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COLONY & PROTECTORATE
OF KENYA.

REPORT FOR 1920 - 21.

4 (For Report for 1919-20 see No. 1089.)



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No. 1122.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE COLONY AND
PROTECTORATE OF KENYA* FOR
THE YEAR 1920-21.

I.—FINANCIAL.

A.—GENERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE sanctioned expenditure for the year 1920-21 amounted to £3,192,827, and the actual expenditure to £2,976,960. Before comparing the latter figure with the former, account has to be taken of the fact that the King's African Rifles expenditure for the last three months of the year, estimated at £43,277, is not included. The sum of £91,166 has also to be added to the expenditure, and £126,781 deducted therefrom, the former amount representing the unexpended balance of votes on uncompleted works to be carried forward to 1921, and the latter being a similar item carried forward from 1919-20 to 1920-21. After taking these factors into consideration the resulting figure is £2,984,622, a saving of £207,705 on the sanctioned estimates.

The total Revenue for the year amounted to £2,978,785, being £389,133 more than the previous year, but £213,542 short of the estimated Revenue.

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

	Expenditure.			Revenue.		
	£			£		
1915-16	1,609,875	...	...	1,748,341
1916-17	1,796,094	...	...	2,300,674
1917-18	2,285,856	...	...	2,052,498
1918-19	2,856,057	...	...	2,828,054
1919-20	3,087,291	...	...	2,589,652
1920-21	2,976,960	...	...	2,978,785

* Colonial Office Note.—Formerly known as the East African Protectorate. By the "Kenya Annexation Order in Council, 1920," the territories outside the mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar were recognised as a Colony. This Order in Council came into operation on the 28th of July, 1920, and henceforth the Sultan's mainland dominions are styled the Protectorate of Kenya, whilst the remaining territory is known as the Colony of Kenya.

A sketch map will be found in the Report for 1914-15 [Cd. 8172-7].

Financial Position on 31st March, 1921.

The Assets exceeded the Liabilities on 31st March, 1921, by £205,627, the figure being arrived at as follows:—

Net Assets on 1st April, 1920	...	...	...	...	£	208,802
Revenue, 1920-21	...	...	...	...	£2,978,786	
Expenditure, 1920-21	...	...	...	...	£2,976,961	
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure, 1920-21	...	...	...	...		1,825
						<u>£205,627</u>

In order to ascertain the actual financial position the under-mentioned contingent liabilities must be taken into consideration, and, after doing so, the result is a deficit of £240,049. Compared with 1919-20, there is a slight improvement, as the deficit as at 31st March, 1920, was £244,257.

Unexpended balance of votes for works sanctioned but uncompleted	...	...	...	...	£	91,166
Estimate of Military Expenditure for 1919-20 for which no debits have been received	...	...	...	...		285,258
Outstanding debit for King's African Rifles Expenditure for last three months of 1920-21, based on proportion of the past nine months	...	...	...	...		43,277
Balance of Stand Premia Fund	...	...	...	...		25,975
						<u>£445,676</u>

B.—CURRENCY.

Under the East Africa and Uganda Currency Order in Council (No. 2), 1920, the Indian rupee was replaced by a British East African florin, ten being the equivalent of one pound sterling. Conversions between sterling and local currency in the Colony's accounts prior to 1920-21 were made at one shilling and fourpence to the rupee, but from the 1st April, 1920, onwards at two shillings to the rupee or florin, and when comparing the sterling figures of the year under review with those of previous years 50 per cent. should be added to the latter in order to obtain a correct comparison.

The figures quoted in this Report have been so treated.

Under Clause 9 of the Order in Council referred to above, the East African Currency Board, London, were empowered to take over the powers, rights, duties and obligations of the local Currency Board, and the transfer was effected on the 31st July, 1920. The new Board also took over from the Treasurer the liabilities in respect of subsidiary coinage, and the whole currency of the Colony is therefore in their control.

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

ON THE 26TH APRIL, 1920, THE EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA CURRENCY ORDER IN COUNCIL (NO. 2), 1920.

This Order provided for the coining of a British East African Florin to be the standard coin, and for references to rupees or to pounds sterling in contracts, etc., to be interpreted as if these

were substituted references to florins at the rate of one florin to one rupee or ten florins to one pound. It provided also for subsidiary coins, for transferring the powers and duties from the existing Currency Board to a new Board, when constituted, and for the repeal of former currency legislation with a proviso that existing arrangements remained in force until others, to take their place, were completed. This Order was not published in the Colony until June, 1920, and was brought into force by a PROCLAMATION UNDER THE ORDER DATED THE 19TH JULY, 1920.

ON THE 11TH MAY, 1920, PROCLAMATION UNDER THE EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA CURRENCY ORDER (No. 2), 1920.

New Currency notes of the East African Currency Board, of denomination of one rupee, were made legal tender for payment of any amount.

ON THE 19TH JULY, 1920, PROCLAMATION UNDER THE CUSTOMS ORDINANCE, 1910.

The importation of the silver rupee of British India and of notes of the denomination of one rupee issued by the Government of India was prohibited, because the exchange value of the rupee in India fell below two shillings, the exchange value given for the rupee in Kenya by the Currency Board.

ON THE 4TH AUGUST, 1920, PROCLAMATION UNDER THE CUSTOMS AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1915.

Restrictions on the exportation of gold coin and bullion were removed in order to give holders of gold coin, which were no longer legal tender, opportunity for disposing of them.

ON THE 27TH AUGUST, 1920, PROCLAMATION UNDER THE CUSTOMS AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1915.

Restrictions on the exportation of Indian one rupee notes were removed, there being no longer the necessity for conserving the supply of this form of currency as one rupee notes of the East African Currency Board were available.

ON THE 27TH OCTOBER, 1920, PROCLAMATION UNDER THE EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA CURRENCY (No. 2) ORDER, 1920.

Treasury Notes and Bank of England Notes ceased to be legal tender.

ON THE 29TH DECEMBER, 1920, THE CURRENCY NOTES ORDINANCE, 1920.

This made provision for the issue of currency notes by the East African Currency Board on behalf of the Government, to be expressed in terms of florins or pounds at the rate of ten florins to the pound.

ON THE 29TH DECEMBER, 1920, THE BANK OF ENGLAND AND TREASURY CURRENCY NOTES REPEAL ORDINANCE, 1920, repealed the Ordinance by which Bank of England and Treasury Currency Notes had been made legal tender for any amount at the value of Rs.8.50 for one pound.

ON THE 7TH FEBRUARY, 1921, PROCLAMATION UNDER THE EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA CURRENCY (No. 2) ORDINANCE, 1920.

One rupee notes of the Government of India ceased to be legal tender.

II.—TRADE AND SHIPPING.

A.—TRADE.

The Customs receipts during the financial year amounted to £660,112, and the refunds to £63,609, calculated at fl.10 to £1. The net revenue from Customs duties therefore amounted to £596,503, an increase of £183,944, or 45 per cent., as compared with the previous year, and it includes £45,250 due to an enhanced rate of specific duty on spirituous liquors brought into force on 5th May, 1920, from five florins to fifteen florins per gallon.

Imports.—The total value of commercial imports during the year under review increased from £4,679,304 to £6,911,858. It shows an increase of £2,232,554, or 48 per cent., over the previous year.

Cotton textiles still continue to constitute the most important and largest class of imports. They were valued at £1,358,490, and represent 20 per cent. of the total trade imports. As compared with the previous year, the increase in value is one of £282,069, or 21 per cent., and in quantity the decrease is one of 1,036,902 yards, or 5 per cent., thus giving an average rise in price to the extent of 27 per cent.

The imports of other varieties of cotton fabrics, such as bleached, printed and dyed manufactures, amounted to £438,092, showing an increase of £69,429 over the previous year.

Of these imports, 81·3 per cent. came from the United Kingdom; India occupied the second place, being represented by £43,699, or 10·1 per cent.; Holland the third, being represented by £22,181, 5·1 per cent.

The second largest item in order of value is the group of "Machinery and parts thereof," which form 9 per cent. of the total imports.

Eighty-three per cent. of the total machinery came from the United Kingdom, followed by 12 per cent. from the United States.

The third group in order of value is that of "Vehicles and parts thereof," valued at £468,015, and represents 7 per cent. of the total merchandise. The increase as compared with the previous year is one of £244,479, or 109 per cent.

Importation from the United Kingdom amounted to 59 per cent., and from the United States 29 per cent.

The imports of "Building materials" increased from £112,484 to £877,531, or 236 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

The value of imports of private merchandise (excluding Government and Railway importations, goods in transit, telegraph materials and specie) was distributed among the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and foreign countries in the proportion of 51 per cent., 26 per cent., and 23 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 £3,516,075.

The imports of £6,911,858 are the highest on record. Had it not been for general trade depression in the latter part of the year under report, the figures would have been still larger.

Exports of Imported Goods.—Consignments of imported foreign goods which are 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 Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Italian East Africa, Uganda, and the Belgian Congo.

The re-exports during the year under report receded from £1,136,595 to £685,267, a decrease of £451,328 as compared with the previous year, and represent 10 per cent. of the total imports.

Transit Trade.—The imports under this heading decreased from £1,201,770 to £670,650; the latter amount includes £31,454, being the value of produce imported from the hinterland of the Tanganyika Territory.

Exports.—Prior to April, 1917, Uganda collected its duties on produce, and hence statistics were recorded separately. Since then Kenya and Uganda have become one for Customs purposes, and exports of produce from the two Dependencies are shown under one heading.

Produce from the Tanganyika Territory (formerly German East Africa), the Belgian Congo and the Soudan is registered separately.

The combined exports from Kenya and Uganda during the year amounted to £4,699,498, a rise of £189,003, or 4 per cent., over the previous year.

Cotton heads the list of combined exports from the two Dependencies and represents 67 per cent. of the total value.

As compared with the previous year, there is an increase of 38,528 cwt., or 26 per cent., and £1,056,641, or 49 per cent., in value, which means a rise of 18 per cent. in specific price. The average price in 1916 was 5½d. per lb., while during the year under report it reached to 25d. per lb.

With the exception of 1,615 cwt., which was produce of Kenya, all cotton originated in Uganda.

Fifty-nine per cent. of the total quantity was consigned to the United Kingdom, 35 per cent. to British Possessions, and 6 per cent. to foreign countries.

The second largest item in order of value is coffee, which represents 12 per cent. of the total exports.

The quantity increased from 122,462 cwt. to 158,267 cwt., or 29 per cent., but the value declined from £635,820 to £574,884.

The average declared value was 48s. 5d. during the year under report, as against 69s. 3d. in the previous year.

Eighty-two per cent. of the total quantity was consigned to the United Kingdom, 3 per cent. to the Union of South Africa, and the balance to various countries.

The third largest item of export is the group of grain and oil seeds, representing 448,915 cwt., valued at £275,789.

The increase in quantity is one of 106,571 cwt., or 31 per cent., and in value £23,882, or 9 per cent.

Twelve per cent. of the total quantity was exported to the United Kingdom, and 64 per cent. to British Possessions.

The fourth largest item of export is fibre, valued at £205,710, representing 4 per cent. of the total exports.

The shipments of fibre are classified under the headings of "sisal," "fibre, other sorts," and "flax," representing 114,045 cwt. (£183,683), 5,628 cwt. (£8,787), and 8,094 cwt. (£13,240), respectively.

Shipments of hides and skins, which played a prominent part in the exports in previous years, received a set-back, and the value decreased from £733,204 to £149,339 during the year under report.

Eighty-one per cent. of the total quantity was shipped to the United Kingdom, 15 per cent. to Italy, and 3 per cent. to France.

The quantity of carbonate of soda increased from 210,880 cwt. to 256,579 cwt., but the value decreased from £220,063 to £107,166 during the year under report.

Seven per cent. of the quantity was shipped to the United Kingdom, 26 per cent. to India, 87 per cent. to Norway and Sweden, and 19 per cent. to Japan.

The exports of ivory originating in Kenya and Uganda declined from 1,006 cwt. to 428 cwt. during the year under report.

Twenty-four per cent. of the quantity was shipped to the United Kingdom.

Shipments of rubber show a decrease of 126 cwt., or 5 per cent., in quantity, and £1,367, or 6 per cent., in value as compared with the previous year.

Chillies, a semi-wild crop, thrive exceedingly well in Uganda, 3,793 cwt., valued at £13,735, being exported during the year.

The exports of copra receded from 38,219 cwt., valued at £58,506, to 9,343 cwt., valued at £13,681, during the year under report.

Twenty per cent. of the quantity was exported to the Union of South Africa, 27 per cent. to Zanzibar, and 46 per cent. to France. Besides copra, there was an export of 114,938 coconuts, valued at £835, chiefly to India, the Union of South Africa, and Arabia.

The by-product, coconut fibre, remains practically unutilized, although coir rope, which might be made locally, is being imported from India.

The export of wool declined from 3,071 cwt., valued at £21,864, to 1,362 cwt., valued at £13,845.

Shipments of potatoes amounted to 29,449 cwt., showing a decrease of 2,198 cwt. as compared with the previous year; 5,810 cwt. were shipped to India, 6,698 cwt. to Zanzibar, and 3,073 cwt. to the Union of South Africa.

The exports of mangrove poles (locally known as borities) decreased from £23,204 to £7,550.

Seventy-nine per cent. of the total originated in the Lamu District, 8 per cent. in the Malindi District, and the balance mainly from Vanga and Kismayu.

Seventy-three per cent. of the total was consigned to Arabia, 18 per cent. to India, and the balance to Italian East Africa.

B.—SHIPPING.

Mombasa has been served by five lines of steamers from Europe during the year ending 31st March, 1921,—the Union-Castle, British India Steam Navigation, Messageries Maritimes, Marittina Italiana, and Clan Ellerman Harrison. The Marittina Italiana's service has been increased by extra steamers which now proceed as far as Durban, calling here both ways.

A new line of steamers from Europe, the "Dutch East Africa Line," began to call here in January, and have continued to call monthly. It is expected that this service will be increased.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers still maintain a regular service with Bombay and Durban.

The coast traffic was carried out by the vessels of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw Brothers, and has been fairly regular. The Zanzibar Government steamers also made thirty calls.

III.—INDUSTRIES AND MINES.

A.—INDUSTRIES.

See under Heading IV, Agriculture and Stock-raising.

B.—MINES AND MINERALS.

Considerably more interest has been shown by the general public in mining matters during the past year than has previously been the case.

Nine hundred and seventy-four prospecting licences were issued, and 322 claims registered; of the latter, 166 were gold, and 93 precious stones.

Apart from a small quantity of graphite, no minerals have been produced, except for assay purposes.

A gold rush occurred north of Mount Kenya in April, and a diamond rush near Donyo Sapuk in May of the same year. Activity has now ceased in both localities.

There is every evidence of great prospecting activity, which can be gathered from the fact that from 1912 to 1920 only 81 claims were registered in all, while for the past twelve months the figure is 322.

IV.—AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING.

A.—GENERAL.

Considerable activity in agricultural development was witnessed in the early part of the year. A number of new settlers arrived to take up agricultural holdings, chiefly under the "Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Ordinance." Much new capital was introduced into the country, estimated at £4,000,000 between March, 1920, and February, 1921. The effect of this was to create a sense of prosperity, but towards the close of the year depression set in,

the influx of fresh capital ceased, primary products could only be sold at greatly reduced prices, and in some cases, notably in that of flax, trade had become so stagnant that land could not be sold even at low prices. Nor at any time when values had greatly decreased was relief obtained in the high costs of marketing through a reduction in ocean freights, which in several cases represented too high a proportion of the selling price of the product.

The first impression made upon the producer by these reduced values was that in some cases the Colony's chief agricultural products could no longer be produced at a profit. The abnormally high prices, which ruled during the War and for some time afterwards created rather false hopes, were responsible for an outlay in capital expenditure and working costs which, in the light of subsequent events, was not justified. In some cases, too, land was bought at a price too high to enable it to be made a sound proposition, notably in the case of holdings upon which development had already taken place and which had reached the producing stage. The period of depression will not be without its benefits if it has taught land-holders and managers the lesson of economy. There is already evidence that that result has been achieved, and costs of production have been much reduced. In the end, the question of agricultural production in Kenya will resolve itself into whether or not the Colony can compete with other countries on the oversea markets. The advantages which it possesses in respect of soil fertility, favourable climatic conditions, and cheap unskilled labour can only point to the conclusion that in respect of its main crops the settler can compete favourably with producers in other countries of coffee, sisal, maize, flax, and certain oil-seeds, provided always that he is not handicapped by railway and ocean freights. The trade in agricultural exports is passing through a somewhat difficult, unsatisfactory, but, it is hoped, transient stage. The practice of the producer shipping his own produce directly or indirectly obtains to a degree which is not in the best interests of the agricultural industry. Under these conditions more capital is required or has to be raised to finance the proposition, and the view is held that the farmer should concern himself solely with the production of the primary product and that marketing of it should remain in the hands of those who understand the business. Not until the farmer is able to sell his produce at its full market value, delivered, say, f.o.r. at his station, and receives payment in cash when the goods are delivered, will the trade be on a satisfactory basis.

The scale of production has hitherto been so limited that firms have not been disposed to establish buying agencies in this Colony, but there is evidence of a movement in this direction, and it may be expected that conditions and facilities offered will improve in the future.

In respect of certain products, e.g., bacon and dairy produce, the Colony has recently reached the stage when it has been able

to satisfy local demands, and there is a small and growing surplus available for export. Here again a difficulty obtains which can only be overcome when the volume of the trade increases and becomes substantial. In the case of dairy products it is desirable that consignments of uniform and reliable quality be exported, but in the absence of central or co-operative butter and cheese factories this cannot be achieved. The bacon industry is in a fair way to establish an export trade. During this transition period such markets as can be secured in supplies to ships and to ports along the eastern coast are being developed, but the demand from these quarters is comparatively small.

Economic Surveys.—Economic surveys were made of the areas covered by the projected new railway lines from Nakuru to Soy and from Thika to Nyeri.

The Agricultural and Horticultural Society.—A successful show of agricultural products was held at Nakuru. The Society has undertaken the compilation and publication of a "Stud Book" for the different classes and breeds of pure-bred farm live stock, and the first volume has been published.

Agricultural Census.—The Statistical Ordinance of 1918 was applied in respect of agricultural, dairying and pastoral industries, and a Statistical Branch of the Department was created. The first report on the Agricultural Census has been published.

The total area of land available for European settlement was 6,060,000 acres on 30th June, 1920. On that date 3,157,400 acres, or 52 per cent. of the total, were in occupation. Since then there has been a considerable increase in the area occupied. The total area under cultivation was on that date 176,290 acres, representing 5.58 per cent. of land occupied and 149 acres of cultivated land per occupier. It should be noted that large tracts of land are devoted solely to stock-raising.

The total number of European owners, occupiers or managers in occupation of land, and owners of live stock, was 1,182 on 30th June, 1920. A number of new "soldier settlers" to whom land was allotted in 1919 are not included. The total number would appear to be small, but it should be noted that partnerships, syndicates and companies working one or more holdings are enumerated singly for purposes of this census.

Agricultural Legislation.—The Cleansing of Cattle Ordinance passed its third reading in 1920, but in the absence of funds out of which loans could be granted for the construction of dipping tanks, as provided in the Ordinance, it cannot be put into operation. A Bill dealing in comprehensive manner with the grading and inspection of agricultural export produce has been introduced into the Legislative Council. For financial reasons it was found impossible to apply the Coconut Preservation, Coconut Trade, and Native Liquor Ordinances. Attention is being given to a revision of the Diseases of Animals Ordinance of 1906 and 1908, and the

rules thereunder. Steps are being taken to draft an Agricultural Pests Ordinance, which will deal with the control and eradication of plant diseases and insect pests, and will provide means for the inspection of nurseries and plantations.

B.—CROPS.

In respect of crop yields and quality the farming year under review has varied considerably in different areas of the country.

The area under the principal crops on land in European occupation on 30th June, 1920, was as follows:—

	Acres.		Acres.
Maize	32,109	Wheat	4,618
Sisal	30,698	Barley	586
Coffee	27,813	Oats	484
Flax	24,174	Beans and Peas	925
Wattle	11,565	Potatoes	177
Coconuts	9,272	Lucerne	842
Sugar-cane	691	Rubber	2,381
Cotton	459	Fruit	2,081

Coffee.—The earlier crop of coffee was abundant and of high quality, but on account of dry conditions and tree exhaustion the later crop was light and of low quality. The actual yield of "clean" coffee for the year 1919-20 was 71,970 cwt.

Flax.—Generally throughout the Colony the flax crop was good, but in some districts considerable areas suffered from caterpillars. The expectation of high prices caused a large increase in the area of flax sown. As at 30th June, 1920, 24,174 acres were sown with this crop. During the previous twelve months 9,297 acres had been sown and harvested. The average yield per acre from that area was:—

Flax	1.70 cwt.
Tow	2.35 "
Linseed	1.82 bags of 180 lb.

Sixty-eight flax mills, representing 1,274 scutching wheels, have been erected to deal with the crop. A great deal of capital has been invested in the flax industry, but on account of the depression in the flax trade further progress has been arrested, and many growers have deferred the scutching of the previous season's crop.

Maize.—The crop of maize harvested at the end of 1919 and early in 1920 was probably a record one for the Colony. A surplus of 164,000 bags was exported for the year ending June, 1920. Unfortunately, the yield from the 1920-21 crop in the chief area of European production was low, and the surplus available for export in that year from both European and native areas was considerably reduced. For the year ending June, 1921, 75,000 bags of maize were exported. From an area of 32,167 acres planted and harvested during the year ending 30th June, 1920, the high average yield of 9.87 bags (200 lb.) per acre was obtained.

Sisal.—The total area under this crop at 30th June, 1920, was 30,698 acres, of which 16,693 acres were under three years of age. Twenty-one sisal factories, with a capacity of 52.5 tons of fibre per diem, have been established. During a period when prices fell considerably, production in the factories was restricted, but growers have given close attention to reducing costs of production, and the industry now seems to be fairly profitable, despite the fall in values.

Wheat.—The wheat crop did not suffer as much as in other years from rust, and consequently the yield was higher and the quality better than usual. During the year ending 30th June, 1920, 5,614 acres had been harvested, but a further area of 4,613 acres had been sown as at that date. Within the farming year the total area sown with this crop was about 10,000 acres. The average yield from the areas harvested was only six bushels (loads) per acre, the low yield being due chiefly to rust and drought, which were prevalent in many districts. The succeeding crop harvested during the period under review gave a higher yield, but in regard thereto figures are not yet available. The local production of wheat is short of the present needs for consumption by about 60,000 bags. The difficulty at present is not one primarily of production but of milling.

Beans and Peas.—The export trade fell off considerably on account of the heavy drop in prices, but with lower costs of marketing attention may again be given to these useful rotation crops.

Sugar-cane.—An area of land extending to 6,000 acres and situated near Kibos has been alienated for the purpose of sugar production, and a mill is about to be erected of a capacity sufficient at least to meet the total needs of the Colony and neighbouring territories in respect of "crystallized sugar."

Coconuts.—As at 30th June, 1920, 421,186 coconut palms were planted in European-owned plantations. For the most part they had not yet reached the bearing stage, but within the next few years there should be a considerable increase in the production of copra. The area under coconuts in the hands of non-Europeans is considerable.

Cotton.—The high prices ruling for cotton in 1919 and early in 1920 caused some attention to be given to this crop by European farmers, and 459 acres had been planted at 30th June, 1920.

Citrus and other Fruits.—Fruit-growing is receiving comparatively little attention. The demand is restricted to the needs for local consumption.

The manufacture of lemon squash and lime-juice was started, but unfortunately the enterprise was not successful and operations ceased. Efforts are, however, being made to manufacture citric acid in a concentrated form for export, and there is promise that growers of lemons and limes, who are not far distant by road or rail from the factory, will find a ready market for these fruits.

Labour Supply.—The average number of native labour employed monthly on European holdings during the year ending 30th June, 1920, was 45,005 men, 8,917 women, and 4,787 children; total, 53,709.

C.—NATIVE AGRICULTURE.

It will be understood that native agricultural production can only be estimated. The estimates furnished by District Officers in respect of produce sold by non-Europeans are as follows:—

Maize	...	...	...	...	...	...	750,000 bags
Sorghums, Millets, etc., M'tama	...	...	...	...	...	...	475,000 "
Sim-sim	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000 "
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,200 "
Other grain	...	...	...	...	...	...	490,000 "
Pulse	...	...	...	...	...	...	200,000 "
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,000 "
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000,000 lb.
Copra	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500 cwt.
Bananas	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000,000 bunches.

The remarkable fertility of the soil of the areas comprising the native reserves is evidence of great potential production. Considering that, exclusive of the pastoral area of fully nine million acres, the area occupied by the native tribes is approximately eight times as great as that in European occupation, viz., 24,280,000 acres and 8,157,000 acres respectively, it will be seen that in order to develop the agricultural resources and wealth of the Colony and Protectorate it is essential that native agriculture should be fostered.

In any circumstances progress must inevitably be comparatively slow among tribes which have so recently come into touch with civilization and whose methods and outlook cannot be easily changed. To succeed in effecting a substantial improvement in native agricultural practice and in increasing production a large number of instructors will be required.

An increase in native production should be directed towards an output of produce which can be exported. Crops such as maize, sorghums and millets, ground-nuts, sim-sim, cotton, beans and peas, fall under that category, while in respect of rice there is large scope for production to satisfy the local demand.

Rice.—A considerable quantity of seed of the best varieties was procured and distributed among native growers. Attention has also been given to growing the crop in the Meru and Kavirondo districts. The coastal belt is undoubtedly capable of producing large quantities of rice, particularly the Tana and Sabaki valleys. Extensive irrigation works and an increase in the present native population would, however, be necessary to make any such scheme practicable.

Cotton.—A large extension of the area under cotton was made in the Kavirondo Native Reserve. A considerable quantity of seed was imported from the United States of America and distributed among growers.

D.—LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY.

Interest has for a few years past chiefly centred around the establishment of a Meat Canning and Freezing Works. Government offered an extensive area of land situated in a good pastoral area, but all attempts to get firms to interest themselves in the project failed, chiefly because of the absence of an assured market for the output of the factory.

Farm accounts prove that the future of the cattle-breeding industry lies in the development of the dairying industry, for which the pastoral and climatic conditions of extensive areas of the settled portion of the Colony are suited, rather than in beef-raising. Sheep-breeding, whether for wool or mutton production, is not likely to be pursued on an extensive scale when compared with certain other countries. The areas suited to sheep are restricted to parts of the Rift Valley and to the plains of West Kenya and northward into hitherto unsettled portions of the Colony. Experience shows that in most flocks there is a heavy mortality from parasitic diseases, and in some seasons blue tongue is a contributory cause. With the facilities now being afforded by Government in respect of blue tongue vaccine and a specific against parasitic diseases the losses should, with good management, be considerably reduced. The demand for horses and mules is so restricted that the breeding of them is not likely to be largely pursued. Pig-breeding, rearing and fattening has made marked progress during the last year. Pigs thrive remarkably well in most parts of the country, though individual owners occasionally suffer a heavy loss from an outbreak of swine fever.

The total heads of stock of different kinds as at 30th June, 1920, was as follows:—

	European owned.	Non-European owned (estimated).	Total.
Cattle	187,604	2,372,087	2,509,641
Horses	1,269	71	1,340
Mules	996	279	1,275
Donkeys	902	31,578	32,480
Camels	—	103,152	103,152
Sheep	101,256	2,426,554	2,527,810
Goats	2,654	3,576,055	3,578,709
Pigs	9,450	—	9,450
Poultry	29,854	—	29,854

E.—VETERINARY SERVICES.

Rinderpest.—Outbreaks of rinderpest on “European” holdings numbered 54, as against 80 in the previous year. In connection with these outbreaks 7,726 head of cattle were either “double inoculated” or treated with “serum alone.”

In the Kikuyu Reserve, 19,619 head of cattle were double inoculated again, with a low mortality of 9 per cent. A new departure was made in carrying out “double inoculation” against rinderpest and inoculation against pleuro-pneumonia simultaneously. Apparently the results were entirely satisfactory.

Pleuro-pneumonia.—Thirty-six outbreaks of this disease were detected in five districts in the settled areas, and the disease is believed to exist in six of the native reserves. The number of cattle inoculated during the year against pleuro-pneumonia was 4,042. With the use of the “pure culture” vaccine now being used, the mortality has been reduced to about 1 per 1,000.

East Coast Fever.—With the exception of the Northern Frontier District the area of the Colony in which east coast fever is not widely spread is comparatively small, and there is reason to believe that those so-called “clean areas” are liable to become affected. Until dipping is systematically practised throughout the country and circumstances allow the “Cattle Cleansing Ordinance” to be put into operation, it is feared that little progress can be made against this disease.

There is little change to be recorded in respect of other diseases.

Research Division.—Experiments and investigations were undertaken on:—

1. Rinderpest immunization.
2. The utilization of sheep for supplying virulent blood at centres distant from the laboratory.
3. The preparation of Pleuro-pneumonia vaccine in bulk.
4. Immunity conferred by inoculation—Exposure experiment—Pleuro-pneumonia.
5. Serum diagnosis of Pleuro-pneumonia.
6. The preparation of a vaccine against Anaplasmosis of cattle.
7. Swine diseases.
8. Dipping of sheep and goats.
9. Curative treatment of Ulcerative Lymphangitis in equines.

The quantity of sera and vaccines issued during the year amounted to some 303,484 doses.

A noticeable advance has been made in the reduction of losses from inoculations against rinderpest and pleuro-pneumonia to a negligible percentage.

F.—ENTOMOLOGY.

Research Work.—Special attention was paid to:—

1. Insects and stored products.
2. Sericulture.
3. Flax caterpillars—particularly regarding measures for combating.
4. Coconut beetle—trapping experiments—life-history.
5. Insects affecting coffee—parasitizing of.
6. Garden crop insects, particularly—
 - The Diamond-back Moth.
 - The Bagrada Bug.
 - The Turnip Saw-fly.
 - Cutworms.

G.—MYCOLOGY.

A number of farms were visited to make observations of conditions prevailing where certain diseases were reported and for the purpose of giving advice.

H.—STOCK AND EXPERIMENT FARMS AND STATIONS.

Naivasha.—A large number of female stock have been culled and sold, and as far as financial provision has permitted they have been replaced by pure-bred stock. A considerable improvement has consequently been effected in the quality of the stock.

Kabete.—Educational.—Courses of instruction in agriculture, including the following subjects:—Agriculture, including special instruction in Coffee, Flax; Stock—Veterinary science, Agricultural chemistry, Entomology, Plant Diseases, Horticulture, Dairying, Building Construction, Medical Hints and Hygiene, were held and were well attended chiefly by newly arrived ex-soldier settlers.

Crops and Experiments.—The main crops of the farm are flax, wheat, maize and coffee. In all, 200 acres are under cultivation.

Stock.—Most of the cross-bred stock has been sold, and there have been established small herds of pure-bred Friesland and Ayrshire cattle, transferred from Naivasha farm, and Berkshire and Large Black Pigs, chiefly imported from South Africa.

Eldoret.—Two holdings in extent 3,510 acres have been reserved for purposes of this farm. Circumstances prevented operations being commenced until November, 1920, when land was cleared for cultivation and a beginning was made in laying out the farm.

Mazeras.—The Mazeras farm, which serves the coastal area, has been remodelled, being laid out in divisional sections and plots. Attention is being paid chiefly to economic plants for native agriculture. At present, varieties of muhogo, m'tama, rice, sugar-cane, bananas, pineapples, sweet potatoes, tobacco, beans and coconuts are under propagation and trial.

Plants and seeds are distributed to both European and native growers.

Kibos.—During the season under review weather conditions were unfavourable at Kibos, but the higher parts of Kavirondo, owing to better rainfall, produced excellent crops.

Special attention is being paid to native food crops, and many varieties are under trial prior to recommending generally what to plant. The crops dealt with comprise beans, chillies, maize, rice, ground-nuts, cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, coffee and fruits.

Distributions of 5,000 lb. of rice seed, 6,000 lb. ground-nuts, and other seeds and plants were made.

There has been established on the farm a lecture-room and housing accommodation for young men from the Native Reserve for the purpose of training them in agricultural practice. Natives of a superior type with some education are being selected, and after two years' training on the Kibos farm will, if required, become native instructors under the Department.

I.—METEOROLOGICAL.

Observations were taken and recorded for 180 "Rainfall stations" and 21 "Temperature Stations." A Meteorological report for the year 1920 has been compiled and published.

During the year ending March, 1921, 40 new rainfall stations were spread throughout the country, representing 17 districts.

V.—FORESTS.

No new forest areas were proclaimed during the year; certain alterations were made in the forest boundaries, and altogether some 2,000 acres were excluded from the Forest Reserves.

The following estimate of the areas of forest was made:—

Merchantable forest (including bamboo forest)	8,600 sq. miles.
Unprofitable or inaccessible forest	1,500 sq. miles.
Percentage of merchantable forest to agricultural land	7.63 per cent.
Percentage of total land area covered by forest in the Colony	2.08 per cent.

Timber.—The local timber trade was brisk at the commencement of the year, but owing to the general financial depression slackened considerably. In spite of the slackness of trade prices for local timbers were well maintained.

Saw-mills.—Three new saw-mills were set up in the Government forests during the year, and at the end of the year there were twenty-four mills operating in the forests.

Empire Timber Exhibition.—A collection of twenty-one different timbers of the Colony was exhibited in the Exhibition held in London in July. Much interest was evinced by visitors to the Exhibition in the Kenya Colony timbers and especially in the pencil cedar wood.

Bamboos for Paper Pulp.—A consignment of 500 culms of bamboo having been sent to the Imperial Institute for investigation as a source of paper-pulp material, a very promising report was received, and further investigations as to the growth and areas available for exploitation were in progress at the end of the year.

Silviculture.—A total area of 1,045 acres was planted. A largely increased area was planted with the more valuable indigenous timber trees in mixture with eucalypts; the results of this method so far obtained fully justify its general adoption in all the highland forests.

VI.—COMMUNICATIONS.

A.—RAILWAYS.

The estimates for the year's working were based on the assumption that additional revenue would accrue from the introduction of revised rates, but, as it was not thought advisable to increase the rates to the extent considered necessary, the revenue obtained fell considerably short of the amount estimated. The estimates provided for an expenditure of £1,067,488, and a gross revenue of £1,409,974. The actual expenditure for the year amounted to £958,908, and the total revenue was £1,114,825.

The net earnings for the year were £155,916, an increase of £62,043, as compared with the net earnings of 1919-20. They represent a profit of 2·19 per cent. on the capital cost of the railway and steamer service, as against 0·894 per cent. in 1919-20 and 2·33 per cent. in 1918-19.

The total tonnage handled was 258,997, as against 233,844 in 1919-20.

The total goods receipts were £524,022, as compared with £507,898 in 1919-20.

Coaching receipts increased from £211,556 to £253,823.

The tonnage carried by lake steamers decreased from 26,888 in 1919-20 to 22,360 during 1920-21.

Two steamers were running on regular services, and these supplemented by the use of tugs and lighters, proved sufficient for the traffic offering.

The mileage run during the year amounted to 65,075, against 71,598 during 1919-20.

Owing to the small amount of traffic the s.s. "Sybil," "Nyanza," and "Winifred" were laid up for the whole of the year.

B.—POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

The Kenya and Uganda Post and Telegraph Services comprise 126 Post Offices and Agencies, of which 99 are in Kenya and 27 in Uganda. There are 42 Money Order Offices and 15 Telegraph Offices.

The Total Post and Telegraph Revenue of the two countries amounted approximately to £135,879, as compared with £139,000 in 1919-20.

for the year 1919-20. Departmental Expenditure (including an approximate capital expenditure of £5,027 on new telegraph and telephone lines) was approximately £150,505, as compared with £132,817 for the year 1919-20.

Postal Matter.—The number of letters, post cards, newspaper and book packets dealt with during 1920-21 is estimated at 279,468, of which 1,047,542 were official letters. The total presents a decrease of 12 per cent. as compared with the estimated turns for the year 1919-20.

Parcel Post.—117,965 parcels were dealt with, as compared with 83,569 in the preceding year. The increase of 20 per cent. is due to the trade revival, which was particularly marked during the early part of the year but fell away towards its close. The value of parcels imported from abroad was £302,498, as compared with the total of £284,763 for the previous year. Customs duty collected at Post Offices amounted to £30,239.

Post Office Savings Bank of Kenya.—The number of deposits made was 4,765, as against 6,600 for the year 1919-20, a decrease of 28 per cent. The amount deposited was £67,051, as compared with £109,423 (fl.10=£1) for the preceding year. This falling off in the number and amount of deposits is attributed to the existence of more attractive investments elsewhere. Withdrawals numbered 2,959 and amounted to £108,133, as compared with 4,430 and £121,411 during the preceding year. On the 31st March, 1921, the number of active accounts was 2,491, representing deposits to the total of £46,845 and an average of £18 per account. The corresponding figures for 31st March, 1920, were 3,463, £86,623, and £25.

Telegraphs.—The number of inland telegrams forwarded during 1920-21 was 257,255, and the number of cablegrams 51,098. Of these messages 57,086 and 3,028 respectively were forwarded on behalf of Government Departments.

Telephones.—Fifty-seven extensions to existing telephone exchanges were made.

VII.—ADMINISTRATION.

A.—EUROPEAN AREAS.

Soldier Settlers.—A large number of soldier settler allottees have taken up their farms in the highlands during the period under review.

Labour Supply.—The supply of labour appears to be satisfactory at the present; a new source of supply has appeared for the East in Gishu by the Marakwet and Elgeyo tribes coming out to work. The initial average wage paid to agricultural labourers is £1 per month with food.

B.—NATIVE AREAS.

Administration.—The administration of the native reserves has been put into the hands of a Chief Native Commissioner, who is directly responsible to the Governor.

Land.—Considerable progress has been made in the definition of native reserves, and rules for their internal control are under consideration.

Health and Medical.—There has been no serious outbreak of disease during the period under review. A policy of subsidising medical missions has been extended, and missionary societies have been financially assisted in the institution of medical training schools; there is a marked advance in the work done in native reserves.

Education.—Similarly in education, missionary societies have been stimulated to increased endeavours by capitation grants from Government, and marked progress has been made in Government schools.

Forestry.—Afforestation has been started in the Machakos reserve, and natives of various tribes are being trained in forestry work with a view to spreading a knowledge of its importance through the reserves.

Agriculture.—The native industries are primarily agricultural and pastoral. As far as the Colony's finances permit steps are being taken in the direction of encouraging more modern methods of agriculture and the growing of valuable crops.

Trade.—The trade depression prevailing has resulted in a lack of demand for native products.

Labour.—Due largely to this depression the supply of labour has been greater than the demand throughout the greater part of the period under review.

Missions.—There has been no increase in the number of mission stations.

Departmental—Labour Inspection.—Instructions have been drafted for the care of labour employed by Government Departments. Rest camps are being constructed, and attempts made generally to improve conditions of travel. A considerable amount of inspection work, particularly in fuel-cutters' and other contractors' camps, has been undertaken.

Registration of Natives.—This measure has had a marked effect in reducing desertions and generally steadying employment.

There has been a certain amount of opposition to the measure, but, as a passport, the registration certificate which has to be taken out once only during the native's life imposes on him far fewer restrictions than any system of periodically renewable passes.

VIII.—CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

A.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Public Health of the Colony and Protectorate during 1920 again showed an improvement on that obtaining during the War and post-war conditions.

Plague.—Plague problems become increasingly urgent. Epidemics occurred in North Kavirondo, the Kikuyu Reserve, and Mombasa. An organized campaign of rat destruction has been put into operation.

In Kisumu, 41 cases occurred with 28 deaths; 19 of the cases were infected in the town, but the rest were imported. 51,284 inoculations were performed and 12,834 rats killed.

In North Kavirondo it is estimated that at least 1,500 people died of this disease during the year. 38,532 inoculations were done in this district.

Plague appears to be enzootic in the Kyambu District near Nairobi. Cases which occurred in Nairobi from November onwards represent the results of the spread of the epizootic into the town, where by the end of the year 25 cases occurred. Twenty-one cases were also admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital from outside the township. 33,000 inoculations were performed in Nairobi, and 7,859 rats trapped.

In Mombasa there were 408 cases and 43,030 inoculations; 152 of these cases occurred among up-country immigrants. Rat destruction has been unsuccessful in Mombasa.

Malaria.—Though this disease occurs throughout the Colony and Protectorate, it is only in the coastal belt, in certain parts of the Nyanza Province bordering on the lake-shore, and in the valleys of the larger rivers, that it is a serious factor affecting the prosperity and development of the population.

Enteric.—Twenty cases occurred among Europeans, but with no deaths; 7 were in Nairobi, as compared with 35 in 1919.

Dysentery.—There was a notable diminution of cases of dysentery, especially in Nairobi.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.—Occurred only sporadically.

Typhus.—Though undoubtedly present in the country for some years, typhus or a typhus-like disease was first diagnosed during the year. One case was fatal.

Water Supplies.—The most pressing problems are the increase and treatment of the Nairobi supply and the provision of a better supply for Kisumu. Filtration, and possibly subsequent sterilization by means of liquid chlorine apparatus, will be necessary before any satisfactory result can be achieved.

Native Reserves.—Increase of staff of medical officers has enabled a start to be made in the scheme for medical facilities in the Native Reserves. The policy is being adopted of attacking the infectious diseases of the country at the root rather than to treat cases only in the various townships to which disease has penetrated.

The system consists in the provision of a central hospital with small dispensaries situated in the denser centres of population. By the end of the year two Government centres had been opened with (in North Kavirondo) nine dispensaries.

The Scotch Mission is also doing medical work of great value among the Akikuyu with the aid of a Government subsidy.

Public Health Ordinance.—A comprehensive Public Health Bill has been passed.

IX.—EDUCATION.

A.—ADMINISTRATION, INSPECTION, ETC.

Board of Education.—The Board consisted of seventeen members representing all interests. The Director of Education acted as Chairman and the Senior Inspector of Schools as Secretary. The Board at present has no executive powers and acts as an advisory body to the Governor. All matters bearing on educational policy in Kenya are referred to the Board of Education.

Schools.—The schools under the control of the Education Department include Government Schools for European, Indian, Arab, and Native children, assisted private schools for Europeans and Indians, assisted Mission schools for Natives, and Police schools.

Inspection.—All schools were inspected or examined by the Director of Education and the Senior Inspector of Schools.

The Inspector, Coast Education, was responsible for education in the coastal area, and the Head Masters at Machakos and Eldoret controlled and inspected the schools in their districts.

B.—STATISTICS AND FINANCE.

Number of Pupils.—The average number of pupils on the rolls of schools has increased by 25·4 per cent. in the case of European children, 29·5 per cent. in the Indian schools, and 106 per cent. in the Arab and Native schools, including Police and Apprentices in Government-aided Mission schools.

Revenue showed a slight increase over last year.

Expenditure.—The only items of expenditure which showed an increase were salaries and allowances, grants-in-aid and contingencies.

C.—LITERARY EDUCATION.

European Schools: (1) Nairobi European School.—The number of pupils has increased by about thirty. The work of the school has been fairly satisfactory, and pupils will be entered in 1921 for the Cambridge University Local Examinations.

Two new class-rooms were erected and slight structural alterations were made.

(2) Nakuru European School.—There was a slight increase in the number of pupils. There is a long waiting list of children who cannot be accommodated until the new school is completed. The work of the school was satisfactory. The new school building has been under construction for three months.

(3) Central School, Eldoret.—This school showed an increase of 14 pupils. The progress made during the year was fair. Staff quarters for four Assistant Mistresses were erected, and a School Hospital was also completed.

D.—ASSISTED PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND UNASSISTED MISSION SCHOOLS.

(a) Nairobi High School.—A Boarding and Day School for girls and boys under 8. The number of pupils increased from 14 to 34. The work of the school was satisfactory.

(b) The Parklands and Kilimani Kindergarten Schools were opened towards the end of the year. Each school has about 15 pupils and has started satisfactorily.

Indian Schools.—*(a) The Nairobi Indian School* had 223 pupils as against 167 last year, and has done satisfactory work.

(b) The Mombasa Indian School showed 176 pupils in place of 141 last year, and the work done was satisfactory.

Arab and Native Schools.—Coastal Area.—The number of pupils at the Arab School, Mombasa, remained the same as last year, but there was an increase in the number attending the Coastal Vernacular Schools.

At the Malindi School, endowed by the Honourable Sheikh Ali bin Salim, the number increased from 18 to 35.

The work in all the schools was satisfactory.

Police Schools.—These schools did good work, and there was a decided increase in the number of Police attending.

Grants-in-Aid.—Grants for Education were given to the Nairobi High School and the Parklands and Kilimani Kindergarten Schools.

Grants-in-Aid of Technical Education were made to Missions. Grants for Literary Education were made to the Police Schools.

E.—TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR NATIVES.

Administration.—The Chief Technical Instructor Machakos acted as Inspector of Native Technical Education.

Machakos Industrial School.—The number attending this school increased from 70 to 88. In technical work the progress made was good.

Mission Technical Schools.—The number of apprentices in the four Mission Technical Schools at Maseno, Kikuyu, Tumu Tumu, and Kakamega increased from 195 to 400.

The work done at Maseno was particularly good.

Normal Schools.—Normal Schools for Teachers under European Principals were carried on by the Church Missionary Society at Mombasa and Maseno, and by the Church of Scotland Mission at Kikuyu. The work done in these schools was good.

Unassisted Mission Schools.—In addition to the assisted schools the Missions, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, have maintained their progress in all Provinces. It is estimated that more than 30,000 children are in attendance at the various Mission, Central, and Village Schools.

X.—LAND AND SURVEYS.

A.—LAND.

Alienation of Land.—The total number of grants made during the calendar year 1920 was 74, totalling 892,346 acres, compared with 118 grants during the previous year, comprising 181,502 acres. Of these 74, 51 represent grants in substitution of licences, agreements, old leases and conveyances of farms and plots and subdivisional new leases issued in exchange for titles under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915, so that the actual number of new grants was only 23, comprising 14,123 acres; as these included 10 old claims now finally settled, 13 new grants only were made of residential, business, factory, lodge and godown plots.

Land available for Allotment.—Practically all the available land was thrown into the Ex-Soldier Settlement Scheme and allotted, except a small percentage. As the time for compulsory occupation has been extended it is not yet possible to state how many farms will be ultimately relinquished and rendered available for future allotment.

B.—SURVEYS.

During the year the Field Staff has been engaged in completing the survey of the Soldier Settlement farms, Coast Titles Surveys, Road and Township Surveys, and small isolated surveys.

C.—REGISTRATION.

The revenue derived from this Division during the year, amounting to £50,386, shows that there was exceptional activity in the land market during the year.

XI.—GAME PRESERVATION.

Revenue from Licences showed a distinct improvement from £5,595 to £9,279. The number of Residents' and Landholders' Licences showed a large increase from 475 to 618 and Sportsmen's Licences from 15 to 18.

Game Reserves.—Reports from the Reserves are satisfactory.

Principal Game Districts.—Reports from Districts have been on the whole satisfactory, though the drought has considerably upset the movements of game in most of them.

General.—Rapid settlement of the country is driving the game back into the out-districts, otherwise the outlook is good. No species can be said to be in any danger of extermination.

The drop in the price of the rhinoceros horns has tended to reduce the temptation to poach this animal. Zebra, in spite of their removal from the Game Schedule, continue to exist in large numbers and do considerable damage. Elephants are increasing in the Northern Reserve, and continue to do some damage to crops.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The total of the expenditure of the Department amounted to £303,305, a figure which is 10 per cent. in excess of that of any previous year. In addition to this, further works and services, among which a notable item is the transport expenditure of the Service, were either undertaken or supervised by the Department, and in this connection the Accounts Branch had to scrutinize and pass additional accounts to the value of £103,347, the total value of the year's accounts thus being £406,652.

No individual work of any considerable importance was undertaken, though a contract was let, and work started, for a boarding house at Nakuru School at a cost of £9,700. The aggregate amount spent on works carried out departmentally was £20,090.

A marked degree of improvement was effected in the maintenance and repair of public roads and bridges, on which a sum of £72,789 was spent; and pioneer roadwork was undertaken to improve access to Soldier Settlement farms.

Eight permanent bridges were constructed and the coast ferries were improved; a further small extension of metalled surface was added to the Coast Road north of Mombasa.

The Mombasa Water Supply was maintained at a cost of £1,322. The revenue accruing from the sale of water in Mombasa Island amounted to £13,503. The usual annual instalment of interest and sinking fund on loan money was paid (£4,050).

The number of Government buildings available for the offices and quarters of the staff of the Colony remained inadequate throughout the year, and private premises had to be hired in a large number of localities at a total cost of £18,514.

The Animal Transport Branch, in addition to a large volume of routine work connected with the transfer and movements of officials, handled in Nairobi 99,538 packages or loads, 1,334 tons of sand, lime and other material, undertook local delivery of perishable goods to the hospitals and fuel supplies to Mathari Asylum; cleared and delivered to the General Post Office 17,850 mail-bags and despatched 13,546; and handled without mishap all movements of specie between Banks and Treasury and Railway.

The Mechanical Transport Branch put a further 38 cars into commission, the entire fleet by the end of the year numbering 113. The majority of these were only reconditioned military cars, bought at salvage sales, and their operation was not as economical as could be desired, the average cost of cars and lorries being 1·24 shilling per car mile. This was on an estimated total run of 265,482 miles, speedometers not being available for attachment to all cars and lorries.

A motor mail service from Eldoret through Soy to Hoey's Bridge (32 miles) was opened on 23rd October, 1920, and an additional service from Kisumu to Hoey's Bridge (138½ miles) was instituted on 20th February, 1921, making two double journeys each week.

The Training Depot for African apprentices, which had been seriously interfered with during the war period, was restarted in new premises.
