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No. 1089.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

(Now known as Kenya Colony and Protectorate).

REPORT FOR 1919-20.

(For Report for 1918-19 see No. 1073.)



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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE* FOR 1919-20.

(Colonial Office Note :—Now known as the Kenya Colony and Protectorate.)

I.—FINANCIAL.

(a) GENERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure sanctioned amounted to £1,752,965. Owing to a decrease in Railway Revenue during the first part of the year, it was considered necessary to recast the Estimates after the second reading and the Appropriation Ordinance, 1919, was not passed until 19th January, 1920. No Supplementary Estimates were prepared.

The total actual expenditure amounted to £2,024,861, exclusive of £190,172 estimated for the King's African Rifles.

For purposes of comparing the total expenditure with the estimate, of £1,752,965, there must be added to the expenditure the sum of £274,698, made up of the £190,172 estimated for the King's African Rifles and £84,526, the unexpended balance of votes on uncompleted works, which is to be carried forward to be expended in the year 1920-1921. £82,900 must be deducted, being the amount of expenditure sanctioned to be met from surplus balances, which is made up of £43,557 expenditure against unexpended balances of votes carried forward from previous years, £33,262 for expenses of Somali, Masai, Elgeyo and Turkana Operations in 1918-19, which was debited too late for inclusion in the accounts of that year, and £6,081 for Acquisition of Land. The resulting figure £2,216,659, is £463,694 in excess of the

*A sketch map will be found in the Report for 1914-15, No. 881 [Cd. 8172-7].

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estimate. Of this excess £427,885 is accounted for by War Bonus to the staff.

The total Revenue for the year amounted to £1,726,435, including £23,461, the proceeds of sales of farms and town plots, which was earmarked for special purposes and was not available for meeting general expenditure. This was £70,720 more than the estimate and an increase of £177,732 over the Revenue of the previous year, which had been the highest previously recorded. It was, however, £298,425 less than the expenditure.

The following table shows the Expenditure and Revenue for the last six years :—

	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>
	£	£
1914-15	1,151,730	984,756
1915-16	1,072,917	1,165,561
1916-17	1,197,396	1,533,783
1917-18	1,490,571	1,368,329
1918-19	1,570,705	1,548,703
1919-20	2,024,861	1,726,435

Financial Position on March 31st, 1920.—The excess of Assets over Liabilities on 31st March, 1920 was £135,866. This figure is arrived at in the following manner :—

Net Assets on 1st April, 1919	£ 434,294
Expenditure 1919-20	£ 2,024,861
Revenue 1919-20	1,726,435
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	298,426
	£135,868

From this surplus the following amounts must be deducted in order to ascertain the financial position :—

Unexpended balance of votes for works sanctioned but uncompleted	£ 84,526
Estimate of Military Expenditure for 1919-20	190,172
Balance of Stand Premia Fund	24,008
	£298,706

This leaves a deficit of £162,838. It was estimated when the Estimates for 1919-20 were compiled that the year would close with a balance of £77,996 in hand. The charge for War Bonus, for which no provision was made in the Estimates, covers more than the difference.

All conversions in the accounts between Sterling and Rupee figures have been made at the rate of 1s. 4d. to the Rupee.

(b) CURRENCY

The total value of the Currency Note circulation on the 31st of March, 1920, was Rs. 1,10,88,000, a decrease of Rs. 6, 25,500 from the circulation on the same date of the previous year.

The following new Legislation relating to Currency was passed during the year :

On 7th November, 1919. Proclamation under the Customs Amendment Ordinance, 1915.—The exportation of One Rupee notes of the Government of India was prohibited in order to prevent a shortage of currency, further supplies being unobtainable from India.

On 23rd December, 1919. Proclamation under the Customs Ordinance, 1910.—The importation of gold coins coined at the Royal Mint and its branches, was prohibited, in order to prevent unjustifiable profits on sovereigns, of which the legal tender value in the Protectorate was Rs. 15 each, and which could be obtained outside at a cost of approximately Rs. 8/50.

On 11th February, 1920. The Gold and Silver Currency Ordinance, 1920.—This prohibited the melting down, and using otherwise than as currency, of any gold or silver coin which was current in the Protectorate, or in the United Kingdom, or in any British Possession.

On the same date. The Bank of England and Treasury Currency Notes Ordinance, 1920.—By this measure such notes became legal tender in the Protectorate at the rate of £1 sterling for Rs. 8/50. The object and immediate effect was to keep the sterling exchange rate of the Rupee at 2s. 4d., and to break away from the Indian rate, which had risen to 2s. 7d.

On the 2nd of March, 1920. The East Africa and Uganda Currency Order in Council, 1920, provided for suspension of encashment of Currency notes by Proclamation, confirmed the validity of the Bank of England and Treasury Notes Ordinance, laid down that settlement of debts contracted in terms of Rupees and before the 21st of November, 1919, could be effected with Bank of England and Treasury notes at the rate of one pound for every Rs. 9/25 instead of Rs. 8/50, and that notes of florin denominations should be legal tender.

On the 23rd March, 1920. Proclamation under the East Africa and Uganda Order in Council 1920.—By this the obligation

of the Currency Commissioners to exchange notes for coin under Article 14 (3) of the East Africa Order in Council 1905 was suspended with a view to husbanding the supply of coin in the Protectorate.

Rate of Exchange.—At the beginning of the year the sterling rate of exchange for the Rupee quoted by the Banks stood at 1s. 6d. The following rises took place during the year: 16th May, 1919—1s. 8d.; 11th August, 1s. 10d.; 17th September, 2s.; 27th November, 2s. 2d.; 12th December, 2s. 3d.; 19th December, 1919, 2s. 4d. At this point the rise was checked by the passing of the Bank of England and Treasury Currency Notes Ordinance 1920 and a reduction to 2s. was effected on March 31st, when the intentions of the East Africa and Uganda Order in Council (No. 2) of 1920 were made known.*

II.—TRADE AND SHIPPING.

(a) TRADE.

Particulars under this head refer to the total trade of the East Africa Protectorate and Uganda, whose Customs Departments are amalgamated.

Gross receipts from imports and exports amounted during the year under review to £338,377, from which should be deducted the sum of £63,338 refunded in respect of goods in transit, re-exported, etc. The net Customs revenue therefore amounted to £275,039, a small increase of £4,477 over the previous year; of this amount two-thirds is credited to Kenya and one-third to Uganda.

The actual receipts from Import and Export duties during the year under report exceeded the Estimate by £24,439.

Imports.

The total value of trade imports during the year decreased from £3,397,810 to £3,119,536, *i.e.*, £278,274 or 8 per cent. This decrease is more apparent than real owing to the increased value of the rupee conversion having been made throughout at the rate of fifteen rupees to the pound sterling.

The following statement shows the principal articles of merchandise imported into the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates during the year ended 31st March, 1920, and the percentage

* This Order provided for the replacement of the Indian rupee as the standard coin by a British East Africa florin, with a fixed sterling value of one-tenth of a pound sterling.

of the United Kingdom in relation to the whole of manufactures and produce :—

Description.	Total value.	Value of imports from the United Kingdom.	Percentage of the United Kingdom's share to the total value.
	£	£	%
Cotton piece goods	747,614	253,414	34
Grain and flour	213,446	893	—
Machinery and parts thereof	149,448	128,160	86
Vehicles and parts thereof	149,024	68,211	46
Provisions	142,591	62,561	44
Spirits, Wines, Ale and Beer	140,813	75,361	54
Sugar	128,375	24	—
Implements, Agricultural	117,555	77,685	66
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes	111,501	68,920	62
Oil, petroleum	102,979	114	—
Bags and Sacks	92,461	2,577	3
Building materials	74,989	50,455	67
Cutlery and Hardware	43,133	22,144	51
Iron and Steel Manufacture	41,607	26,996	65
Haberdashery and Wearing Apparel	37,107	22,743	61
Stationery and Paper Printing	35,001	24,505	70
Cotton Manufactures, Unenumerated	34,728	21,464	62
Tea	30,349	—	—
Leather and Leather Manufactures	29,231	10,765	37
Silk Manufactures	23,472	1,641	7
Drugs and Medicines	22,893	18,840	82
Oils, fats and grease, other sorts	22,598	8,448	37
Arms and Ammunition	21,263	15,829	74
Animals, living	20,971	2,388	11
Matches	19,658	—	—
Soap	15,666	6,840	44
Porcelain, China and Earthenware	11,807	4,476	38
Salt	10,374	8	—
Implements, other sorts	8,710	6,509	75
Miscellaneous, including Parcel Posts	132,830	75,530	57
All other sorts	387,342	161,165	42
<i>Total</i>	£3,119,536	£1,218,666	39

Cotton piece goods continue to constitute the most important class of imports. They were valued at £747,614 and represent 24 per cent. of the total trade imports.

As compared with the previous year the decrease in value is one of £164,853 or 18 per cent., and in quantity 797,222 yards or 3 per cent. This means an average decline in price of 15 per cent.

Speculation and overstocking of cotton goods have been taking place and a slump in imports must therefore be expected.

Of the various descriptions of cotton textiles, unbleached piece goods to the value of £491,185, or 73 per cent. of the total value, were imported, by far the greatest proportion (£311,085) originating in India. The second largest importer was the United States of America (£111,253), followed by Japan (£38,028), and the United Kingdom (£28,552). Imports of other varieties of cotton fabrics amounted in value to £242,442, showing a decrease of £371,240 or 60 per cent., as compared with the previous year's imports: 92 per cent. of this amount is represented by goods originating in the United Kingdom, which totalled £223,087.

The second largest item of value is grain, which forms only 7 per cent. of the total trade imports. The quantity declined by cwts. 188,921 or 50 per cent. and the value by £173,309 or 45 per cent. This disparity between the two figures shows a rise in price to the extent of 10 per cent.

Rice as usual takes the first place in quantity as well as in value and represents 45 per cent. in quantity and 47 per cent. in value of the total grain imports. The decrease is one of cwts. 129,576 or 60 per cent. in quantity and £120,381 or 55 per cent. in value.

The second place is occupied by "flour and wheat meal," which shows a decrease of cwts. 15,907 or 17 per cent. in quantity and £17,123 or 16 per cent. in value, as against the importations in the past year.

In other varieties of grain there is also a decrease of cwts. 43,438 or 61 per cent. in quantity and £35,805 or 59 per cent. in value, the difference between the two ratios of percentage marking a rise of 5 per cent. in specific value.

Eighty-four per cent. of the total quantity of grain imported during the year came from India. The fall in importation must be attributed to high prices prevailing which compelled natives of Africa who had acquired a taste for imported rice to fall back on local produce.

The third group in order of value is "Machinery and Parts thereof."

The consignments show an increase of £35,404 or 31 per cent. over the past year's imports, and are the highest on record. They are seven times as large as those of 1910. These figures show that development on a large scale is contemplated.

The share of the United Kingdom in the supply was £128,160 or 86 per cent., followed by £13,765 or 9 per cent. from the United States.

The imports of vehicles and parts thereof show an increase of £47,072 over the previous year, the total value being the highest on record.

The share of the United Kingdom amounted to 46 per cent., that of the United States 41 per cent.

Spiruous liquors, including wines and spirits, ale and beer, come sixth in order of value with a total of 164,523 gallons, valued at £140,813.

The quantity of sugar imported decreased by 21,486 cwts. or 24 per cent.; 36 per cent. of the total quantity came from Java, 25 per cent. from Mauritius, 21 per cent. from Portuguese East Africa and 16 per cent. from the Union of South Africa.

Importations of agricultural implements showed an increase of £34,309 or 41 per cent. over the previous year; 66 per cent. (£77,685) of the total was imported from the United Kingdom and 29 per cent. (£34,261) from the United States of America.

Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes show a decrease of 724,888 lbs. or 52 per cent. of the total quantity and £72,741 or 39 per cent. in value. Cigarettes represent 64 per cent. of the total imports in value and 41 per cent. in quantity. The demand for cheap cigarettes amongst the natives is increasing in a remarkable manner.

The United Kingdom contributed 39·07 per cent. of the total value of imports of private merchandize; British Possessions 36·31 per cent.; the United States of America 9·73 per cent.; Japan 3·01 per cent.; France 1·40 per cent., and Holland 1·37 per cent.

The value of imported goods subsequently re-exported amounted to £757,730, a considerable advance on any previous year. This was mainly due to large quantities of stocks being sent to the Tanganyika Territory. £381,876, or more than half the total, is represented by cotton piecegoods.

Transit traffic increased from £425,583 to £801,180; the latter amount includes £123,827 being produce imported from the hinterland of the conquered territory of German East Africa and the Belgian Congo.

These figures should be considered together with the figures for "re-exports," a very considerable amount of goods being now re-exported from the Protectorate to the Lake Districts of the Tanganyika Territory.

Exports.

Since April 1st, 1917, the exports of produce originating in the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, have been shown under one heading, exports of produce originating in the conquered

territory of German East Africa,* the Belgian Congo and the Sudan being registered separately.

Produce of the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates to the value of £3,006,997 was exported during the year under review as against £2,231,827 in 1918-19, an increase of £775,170 or 35 per cent. From German East Africa produce to the value of £509,937 was exported from this Protectorate, as compared with £231,590 during the previous year.

The relative importance of shipments of produce during the last two years is as follows:—

Cotton heads the list of combined exports from the two Protectorates and represents 47 per cent. of the total exports.

As compared with the previous year, there is an increase of cwts. 35,672 valued at £361,682. The average lowest price was 5½d. in 1916, while the highest average price of 21d. per lb. was reached during the year under review. With the exception of cwts. 645 the produce of East Africa, all cotton originated in Uganda.

Cotton to the value of £947,724 was consigned to the United Kingdom and £412,905 to India and Burmah, as compared with £540,648 and £522,535 respectively in 1918-19.

Shipments of hides and skins take the second place in order of value and represent 16 per cent. of the total.

The large increase of £338,791 or 226 per cent. over the previous year is partly due to the high prices ruling during the year but mainly due to better shipping facilities and cessation of war restrictions on exports.

Seventy-four per cent. of the quantity of hides were shipped to the United Kingdom, 13 per cent. to Italy, and 11 per cent. to France. 46 per cent. of the total shipments of sheep skins went to the United Kingdom and 30 per cent. to the United States, who purchased from us for the first time: 35 per cent of goat skins were consigned to the United Kingdom, and 59 per cent. to the United States.

Shipments of coffee take the third place in order of value.

The trifling decrease of cwts. 16,942 in the exports is not due to diminished production but to the fact that in the previous year accumulated stocks held, owing to war restrictions, were shipped, thus increasing abnormally the shipments during that year.

The declared value averages 6s. 3d. during the year as against 7s. 4d. in the previous year.

* Now known as the Tanganyika Territory.

Cwts. 107,676 or 88 per cent. of the quantity were consigned to the United Kingdom, and cwts. 6,711 or 6 per cent. to the Union of South Africa and the balance among various countries.

Maize is again figuring prominently in the list of exports. Cwts. 145,554 were exported during the year, valued at £51,491. With better means of local transport, reduced freights, both Railway and Steamer, and reduced costs of handling and shipment at the port, there is a promising future for the export of this product from East Africa.

Of the total quantity, cwts. 102,190 or 30 per cent. were exported to the United Kingdom followed by cwts. 94,666 or 28 per cent. to the British Possessions and cwts. 104,953 or 37 per cent. to Italy and Italian East Africa.

Carbonate of soda has taken the fourth place in order of value.

Cwts. 93,260 or 44 per cent. were exported to Norway and cwts. 87,953 or 41 per cent. to Japan.

Fibre, which includes sisal fibre and flax, represents 4 per cent. of the total exports. The quantities and values exported were, Sisal, cwts. 83,920 (£122,558); Fibre—other sorts, cwts. 2,925 (£4,053); Flax, cwts. 8,155 (£11,577).

As compared with the previous year there is a decrease of cwts. 22,442 or 19 per cent. in quantity and £96,626 or 41 per cent. in 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 continue to compete successfully with hemp obtained from outside the Empire.

The increasing importance of flax-growing in the East Africa Protectorate is very noticeable. The enhanced value obtained from 1918 to 1920 undoubtedly encouraged development which was carried out on a large scale.

The value of combined exports was distributed in the following proportions among the various countries trading with this Protectorate :—

United Kingdom, 59·2 per cent.; British Possessions, 22·5 per cent.; France, 4·3 per cent.; Italy, 4·2 per cent.; United States of America, 3·9 per cent.; Japan 0·5 per cent.; other foreign countries, 4·9 per cent.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Total trade imports amounted to £3,119,536, a decrease of 8 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Trade exports were valued at £3,563,724, or 43 per cent. above the figures for

1918-19. A balance of trade has thus been obtained in favour of East Africa amounting to £444,188 or more than 12 per cent. The adverse balance of trade during 1918-19 was 26 per cent., and in 1917-18 was 38 per cent.

Fluctuations in the exchange value of the rupee are estimated to have caused a reduction of the value of trade imports by 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. At the same time stocks of produce accumulated during the War, were exported owing to improved shipping facilities and the high prices which could be obtained at the time.

(b) SHIPPING.

There was a satisfactory increase in shipping facilities during the year as compared with the previous twelve months: the tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared in the ports of the Protectorate being 911,018, as compared with 455,916 tons in 1918-19.

A regular service of steamers between Bombay and Durban, calling at Mombasa en route both ways, was maintained by the British India Steam Navigation Company.

Vessels of the Union-Castle Steamship Company, British India Steam Navigation Company and Messageries Maritimes called at irregular intervals to and from Europe, whilst steamers of the Marittima Italiana made 13 calls, and cargo steamers of the Clan-Ellerman-Harrison line 33 calls, at Mombasa.

III.—INDUSTRIES AND MINES.

(a) INDUSTRIES.

From the point of view of agriculture the year has been prosperous owing to favourable seasons and considerable development has taken place: regarded from the stock-owner's point of view the outlook is unpromising owing to the wide-spread ravages of disease.

An interesting feature is the erection of a Natalite factory. The attempt to institute a meat canning factory has so far been unsuccessful, no satisfactory tenders having been received.

Generally there are signs of revival and expansion after the stagnation caused by the War, though whether these will survive the depression consequent upon a lengthy period of hostilities remains to be seen.

No innovation in native industries has occurred during the year under review, but the normal development in agriculture has occurred. Native herds, in particular those of the Masai, have suffered severely from cattle diseases.

(b) MINES AND MINERALS.

Up to 31st March, 1920 there was little active prospecting carried on. The mining rights over the mica area previously worked for the Ministry of Munitions were sold, but the purchaser has been absent from the country, and the mineral has not been further exploited.

The mica mines at Sultan Hamud, which were also worked for the Ministry of Munitions, were closed down.

A discovery of manganese was reported near Takaungu but no developments have taken place.

Graphite has been mined in the locality of the Thwaki River, east of Machakos, and has been reported to exist in quantities which would repay working.

During the year six graphite claims were registered in the Nyeri District, one graphite claim in the Machakos District, and two mineral lime claims were registered at Mile 38 of the Magadi Railway in the Naivasha District.

IV.—AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING.

GENERAL.

The East African Agricultural and Horticultural Society was formed during the year with a view to the control and management of Agricultural Shows and allied activities. The first post-war Agricultural Show was held in October, 1919. In collaboration with this Society the Department of Agriculture started an East African Stud Book. Preliminary steps were taken towards the preparation of an Agricultural Census.

(a) CROPS.

The year was a good one for farming operations, good yields were obtained from the chief crops, and no serious diseases or pests were noticed.

Coffee.—Coffee trees revived after the severe drought of the previous year and the almost entire destruction of the foliage by "thrips." A record yield was obtained and the quality of the crop was remarkably high. The highest price realised was £202 per ton for pea berry. It is estimated that the area under coffee has increased to 22,000 acres of which 13,000 are in the Kyambu District.

Flax.—The flax industry was stimulated by the high prices obtained, and a large amount of capital has been invested in it. A large quantity of the seed sown in 1919 led to unsatisfactory results; many growers suffered loss and the industry thereby received a setback.

Maize.—The shortage caused by the 1917-18 drought was more than made up, and a surplus was available for export. The quality of maize produced on European holdings compares favourably with that produced in other countries.

Wheat.—In some districts wheat of good quality is grown and the efforts of the Agricultural Department and private enterprise have succeeded in producing rust-resisting varieties. The supply from local sources, however, remains insufficient for local consumption.

Sisal.—Companies and individuals who are in a position to operate on an extensive scale are increasing the area planted.

Sugar Cane.—The area planted is extending, and steps have been taken to establish a sugar factory near Kibos.

Coconuts.—The area planted with palms on estates under European ownership is being extended along the coastal belt.

Citrus and other Fruits.—The supply of fruit of different kinds for local consumption has increased, but there is at present no promise of an export trade being established.

(b) STOCK.

Cattle.—The position in respect of stock-breeding cannot be regarded as satisfactory. There is no assured market for a supply of beef cattle beyond the limited needs of local consumption. The dairying industry is progressing but it cannot achieve large proportions until an export trade has been established.

Eighty outbreaks of rinderpest occurred on European holdings. These were, except in a few cases, successfully dealt with by double inoculation and the use of anti-rinderpest serum. This disease is widespread throughout the Native Reserves. 30,102 head of cattle were treated with double inoculation before being permitted to move on to European areas. The average mortality was 2·5 per cent.

Serious outbreaks of pleuro-pneumonia occurred in Native Reserves and spread among European-owned stock.

In three districts which had hitherto been regarded as free of East Coast fever, six outbreaks occurred. Experience has shown that on farms where dipping is carried out efficiently the losses from this disease are not of serious consequence. Progress is being made with the erection by the Government of public dipping tanks along the main stock routes. Twenty-four have been completed or are in the course of erection.

Investigations show that outbreaks of trypanosomiasis in areas where tsetse fly were not to be found were due to mechanical transmission by means of other blood-sucking flies.

A fair estimate of the needs of the country in respect of meat for local consumption is shown by the returns of animals slaughtered in the towns of Nairobi and Mombasa. The figures are as follows :—

	1919-20.		1918-19.	
	Nairobi.	Mom-basa.	Nairobi.	Mom-basa.
Cattle	7,025	3,232	5,567	3,712
Sheep and Goats	23,422	8,335	19,930	11,714
Pigs	493	Nil.	427	Nil.
Camels	Nil.	6	Nil.	36

Equines.—Ninety-five horses and 41 mules were reported to be infected with ulcerative lymphangitis during the year. Treatment with vaccine gave good results in the early stages of the disease but few cures were obtained in cases of old standing. Eighteen cases of epizootic lymphangitis came under observation. More than 40 deaths occurred from horse sickness, mostly in the months of May and June in the Nairobi and Lumbwa Districts.

Pigs.—Three outbreaks of swine fever occurred, two in Naivasha District and one on the Uasin Gishu Plateau. In other respects pig-breeders had a successful year.

Poultry.—Fifteen outbreaks of Kikuyu fowl disease occurred resulting in each case in heavy mortality. Fowls can readily be rendered immune against this disease; but some time elapses before immunity is produced, and the results of vaccine treatment are not very satisfactory in flocks already infected.

Brands.—One hundred and twenty-five brands were registered during the year. Six were transferred, 50 were cancelled and 252 branding irons were issued.

Research Division.—The Research Division has been engaged chiefly on the production of serum and vaccines. The Veterinary Pathologist has succeeded in elucidating the causes which were responsible for heavy mortality in rinderpest inoculation, and has improved the means available hitherto in respect of pleuropneumonia inoculation by the production of a vaccine from a pure culture virus.

Outbreaks of heartwater and blue tongue in sheep and tuberculosis in cattle from Uganda were also investigated.

235,617 doses of anti-rinderpest serum, 3638 doses of pleuropneumonia vaccine, 18,740 doses of anthrax vaccine, 12,360 doses of blackwater vaccine, and 10,905 doses for Kikuyu fowl disease were produced in addition to other vaccines.

Entomology.—Investigations were made upon outbreaks of trypanosomiasis along the Nzoia and Rongai Rivers and in the Kericho District. Work has also been done on the flax caterpillar. Favourable reports were received from the Imperial Institute upon the cocoons of mulberry silk-worms.

(c) EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

A hostel was erected with the aid of two memorial grants at Kabete. Courses of instruction in agriculture and allied subjects were given for the benefit of new settlers.

The Naivasha Stock Farm has not yet recovered from the severe drought of the previous year. Two sales of stock took place during the year and cattle, sheep, goats and donkeys to the value of £6,896 were sold.

Meteorological.—Observations were made at 180 Rainfall stations and 21 Temperature stations.

The Rainfall for the year 1920 at the following stations was :—

Mombasa	..	..	..	..	55·28	Inches.
Lamu	..	..	..	..	42·03	..
Kismayu	..	..	..	..	9·79	..
Voi	..	..	..	..	19·80	..
Makindu	..	..	..	..	44·78	..
Nairobi	..	..	..	..	47·16	..
Fort Hall	..	..	..	..	46·72	..
Meru	..	..	..	..	44·97	..
Nyeri	..	..	..	..	50·46	..
Rumuruti	..	..	..	..	25·04	..
Nakuru	..	..	..	..	34·23	..
Lumbwa	..	..	..	..	32·71	..
Eldoret	..	..	..	..	43·79	..
Kisumu	..	..	..	..	41·65	..

V.—FORESTS.

During the year the policy was initiated wherever possible of calling for tenders for the exploitation of forest areas. This ensures greater fairness in the disposal of such rights and a larger revenue to the colony from the sale of forest products at proper market rates.

Timber.—The demand for local timber increased largely during the year and several new mills began operations.

The quantity of timber sold including the output of the mills working the forests, the subject of the Grogan licence for the calendar year 1919, amounted to 810,932 c.ft. as compared with 459,944 c.ft. in the previous year.

The quantity of timber issued free to Government Departments, free-timber permit holders and natives increased by

9,000 c.ft. over that issued free the previous year, but the number of poles showed a decrease of 71,000 owing to the cessation of the demand for military purposes.

Twenty-nine free-timber permits were issued, 11 permits lapsed on the expiration of the period for which they were issued, and there were 94 permits in use at the end of the year.

There were 21 saw-mills operating in the Government forests at the end of the year.

Firewood.—The total quantity of firewood sold was 1,233,706 c.ft. an increase of 52,731 c.ft. over the previous year.

The quantity supplied free to Government and Military Departments shows a great reduction from 345,368 c.ft. to 82,481 c.ft. owing to the practical cessation of the military demand. The supply to the Kilindini Base was also discontinued, and the fuel camp at Mwachi was closed.

Railway Fuel.—As the labour supply became more normal and contractors were in a position to maintain the supply of wood fuel to the railway, the Departmental camps were closed, at Escarpment in October, Mau Summit in December and Molo at the end of March.

During the year the total quantity of wood cut by the Department was 942,393 c.ft. of which 760,189 c.ft. were taken over by the railway. The balance had not been taken over at the end of the year.

The total quantity of wood fuel taken over by the railway from all sources during the year was 8,242,145 c.ft. as compared with 5,433,912 c.ft. in 1918-19.

Forest Fires.—During the dry season numerous fires were reported, but in nearly every case, where they occurred in forests in charge of Foresters, were got under control before serious damage was done.

Silviculture.—The policy has been continued of planting as far as possible the more valuable indigenous timbers such as cedar, podocarpus, mueri, muhugu, in preference to exotics. Unfortunately these trees are rather uncertain seed-producers so that it is not possible to raise them every year in anything like sufficient quantities, and the balance of the area to be planted has to be completed with exotics such as eucalypts. With the object of spreading the stock of indigenous plants over as large an area as possible they are being planted with various exotics as nurse trees, but such mixtures are still in the experimental stage as to the best nurse trees and the best method of mixing.

The total area planted during the year was 1,049 acres of which 718 acres were re-forestation of areas cut out for railway fuel.

SURVEYS.

A detailed survey of the southern part of Tinderet Forest, comprising 117 square miles was made.

A similar detailed plan was made of the Ngong Road Forest.

TROUT ACCLIMATIZATION.

The hatchery remained closed throughout the year but the buildings and all ponds, overflows, etc., were kept in good order.

The trout in the Gura River in the Nyeri Native Reserve below the Forest Boundary have increased largely in numbers.

REVENUE.

The total cash revenue for the year amounted to £15,875 as compared with £11,911 in the preceding year; an increase of £3,964. The revenue derived from the sale of timber shows an increase of £4,579.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to £15,361 as compared with £13,788 for the year before.

VI.—COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) RAILWAYS.

Uganda Railway.—The gross revenue from the Uganda Railway and branches during the year 1919-20 amounted to £592,391 (as against an estimate of £779,000), whilst the expenditure totalled £529,809 (as against an estimate of £572,836), giving a net revenue of £62,582, which is £143,582 less than estimated net revenue.

The drop in receipts is accounted for by the decrease in military traffic owing to the cessation of the War, and the rise in expenditure was due to the increase in cost of materials and stores.

Owing to the increased cost of working the rate of interest on capital outlay, as represented by the net savings, has been dropping steadily during recent years, and for 1919-20 was under one per cent., as compared with over five per cent. a few years ago.

No increase in railway rates has yet been introduced, but a surcharge on all imports carried on the railway produced a sum of Rs. 1,641,118, which has not been included in railway revenue.

The total tonnage lifted on account of public merchandise increased from 237,976 tons in 1918-19 to 233,844 tons in 1919-20, but the total ton mileage rose from 53,437,269 to 54,218,334, and the earnings per ton mile from 8.88 to 9.37 cents.

There was a slight decrease in the cost per train and engine mile due to decreased consumption of coal, wood-fuel being more plentiful than in the previous year.

Coaching receipts decreased from Rs. 3,208,135 in 1918-19 to Rs. 2,115,560 in 1919-20, a falling-off of over a million rupees. Goods traffic on the other hand brought in Rs. 5,227,579 as against Rs. 4,922,994 in the previous year, an increase of over 300,000 rupees.

The length of open line including the Thika branch remained the same as in the previous year, viz: 618 miles. The Magadi Railway, 91 miles in length, is also maintained by the Uganda Railway Administration, making a total of 709 miles. The line generally has been kept in good running order.

A shortage of power rendered it difficult to deal with the traffic, but the arrival of 34 new locomotives towards the end of the year, relieved the situation considerably and enabled a daily service throughout the whole line to be instituted.

An increase in the supplies of wood-fuel from 53,512 tons to 69,647 tons enabled a reduction to be made in the consumption of coal, of which 12,869 tons was used as compared with 15,531 tons in the previous year. Experiments were begun in equipping locomotives with an oil-burning installation.

LAKE STEAMERS.

Traffic on Lake Victoria has not yet reached the pre-war volume and has been easily handled by three steamers only of the fleet.

The mileage run amounted to 71,598 as against 62,858 in 1918-19.

Earnings increased from Rs. 882,254 to Rs. 952,315, although there was a considerable drop in the passenger traffic receipts.

(b) POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

The East Africa and Uganda Post and Telegraph service comprised 121 Post Offices and Agencies, distributed between the two Protectorates as follows:—

	Post Offices and Agencies.	Money Order Offices.	Telegraph Offices.
East Africa	95	30	88
Uganda	26	11	28

The total Post and Telegraph revenue of the two Protectorates amounted to £92,686, an increase over the previous year of over

23 per cent. The total departmental expenditure for the same period, including the cost of telegraph and telephone construction and maintenance in both Protectorates, was £88,545, showing an increase as compared with 1918-19, of over 29 per cent. A sum of £33,344 expended on War Bonus is not included in the above total of expenditure, but on the other hand the receipts do not include the value of free official services, estimated at £42,419 for the year.

The East Africa Protectorate was responsible for 85 per cent. of the revenue and 80 per cent. of the expenditure of the department, and the Uganda Protectorate for 15 per cent. and 20 per cent. respectively.

Postal Matter.—The number of letters, post-cards, newspapers and book packets dealt with during 1919-20 is estimated at 7,172,959, of which it is computed that 1,539,922 were official and free letters.

The increase in the postal revenue, which amounted to 39 per cent. over that of 1918-19 was mainly due to an increase in postal rates, viz: from 6 cents to 10 cents per half ounce in respect of inland letters and letters addressed to countries included in the Imperial Penny Postage Scheme, and a clearance fee of 50 cents levied on parcels imported through the post and detained by the Post Office for Customs examination.

Parcel Post.—During the year under review 98,569 parcels were dealt with, an increase of 5 per cent. Of this number 3,111 were posted or delivered in East Africa, a decrease of 3½ per cent., and 25,458 in Uganda, an increase of 42 per cent. Parcels from the United Kingdom decreased in number considerably, but the resumption of the Parcel Post service from India in July, 1919, resulted in a large increase in parcels from that country.

Parcels imported from abroad were valued at £189,846, an increase over last year of nearly 11 per cent. The Customs duty collected by the Post Office amounted to £18,024.

Money Orders.—The value of money orders issued totalled £202,230 as against £320,627 in 1918-1919. This increase was mainly in respect of remittances to India, 17,655 orders amounting to £204,012 having been issued, and is attributed to the fact that for a time the local banks refused to issue drafts on India.

During the year the rate of exchange as between rupee and sterling currency rose from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 9d., and to avoid loss to the East Africa Protectorate and to stop exchange profiteering, the issue of money orders was suspended towards the end of the financial year.

British postal orders to the value of £25,625 were issued and received during the year, an increase in value of 88 per cent. over the preceding year.

Post Office Savings Bank.—As in the two previous years the amount withdrawn exceeded that deposited. This is attributed to the favourable rate of exchange as between East Africa and countries having sterling currency, which caused heavy withdrawals for the purpose of remitting to the United Kingdom and South Africa.

At the end of the year there were 3,481 active accounts open with a balance due to depositors of £57,748.

Ocean Mail Service.—The uncertainty of steamer movements has resulted in an unsatisfactory overseas mail service. Various routes were tried and that via Bombay was adopted during the earlier part of the year; but advantage was taken later of the fact that vessels sailing from Durban with South African coal for Red Sea ports called at Mombasa on the return journey, to revert to the pre-war arrangement of landing at Aden the mails brought from Europe by the P. & O. vessels.

It is to be hoped that an aerial mail service via the Nile route may prove to be a practical possibility in the not far distant future.

Inland Mail Services.—The resumption of a daily passenger train service on the Uganda Railway permitted of an augmentation of local postal services by the inclusion of a travelling post office on every passenger train between Nairobi and Kisumu. This facilitated the sorting and distribution of correspondence addressed to destinations en route.

Telegraphs.—An interruption of the submarine cable between Mombasa and Zanzibar during the first three months of the year resulted in a considerable decrease in cable traffic, which, however, was more than made up by the increase during the remaining nine months, the result for the whole year being an increase of nearly 11 per cent. over the previous twelve months.

Charges for cablegrams were reduced, first to Rs. 1/70, and later to Rs. 1/40, a word for messages to the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe.

Government Cable Traffic showed a decrease, due to a reduction in the number of military messages. The same applies, in greater degree, to Government inland telegraph traffic, which showed a very marked diminution.

Paid inland telegrams in the two Protectorates increased from 206,228 in 1918–1919 to 213,802 (East Africa 159,384 and Uganda 54,418) in 1919–1920.

Steps have been taken to increase the supply of trained Native African Telegraphists by establishing telegraph classes at Mission Schools, and the results have proved satisfactory.

Telegraph construction work during the year comprised the erection of a fourth wire from Naivasha to Nakuru, and a fourth wire between Kisumu and Kibigori. A line from Eldoret to Soy was also constructed.

Wireless Telegraphs.—The wireless stations at Mombasa and Kismayu worked satisfactorily throughout the year. Plant for four additional stations is available, but has not yet been erected.

Telephones.—Expansion of public facilities was undertaken in the East Africa Protectorate on a limited scale, 57 additional telephones being installed for private subscribers and 33 for Government Departments.

VII.—PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

The influx of new settlers brought an increased demand for native labour which was well met.

Rumuruti, the administrative centre on Laikipia, was reopened after an interval of six years, and a new station was opened in the Trans-Nzoia District.

Registration of natives commenced, 19,204 being registered in the Ukamba Province, 14,803 in Nyanza, and over 6,000 in the Kenya Province. The Turkana District was placed under military control.

VIII.—CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

(a) PUBLIC HEALTH.

On the whole the year 1919 was more favourable to the health of all classes than the preceding year, 1918, when famine and pestilence wrought much havoc. Though the total number of cases treated in the various hospitals and dispensaries is practically the same, the number of deaths recorded declined by over 60 per cent., as shown below :—

Year	Cases	Deaths
1918 ..	122,643	2,030
1919 ..	122,901	1,253

Amongst officials, European and non-European, the daily average on sicklist has declined, but it is to be regretted that the number of invalidings and deaths of European officials increased, the numbers being 38 invalidings and 15 deaths, as against 33 and 10 respectively in 1918. The ravages on health caused by military service, and the heavy strain occasioned by overwork on account of the service being understaffed during the War, can be considered as contributory causes of the increased invaliding and mortality amongst European officials during 1919.

The number of patients treated in the two European Hospitals at Nairobi and Mombasa increased from 396 in 1918, to 500 in 1919. Of this latter number 209 were officials and 291 belonged to the general European population.

Malaria was the principal cause of admission to hospital. The number of deaths of European Hospital patients declined from 33 in 1918 to 24 in 1919; of these latter 8 were officials.

The total number of Europeans, officials and non-officials, medically treated was 3,588, of whom 1,273 were treated as in-patients.

In Native civil hospitals and dispensaries 14,371 in-patients (a decrease of nearly 3,000 compared with the previous year), and 95,574 out-patients were treated. Deaths numbered 1,112, as against 1,706 in 1918.

DISEASES.

Plague.—An outbreak occurred in the Kisumu area in May, 1919, and up to the end of the year 182 cases, of which 159 were fatal, were noted in the Lake Province. A few cases occurred also at Nairobi and Mombasa. The total for the Protectorate was 207 cases with 175 deaths. The total number of prophylactic inoculations was 31,046 as compared with 37,430 in 1918.

Small-Pox.—This disease appeared sporadically in all parts of the Protectorate, and 543 cases with 168 deaths were reported, as compared with 2,576 cases reported in 1918. Of these 543 cases 8 were Europeans, with no deaths.

The total number of vaccinations performed was 263,829 as against 428,079 in 1918.

The Vaccination Ordinance is now operative in practically the whole of the country. Native vaccinators are trained at the Health Office, and then detailed for duty wherever their services may be required. Financial restrictions have precluded the appointment of trained overseers whose services would be of great advantage, as hitherto little opportunity has been afforded of estimating the results of vaccination in out districts and of correcting faulty technique in the operators. Trained Native vaccinators working under proper supervision would exert a beneficial effect in conferring immunity on the general population.

Owing to the same cause (financial restrictions) it has been found impossible to conduct experiments in preparation of a suitable vaccine strain or to estimate the causes that undoubtedly influence the potency and immunity conferring powers of any one strain or groups of strains.

Influenza.—Though the pandemic practically ended in December, 1918, localized outbreaks occurred in 1919; but generally speaking the type was not severe and the death rate was only 47 per 1000. The total number of cases reported was 2,278 with 111 deaths.

Dysentery.—As in previous years the prevalence of this disease calls for comment.

Dysentery of bacillary origin is responsible for by far the larger number of cases.

It is interesting to note that since the cessation of hostilities in this country two years ago bacillary dysentery is steadily declining.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—The prevalence of this disease is declining, there being a marked diminution in its incidence since the pandemic of 1913.

Enteric.—77 cases with 17 deaths were recognized during the year; of these 35 cases with 7 deaths occurred in Nairobi.

Voluntary inoculation against enteric is not popular in the Colony: only 22 persons submitted themselves for inoculation during the year.

(b) SANITATION.

Sewage Disposal.—No schemes for water-borne disposal are in operation in any of the towns as a general measure; though in Nairobi there is a growing tendency for private individuals to use the septic tank system.

A movement is on foot to dispose of the sewage from the new factory and godown areas in Nairobi by means of a water-borne system and septic tank disposal and subsequent irrigation.

Sewage is in the majority of cases disposed of by dumping in the sea, trenching, incineration, cesspool collection or distribution on the ground.

Water Supply.—The supplies in the principal towns are controlled by Government. During the year it has been impossible to effect any improvement with regard to storage treatment (filtration or chemical) or in protecting gathering grounds or intakes.

Drainage.—No new masonry drains were constructed at Kisumu or Mombasa; in Nairobi 5,771 yards.

Special gangs of workmen are employed at the principal towns whose duties include those of cleaning drains, regrading, and general repairs. The necessity for this becomes more obvious year by year.

Bush Clearing.—This is another activity largely dependent on the Health Office. Grants are made from the Sanitation Funds to Administrative officers in certain centres in order to undertake the work.

Housing.—Areas for native and Asiatic locations are being included in all town-planning schemes, but the development of these locations has not yet been possible for financial reasons.

Inspection of commercial premises is part of the duties of the Health Officers who issue licences prior to occupation. In addition the Sanitary Inspectors are regularly employed in general inspection of all premises in townships.

During the year 4,900 samples of mosquitoes were brought into the Health Office for identification: the percentage of anopheles in relation to the total number of samples was 2.25.

General.—A large amount of work was performed by the Health Department in the way of inspection of slaughter houses, aerated water factories, dairies and milk supply, and food supplies, and in the disinfection of premises, ships and dhows, railway trucks, carts, hides and skins, etc.

Bills of Health were issued to 193 steamers and 787 sailing vessels at the ports of Mombasa, Lamu and Kisumu.

IX.—EDUCATION.

(a) GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

The following Government Schools were in operation during the year :—

	<i>Average Number on Roll.</i>
<i>European :</i>	
Nairobi " A " School.. .. .	180
Nakuru " A " School.. .. .	48
Eldoret Central School	58
<i>Indian :</i>	
Nairobi " B " School.. .. .	167
Mombasa " B " School	141
<i>Arab and Native :</i>	
Mombasa Arab School	69
Machakos Native School	70

The average number of pupils on the rolls of Government Schools has decreased slightly as compared with the previous year. A large number of pupils were withdrawn from the European School at Nairobi to complete their education in England or South Africa. Lack of accommodation prevented the admission, to any considerable extent, of children under seven years of age to European and Indian Schools, while the majority of children are removed at 14 years of age, either for the purpose of continuing their education elsewhere or of earning wages.

The general cost of education per pupil has increased very considerably.

The revenue from tuition fees shows an increase over the preceding year, but amounted to less than 5 per cent. of the expenditure, as against 7 per cent. previously.

The average cost per pupil in all schools amounted to over £20 as compared with £14 odd in the Transvaal, South Africa.

The total expenditure, including grants in aid to private and mission schools, was Rs. 293,852.

(b) MISSION AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The Nairobi High School (European) which had an average attendance of 23 pupils, received a grant in aid of Rs. 3,250. Dutch Schools on the Uasin Gishu Plateau received grants totalling Rs. 4,390.

Twelve African Police Schools, with a total average attendance of 364, received grants amounting in all to Rs. 1,892.

Grants-in-aid totalling Rs. 29,870 were made to Native Technical and Industrial Schools maintained by various Mission societies. At these Mission schools, in addition to general elementary education, pupils are trained in carpentry, masonry, brickmaking, tanning, printing and other trades.

In addition there is a large number of native schools under the ægis of various mission societies all over the Protectorate, the teachers at which are natives educated at Mission centres.

X.—LAND AND SURVEYS.

(a) LAND.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The estimated revenue in respect of rents was £25,000. The amount estimated was £27,157.

The estimated revenue from land sales was £50 in respect of "freehold and homesteads" and £4,200 from "stand premia on farms and plots." The actual sums obtained were £142 and £23,319 respectively.

The total revenue for the year was £50,618 and the total expenditure £9,162 or £940 less than the estimate.

Alienation of Land.—The total number of alienations for 1919 was 118, area 181,502 acres, compared with 89 grants the previous year, totalling 177,435 acres.

Of these 118, 88 represent grants in substitution for licences, agreements, old conveyances of farms and plots, and subdivisional new leases for which new titles were issued in 1919, so that the actual number of new grants was only 30, representing 64,529 acres.

The total area alienated is now 4,285,235 acres.

Ex-Soldier Settlement Scheme.—An ex-soldier settlement scheme was undertaken during the year. Selection boards were established in London and Nairobi to examine the military record and financial qualifications of applicants. The scheme provided for the alienation of 1,053 farms on a purchase system and of 257 small free farms, covering in all an area of 2,500,000 acres. Alienation was also made to syndicates of four or more qualified applicants. More than 2,200 applications were received and dealt with.

This scheme covered probably the whole of the land available for allotment and as a period of one year has been allowed for the selection of farms by successful applicants no statement of land remaining available can be made.

Revenue.—The total Revenue collected from fees amounted to Rs. 15,025 as against Rs. 31,953/50 in 1918-19.

The decrease in Revenue is accounted for chiefly by a falling off of receipts of certificates and survey fees. Very few certificates were issued pending the application of "The Registration of Titles Ordinance, 1919."

Expenditure.—The expenditure under all headings was Rs. 54,223/04 as against Rs. 55,015/99 the previous year.

(b) SURVEYS.

During the year under review the Trigonometrical and Topographical Branch was separated from the Cadastral Branch of the Survey Department.

The Trigonometrical and Topographical Survey became a separate department.

The Cadastral Branch was attached to a remodelled Land Department as the Land Survey Branch of the Department.

The Trigonometrical and Topographical Survey Department carried out major and minor triangulation in the Voi-Taveta and Teita areas.

XI.—GAME PRESERVATION.

An increasing interest on the part of settlers in game preservation is apparent.

There is no indication of any serious reduction in numbers of game by disease, and no evidence that pleuro-pneumonia, which has caused serious losses amongst cattle, attacks game.

Lions appear to be numerous; also elephants in the northern area. Rhinoceros have been reduced in numbers probably owing to the high price which their horns command.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The authorized expenditure as sanctioned in the Estimates was £189,041, of which sum a programme of scattered major works accounted for a total of £19,503. These included a Cottage Hospital at Eldoret, additional work on the Veterinary Pathological Dépôt at Kabete, additions to the Lunatic Asylum, additional buildings to the Reformatory at Kabete, further preparation of the site for the new Native Quarter at Nairobi, additional staff quarters at Mombasa, and further work on the distribution system of the Mombasa Water Supply. A new workshop was provided for the Department's African apprentices whose former dépôt had been taken over for military purposes.

On new roads and bridges work was done on 22 different projects at a total expenditure of £18,499. The principal items were a bridge of nine spans and of 297 feet total length on masonry piers and with a concrete deck across the Athi River, a bridge over the Nzdia River (£1,090), a bridge over the Thika River (£1,408), the macadamising of some two miles of the main coast road to the north of Mombasa and of a portion of Corporation Road Mombasa. Work on the maintenance of existing roads cost £42,389. This was a larger grant than in any previous year, and allowed of a distinct measure of improvement being exhibited on many of the roads.

The Mombasa Water Supply was maintained in a satisfactory condition at an expenditure of some £2,142, while the revenue accruing from the sale of water reached the figure of £7,156, a higher total than in any previous year. From this sum payment of interest and sinking fund on the loan for the work was made to the amount of £4,050.

The Transport Department was this year absorbed into the Public Works Department in the form of separate Animal Transport and Mechanical Transport Branches. The fleet of Government cars distributed in various localities, numbered 61. A central garage and workshops were built in Nairobi.

XIII.—POPULATION.

The estimated European population of the East Africa Protectorate on the 31st December, 1919, was 5,914. Of these adult males numbered 2,924, adult females 1,543, and children 1,447. Of the adult males 2,742 were British and 182 of foreign nationalities. They were classified as follows:—

Government Officials	..	..	..	671
Planters and Farmers	..	..	..	1,188
Commercial	..	..	..	833
Missionaries	..	..	..	110
Professional men	..	..	..	91
Various	..	..	..	31
<i>Total</i>	..	..	..	<u>2,924</u>

The total estimated population of the Protectorate was as follows:—

	Dec. 1918	Dec. 1919
Europeans	5,570	5,914
Indians	15,407	16,706
Arabs	2,020	2,393
Other Races	7,468	9,567
Native	238	237
	<u>2,596,379</u>	<u>2,684,847</u>
<i>Total</i>	<u>2,627,000</u>	<u>2,719,664</u>

COLONIAL REPORTS, ETC.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, etc.	Year.
1053	Gambia	1919
1054	Uganda	1918-1919
1055	Malta	1919-1920
1056	Swaziland	"
1057	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
1058	Ashanti	1919
1059	Bahamas	1919-1920
1060	British Solomon Islands	"
1061	Seychelles	"
1062	Mauritius	"
1063	St. Vincent.. .. .	April-December 1919
1064	Nigeria	"
1065	Sierra Leone	"
1066	Gold Coast	"
1067	Jamaica	1919-1920
1068	British Guiana	1919
1069	Trinidad and Tobago	"
1070	British Honduras	"
1071	Hong Kong	"
1072	Barbados	1919-1920
1073	East Africa Protectorate	1918-1919
1074	Leeward Islands	1919-1920
1075	Nyasaland	"
1076	Falkland Islands	1919
1077	Bermuda	1920
1078	Grenada	"
1079	Uganda	1919-1920
1080	Fiji	1920
1081	Gibraltar	"
1082	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast.. .. .	1919
1083	Bechuanaland	1920-1921
1084	St. Helena	1920
1085	Basutoland.. .. .	1920-1921
1086	Ceylon	1920
1087	Barbados	1920-1921
1088	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1919-1920

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, etc.	Subject.
82	Imperial Institute.. .. .	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute.. .. .	Oil seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent.. .. .	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.