the enquiries being made as to the financial position of the contractor before a contract is let.

5. *Hostel and Fuel Camps*.—The introduction of oil and coal fuel led to a great reduction of the number of labourers employed in this connection. Between Nairobi and the Coast there were about 17 camps, employing in all about 100 natives. A considerable number of the natives were engaged locally. The wages of locally engaged labourers varied from Sh. 24 to Sh. 30 per month. Labourers obtained through Labour Agents were paid from Sh. 16 to Sh. 18 per month. The quantity of work demanded was usually to cut about 30 to 40 cubic feet of fuel, and it was quite common for labourers to sound the alarm such stacks in a day. Rations issued, usually consisting of 2 lbs. maize meal per diem, and

in a very dry desert

complaint

At the time

CHAPTER 2

GENERAL CONDITIONS

Division No. 1, Nairobi, Nairobi, and the Coast Districts.

The objects of the... for most... in the... between... and the... at... Districts.

... on the Railway... A large... for terms... 16 to Sh. 50...

... The... attention was... through La... Sh. ... per cent... 2 lbs...

... their

An unfortunate case came to the notice of the Labour Inspector at Teru, where a European Indian contractor was employed as a labourer. Amongst his creditors were... 311... to whom she owing the sum of 2400... The Labour Inspector was fortunate in being able to... through the District Receiver... it should... in the... day employer... Receiver, it was discovered... he... at the time of his taking over the... but... and relied upon outside firms for capital... the occurrence suggests the... of... made as to the financial... of... 15 ct.

The introduction... of the number of labourers... Between Nairobi and the Coast... in all about... were raised locally... from... through La... Sh. ... per cent... The... to... 2 lbs...

salt, augmented in the case of the labourers who were not engaged locally, by a weekly ration of about 1 lb. chiroko, 1 lb. meat, and occasionally potatoes or jaggery. The labourers were housed in grass huts and the contractors were required to clear the precincts of the camp of bush and grass and to keep the precincts reasonably clean. The health of the labourers was good and death was a very uncommon occurrence. Cholera, however, occurred at one or two places.

*Estates.*—The principal estates and the number of labourers whom they employed were

	Number of labourers employed
... ..	1,200—1,500
... ..	600—800
... ..	500—600
... ..	200—500
... ..	400—500
... ..	800—1,000
B.E.A. Planting Co., Ltd., ... ..	—
B.E.A. Fibre and Industrial ... ..	600—800
... ..	400
... ..	500
... ..	500—600
... ..	400—500
... ..	300—400
... ..	200—300
... ..	300—400

	Number of labourers employed
<i>Saba Saba, Ltd.</i>	
Maragus Estate	200—300
Saba Saba	400—500
Mrefu Estate, Ndarugu	200—300
Munyū Sisal Estate, Thika	100—200
Munera Estates, Runa	300—400
Kisilū Sisal Estate, Thika	100—200
Sisal, Ltd., Makuyn	300—400
Swift and Rutherford, Punda Milia	300—400
Thika Kenia, Thika	200—300
Kenia Sisal Co., Ltd., Thika	400—500
<b>Total labourers employed</b>	<b>11,000—15,500</b>

Most of the labourers were Kavirondo, and it speaks well for their treatment that a very large proportion have attached themselves permanently to the estates. The system which is in vogue of paying wages according to output, encourages initiative and skill amongst them, and sets a premium on industry. The scale of wages rises from Sh. 16 per month and the standards of work are fixed so that a slow worker can easily earn the minimum wage. Labourers who have no aptitude for piece-work, are employed by time. Rations are allowed to all labourers, usually consisting of 2 lbs. of maize daily, and weekly issue of 2 lbs. of beans or chiroko, and sometimes sugar cane, bananas or potatoes. Those employed on piece-work invariably receive a daily ration and a weekly ration of fresh meat. The labourers cook in their own quarters, where the conditions are far from ideal. The best authorities advocate central cooking and canteen, but so far this system has not been tried on any estate. Most employers are awake to the advantages of the system but it is thought that if labourers were compelled to accept it generally, many of them would resent the drastic change in their customary mode of living, particularly if it entailed their eating food which had been cooked by other than their own tribesmen. It is thought, however, that some of the more enlightened unmarried labourers would welcome a change for the better. On some estates an attempt has been made to modify the ration system by raising the wages of the labourers or paying them a subsistence allowance in lieu



	<i>Number of labourers employed</i>
<i>Saba Saba, Ltd.</i>	
Maragua Estate	200— 300
Suba Saba	400— 500
Mrefu Estate, Ndarugu	200— 300
Munyu Sisal Estate, Thika	100— 200
Mwera Estates, Ruira	300— 400
Koel Sisal Estate, Thika	100— 200
Sisal, Ltd., Makuyu	300— 400
Swift and Rutherford, Punda Milia	300— 400
Thika Ranch, Thika	200— 300
Thika Sisal Co., Ltd., Thika	400— 500
<hr/>	
Total labourers employed	11,000—15,500

Most of the labourers were Kavirondo, and it speaks well for their treatment that a very large proportion have attached themselves permanently to the estates. The system which is in vogue of paying wages according to output, encourages initiative and skill amongst them, and sets a premium on industry. The scale of wages rises from Sh. 16 per month and the standards of work are fixed so that a slow worker can easily earn the minimum wage. Labourers who have no aptitude for piece-work, are employed by time. Rations are allotted to all labourers, usually consisting of 2 lbs. of maize meal daily, and weekly issue of 2 lbs. of beans or chiroko, and sometimes sugar cane, bananas or potatoes. Those employed on piece-work invariably receive a daily ration and a weekly ration of fresh meat. The labourers cook in their living quarters, where the conditions are far from ideal. The best authorities advocate central cooking and eating-houses, but so far this system has not been tried on any estate. Most employers are awake to the advantages of the system but it is thought that if labourers were compelled to accept it generally, many of them would resent the drastic change in their customary mode of living, particularly if it entailed their eating food which had been cooked by other than their own tribesmen. It is thought, however, that some of the more enlightened unmarried labourers would welcome a change for the better. On some estates an attempt has been made to modify the ration system by raising the wages of the labourers or paying them a subsistence allowance in lieu



In such cases shops have been opened for the sale of food. Although this system is popular it is generally necessary for employers to arrange to supply the principal ingredients, namely, maize flour, salt, and beans.

7. *Housing and Sanitation*.—Housing and sanitation arrangements on the estates were generally most primitive. Usually, nothing better was provided than the ordinary type of native wattle and daub hut, with thatched roof, although more permanent and sanitary buildings have been erected in a few instances. Latrines were not generally provided, and the only sanitary precautions that were taken were, as far as possible, to insure that the precincts of the camps were reasonably clean. When pit latrines were found, they were usually in such a condition that they appeared to be a greater menace to health than no latrines at all. In fairness to employers it should be noted that they experience considerable difficulty in getting in touch with natives who will undertake latrine sweeping. On the whole employers appear to be fully aware of the necessity of improving housing and sanitary conditions, and there is reason to believe that many would gladly welcome regulation in these matters by competent authority. On certain plantations, improvements have already been effected, but it is obvious, from the occasional epidemics which occur, that there is grave danger in the haphazard methods which prevail at present, and the sooner a definite standard of housing and sanitation is laid down, the better it will be for all concerned.

8. *Health and Medical Treatment*.—The sick and death rate of the labourers on all the estates was quite normal, with two notable exceptions. At the Kilifi Plantations, Ltd., 42 deaths were recorded during the year amongst an average strength of 1,700 labourers. At the Dwa Plantations, Ltd., Kibwezi, 26 deaths were recorded amongst an average strength of 900 labourers. In both instances most of the deaths were due to an epidemic of typhoid. The sanitary conditions were found to be deplorable on both estates, and there was evidence of overcrowding. The epidemic was brought under control by the Medical Department. Arrangements for the treatment of sick labourers on the estates varied considerably. At Kilifi, there was a permanent hospital building, furnished with iron bedsteads, and equipped with an imposing array of medicines. The hospital staff consisted of a trained European hospital assistant, and native dressers. A Government medical officer visited the hospital. On other estates temporary hospital buildings were provided, and also medicines and dressings, but the

only attention was that of a native dresser acting independently or, in some cases, with the occasional advice of a doctor or Indian hospital assistant. In the latter circumstances it frequently happened that the sickness was not properly diagnosed nor was the correct treatment begun until the patient was in *extremis*, and then, when it was probably too late, he was hurried to hospital. As a general rule employers are willing to provide such hospital treatment as appears to them to be suitable, but their methods are often too haphazard to inspire confidence.

9. *Other Agricultural Labourers*.—According to the agricultural census the number of farms occupied, other than sisal plantations, and the average number of units of labour employed was approximately as follows:—

District.	Approximate No.	
	No. of farms occupied.	of labourers employed.
Fort Hall and Kiambu	349	22,000
Nyeri	123	3,500
Kitui, Machakos, Nairobi and Teta	100	3,500
Coast	28	2,000
Total	600	31,000

About 75 per cent. of the labourers were men. The remainder were women and children. Most of them were engaged on verbal agreements, by the day or month, or as squatters. In the Fort Hall, Kiambu, and Machakos districts the chief employment was on coffee plantations. Wages for squatters varied from Sh. 8 to Sh. 10 per month, and for monthly labourers from Sh. 12 to Sh. 14 per month. The latter also received a ration of 2 lb. of maize flour per diem. In the coffee-picking season all the labourers were employed on piece work. The wages varied from 25 cts. to 30 cts. per *debbi* (4 gallons of "cherry").

10. No complaints were received from any estate, and it is considered that conditions were quite normal. The health of the labourers was generally satisfactory.

11. *Resident Native Labourers*.—A general inspection was made of the farms in the Fort Hall and Machakos districts, and some of the farms and the Forest Reserve at

In such cases shops have been opened for the sale of food. Although this system is popular it is generally necessary for employers to arrange to supply the principal ingredients, namely, maize flour, salt, and beans.

7. *Housing and Sanitation.*—Housing and sanitation arrangements on the estates were generally most primitive. Usually nothing better was provided than the ordinary type of native wattle and daub hut, with thatched roof, although more permanent and sanitary buildings have been erected in a few instances. Latrines were not generally provided, and the only sanitary precautions that were taken were, as far as possible, to insure that the precincts of the camps were reasonably clean. When pit latrines were found, they were usually in such a condition that they appeared to be a greater menace to health than no latrines at all. In fairness to employers it should be noted that they experience considerable difficulty in getting in touch with natives who will undertake latrine sweeping. On the whole employers appear to be fully aware of the necessity of improving housing and sanitary conditions, and there is reason to believe that many would gladly welcome regulation in these matters by competent authority. On certain plantations, improvements have already been effected, but it is obvious, from the occasional epidemics which occur, that there is grave danger in the haphazard methods which prevail at present, and the sooner a definite standard of housing and sanitation is laid down, the better it will be for all concerned.

8. *Health and Medical Treatment.*—The sick and death rate of the labourers on all the estates was quite normal, with two notable exceptions. At the Kilifi Plantations, Ltd., 42 deaths were recorded during the year amongst an average strength of 1,700 labourers. At the Dwa Plantations, Ltd., Kibwezi, 26 deaths were recorded amongst an average strength of 900 labourers. In both instances most of the deaths were due to an epidemic of typhoid. The sanitary conditions were found to be deplorable on both estates, and there was evidence of overcrowding. The epidemic was brought under control by the Medical Department. Arrangements for the treatment of sick labourers on the estates varied considerably. At Kilifi, there was a permanent hospital building, furnished with iron bedsteads, and equipped with an imposing array of medicines. The hospital staff consisted of a trained European hospital assistant, and native dressers. A Government medical officer visited the hospital. On other estates temporary hospital buildings were provided, and also medicines and dressings, but the

only attention was that of a native dresser acting independently or, in some cases, with the occasional advice of a doctor or Indian hospital assistant. In the latter circumstances it frequently happened that the sickness was not properly diagnosed nor was the correct treatment begun until the patient was in *extremis*, and then, when it was probably too late, he was hurried to hospital. As a general rule employers are willing to provide such hospital treatment as appears to them to be suitable, but their methods are often too haphazard to inspire confidence.

9. *Other Agricultural Labourers.*—According to the agricultural census the number of farms occupied, other than sisal plantations, and the average number of units of labour employed was approximately as follows:—

District.	Approximate No.	
	No. of farms occupied.	of labourers employed.
Port Hall and Kiambu	349	22,000
Nyeri	123	3,500
Kitui, Machakos, Nairobi and Teita	100	3,500
Coast	23	2,000
Total	605	31,700

About 75 per cent. of the labourers were men. The remainder were women and children. Most of them were engaged on verbal agreements, by the day or month, or as squatters. In the Port Hall, Kiambu, and Machakos districts the chief employment was on coffee plantations. Wages for squatters varied from Sh. 8 to Sh. 10 per month, and for monthly labourers from Sh. 12 to Sh. 15 per month. The latter also received a ration of 2 lb. of maize flour per diem. In the coffee-picking season all the labourers were employed on piece work. The wages varied from 25 cts. to 30 cts. per debbi (4 gallons of "cherry").

10. No complaints were received from any estate and it is considered that conditions were quite normal. The health of the labourers was generally satisfactory.

11. *Resident Native Labourers.*—A general inspection was made of the farms in the Port Hall and Machakos districts, and some of the farms and the Forest Reserve at

In such cases shops have been opened for the sale of food. Although this system is popular it is generally necessary for employers to arrange to supply the principal ingredients, namely, maize flour, salt, and beans.

7. *Housing and Sanitation.*—Housing and sanitation arrangements on the estates were generally most primitive. Usually nothing better was provided than the ordinary type of native wattle and daub hut, with thatched roof, although more permanent and sanitary buildings have been erected in a few instances. Latrines were not generally provided, and the only sanitary precautions that were taken were, as far as possible, to insure that the precincts of the camps were reasonably clean. When pit latrines were found, they were usually in such a condition that they appeared to be a greater menace to health than no latrines at all. In fairness to employers it should be noted that they experience considerable difficulty in getting in touch with natives who will undertake latrine sweeping. On the whole employers appear to be fully aware of the necessity of improving housing and sanitary conditions, and there is reason to believe that many would gladly welcome regulation in these matters by competent authority. On certain plantations improvements have already been effected, but it is obvious, from the occasional epidemics which occur, that there is grave danger in the haphazard methods which prevail at present, and the sooner a definite standard of housing and sanitation is laid down, the better it will be for all concerned.

8. *Health and Medical Treatment.*—The sick and death rate of the labourers on all the estates was quite normal, with two notable exceptions. At the Kilifi Plantations, Ltd., 42 deaths were recorded during the year amongst an average strength of 1,700 labourers. At the Dwa Plantations, Ltd., Kibwezi, 26 deaths were recorded amongst an average strength of 900 labourers. In both instances most of the deaths were due to an epidemic of typhoid. The sanitary conditions were found to be deplorable on both estates, and there was evidence of overcrowding. The epidemic was brought under control by the Medical Department. Arrangements for the treatment of sick labourers on the estates varied considerably. At Kilifi, there was a permanent hospital building, furnished with iron bedsteads, and equipped with an imposing array of medicines. The hospital staff consisted of a trained European hospital assistant, and native dressers. A Government medical officer visited the hospital. On other estates temporary hospital buildings were provided, and also medicines and dressings, but the

only attention was that of a native dresser acting independently or, in some cases, with the occasional advice of a doctor or Indian hospital assistant. In the latter circumstances it frequently happened that the sickness was not properly diagnosed nor was the correct treatment begun until the patient was in *extremis*, and then, when it was probably too late, he was hurried to hospital. As a general rule employers are willing to provide such hospital treatment as appears to them to be suitable, but their methods are often too haphazard to inspire confidence.

9. *Other Agricultural Labourers.*—According to the agricultural census the number of farms occupied, other than sisal plantations, and the average number of units of labour employed was approximately as follows:—

District.	Approximate No.	
	No. of farms occupied.	of labourers employed.
Fort Hall and Kiambu	349	22,000
Nyeri	128	3,500
Kitui, Machakos, Nairobi and Teta	100	3,500
Coast	28	2,000
Total	605	31,700

About 75 per cent. of the labourers were men. The remainder were women and children. Most of them were engaged on verbal agreements, by the day or month, or as squatters. In the Fort Hall, Kiambu, and Machakos districts the chief employment was on coffee plantations. Wages for squatters varied from Sh. 8 to Sh. 10 per month, and for monthly labourers from Sh. 12 to Sh. 13 per month. The latter also received a ration of 2 lb. of maize flour per diem. In the coffee-picking season all the labourers were employed on piece work. The wages varied from 25 cts. to 30 cts. per debbi (4 gallons of "cherry").

10. No complaints were received from any estate and it is considered that conditions were quite normal. The health of the labourers was generally satisfactory.

11. *Resident Native Labourers.*—A general inspection was made of the farms in the Fort Hall and Machakos districts, and some of the farms and the Forest Reserve at

Limbo and Esquimaux. Notices were issued to employers regarding minor contraventions, and a few were prosecuted, but in general the law was well observed.

The division was on the 16th of March. The principal object of the division was to concentrate the activities of labour agitators at Lamou. The number of the South African Police was as follows:—

As matters at Kisumu being undesirable, I was stationed at Londiani and visited Kisumu, as far as possible, once a week. My duties at Kisumu relating to the supervision of recruiting agents were not so intensively carried out as they would have been had I been stationed nearer to the scene of their activities, but on the other hand I have been able to carry out much inspection of labour employed on farms in the Kisumu-Londiani District.

**2. General Conditions of Employment.**—The conditions of employment in the Public Works Department and the Railway were generally normal, although the housing conditions of the Public Works Department road gangs at present leaves much to be desired. The rations scale was good in all instances.

On the larger estates the conditions also appear to be satisfactory, except that in some instances better care for the treatment of the sick are desirable. Messrs. Carter and Aheir (sugar plantation, employing some 400 labourers) have erected excellent brick quarters for their labourers on other estates, including the Kericho tea plantations, and regarding the possibilities of improving the housing conditions of their labourers.

**Resident Native Labourers.**—On several farms there was a considerable wastage of labour owing to the tendency of employers to engage more squatters than they could employ. At least three hundred of such natives were moved from the Londiani area. The provisions of the Ordinance relating to the branding and movement of cattle have been enforced by the Police Department, and any situation with regard thereto appears to be much improved.

**3. Wages.**—Several cases of non-payment of wages occurred, but there were only one or two instances where it was to be any definite amount. In some cases the labourers were satisfied out of their own pockets.

The increase of the wages of the labourers in the district was not so great as in the other districts. The increase of the wages of the labourers in the district was not so great as in the other districts. The increase of the wages of the labourers in the district was not so great as in the other districts.

The increase of the wages of the labourers in the district was not so great as in the other districts. The increase of the wages of the labourers in the district was not so great as in the other districts. The increase of the wages of the labourers in the district was not so great as in the other districts.

Arrangements were made for the registration of holidays and for the payment of wages.

## II.

### AND JUVENILE EMPLOYEES.

The agricultural statistics report the average number of children employed on farms was about 100 and 150 respectively. The women and children employed on the farms were found to be in a state of health and well-being. The children were employed on the farms as pickers and packers of coffee beans and as carriers of produce. The children were employed on the farms as pickers and packers of coffee beans and as carriers of produce.

reinforced concrete, mid course of a dormitory measuring 50 feet by 16 feet, with a separate kitchen and native caretaker's quarters. Cooking utensils will be provided, but it is not likely that there will be any necessity to supply food as there are bazaars and native markets in the vicinity.

## CHAPTER XVII.

## LEGISLATION.

No legislation affecting the employment of natives was enacted during the year 1927. No alteration was made in the statutory powers of Labour Inspectors.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

## REPATRIATION.

The number of indigent (sick, aged and crippled) natives who were returned to their homes at Government expense was 74, as compared with 126 during the year 1926. The cost of these repatriations was approximately £50. In addition, the arrangements rested entirely with this office for the return of sick labourers to their employers or to the native reserves, upon their discharge from the Nairobi Civil Hospital. The number of labourers so returned was 310, as compared with 387 during the year 1926. The expenditure in this connection, which amounted to about £86, was recovered from the employers.

## CHAPTER XIX.

## LABOUR SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

The Commission of Enquiry appointed by Government in January, 1927, to examine and report upon the needs of the Colony in respect of native labour outside the Native Reserves, reported that the average requirements during the year would be as follows:—

## PERIOD—APRIL TO SEPTEMBER.

	Adult Males	Women and Juveniles	Total Units
Agriculture ..	61,700	22,016	83,716
Other Purposes ..	85,923		85,923
Total ..	147,623	22,016	179,639

## PERIOD—OCTOBER TO DECEMBER.

	Adult Males	Women and Juveniles	Total Units
Agriculture ..	70,980	46,215	117,195
Other Purposes ..	85,923		85,923
Total ..	156,863	46,215	203,078

2. In the Agricultural Census Report, 1927, a summary of the returns received from the public of the average number of men, women and children actually employed showed that the demand for agricultural purposes during the first part of the year was fully met as follows:—

## PERIOD—JANUARY TO JULY.

Men	Women and Juveniles	Casual Labour	Total Units
76,838	20,200	5,006	102,044

3. As compared with the year 1926, the figures show an increase of about 15 per cent. in the total number of units employed.

4. The adult male requirements for all purposes, which was stated to be 147,623 and 156,863 during the periods April to September and October to December respectively, also appears to have been met, as according to the returns received from employers under the Native Registration Ordinance the average numbers in employment for the respective periods was about 148,400 and 147,190. To the latter figure must be added the very large number of daily labourers who are engaged towards the end of the year in the coffee-picking season. As daily labourers their engagement is not reported under the Native Registration Ordinance, and there is therefore no information of how many were employed.

reinforced concrete, and consist of a dormitory measuring 59 feet by 16 feet, with a separate kitchen and native caretaker's quarters. Cooking utensils will be provided, but it is not likely that there will be any necessity to supply food as there are bazaars and native markets in the vicinity.

## CHAPTER XVII.

### LEGISLATION.

No legislation affecting the employment of natives was enacted during the year 1927. No alteration was made in the statutory powers of Labour Inspectors.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### REPATRIATION.

The number of indigent (sick, aged and crippled) natives who were returned to their homes at Government expense was 74, as compared with 126 during the year 1926. The cost of these repatriations was approximately £50. In addition, the arrangements rested entirely with this office for the return of sick labourers to their employers or to the native reserves, upon their discharge from the Nairobi Civil Hospital. The number of labourers so returned was 310, as compared with 387 during the year 1926. The expenditure in this connection, which amounted to about £86, was recovered from the employers.

## CHAPTER XIX.

### LABOUR SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

The Commission of Enquiry appointed by Government in January, 1927, to examine and report upon the needs of the Colony in respect of native labour outside the Native Reserves, reported that the average requirements during the year would be as follows:—

#### PERIOD—APRIL TO SEPTEMBER

	Adult Males	Women and Juveniles	Total Units
Agriculture	61,700	22,015	83,715
Other Purposes	85,923		85,923
Total	147,623	22,015	179,638

#### PERIOD—OCTOBER TO DECEMBER.

	Adult Males	Women and Juveniles	Total Units
Agriculture	70,940	46,215	117,155
Other Purposes	55,923		55,923
Total	156,863	46,215	203,078

2. In the Agricultural Census Report, 1927, a summary of the returns received from the public of the average number of men, women and children actually employed showed that the demand for agricultural purposes during the first part of the year was fully met as follows:—

#### PERIOD—JANUARY TO JULY

Men	Women and Juveniles	Casual Labour	Total Units
76,838	20,230	5,006	102,074

3. As compared with the year 1926, the figures show an increase of about 15 per cent. in the total number of units employed.

4. The adult male requirements for all purposes, which was stated to be 147,623 and 156,863 during the periods April to September and October to December respectively, also appears to have been met, as according to the returns received from employers under the Native Registration Ordinance the average numbers in employment for the respective periods was about 148,400 and 147,190. To the latter figure must be added the very large number of daily labourers who are engaged towards the end of the year in the coffee-picking season. As daily labourers their engagement is not reported under the Native Registration Ordinance, and there is therefore no information of how many were employed.

5. A rough estimate of the adult working population may be derived from the native population returns, as follows:—

Intra Provincial Districts.	Total Population.
Nyanza	1,055,780
Kikuyu	682,699
Ukamba	365,992
Coast	163,789
Kerio	186,970
Masai	46,370
Northern Frontier	98,952
<i>Extra Provincial Districts.</i>	
Nakuru, Naivasha, Mombasa, Uasin Gishu, Laikipia and Trans Nzoia	94,371
Total population	2,644,863

Deducting the districts which do not contribute to the labour field to any extent, namely: Masai (46,370), Northern Frontier (98,952), Turkana (37,000) and Tana River (16,759), the population of the labouring tribes is estimated to be approximately 2,415,000. The number of males between the ages of 16 and 49, i.e., the number of adult males, is generally estimated to be one-fifth of the total population, or 483,000. The proportion of males fit for service would probably be about four-fifths of the total or 381,000 souls.

6. The proportion of the males in employment, not including a large number of daily labourers and squatters, of whom there is no record of engagement, averaged, according to the returns under the Native Registration Ordinance, 39 per cent. As compared with previous years, there was actually no decrease in the number of labourers engaged, but the figures are less owing to certain adjustments which have been made in the light of Special Registration Returns.

7. In practice, it was observed that there was generally no shortage of labour for any purpose; in fact, some estates, particularly the sugar plantations, had more applicants for work than they required. This was notwithstanding the fact that there were approximately 50,000 more acres under cultivation than in the year 1926.

8. The introduction of labour-saving machinery both for agricultural and engineering purposes, particularly for road-making, has proved an important factor in accommodating the supply of labour to the demand.

#### CONCLUSION.

The labour situation has been calm throughout the year, and the relation between employers and their servants has generally been excellent.

I would commend to your notice the enthusiastic manner in which the officers and staff of the section have carried out their duties.

W. F. SHIELDS

Inspector

1. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 2. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 3. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 4. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 5. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 6. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 7. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 8. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 9. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 10. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 11. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 12. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 13. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 14. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 15. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 16. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 17. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 18. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 19. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 20. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 21. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 22. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 23. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 24. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 25. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 26. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 27. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 28. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 29. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 30. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 31. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 32. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 33. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 34. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 35. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 36. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 37. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 38. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 39. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 40. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 41. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 42. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 43. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 44. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 45. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 46. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 47. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 48. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 49. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 50. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 51. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 52. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 53. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 54. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 55. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 56. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 57. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 58. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 59. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 60. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 61. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 62. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 63. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 64. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 65. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 66. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 67. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 68. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 69. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 70. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 71. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 72. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 73. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 74. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 75. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 76. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 77. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 78. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 79. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 80. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 81. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 82. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 83. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 84. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 85. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 86. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 87. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 88. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 89. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 90. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 91. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 92. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 93. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 94. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 95. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 96. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 97. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 98. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 99. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)  
 100. **PLANTING**—(See Appendix C—Costs.)

### Appendix C—Costs.

#### CUSTOMARY STANDARDS OF WORK—Contd.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK	Amount of work per diem
<b>PLANTING WITH OXEN—Contd.</b>	
Old land—Three furrow plough	3 acres (14,000 running yards)
Ploughing with tractors (heavy tractors—9 hours running)	4-11 acres
Ploughing with tractors (light tractors)	1 acre (2-2½ hours)
<b>CLEARING LAND FOR CULTIVATION—(medium bush without trees)</b>	
40 labourers, 2½-5 acres	
1 mallee, 14 coops twice a day (can do 3 hours' work between milking)	
<b>MILING</b>	
50-60 cubic feet	
35-50 cubic feet	
3-4 cubic yards	
2-3 "	
1½-2 "	
1½-2 "	
1½-3 feet	
2½-5 "	
4-8 "	
100 cubic feet	
16-20 cubic feet	
8-12 "	
12-16 miles per day carrying a 40-60 pound load.	





Appendix D

SUMMARY OF LABOUR ORDERED OUT UNDER THE NATIVE AUTHORITY AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1922

(A—Number of men ordered, C—Number of men-lays, Ls. number of men multiplied by number of days)

Month	Administration		Police and Prisons		Medical		Agricultural		Survey		Forest		P.W.D.		K.A.R.		Veterinary		Postal		Legal		Education		Miscel.		TOTAL				
	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C			
January	894	2,819	10	40							20	140	3	9														727	3,008		
February	953	3,371	31	73	42	336			15	108	38	484																1,079	4,369		
March	1,181	4,128	7	14							15	120																1,203	4,262		
April	593	2,456	32	126							15	210	89	811														758	3,699		
May	754	3,907	39	197									15	90														793	3,604		
June	678	3,919	8	37	29	182	16	256																				746	4,484		
July	1,003	3,852	17	85	9	207			15	60																		1,044	4,234		
August	966	6,656	21	117	150	1,268			4	32	16	342			50	1,500						30	180					1,239	100,095		
September	1,443	18,638	37	816	24	48					20	300	24	48	67	2,010							1	2				1,616	21,762		
October	1,226	11,278	38	821	54	745	3	3	12	92	18	396			72	2,160												1,420	15,475		
November	892	7,243	27	76	103	660			12	72	18	252			52	1,560							3	9				1,107	9,872		
December	894	3,373	11	45	118	1,173									54	1,620												1,077	11,111		
Total year	11,277	76,070	275	2,447	561	4,715	19	262	68	341	162	2,144	128	952	292	8,880							34	191				12,009	95,975		
1927	12,086	45,723	244	320	314	612	12	120			72	1,450	1	2	647	6,470												1	5	13,225	56,781
1926	13,264	60,394	292	1,594	318	1,045	595	2,267	24	312	89	2,198	134	284	420	7,390	50	240	8	29	13	81	23	368	29	72		18,240	75,264		
1925	14,281	80,718	478	3,307	1,305	6,404	1,086	10,454	266	1,295	75	100	314	15,175	726	26,800	733	5,782	54	313	25	160	38	532	50	126		19,323	151,064		
1924	15,316	73,282	652	3,961	3,360	7,007	199	1,848			50	1,365	4,018	85,176	1,672	58,881	1,002	6,062	44	2,054	23	2,325	57	1,018				28,801	241,196		