EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

REPORT FOR 1917-18.

(For Report for 1916-17 see No. 988.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

December, 1919.

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No. 1013.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE FOR 1917-18.*

I.—FINANCIAL.

(A) GENERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The final results were a deficit of £115,746 on the Revenue Estimate, and an excess of £6,498 on the Expenditure.

The surplus balance on 31st March, 1918 amounted to £456,296.

Revenue.

The total revenue for the year amounted to £1,368,329, showing a deficit of £115,746 on the estimate and a decrease of £165,454 compared with that of 1916–17. It was, however, £202,768 more than the revenue for 1915–16.

When the revised estimates were prepared a deficit of £196,467 was anticipated, notably under Customs and Government Railways. The revenue from Customs, however, exceeded the estimate by £16,970, but the earnings of Government Railways fell short of the estimate by £149,059.

The gross Customs revenue from import duties was £230,838, being an increase of £43,838 on the estimate, due to unexpectedly large importations and to rise in prices. It showed, however, a decrease of £61,705 on the previous year. Export duties realized £23,437, or £12,497 more than the estimate and an increase of £4,484 on the previous year. This is due partly to large shipments of hides and ivory and partly to rearrangement in the method of accounting under the amalgamation of Customs Departments of Uganda and East Africa Protectorates. Under the amalgamation scheme Uganda received 33 per cent. of net total Import and Export duties. The whole Customs Revenue for the year exceeded the estimate by £16,970 but compared with the previous year when importations had been even greater it showed a decrease of £73,261.

The estimate for Native Hut and Poll Tax, which was placed at £285,200, realised £275,318, a deficit of £9,882, but an increase of £10,805 over the previous year. The deficit is mainly due to no taxes having been collected in Turkana and Suk, to absence of natives with the Carrier Corps, and to remission of hut tax of Wa-Gosha.

* A Sketch Map will be found in the Report for 1914–16, No. 881. [Cd. 8,172–7].
Non-Native Poll Tax shewed an excess of £197 on the estimate and an increase of £1,107 on the preceding year. The amount collected during the year is the highest since the introduction of the tax.

Expenditure.

The total amount voted in the original Estimates of Expenditure for the year under review was £1,484,075, and in addition to this a sum of £32,474, representing balances of uncompleted works at the end of the previous financial year was authorised to be spent out of surplus balances. The total authorised expenditure for 1917-18 therefore amounted to £1,516,549.

The total expenditure actually amounted to £1,490,571, an excess of £6,496 on the original estimate, but £25,978 less than the total authorised expenditure.

Financial position on 31st March, 1918.

The net excess of Assets over Liabilities on 31st March, 1918, was £456,296.

This figure is arrived at as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excess of Assets on 1st April, 1917</td>
<td>£578,538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure 1917-18</td>
<td>£1,490,571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Revenue 1917-18</td>
<td>£1,368,329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess of Expenditure over Revenue</td>
<td>£122,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>£456,296</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In order to ascertain the true financial position it is necessary to make certain deductions from this balance in respect of unexpended balances of votes for works sanctioned but uncompleted, receipts from stand premia on farm and town plots earmarked for road construction, and Protectorate share of War Expenses for the month of March, 1918, amounting in all to £93,767. This leaves an available surplus of £362,529 which, if compared with the available surplus at the end of the previous year, reveals a deficit on the year's working of £16,759.

(b) Currency.

The total value of Currency Notes in circulation on 31st March, 1918, was Rs.83,30,500, a decrease of Rs.624,000 on the circulation at the same date of the previous year.

II.—TRADE AND SHIPPING.

(A) Trade.

The Customs receipts during the financial year amounted to £311,565, and the total refunds to £57,309.

The net revenue from Customs duties therefore amounted to £254,256, a decrease of £57,240 or 18 per cent., as compared with the previous year, but still the second highest amount collected in one year.
Imports.

The total value of commercial imports during the year under review receded from £3,024,123 to £2,809,681, thus showing a decrease of £214,442 or 7 per cent. as compared with the preceding year when the highest figures were registered. If compared with the pre-War record year—1913-14—a rise of £661,744 or 31 per cent. is shown.

Cotton textiles still continue to constitute the most important and largest class of imports. They were valued at £950,608 and represent 34 per cent. of the total trade imports.

As compared with the previous year, the decrease in value is one of £110,389, or 10 per cent., and in quantity 17,074,499 yards, or 34 per cent., thus giving an average rise in price to the extent of 36 per cent.

The imports of other varieties of cotton fabrics, such as bleached, printed, and dyed manufactures, amounted to £477,186, showing an increase of £53,298, or 12 per cent. over the previous year.

Of these imports 92 per cent. were from the United Kingdom, and showed an increase of £63,600 over the previous year; Holland occupied the second place, being represented by £22,695, or 5 per cent. only.

The second largest item in order of value is grain, which forms 8 per cent. of the total imports. The quantity increased by cwt. 79,278 or 38 per cent., and the value by £89,663, or 67 per cent. The price per unit hardened by 21 per cent.

Over 89 per cent. of the total grain was imported from India and Burmah. The importations of grain for the troops are not included in the foregoing figures.

The third group in order of value after grain is that of provisions, which represent £144,056, or 5 per cent. of the total merchandise.

The decrease as compared with the previous year is one of £147,263, or 50 per cent.

Importation from the United Kingdom amounted to 33 per cent.

The value of imports of private merchandise (excluding Government and Railway importations, goods in transit, telegraphic materials, and specie) was distributed among the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and Foreign Countries in the proportion 45 per cent., 30 per cent., and 25 per cent. respectively.

The share of the United Kingdom, prominent as it was in the past years, has since the War increased enormously with a value of £1,253,695.

Export of Imported Goods.

Consignments of foreign goods originally imported for home consumption but subsequently re-exported to foreign ports are allowed full drawback of duty previously paid.

The trade is chiefly carried on through the port of Mombasa, which continues to act as a receiving and distributing centre between East Africa and the neighbouring territories of German East Africa, Zanzibar, Italian East Africa, and the Belgian Congo.

The re-export during the year under report was at its highest point, amounting to £548,179, or 19 per cent. of the total imports. This was mainly due to large quantities of stocks on hand being
reshipped to the conquered territory of German East Africa, and partly due to re-exports of produce imported from that territory and from Zanzibar.

Although the trade imports show a decrease of £214,442 as compared with the previous year, they are the second best on record.

Had it not been for the diminished imports of bleached and unbleached cotton piece goods and blankets, etc., the year under report would have surpassed all previous records.

Prices of cotton piece goods and other merchandise were carried to the highest point by speculation. In many cases goods merely changed hands thus intensifying values.

Large stocks were held over and it will be a long time before the demand overtakes the supply.

Transit Trade.

Imports under this heading still further increased in the year under review, giving a total of £556,869 as against £176,960 in the previous year.

Exports.

The really fine harbour of Kilindini is the inlet and outlet for trade with a vast territory running from the sea to Lake Victoria, and thence extending to the upper part of what was originally German East Africa, and a large slice of the Belgian Congo. These areas are extraordinarily rich and their potentialities of trade enormous. They are linked up with the port of Kilindini by the Uganda Railway and Lake steamers.

Prior to April, 1917, Uganda collected its duties on produce and hence statistics were recorded separately.

Since then East Africa and Uganda Protectorates have become one for Customs purposes and exports of produce from the two Protectorates are shown under one heading.

Produce from the conquered territory of German East Africa, Belgian Congo and the Soudan is registered separately.

The combined exports from the two Protectorates during the year amounted to £1,543,104, a rise of £256,236 or 20 per cent, over the previous year.

Prices have of course been much inflated, but the actual exports have increased most satisfactorily.

It must be borne in mind that large quantities of grain, foodstuffs, etc., which formerly took a prominent place in our exports have had to be retained for local consumption on account of war conditions and famine caused by two successive droughts.

Cotton heads the list of combined exports from the two Protectorates and represents 46 per cent, of the total value.

As compared with the preceding year, there is an increase of cwts. 4,291 or 5 per cent, in quantity and £270,791 or 63 per cent, in value, which means a rise of 55 per cent, in specific value. The average price in 1916 was 5½d. per lb., while during the year under report it reached to 15s. 8d. per lb.

With the exception of 200 cwts., the produce of British East Africa, all cotton originated in Uganda.
71 per cent. of the total quantity was consigned to the United Kingdom and 29 per cent. to British Possessions.

The trade of hides and skins is one which has held an important place during the last five years in the list of exports, and represents £222,425 or 15 per cent. of the total during the year under report.

It is rather difficult to estimate the proportion of Uganda produce during the year under report, but an average of the last quinquennial period gives a ratio of 60 per cent. for East Africa hides and skins and 40 per cent. for Uganda produce.

The exports for hides and skins would have been far greater had it not been for restriction on exports and lack of shipping.

88 per cent. of the total quantity of hides and skins, valued at £197,277, went to the United Kingdom and the balance to India and Egypt.

The third largest item of export is fibre, valued at £202,328, and representing 15 per cent. of the exports. The shipments of fibre are classified under the two headings of “Sisal” and “Other sorts,” representing 90,332 cwts. (£197,473) and 2,771 cwts. (£4,855) respectively.

As compared with the previous year there is an increase of 24,682 cwts. or 36 per cent. in quantity and £72,373 or 56 per cent. in value, which means a rise of 15 per cent. in specific value.

All fibre was consigned to the United Kingdom.

Sisal has proved itself as an East African product. It will grow almost anywhere, and it is hoped that it will be able to compete successfully with manilla obtained outside the Empire.

59,111 cwts. of coffee representing £124,268 were exported. This shows a decrease of 12,719 cwts. or 18 per cent. in quantity and a decline of £47,878 or 28 per cent. in value as compared with the previous year. 54 per cent. was shipped to the United Kingdom and 33 per cent. to the Union of South Africa.

Coffee produced in British East Africa and Uganda is of the very highest quality, and given an adequate labour supply, it should undoubtedly take a very prominent place in the list of exports.

The export of carbonate of soda during the year amounted to 4,688 tons, valued at £111,322. 4,095 tons were exported to India, 302 to Egypt, 50 to the Union of South Africa, 50 to Ceylon, 167 to Zanzibar, and 23 tons to the conquered territory of German East Africa.

Shipments of this mineral produce show signs of taking a premier place in the list of exports. It occupied the fifth place during the year under review and is only awaiting sufficient labour and shipping facilities to be exported in very large quantities.

Grain and oil seeds occupied an important place in the list of exports prior to 1913-14, but during the year under review the exportable surplus was only valued at £2,034, 10 per cent. of the quantity shipped five years ago.

Potato shipments take the seventh place in the list of exports with a value of £19,203 for 55,946 cwts. The increase over the previous year is one of £8,984 or 88 per cent. in value and 6,550 cwts. or 13 per cent. in quantity.

The average price was 6s. 10d. per cwt. during the year, as against 4s. 2d. in the preceding year.
This industry, left to a large extent in native hands, has not progressed as well as it should have done. The seed used has deteriorated and the potatoes grown during the year were not up to standard. Large quantities were used locally for feeding troops, etc.

The export of copra receded from 28,748 cwts., valued at £28,784, to 19,285 cwts., valued at £18,599, showing a decrease of 33 per cent, in quantity and 35 per cent, in value when compared with the previous year.

26 per cent, of the quantity was exported to the United Kingdom, 40 per cent, to Italy, 21 per cent, to the Union of South Africa, 7 per cent, to France, and 6 per cent, to French Possessions.

Besides copra, there was an export of 207,780 coconuts, valued at £679, during the year to South Africa, India, Arabia, and other countries.

The by-product (coconut fibre) remains practically unutilised.

High shipping freights, lack of shipping, and periods of prohibition on export, all affected the exports of copra.

The exports of ivory originating in British East Africa and Uganda amounted to 396 cwts., valued at £17,326.

Of the total quantity exported during the year under review 95 per cent, was consigned to India.

The exportable surplus of mangrove poles (known locally as borities) increased from 757,487 to 934,955 in number, and the value increased from £14,224 to £14,400.

84 per cent, of the total quantity originated in the Lamu district; 85 per cent, of the quantity was taken to Arabia.

1,666 cwts. of rubber, valued at £14,026, were exported to the United Kingdom. Most of the rubber originated in Uganda.

Chillies, a semi-wild crop, thrive exceedingly well in Uganda. 7,396 cwts., valued at £12,696, were exported during the year.

The export of wool is gradually increasing. 3,031 cwts, valued at £12,341 were exported to the United Kingdom during the year.

94 per cent, of the total produce was consigned to the British Empire and 6 per cent, to foreign countries.

(b) Shipping.

Mombasa has been served by four lines of steamers from Europe this year—the Union-Castle, Messageries Maritimes, Marittima Italiana, and the Clan Ellerman-Harrison Line. Owing to the War the calls of the above steamers have been irregular, and the Marittima Italiana’s steamers have ceased calling since December, 1917.

A branch of the British India Steamship Navigation Company’s steamers still maintains a service with Bombay and Durban.

The total steam tonnage entered in the Ports of the Protectorate amounted to 515,750 tons gross, represented by 181 steamers, a decrease of 146,347 tons and 79 steamers compared with last year.

III.—INDUSTRIES AND MINES.

(a) Industries.

The general prosperity of the Protectorate was well maintained.

The high prices obtainable for sisal and flax caused a considerable increase in the cultivation and production of these fibres.
Restrictions on the importation into the United Kingdom of coffee again hampered the coffee growers, but the position was partially relieved before the end of the year and record prices were obtained. Shipments of carbonate of soda more than doubled the record of the previous year.

The bacon industry appears now to be thoroughly established in the Protectorate and offers opportunities for quick returns from a small capital.

In spite of the high cost of materials a considerable amount of new building has been carried out, particularly in the capital, and local timber merchants have been unable to meet the demand.

Extensive outbreaks of disease and the failure of the short rains, causing a lack of grazing, rendered the year a bad one for the cattle industry generally.

(b) MINES AND MINERALS.

The continuation of the War and the consequent shortage of European miners and prospectors practically stopped all mining work. One firm made an effort to produce mica for war purposes but suspended operations on failing to make the venture pay.

IV.—AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING.

(A) CROPS.

Climatic conditions were most adverse to agricultural operations. In the early portion of the year, excessive rains "drowned" the crops, and during the latter portion drought resulted in their general failure. A shortage of food ensued which necessitated large importations of maize by the Government, and the famine also caused a lack of seed for subsequent sowings. Great difficulties were encountered in the importation of agricultural implements. Shipping and export facilities were curtailed, coffee planters being peculiarly affected, but measures for relief were introduced and a certain quantity of coffee was sold in South Africa. Insects and fungus pests followed the drought, and stock diseases were rampant. Prices of agricultural produce consequently rose to heights previously unknown.

Coffee.—The lack of shipping and home demand for coffee beans gave rise to grave anxiety, and the Government held it imperative to make representations to the Home Authorities on the position of coffee planters in the Protectorate should they be prevented from exporting. These representations resulted in a certain number of facilities being granted and quantities of beans were exported and obtained record prices.

Many coffee plantations suffered severely from the drought, *Hemileia vastatrix*, a new disease *Phoma*, *Thrips*, *Antestia*, and other pests.

At the desire of a number of coffee planters and dealers an Ordinance regarding the registration of coffee plantations and dealers has been introduced and become law.

Maize.—This important crop suffered very severely through the adverse season, and the produce proved insufficient for local needs.
Wheat.—It is reported that the approximate area which is being put under cultivation is 10,000 acres. This area would have been much larger if a guarantee could have been given that the importation of implements and machinery would take place. Several varieties such as Golden Ball, Equator and the Kabete hybrids are proving most successful.

Potatoes.—There was during the latter months of the year under review a great lack of edible potatoes on the local markets, prices as high as Rs.15 per load of 60 lbs. obtaining.

Small quantities of seed were procured from Europe but adverse seasons at Kabete and the sudden rising of the lake at Naivasha which covered the potato field, have prevented the provision of the quantities of new seed it was hoped would have resulted from this importation.

Beans.—There has been a shortage of bean seed and seed was distributed of imported varieties such as Canadian Wonder and Rose Coco. A considerable improvement in the general standard of the bean crop of the Protectorate is anticipated.

As a measure of precaution the exportation of beans has been prohibited for the time being.

Sugar Cane.—Renewed activity of a practical nature is being displayed in sugar-cane-growing over a wide area of the Protectorate.

New trial plots with several varieties were laid out at the Experimental Farms at Kabete, Kibos, and Mazeras. Cane plants from these institutions are also much in demand. Among the districts where cane-growing has already been taken up are Kibos, Muhoroni, Koru, Donyo-Sabuk, Kyambu, and Masongaleni. Plots of cane for trial and nursery purposes have been established by planters in several parts of the Coast belt.

Companies and syndicates have been formed for the purpose of sugar-growing in the Protectorate, and other companies are in course of formation.

At the present time it is estimated there are about 250 acres of sugar cane being grown by Indian settlers in the Kibos locality.

In the Muhoroni District several settlers have established trial plots of sugar cane on their estates.

On the Koru Estate a field of Striped Ribbon and White Transparent varieties of cane is established, the plants having been supplied from the Government Experimental Station Mazeras. The growth of both varieties is excellent, but especially the Striped Ribbon, which is undoubtedly exceptionally well suited to the district.

In the valley between Muhoroni Railway Station and Koru an area of about 700 acres is established in sugar cane by Indian settlers.

The installation of a central factory in the district or an adjoining one would provide facilities for making sugar of first rate quality, and at the same time encourage cane-farming generally on the lower lands in the locality.

Swamp rice.—Over twenty tons of seed rice were imported from India for distribution or sale.

The resuscitation of rice-growing in parts of the Coast belt was continued by the Administrative Officers and the results were of an encouraging nature, the yield per acre being in some instances trebled owing to the practical supervision and assistance given.
Coconuts.—Although the extension of coconut planting was not as great as in the past few years, further progress was made and the established estates were all kept in cultivation as far as a somewhat lessened labour supply admitted.

Citrus and other Fruits.—The citrus industry is still in the experimental stage as regards export of the products and it is too early as yet to make any definite statement as to the prospects of the industry. Precautionary measures against the introduction of insect and fungus pests have been taken. The cultivation of deciduous fruit trees continues to be a great success in the Machakos and Donyo Sabuk districts.

(B) Stock.

Cattle.—Extensive outbreaks of disease were largely responsible for a bad year, but another important factor was the failure of the "short rains," with the consequent mortality from lack of grazing especially in the native reserves, the natives owning approximately 7-10ths. of the cattle in the Protectorate. The principal diseases were rinderpest, East Coast fever, pleuro-pneumonia, and anthrax. The economic loss was considerable. The Veterinary Department was considerably understaffed owing to the number of officers who were engaged on military duty, with the result that no organised attempt could be made to deal with outbreaks of disease in native reserves. Every effort, however, was made to cope with outbreaks in the European-settled areas where movement of stock could be controlled. Over 31,000 head of cattle were double inoculated against rinderpest during the year.

East Coast fever spread considerably as, owing to the high price of cement, the erection of cattle-dipping tanks was practically suspended. This disease will continue to cause a considerable amount of anxiety to stock owners until dipping tanks have been erected along the main stock routes so that all cattle moving along these routes can be regularly dipped.

The military demands for transport oxen in the past resulted in a serious shortage of work oxen for agricultural purposes and it became necessary, owing to the shortage of shipping, to rely largely on locally-grown foodstuffs. Arrangements were made with the Military Authorities to sell untrained oxen to farmers to replace those which had been commandeered. In this way the agricultural requirements of the country have largely been met.

Although the cattle industry is one of the most important industries of this Protectorate it never can be developed to any great extent until there is a demand for meat for export purposes, and until dairying receives more attention. The meat at present available for export is of poor quality and could only be exported profitably in a canned condition.

The need for suitable pure-bred bulls was so great that arrangements were made to obtain a supply from South Africa, and some 73 head of pure-bred bulls were bought. With the provision of a sufficient supply of suitable breeding bulls for grading purposes the value of the stock industry could be greatly increased.

It is estimated that there are now over 2½ million head of cattle in the Protectorate and, after allowing for local requirements, losses from disease, etc., it is considered that upwards of 80,000 bullocks
should be available annually for export. This would represent over 8,000 tons of beef worth at least £240,000.

From the point of view of meat inspection the chief drawback to East African meat is the prevalence of "measles" (a stage in the development of one of the human tapeworms), and it will be necessary to free our pastures of this parasite before the East African frozen meat trade can be placed on a firm basis.

Sheep.—The sheep industry, in as far as the European settled areas are concerned, has continued to give the same hopeful indications as in previous years.

Considerable losses among sheep have occurred in the Masai Reserve, which is the main reservoir for the supply of our native ewes. The cause of these losses was mainly *strongylosis* ("wireworm"). A remedy for this disease has been discovered at the Onderstepoort Veterinary Laboratory, in South Africa, and experiments are being conducted in this country with a view to ascertaining if the doses recommended can be safely administered to native sheep. As soon as the proper doses have been ascertained little difficulty should be experienced in eliminating this disease, which is, at present, the cause of considerable anxiety to sheep farmers.

The export of wool both from pure-bred and grade sheep shows a marked increase over that of last year while the prices realised were considerably higher.

Pigs.—During the first six months of the year under review this industry was developing rapidly and besides satisfying local requirements large quantities of bacon and ham were supplied to the military. In the latter half of the year the supply of these products fell off considerably owing to the failure of crops and the consequent high prices ruling for food for fattening and finishing off pigs for slaughter. But the industry may now be said to be established, and, with the elimination of the Seychelles blood originally introduced and the breeding of only the best English breeds, it is anticipated that pig raising will become a very important accessory branch of farming on many of our holdings.

(c) Experimental Farms.

Kibos. Beans.—The shortage of food in the country and the consequent high prices beans are fetching have been the cause for closer attention being given to this crop, with the result that well over one hundred acres were put under the Canadian variety at Kibos, where the largest acreage recorded before was fifty.

Chillies.—The trials with chillies included the same varieties as heretofore. The results of the experiments were not so satisfactory as in previous years.

Cotton.—Since the outbreak of War interest in cotton cultivated by the natives has gradually been on the wane, especially in the Kisumu district, where, at one time, it disappeared altogether.

The experimental crop at the farm was smaller than heretofore and was planted as late as the end of June. The distance which has been found best in normal years to plant at Kibos is 5 ft. by 2 ft.

Maize.—Both on the farm and out in the Reserve a much larger acreage was put under maize during the year. Just as this acreage was the largest for the past ten years, so also was the yield on the
farm the lowest recorded during that period. This again was due to too much rain at a critical stage of the growth of the crop.

Upland Rice.—During the past two seasons this experiment has been a failure. Although unlike the lowland varieties these rices could be successfully grown in normal years without the aid of irrigation any lengthy break in the rains is often fatal to the crop.

This year the experiment promised quite well right up to the “earring” stage, when, owing to the absence of rain, the panicles failed to develop seed, with the result that more than 75 per cent. of the seed heads were empty.

Sugar-Cane.—Sugar-cane-growing promises to supersede all other crops at Kibos. This crop, which appears eminently suited to the local conditions, has been gaining more and more popularity during recent years, where the manufacture of jaggery now become one of the staple industries.

Tobacco.—This crop was badly damaged by standing water, which caused the premature yellowing of the leaves in the field; the percentage of mildew was also higher than heretofore.

The prospects of producing the finer types of tobacco at Kibos are poor but there seems every possibility of producing a class of tobacco suitable for the cheaper class of cigarettes often seen in the Kisumu markets and said to be the product of Muanza. The curing of the leaves was carried out as heretofore in a mud and grass hut, but, owing to the small quantity of leaves, much difficulty was experienced in curing them to the desired light brown colour.

Permanent Crops.

Coffee.—This experiment, despite various adverse conditions such as abnormal rains, alternating with leaf disease and drought, continues to attract attention.

Special attention was given to the matter of pruning and topping the trees, which appear to have had a decidedly beneficial effect on them. Leaf disease made its appearance in a mild form during the year but this was soon got under control.

Fruit Trees.

Citrus.—With the exception of two of the young grafted trees whose growth appears to have been arrested by the attack of a fungus disease, all the plants made good growth.

The citrus brown scale was much in evidence but was more or less confined to the imported lemons. The immunity of the ordinary rough lemon from the attacks of any kind is worthy of mention. Seedlings are being raised for providing stock for budding later.

Cashew.—The three plants in the fruit plot have now become fully established and produced a good crop of fruits.

Coconuts.—The old trees produced a few fruits which, owing to the drought, were rather undersized.

Mangoes.—All the young trees produced a small crop for the first time.

The other fruits of importance which produced good crops were bananas and pomegranates. The new banana plot planted on the south of the fruit plot is fast becoming established.
Work in connection with the school continued on the same lines as in the previous year, the greater portion of the time of the pupils being devoted to general farm operations. Boys showing any tendency to become expert at any special branch of work were selected, and given the chance to qualify in that special branch.

NAIVASHA. Cattle.—The pure bred Shorthorns and the Friesland cattle did well. They continue to be a success and are good breeders and milkers.

The pure-bred Hereford cattle did not come up to anticipations.

The pure-bred Ayrshire cattle again fulfilled expectations, the increase being splendid, and proved good milkers; the only cattle that compare with these in increase are the Friesland. All the milking breeds of cattle have given a much better return of calves than any of the beef breeds.

Grade Cattle.—The grade shorthorns are giving very satisfactory results.

The grade known as the Guernsey Shorthorn, i.e., Guernsey on native and then Shorthorn on each cross afterwards are worthy of special notice for dairy farming.

The Friesland grades are bred from imported Cape Colony cows and are of good quality.

A Hereford bull was purchased at the Sydney Royal Show, in April, 1917. An Ayrshire bull was also purchased.

Sheep.—Many varieties of sheep are kept on the farm, including Pure Merino, Pure Suffolk, Pure Lincoln and Shropshire, and also each of these pure breeds crossed on the native ewes. The wool of the higher grade merino is practically pure merino wool.

The Suffolk cross on the native ewe gives a good mutton animal, and the demand for rams of this grade is very marked.

The crossing of the pure merino with the native sheep has been a success in every way.

The clip shorn in October, 1916, was well reported on. The lowest price received for locks, etc., was 10 pence per lb.

The sheep this year suffered from disease more than usual and the losses were high.

Goats.—The Angora and grade goats suffered badly with worms; otherwise they did well. The price obtained for the mixed grade mohair was 19 pence per lb.

The improvement on the native goat when crossed with the pure Angora is very marked, and in each successive cross this is more clearly seen.

Donkeys.—The crossing of the native donkey mares with the imported Catalonian Jack continues to be a success.

Ostriches.—These are still on the farm but owing to the War and fall in price nothing has been done with them lately.

The usual cultivation was done at the lake front but the rising of the lake destroyed all crops planted there.

KABETE.—Fairly good crops were obtained after the long rains of April, May, and June. During these months over 28 inches of rain were recorded, and on several days very heavy rain-fall was registered, notably 4'41 inches on 30th April.
An area of 20 acres of different varieties of maize was planted during the long rains; of this area only 5 1/2 acres of "Hickory King" was harvested which yielded at the rate of eight bags (of 200 lbs. each) to the acre.

The rainfall was excessive at the time this crop was planted.

Eighteen acres of beans and peas were planted at various times.

"Canadian Wonder" beans, planted on 5th June and harvested on 2nd October, 1917, yielded eleven loads (of 60 lb. each) to the acre.

"Rose Coco" beans, planted on 1st June and harvested on 10th October, 1917, yielded eight loads per acre.

An acre of "Soya" beans, planted on 17th April and harvested on the 13th September, 1917, yielded 100 lb. of seed. This is the best success which has, so far, attended this variety of bean in our district.

"Telephone" peas took five months to grow and yielded 10 loads per acre.

Eight acres of wheat were planted in May, 1917, and yielded seven loads per acre.

A good sample of grain was obtained and, in spite of the season, rust did comparatively little harm.

Four acres of barley were planted, but the excessive rain seemed to do most harm to this crop.

Sugar cane gives promise of being a crop suited to vigorous growth in many parts of the country.

All the varieties on the farm have grown excellently.

The general health of the livestock was good.

(D) Diseases of Animals.

East Coast Fever.—During the period under review cases of East Coast fever occurred on several farms, hitherto free of the disease, in the Nakuru District. An outbreak also occurred in the Limuru clean area, involving three farms. In the Naivasha quarantine area, in February, two cases occurred in a herd of cattle which had been permitted to move from an infected area under the Dipping Rules. The remaining cattle were promptly removed by rail from the clean area and precautions were taken to prevent the further spread of the disease.

East Coast fever has spread considerably in the Masai Reserve during the year. This is largely, if not entirely, attributable to the movement of large herds of slaughter cattle purchased from all parts of this densely stocked area to meet the military requirements.

The extension of East Coast fever in the European-settled areas during the past four years has mainly occurred through the illicit movement of cattle from infected areas. Contributory causes were the lack of dipping tanks and the scarcity of immune oxen as a result of the War.

The Kamiti testing area was closed down in May as the number of cattle produced for testing did not justify the employment of a Stock Inspector to supervise it. During April and May two cattle died on the area and thirty-two were released and branded as immune to East Coast fever.

During the year fourteen dipping tanks were inspected by engineers of the Public Works Department and eleven of these were passed
as built in accordance with the Government plan and specification.
A public dipping tank was built by the Government at Naivasha in
March and two others are in course of construction at Machakos
and Londiani.

The decrease in the number of private dipping tanks erected is
attributable to the high prices of cement and to overcome this
difficulty several stock owners have decided to erect tanks constructed
of timber.

_Rinderpest._—This disease was the cause of exceptionally heavy
losses during the year. Extensive outbreaks occurred amongst
native-owned cattle in the Province of Tanaland and in the Nandi,
Machakos, Kenya, and Masai Reserves. From the Nandi, Machakos,
and Kenya Reserves the disease spread to European farms in the
Uasin Gishu, Lumbwa, Nyeri, Fort Hall, Ulu, Nairobi, and Kyambu
Districts. Isolated outbreaks occurred at Ravine and at the Kabete
Government farm. The Ravine outbreak was successfully dealt
with by the use of serum only. At the Kabete Government farm
700 head of cattle were double inoculated, with a loss of 1·6 per cent.

During the period under review, 22,962 head of cattle, the property
of settlers, squatters, and transport riders, and 8,374 cattle, the
property of the Military Authorities, were double inoculated against
rinderpest. Owing to the shortage of staff it was not always possible
to detail a Veterinary Officer to enquire into the losses following
inoculation but, so far as can be ascertained, the losses seldom
exceeded four per cent. and in the majority of cases were below this
figure.

Rinderpest Quarantine Stations were opened at Kipkarren (Nandi-
Uasin Gishu border) and at Machakos during the year in order to allow
of cattle being brought out of the infected areas of Machakos and
Nandi.

_Pleuro-Pneumonia._—This disease spread considerably in the Masai
Reserve during the year, and two outbreaks occurred on farms near
Nairobi in March and June, 1917. One hundred and eighty-one head
of cattle were slaughtered in suppressing these outbreaks, which
apparently resulted from illicit movement of cattle from the Masai
Reserve boundary.

A branch Veterinary Laboratory in the Masai Reserve for the
investigation of pleuro-pneumonia and other stock diseases prevalent
there is now in course of construction.

_Foot-and-Mouth Disease._—Outbreaks of this disease occurred in
March and April, 1917, on farms at Gilgil and Kinangop in the Naivasha
District. The history of these outbreaks pointed to the disease having
been introduced by a herd of trade cattle brought from the Northern
Frontier District and sold at Naivasha on the 10th March. This
suspicion was confirmed when information was received in June to
the effect that the main stock route from the Northern Frontier was
infected between Archer’s Post and Rumuruti.

_Anthrax._—Twenty-five cases of anthrax occurred amongst cattle
in the Nairobi and Kyambu Districts during the year. Other outbreaks
were reported from Machakos, Thika, Limorë, Escarpment, Elmenteita,
Nakuru, Molo, Koru, and Songhor.
An outbreak of disease which occurred in April amongst Kongoni (hartebeeste) in the game reserve, near Nairobi, was diagnosed as anthrax.

Reports of anthrax were received from the Masai Reserve in April, June, September, and November, and in some cases natives were reported to have died of the disease.

Trypanosomiasis.—At the beginning of the year two farms in the Thika area, Fort Hall District, were in quarantine for trypanosomiasis. A Veterinary officer was detailed to inspect the cattle on these farms in October, and again in December, when moist blood films from all the cattle were examined microscopically, with negative results. In view of these findings, quarantine was raised in January.

Blackquarter (Quarter Evil).—Cases of this disease occurred on farms in the Naivasha, Nakuru, Lumbwa, and Ulu Districts. The Veterinary Laboratory issued 21,590 doses of blackquarter vaccine during the year.

Horse Sickness.—Fourteen deaths from horse sickness were reported by Veterinary officers in Nairobi during the year. A few cases were also reported to have occurred in the outlying districts, but it would appear that the losses from this disease have been less than in previous years.

Epizootic and Ulcerative Lymphangitis.—Twenty cases of ulcerative lymphangitis were treated with vaccine in the Nairobi Quarantine Station during the year; of these, eight recovered, ten died, and two are still under treatment. Dipping at seven-day intervals in cattle dipping fluid of three-day strength appeared to act as an efficient preventative and, in some cases, effected cures.

Ten cases of epizootic lymphangitis were treated with potassium iodide; one recovered, two died, four were sent to the Veterinary Laboratory, and three are still under treatment.

Glanders.—No case of this disease came under notice during the year.

Diseases of Sheep and Goats.—Sheep and goat scab, strongylosis (wire-worm), foot-rot, Nairobi sheep disease, and contagious (caprine) pleuro-pneumonia are prevalent in practically all the native reserves. Strongylosis is the cause of considerable loss to European sheep farmers in the Protectorate.

Diseases of the Pig.—Swine Fever.—Outbreaks of this disease were reported during the year at Limoru, Parklands (Nairobi) and on the Uasin Gishu Plateau. The mortality ranged from 50 per cent, to 100 per cent.

V.—FORESTS.

No new forest areas were proclaimed during the year and no alterations were made in the forest boundaries. Statistics of forest areas therefore remain the same as last year.

Legislation has been introduced providing for the payment of a royalty on gum copal collected on a forest area, and on firewood cut on Crown lands not being within a forest area, in the neighbourhood of Nairobi.
Timber.

The local timber trade was brisk throughout the year, the demand being constantly in excess of the supply. In spite of climatic conditions, the year was the most prosperous one ever experienced by the local timber trade.

389,121 cubic feet of timber were sold, as compared with 447,778 cubic feet in the preceding year, a decrease of 58,657 cubic feet, accounted for by the fact that 54,200 cubic feet of Muzaiti timber which were sold in 1916–1917 have not yet been felled. 52,634 cubic feet of timber were issued free to Government Departments, free timber permit holders and natives.

During the year ending 31st December, 1917, the quantity of timber from the Grogan Forests, on which the royalty payment is based, amounted to 99,020 cubic feet, a decrease of 52,155 cubic feet, as compared with the preceding year. The area clear-filled was 182 acres. The decreased output is mainly attributable to adverse weather conditions which necessitated the closing of the only set of mills operating in the forest, that at Maji Mazuri, for four months. Difficulties were also experienced in the transport of the timber to the Railway line.

The Timber Market.

Owing to the high cost of corrugated iron there was a largely increased demand for roofing shingles. Large quantities of "Boriti" were cut in the Lamu mangrove swamps and at Ngoneni in anticipation of a big demand for them at Persian Gulf ports. This demand did not materialise.

Towards the end of the year there was a rise in the selling prices of all timbers except Muzaiti. Other prices remained high.

The Nairobi prices at the end of the year were as follows per ton of 50 cubic feet:—Cedar, Rs.144; Podo, Rs.120; Msharagi, Rs.144; Mueri, Rs.144, and Muzaiti, Rs.240.

Stocks of imported timber were low. During the year under report only 183 tons valued at £2,288 were imported, as compared with 925 tons, valued at £9,790 in 1916–17.

During the year timber to the value of £2,074 was exported, an increase of £2,011 over the value of timber exported during 1916–17.

Saw-Mills.

Twelve saw-mills were operating in the Government forests during the year.

Railway Fuel.

Camps were maintained at Molo, Elburgon, and Escarpment for the supply of wood fuel to the Railway, and a camp was opened at Londiani in October for the supply of wood fuel to the Uganda Railway Marine Department.

Forest Fires.

During the last seven months of the year dry-weather conditions prevailed, and in spite of all precautions several fires occurred causing a great deal of damage.
Silviculture.

A total area of 1,126 acres was planted, as compared with 1,077 acres in the previous years.

Revenue.

The total cash revenue for the year amounted to £11,900 10s. 4d., as compared with £11,359 3s. 3d. in the preceding year. The amount of net cash revenue after deducting expenditure, was £1,538.

Expenditure.

The net expenditure amounted to £10,442, as compared with £10,166 in 1916-17.

VI.—COMMUNICATIONS.

(A) Railways.

Uganda Railway.

The estimates for the year's working were based on the assumption that normal conditions would have prevailed and that an increased gross revenue would have resulted from a gradual increase in the prosperity and development of the country. They provided for an expenditure of £512,838, and a gross revenue of £800,000. These figures were subsequently revised when it became evident that the gross revenue would fall far short of the estimates, and estimates of expenditure went down to £432,000, gross revenue being estimated at £635,000. The total revenue for the year actually amounted to £647,086, and the actual expenditure was £438,100.

The net earnings for the year were £208,986, a decrease of £142,839, as compared with the net earnings in 1914-1915. They represent a profit of 3·21 per cent. on the total outlay on the Railway and Steamer service as against 5·41 per cent. in 1916-17 and 4·13 per cent. in 1915-16. Of the receipts, 38 per cent. were on account of military traffic.

The gross revenue was second in amount only to that of the previous year, which still remains the highest on record.

The total tonnage handled was 221,601, as against 328,130 last year, a decrease of nearly 32 per cent.

The total goods receipts were Rs.4,625,345 compared with Rs.6,761,060 last year and Rs.5,582,690 in 1915-16.

Coaching receipts increased from Rs.3,499,651 to Rs.3,634,455.

The tonnage carried by Lake steamers decreased from 38,696 to 37,815.

Owing to the War, traffic on the Lake has been easily moved with less than half the fleet. Three steamers were running on regular sailings, while two, together with lighters, have been continuously employed in carrying repatriated porters, recruits, and general cargo.

The mileage run during the year amounted to 95,087, as against 60,331 for 1916-17.

Oil fuel is burnt on three of the steamers, and an oil installation was placed in the “Winifred” during the year.
**Magadi Railway.**

The result of the past year's working of the Magadi Railway showed a loss of Rs.157,562. Only 6,111 tons of soda were conveyed to the coast.

**Busoga Railway and Marine and the Port Bell-Kampala Railway.**

Coaching traffic on the Busoga Railway shows a slight decrease of Rs.2,976, as compared with the previous year, and on the Port Bell-Kampala Railway there was a decrease of Rs.5,606.

The working of the Busoga Railway Marine was greatly handicapped by the exceptionally high levels that have been experienced on Lake Kioga.

**(B) POST AND TELEGRAPHS.**

The East Africa and Uganda Post and Telegraph Services comprise 115 Post Offices and Agencies, of which 89 are in East Africa, and 26 are in Uganda. There are 39 Money Order Offices and 108 Telegraph Offices.

The total Post and Telegraph Revenue of the two Protectorates amounted to £66,116 0s. 6d., as compared with £58,738 5s. 10d. in 1916-17.

The Departmental expenditure, including the cost of telegraph and telephone construction and maintenance in both Protectorates, amounted to £72,639 6s. 3d., as compared with £62,014 18s. 9d. in 1916-17, an increase of 17.13 per cent. Of the total expenditure, £12,840 represents the capital cost of new telegraph and telephone lines and wireless stations, of which sum £11,865 was spent in East Africa and £975 in Uganda.

**Postal Matter.**

The number of letters, postcards, newspapers, and book packets dealt with during 1917-18 is estimated at 7,677,407 of which 1,941,084 were official or soldiers' letters. This total represents an increase of more than 44 per cent. over the returns of the pre-War year 1913-14.

**Parcel Post.**

102,936 parcels were dealt with in the combined Protectorates, as compared with 124,004 in the preceding year, a decrease of 17 per cent. This decrease is attributable to the suspension after October, 1917, of Parcel Post from India. The parcels imported from abroad were valued at £134,264, as compared with £145,023 for the previous year—a decrease of 7.42 per cent. The Customs duty collected at the Post Office amounted to £15,937.

**Post Office Savings Bank.**

The number of deposits made during the year was 15,202, as compared with 7,970 for the previous year, but the total amount deposited fell from Rs.904,225 to Rs.811,685. This apparent anomaly is attributed to the largely increased use of the Post Office Savings Bank made by the men of the K.A.R. Withdrawals numbered 2,961, a decrease of 387, or 11.56 per cent., as compared with similar transactions during the preceding year. The actual sum withdrawn exceeded that for the previous year by Rs.58,287 or 7.40 per cent.
On March 31st, 1918, there were 6,222 active accounts with a balance due to depositors of £77,713. The corresponding figures for March 31st, 1917, were 5,049 active accounts with a balance of £77,780.

Telegraphs.

During 1917–18, the telegrams transmitted, including an estimated traffic of 76,804 (with military and private messages) received from military lines in German East Africa, amounted to 603,127. The number of telegrams forwarded on the service of Government Departments other than those in German East Africa, is estimated at 172,824, of which 105,331 were military messages.

Wireless Telegraph Construction.

A wireless station was erected at Kismayu, the actual time occupied in the erection of the plant, including the construction of concrete foundations, being 69 days from the date of the arrival at Kismayu of the engineer in charge. The station was opened for State traffic on January 15th.

Telephones.

Additional public facilities were provided within the business zones at Nairobi and Mombasa, 45 public telephones being installed at the former, and 7 at the latter.

VII.—CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

(A) PUBLIC HEALTH.

The general tenour of the reports from almost all districts was that, on the whole, the public health of the country was exceptionally good. Malaria, as usual, was common everywhere, and but few districts escaped dysentery and the occurrence of sporadic cases of small-pox. Cerebro-spinal meningitis appeared at widely separated centres, cases being reported from Nandi, Machakos, Nairobi, Mombasa, and the Tana River. Plague made its appearance on the Kisii and Maragoli Hills of Kavirondo, and at Kyambu, Nakuru, and Mombasa. The desert areas suffered notably from beri-beri. A small epidemic of influenza was reported from Meru.

(B) SANITATION.—1. PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

Malaria.

Considerable activity has been maintained in cleaning drains filling in excavations and oiling in the principal towns in the country.

Plague.

This disease reappeared in Mombasa on April 25th, 1917. Further cases were discovered on May 19th, and it appeared at intervals in various localities subsequent to that date. Of the 101 cases recorded 84 with 78 deaths were among the uninoculated and 17 cases with 10 deaths among those who had received prophylactic protection.
In Nairobi the case incidence was somewhat higher. The disease originated in the Indian Bazaar and spread rapidly to other quarters of the town and to the native villages on its perimeter. 20,776 rats were caught, of which 37 were found to be infected.

The total number of inoculations against plague was 100,214, as against 18,273 in 1916, and 6,878 in 1915.

Small-pox.

There is evidence to show that there is a recrudescence of this disease in the Kenya Province and in Nairobi. 297,303 vaccinations were performed, as compared with 977,055 in 1916.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

796 cases with 615 deaths were reported from twelve districts extending from the Coast to Lake Victoria. This is a considerable increase over every year since 1913.

Dysentery.

There were 2,613 cases observed, with 160 deaths. In addition to these the Medical Officers of Health have reported 2,559 deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea in the townships of Mombasa, Nairobi, and Kisumu.

2.—GENERAL MEASURES.

Sewage Disposal.

No water-borne system of sewage disposal has been established in any of the chief towns; nor have any works for the treatment of sewage been constructed.

Night soil is disposed of by dumping in the sea, trenching, incineration, collection in cesspools, or distribution on the ground.

Scavenging.

With the exception of Kisumu, where the Conservancy Department is under the direction of the Health Office, executive control in other towns is vested in other authorities.

The disposal generally adopted is by means of dumping, burning or burial.

Water Supply.

The supplies to the principal towns in the country remain in the same state as last year. Owing to financial restrictions it has been found impossible to safeguard them further by means of filtration, increased storage areas, chemical treatment, protection of the intake and gathering grounds.

Drainage.

4,043 yards of new drains in Nairobi, and 207 yards in Kisumu were constructed during the year. The work of cleansing ditches and drains falls largely upon the Health Office staffs in the towns.

This work has been well organised and sustained and has been of material benefit, as the bulk of the sullage water and effluents from settled areas is discharged into earth drains.
Bush Clearing.

This important work has been actively prosecuted in most of the townships; in some places where this activity has not been supervised and controlled by the Health Offices, monetary grants have been made by the Division for the maintenance of working gangs. The number of acres kept clear was 782, 4,182, and 179 in Mombasa, Nairobi, and Kisumu, respectively.

VIII.—NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

The year under review has again been one of activity connected with military requirements. The demands made for porters for the Carrier Corps have been larger than ever, and it has also been necessary to collect oxen for military transport and supplies. In spite of the compulsory recruitment of carriers, no untoward incidents occurred and the work of the district officials, Chiefs, and native authorities is worthy of the highest praise. Though depleted in numbers the Administrative Staff has carried on its duties in the development of the natives as in the past, and normal progress has been made.

IX.—EDUCATION.

(A) GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

European School.

(1) Nairobi Division “A” School.—In spite of the shortage of staff and changes in temporary teachers a satisfactory standard was maintained. Examination results were satisfactory, particularly in the Fourth Standard.

Additions were made to the buildings in April 1917, accommodation being provided for about 20 extra pupils by an increase of class rooms, dormitories, and dining hall.

(2) Nakuru Division “A” School.—The progress of this school has been satisfactory.

(3) Central School, Eldoret.—This school continues to make good progress and is well supported on the Plateau.

Additional accommodation was provided for the staff, and funds were sanctioned for a commodious boarding house which is now nearing completion.

Indian Schools.

(4) Nairobi Division “B” School.—This school has maintained a satisfactory standard under the Indian Headmaster. The school accommodation has been well filled throughout the year, and a number of children are on the waiting list.

(5) Mombasa Division “B” School.—This school showed a great improvement during the year under a trained and qualified Headmaster. Criticism and demonstration classes for teachers were started, with good results.

The present unsatisfactory building will shortly be replaced by the new Allidina Visram High School.
Arab School.

(6) Mombasa Division "C" School.—This school does not increase in size to any extent, as the Arab population is anxious that Arabic shall be taught and the Koran Schools absorbed. When this is done, a large influx may be anticipated.

Native School.

(7) Machakos Division "C" School.—This school, during the absence of the Headmaster, was carried on in a very creditable manner by native teachers.

Grants-in-Aid.

Grants for Education have been given to Nairobi High School for the maintenance of a European Kindergarten, and an indulgence grant to Missions to enable them to continue their technical training, which had lapsed owing to the absence of native pupils with the Carrier Corps.

(b) Missions and Private Schools.

Seyidie Province.

The Missions in the Mombasa District belong to the Church Missionary Society and the Roman Catholic Mission; there are also three schools in Mombasa, viz., the Government Arab School, the Indian School and the Buxton High School.

Ukamba Province.

In the Nairobi District the Church Missionary Society and St. Austin’s Catholic Mission have maintained their progress.

There are, in all, ten Mission Stations, with 23 village schools in the Kikuyu District.

The African Inland Mission has four stations in the Ulu District and one in the Kitui District, but the organisation of schools has been considerably upset by the War. Results of mission teaching in the Kitui District are not encouraging.

A valuable service was rendered to the Government by the recruitment, in April 1917, of a battalion of carriers from the Mission Stations under the leadership of Dr. Arthur of the Church of Scotland Mission, for service in German East Africa.

Kenya Province.

The call for carriers took away pupils from all Missions to such an extent that work became stationary until the end of March, when repatriated carriers began to return.

Naivasha Province.

Two branches of the African Inland Mission are established, one near Kabarnet and the other in Elgeyo, but their labours have not as yet had an appreciable effect on the natives.

Masai Reserve.

There is still a school at Ngong, the number of pupils averaging 40 during 1917–18. At this school the Masai are taught reading, writing and arithmetic, and receive some instruction in agriculture. The Masai themselves offer little encouragement to Missions.
Revenue.—The estimated revenue in respect of rents was £25,000, of which £21,257 were actually collected, the deficit being principally due to causes arising out of the War, such as shortage of staff, the absence of a large number of lessees on Active Service and the postponement of contemplated sales of land.

The actual amounts of £338 in respect of Freeholds and Homesteads, and £2,095 in respect of Stand Premia were collected.

Expenditure.—The expenditure for the year amounted to £7,583, showing a saving in the estimate of £1,719.

Alienation of Land.—The total number of grants made during the calendar year 1917 was 98, totalling 242,244 acres, compared with 97 grants the previous year, comprising 519,154 acres. Of the figure 98, 79 represent grants under licence agreement and old leases for which new leases were issued in substitution in 1917; the actual number of new grants was, therefore, only 19, representing 70,210 acres, and of these 19, 14 grants were farms (9 being old outstanding claims finally settled). The remaining 5 grants were 5 plots granted for special purposes such as Missions, sports grounds, etc.

Land available for Allotment.—There are some 850 farms surveyed and available for allotment.

A start has been made on the examination of cases of plots on which development should have been effected before August 1914. The work is in progress and should, when completed, effect an increase in revenue due to imposition of penalty rents where such are incurred.

Owing to the large numbers of cases of acquisition of land in Mombasa in connection with the town planning of the island, and the high prices realised, a Land Assistant was posted to Mombasa.

Revenue.—The total revenue during the year amounted to Rs.23,680.87, as against Rs.10,053.50 in 1916–17. The increase in revenue was due mainly to the increase in fees paid on Certificates of Title issued, viz., Rs.19,127 as against Rs.5,098.

The amount of revenue outstanding on account of Certificates issued, Court costs, etc., now amounts to Rs.40,881.58 as against Rs.26,896.58 outstanding on the 31st March, 1917.

Of the latter amount Rs.1,113 was collected during the year under review and Rs.859 was written off, so that the actual new money owing to Government for the year was Rs.15,957.

Expenditure.—The expenditure under all headings amounted to Rs.168,131.99 as against Rs.103,475.61 last year.
A considerable increase has been incurred under Survey, which is partially accounted for by the fact that a sum of Rs.27,000, being a third share of Head Office expenses, has been charged to the Land Settlement vote for the first time.

General.—A Chairman has been appointed with control of all the Arbitration Boards in Seyidie Province.

It has not yet been found possible to complete the demarcation of the Digo Reserves.

(b) Surveys.

The Staff of the Trigonometrical and Topographical Branch was on active service throughout the year. Almost all cadastral work was suspended owing to shortage of staff, 60,000 acres only being surveyed; the cost of survey per acre was consequently higher than in previous years. Deed plan work has been kept up to date.

XI.—GAME.

Revenue from licences remained low but showed a slight increase over the previous years. Only one sportsman’s licence was issued, but the return from the front of some of the residents in the Protectorate has caused an increase in the number of other licences issued.

Game Reserves.

Northern Reserve.—No reports have been received of the Northern Reserve during the year.

Southern Reserve.—Satisfactory reports have been received in regard to the condition of nearly every species. Rhinoceros are still scarce, but giraffe, elephant, buffalo, eland, oryx, and other animals are increasing in numbers.

Principal Game Districts.—Favourable reports have been received from all the principal game districts. But little shooting has taken place and, in spite of the drought, satisfactory increases in all species except rhinoceros have been noticed. Elephant have given a certain amount of trouble in settled areas and in the coconut plantations near Lamu.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The authorised expenditure, as sanctioned in the Estimates for the year, was £138,473. Additional sums which became available during the course of the year, brought the total authorised expenditure to the figure of £147,850. The total actual expenditure was £112,944, or £34,906 less than the votes sanctioned.

The non-completion of the sanctioned programme was unavoidable under the prevalence of war conditions, which affected so adversely the Department’s supply of skilled and unskilled labour, and of trained supervision. Fifteen members of the European Staff remained on military duty during the year. The demands of the Carrier Corps for native labour brought civil work to a standstill in a number of directions. Indian artisans also were almost unobtainable for civil employment as much higher wages were offered in the areas under full military occupation.
Among the major works of the year the principal one was a further instalment of Nairobi drainage (£5,661). This included the completion of the Victoria Street sewer by the construction of a length of 1,605 feet varying in size from 5 feet 3 inches by 3 feet 6 inches to 3 feet by 3 feet. Surface drains to a total length of 594 feet were also laid. A start was made with the development of a new Native Quarter at Nairobi. A system of murram roads was laid out and constructed to a total length of 4½ miles while concrete drains for the removal of storm water were constructed to a total length of 9,168 feet. In addition a considerable mileage of tributary earth drains was provided.

There were also provided a complete building for the wireless station at Kismayu (£4,079) including accommodation for machinery equipment and staff; additions to the Government School at Nairobi (£1,341); two staff quarters at Mombasa (£1,520); two at Nairobi on which £1,138 was spent without their being completed before the end of the year. A large boarding house was started for Eldoret School, but only £811 was spent before the end of the year. An extension at an estimated cost of £1,467 to the Court House at Nairobi for the accommodation of the High Court was started just before the end of the year, the expenditure being £93. A masonry office at Meru Station cost £1,092.

The expenditure on the maintenance of roads and bridges was £17,029 and that on new roads and bridges was £9,036. The most important item under this head was a new permanent bridge over the Ruiru River on the Fort Hall Road. This consists of two reinforced concrete elliptical arches of 60 feet span, and expenditure on it up to the end of the year amounted to £2,638. In Mombasa Island £1,112 was spent on reconstruction. Three bridges were built in the settled area near Muhoroni (£1,211), where the resident settlers gave assistance with the transport of materials, and thirteen other bridge projects were dealt with. A new line of road was opened from the direction of Limoru into Nairobi through the settled area in the vicinity.

The revenue derived from the Mombasa Water Supply project during the period of fifteen months from January 1st, 1917, when regular revenue accounts were opened upon the completion of construction operations, up to March 31st, 1918, was £5,711.

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XIII:—POPULATION.

The estimated European population of the East Africa Protectorate on the 31st December, 1917, was 5,362. Of these 2,357 were adult males, 1,529 were adult females, and 1,476 were children of both sexes. Of the adult males 2,096 were British and 261 were of foreign nationalities. They were classified as follows:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government Officials</td>
<td>641</td>
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<tr>
<td>Planters and Farmers</td>
<td>1,011</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missionaries</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional Men</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified</td>
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</table>
The population according to Provinces is set out in the following statement:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Europeans</th>
<th>Indians</th>
<th>Goans</th>
<th>Arabs</th>
<th>Other Races</th>
<th>Natives</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nyanza</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>1,861</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1,055,968</td>
<td>1,058,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukamba</td>
<td>2,614</td>
<td>5,981</td>
<td>1,189</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>358,808</td>
<td>368,439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seyidie</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>4,851</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>4,239</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>166,372</td>
<td>176,368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>776,905</td>
<td>777,578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naivasha</td>
<td>1,656</td>
<td>508</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>87,637</td>
<td>89,958*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanaland</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>726</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>1,954</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>38,336</td>
<td>41,069</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jubaland</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1,014</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9,648</td>
<td>11,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Frontier</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>89,646</td>
<td>89,682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>39,043</td>
<td>39,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,362</td>
<td>14,693</td>
<td>2,126</td>
<td>7,368</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>2,622,163</td>
<td>2,651,771*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*) Excluding Turkana.
The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty’s Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:

### ANNUAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Colony, &amp;c.</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>981</td>
<td>Gibraltar</td>
<td>1917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>982</td>
<td>Bermuda</td>
<td>1917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>983</td>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>1917-1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>984</td>
<td>Trinidad</td>
<td>1917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>985</td>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>1917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>986</td>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>1917-1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>987</td>
<td>Bechuanaland Protectorate</td>
<td>1916-1917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>988</td>
<td>East Africa Protectorate</td>
<td>1917-1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>989</td>
<td>Barbados</td>
<td>1917-1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>990</td>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>1917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>991</td>
<td>Straits Settlements</td>
<td>1917-1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>992</td>
<td>Leeward Islands</td>
<td>1917-1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>993</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>1917-1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>994</td>
<td>British Honduras</td>
<td>1917-1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>995</td>
<td>Gilbert and Ellice Islands</td>
<td>1917-1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>996</td>
<td>Nyasaland</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>997</td>
<td>Basutoland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>998</td>
<td>Gold Coast</td>
<td>1917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>999</td>
<td>Weihaiwei</td>
<td>1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Zanziba</td>
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<tr>
<td>1001</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1002</td>
<td>Somaliland</td>
<td>1917-1918</td>
</tr>
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<td>1003</td>
<td>Cayman Islands</td>
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<td>1004</td>
<td>Malta</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1005</td>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td>1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1006</td>
<td>Fiji</td>
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<td>1007</td>
<td>Ceylon</td>
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<tr>
<td>1008</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>1917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1009</td>
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<td>1918</td>
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<tr>
<td>1010</td>
<td>St. Helena</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1011</td>
<td>Northern Territories of the Gold Coast</td>
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</tr>
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<td>1012</td>
<td>Ashanti</td>
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### MISCELLANEOUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Colony, &amp;c.</th>
<th>Subject</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>Imperial Institute</td>
<td>Rubber and Gutta-percha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>West Indies</td>
<td>Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>Southern Nigeria</td>
<td>Mineral Survey, 1912.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>Ceylon</td>
<td>Mineral Survey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>Imperial Institute</td>
<td>Oils, Oils, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>Southern Nigeria</td>
<td>Mineral Survey, 1913.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>St. Vincent</td>
<td>Roads and Land Settlement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>