

No. 1562.

Colony and Protectorate of Kenya

Report for 1930.

(For Reports for 1928 see No. 1484 (Price 2s. 6d.) and for
Reports for 1929 see No. 1510 (Price 2s. 6d.).)

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COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1930.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

GEOGRAPHY.

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya is traversed centrally from east to west by the Equator and from north to south by Meridian Line $37\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ East of Greenwich. It extends from 4° North to 4° South of the Equator and from 34° East Longitude to 41° East. The land area is 219,731 square miles and the water area 5,229 square miles, making a total area of 224,960 square miles. The water area includes the larger portion of Lake Rudolf and the eastern waters of the Victoria Nyanza, including the Kavirondo Gulf.

The official time used is the zone time two-and-a-half hours fast on Greenwich.

HISTORY.

A note of the history of the Colony and Protectorate will be found in the Report for 1929—Colonial Reports No. 1510.

LANGUAGES.

The principal African language in use in Kenya is Swahili, a language evolved from Arab contact with Bantu tribes, which has become a medium of conversation with and between Africans of different tribes not only in Kenya but over a wide area in East and Central Africa. There are numerous native languages of local importance. Among these are :—

Hamitic Languages—Somali, Galla, and Boran.

Lowland Bantu Languages—Nyika (including Giriama), Rabai, Ribe, Jibana, Chonyi, Kauma, Kambe, Digo, Durama, and Pokomo.

Highland Bantu Languages—Kamba, Kikuyu, Embu, Chuku, and Meru.

Lakeland Bantu Languages—Bantu Kavirondo and Kisii.

Nilotic Languages—Masai, Samburu, Turkana, and Nilotic Kavirondo.

Nilotic-Hamitic Languages—Nandi, Lumbwa, Kamasia, Elgeyo, Suk, Elgonyi, and Marakwet.

CURRENCY.

The currency originally consisted of the Indian rupee as the standard coin, with smaller local coins and notes of higher denominations, all expressed in terms of the rupee; the British sovereign was also legal tender at Rs. 15. The exchange value of the rupee, after being maintained for many years by the Government of India at 1s. 4d. began to rise in 1917, and early in 1920 reached 2s. 9d. It was then decided to fix the rate in the East Africa Protectorate, the Uganda Protectorate, and the Tanganyika Territory at 2s. sterling to the rupee, and to issue a new currency in local rupee coin and notes, but subsequently it was decided that the new coinage should be expressed in terms of florins, instead of rupees, the 50 cent piece being alternatively termed a shilling. Some rupee notes were introduced but no rupee coins. Later the shilling was made the standard coin instead of the florin, and arrangements were made to withdraw the Indian rupee, which was demonetized from July, 1921, from circulation. The nickel-bronze coins (1, 5 and 10 cents of a rupee) have been withdrawn from circulation, and new copper-bronze coins (cents of a shilling) have been introduced.

The old Local Board of Currency Commissioners has been abolished and the currency of the Colony and Protectorate is now in the hands of the East Africa Currency Board in London, represented locally by the Treasurer.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The weights and measures in use in the Colony are the same as those used in Great Britain.

I.—GENERAL.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Edward William Macleay Grigg, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C., left the Colony on the termination of his term of office on 27th September. From then until the end of the year the Government was administered by Mr. Henry Monck-Mason Moore, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

On 11th February, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at Mombasa to spend a little under a month in Kenya. The visit of His Royal Highness was entirely private and unofficial and was spent largely on safari.

On 30th December, 1929, Mr. Neville Chamberlain arrived at Mombasa. He spent about three weeks in Kenya, during which time he travelled extensively, seeing as much of the local conditions as possible before leaving for Uganda.

On 4th February, Prince de Ligne and Dr. Derscheid, President and Secretary of the Parc National Albert arrived at Mombasa. After a short stay in Kenya they proceeded to Entebbe on 13th February.

On 17th November, Monsieur Charles, Secretary-General to the Belgian Ministry of Colonies, arrived in Mombasa. From 19th to 24th November he remained in Nairobi, and then proceeded to Uganda.

On 25th September, a party of 4 staff and 28 boys from various English Public Schools arrived at Eldoret. Between that date and 26th October, when the party sailed from Mombasa, visits were paid to various districts and the boys obtained as comprehensive a picture of the conditions of life in the Colony as was possible in the limited time available.

The Legislative Council held four sessions during the year and sat on 40 days (including three days in January, 1931, during the fourth session).

Two by-elections were held: one in Mombasa on 26th July on account of the resignation of Mr. J. Cumming; and the other in the Rift Valley on 15th October on account of the resignation of Mr. E. Powys Cobb.

In the former constituency which was contested, Mr. F. A. Bemister and Mr. P. H. Clarke being the candidates, the former was returned: while in the latter the Rt. Hon. Lord Delamere, K.C.M.G., was returned unopposed. The four vacancies for Nominated Indian Members remained unfilled throughout the year.

On 22nd December, Mr. Conway Harvey resigned from Executive Council in favour of the Rt. Hon. Lord Delamere, K.C.M.G.

From 7th January to 11th January, 1930, a Conference of the Governors of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika was held at Nairobi. On a long agenda the matters of major importance were Customs

Tariffs, Country Produce Rates on the Kenya and Uganda Railway, Railway Development, and Reorganization of the King's African Rifles.

The Agricultural Commission which sat under the Chairmanship of Sir Daniel Hall, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., in 1929, recommended, in its report, the appointment of an Agricultural Board. This recommendation was put into effect in April when the constitution of the Board was announced. During the year the Board investigated numerous local agricultural problems including the question of agricultural credits, cost of production of crops, financial assistance to producers, and the organization of marketing of dairy produce.

During the year Mr. G. R. Mayers made a gift of £50,000 to the Colony for the purpose of establishing the Horace Russell Mayers Memorial Home at the Coast.

The MacMillan Memorial Library was built by Lady MacMillan in Nairobi, in memory of the late Sir Northrup MacMillan.

Successful applications for grants under the Colonial Development Fund were made in respect of three projects:—

<i>Description of Scheme.</i>	<i>Purpose.</i>	<i>Condition of Grant.</i>
Cape to Cairo Air Service. Ground facilities.	Provision of ground organization at Kisumu.	Direct grant of £47,300.
Colonial Veterinary Scholarship Scheme.	Provision for meeting one third of the cost of the scheme.	Direct grant of £4,150 apportionable between the ten Colonies who are participants in the scheme. Payment of grant spread over a period of three years.
Investigation in connexion with Standardization of Railways in Africa.	As stated.	Direct grant of £5,000 (half the estimated cost of the investigation), spread over a period of three years. The balance is to be found, as to two-thirds by the K.U.R. Transport Administration, and one-third by the Tanganyika Railway Department.

On 5th September, 1930, a delegation to represent publicly the views of the European community in Kenya on the subject of closer union in East Africa, left for England. The delegates were the Rt. Hon. Lord Delamere, K.C.M.G., Mr. T. J. O'Shea, and Mr. W. McLellan Wilson, O.B.E. Lady Eleanor Cole, the nominee of the East African Women's League, joined the delegates in England.

In Kenya, where agriculture forms the main and almost the sole industry, the welfare of the country is dependent on the prosperity of the various branches of agricultural development which are being pursued within it. That in its turn is governed largely by climatic conditions, and by the margin of profit which is made available by sale of produce in the world's markets.

Early in 1930 it seemed to be justifiable to assume that, in each of these respects, it would be possible to look forward to a period of, at least, normal prosperity. The previous year had been one of considerable hardship. Locusts had done much damage in many parts of the Colony and drought conditions had aggravated the situation to the extent of reducing parts of certain native reserves, particularly in the Kikuyu and Ukamba Provinces, to a state of famine. By the end of that year, however, abundant short rains had removed any fear of continuance of the food shortage, and the locust menace had considerably abated. Abundant crops of maize and wheat were anticipated, and, apart from a few isolated swarms, locusts had, by March, almost become a thing of the past. A record coffee crop and a largely increased quantity of sisal were expected to be available for export. The dairy industry particularly had reacted to the increased rainfall, and much larger quantities of exportable dairy produce were being produced than during the previous year.

So far as the actual volume of agricultural produce was concerned, the first three months of the year tended to do more than justify the hopeful forecasts which had been made. Unfortunately, however, the second essential to prosperity, namely, the maintenance of the market price for primary products at a point which would allow of a reasonable margin of profit to the producer, tended in an increasing degree to become unlikely of achievement. Owing to a multitude of causes, political and economic, a general and unforeseen depreciation in market prices for primary products had begun, which more than counterbalanced the benefit to be derived from increased production and increase in the volume of exports. Grain growers were the most adversely affected by this fall in prices and dairy farmers, perhaps, least so. Hopes, which had existed at the end of the first quarter of the year, that prices would rise, or, at least, that there would be no further appreciable drop, were doomed to disappointment. A progressive decline manifested itself during the second quarter, and by the middle of the year the Colony, in common with almost every other country in the world, was faced with a situation of considerable gravity. Grain growers particularly were confronted with the prospect not merely of being unable to sell their produce at a price which would allow them a reasonable margin of profit but of being unable to realize any profit at all. All branches of agricultural industry were similarly affected in varying degrees. Nor was there any prospect of improvement in the immediate future.

The uncertainty in regard to the proposals for Closer Union between the East African Dependencies was a complicating factor in the year under review.

Progressively throughout the year various measures were taken to relieve the burden which had been imposed on the agricultural industry, both by economic depression and by abnormally heavy rainfall, which retarded harvesting, transport and preparation for export of crops during the earlier months of the year. The assistance afforded by Government to the agricultural industry during 1930 and the opening months of 1931 may be tabulated as follows:—

	£
Freight rate reductions to the Cereal Industry (recoverable)	33,330
Waiving of Conditioning Charges	15,071
Subsidy to Maize Industry	81,000
Advances under Agricultural Advances Ordinance (recoverable)	100,000
Reduction in freight and storage charges—	
Kenya and Uganda Railways	33,330
Harbours	23,434
Total	£286,165

A detailed account of these measures will be found under Head III, Production.

The creation of a Land and Agricultural Bank in Kenya to afford a means for making available for farmers long term loans on first mortgage of land has received the consideration of Government for some years. The depressed conditions prevailing in 1930 rendered the creation of such a Bank more than ever desirable, and, with the permission of the Secretary of State, the Land Bank Bill was passed by Legislative Council in November, before receiving his final approval. The Land Bank, with a capital of £240,000, began operations in July, 1931.

At the beginning of 1930 the Surplus Balances of the Colony stood at £707,976. In the Budget for the year the approved estimate of Revenue was £3,461,612 and the approved estimate of Expenditure £3,555,535, that is, provision was made for a deficit of £93,923 on the year's working. When the Budget was approved there was every prospect that a period of normal prosperity and expansion was at hand. With the advance of the year, however, the world rapidly entered on a period of acute depression. This fact affected the finances of the country in two ways. First, the probability of a serious decrease in the revenue during the year manifested itself, and secondly as the depression increased it became necessary to incur expenditure, for which no provision had been

made in the approved estimates. Despite a progressive fall throughout the year in commodity prices the total value of Kenya produce exported in 1930 exceeded that of any previous year.

As soon as it became apparent that these developments were likely to take place vigorous action was taken to reduce expenditure as far as possible, in order to offset the anticipated shortfall in the receipt of revenue. As a result, savings to the extent of £116,661 were effected on the estimated expenditure for the year. This revised figure of expenditure fell within the original estimated revenue for the year, namely, £3,461,612. Owing, however, to a shortfall in revenue of £220,012, the actual deficit on the year's working amounted to £197,274, or £103,351 more than was estimated. At the end of the year the Colony's Surplus Balances amounted to £510,702.

In December a loan of £3,400,000 was floated in London at £98 10s. with an interest yield of 4½ per cent. The Loan, which was not fully payable until February, 1931, provided additional sums for Colonial Development in respect of Public Buildings, Water Supplies, Loans to Local Authorities, and Communications, and made £240,000 available for the purpose of a Land and Agricultural Bank. Provision totalling £1,132,881 was made for Railway and Port Development.

At the end of the year the total Public Debt of the Colony, including this new issue, stood at £16,900,000 allocated as follows :—

	£
Colony	3,648,192
Railway	9,752,765
Port	3,499,043
	£16,900,000

Of the £5,000,000 raised under Ordinance No. 22 of 1927 £4,809,297 had been expended on 31st December, 1930. Of the £3,500,000 loan of 1928, expenditure of £3,406,130 had been incurred by the end of 1930.

The effect of the Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1930, is discussed under Head XII, Legislation.

Local Government Administration was maintained satisfactorily during the year. No constitutional changes occurred, but the Indian community held aloof from municipal government throughout the year. A District Council was established in the Trans Nzoia District early in 1930. Road work in all the Council areas progressed well, and a marked improvement in all the more important of these roads is noticeable. Towards the end of the year the Eldoret Municipal Board and the Uasin Gishu District Council agreed to take over the European Hospital in that town from the Eldoret Hospital

Company. The hospital cannot be maintained without substantial contributions over and above the sums received in fees and these authorities have agreed to raise a special hospital rate for the purpose. This arrangement will come into force in 1931. The Local Government legislation enacted during 1930 consisted of amendments to the District Councils, Municipalities, and Rating Ordinances.

The Naro-Moru-Nanyuki, and Kisumu-Yala Branch Lines were completed respectively in October and November, 1930: while the Jinja-Kampala line was opened on the completion of the Nile Bridge on 4th January, 1931. This subject is dealt with in greater detail under Head V, Communications.

In October, the negotiations for a subsidized Air Mail Service culminated in the completion of an agreement for the establishment of a weekly service for the transport of passengers, mails, and freights between Alexandria or Cairo and Cape Town. The principal places on the route are Cairo, Khartoum, Butiaba, Port Bell, Kisumu, Nairobi, Moshi, Dodoma, and thence via Broken Hill, Salisbury, and Bulawayo, through the Union territory to the Cape. The necessary preparations at Kisumu were begun during the year, and arrangements were made for enlarging the aerodrome, the provision of a slipway for marine aircraft, for embarkation facilities, and for the construction of hangars for two marine and two land aircraft, together with workshops. By the end of the year the following Government aerodromes and landing grounds had been established :—

Customs aerodromes at Mombasa, Nairobi, and Kisumu.

Landing grounds at Nakuru, Naivasha, Voi, and Makindu.

A Royal Air Force flight from Cairo to Cape Town was carried out early in the year. Kisumu and Nairobi were visited both on the outward journey and on the return, when three machines of the South Africa Air Force accompanied the flight.

The following tables show comparisons between the estimated population at the end of 1929 and the estimated figures at the end of 1930 :—

	1929.	1930.
Europeans	16,663	16,842
Indians	85,514	39,594
Goans	3,990	3,959
Arabs	12,504	12,162
Other Races	3,883	1,381
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Non-Native Population ...	72,554	73,888
Estimated Native Population ...	2,930,604	2,951,023
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Estimated Population ...	3,003,158	3,024,911
	<hr/>	<hr/>

In the 1926 Census the figures for non-native population and the estimate of native population were as follows :—

Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	12,529
Asiatics	...	...	...	...	...	30,583
Arabs	...	...	...	...	...	10,557
						53,669
Total Non-Native Population	...	...	...	...	...	53,669
Native Population (1928 estimate)	...	...	...	...	...	2,838,022
						2,891,691
Total						2,891,691

Increases in population since 1926 are thus approximately as follows :—

	Per cent. (approx.)
Europeans	34
Asiatics	42
Arabs	15
Natives	4
Total population	4.6

Native Administration, Native Affairs, and Native Interests.

The year under review has been one of peace, with a fair measure of prosperity, and a very considerable degree of progress.

The number of Local Native Councils was increased from 20 to 24. The value of these Councils is being increasingly appreciated by the natives, and particularly in the case of the more advanced Councils a marked progress towards a better understanding of the principles of Government has been shown. The activities of the Councils have been mainly directed towards the building of hospitals, schools, dispensaries, council houses, rest houses, etc.; the establishment of tree nurseries; the repair of roads and the building of concrete bridges, and the improvement of water supplies.

A comparative table showing the total revenue and expenditure of Local Native Councils in 1930 is given below :—

REVENUE.

<i>Rates.</i>	<i>Land Rents, Dues, etc.</i>	<i>Other.</i>
Shs.	Shs.	Shs.
801,376	375,424	158,142

EXPENDITURE.

<i>Educa- tion.</i>	<i>Medical.</i>	<i>Agricul- ture and Forestry.</i>	<i>Roads and Bridges.</i>	<i>Water Supplies.</i>	<i>Famine Relief.</i>	<i>Other.</i>
Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.
146,958	97,321	130,523	227,906	97,802	14,588	224,476

At the end of the year the total Surplus Balances of all Local Native Councils amounted to £118,196.

Improvement in the efficiency of Native Tribunals has been satisfactory particularly in regard to civil causes. Owing to the lack of full appreciation in the native mind of the true significance of an offence against the State, a greater degree of supervision has to be exercised over Tribunals sitting to decide criminal matters.

The system of a Central Tribunal of Appeal worked excellently in the Kikuyu and Nyanza Provinces.

Special development has taken place in the sphere of public health in native areas. The demand for better clothing, better houses, cleaner surroundings, and more hygienic conditions of life has been general and very marked. In particular the digging of latrine pits is a reform which is becoming increasingly popular, is spreading rapidly through many of the Native Reserves, and, in view of the prejudices and superstitions which have had to be surmounted, is a notable sign of grace. The year has been generally free from epidemics, though plague has caused no little anxiety, and sleeping sickness has not yet been eradicated in Nyanza.

Rainfall was adequate and harvests were generally abundant. The fall in prices, however, prevented the realization of their normal economic value.

Communications have been largely extended and improved.

The following Ordinances particularly affecting native interests were passed during the year:—

- (1) The Native Lands Trust Ordinance.
- (2) The Native Tribunals Ordinance.
- (3) The Northern Frontier Province Poll Tax Ordinance.
- (4) The Collective Punishments Ordinance.

Their effect is discussed under Head XII, Legislation.

II.—FINANCE.

In the following table appear the totals of Revenue and Expenditure for the five years ending 31st December, 1930.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1926	2,627,223	2,414,681
1927	2,846,110	2,515,115
1928	3,020,694	2,834,647
1929	3,333,742	3,505,072
1930	3,241,599	3,438,874

STATEMENT OF LOAN POSITION OF COLONY AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

(a) Public Debt.

Floted.	Amount of Issue.	Rate of Interest.	Price of Issue.	Redeemable.	Expenditure at 31/12/30.
	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		£
1921 ...	5,000,000	6	95	1946/56	5,000,000
1927 ...	5,000,000	6	99½	1948/58	4,809,297
1928 ...	3,500,000	4½	95	1950	3,406,130
	<u>£13,500,000</u>				<u>£13,215,427</u>

(b) Sinking Funds.

Sinking fund contributions in respect of the above loans must not be less than 1 per cent. and must commence at the expiration of three years from the date of issue.

A further issue of £3,400,000 4½ per cent. stock was made in December, 1930, at £98 10s. per cent. This was not to be fully subscribed until 17th February, 1931.

For particulars of flotation of the earlier loans cf. Annual Report for 1929.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

Liabilities.			Assets.		
	£	s. cts.		£	s. cts.
Deposits ...	465,927.	8.39	Investments ...	189,751.	12.03
Drafts ...	8,081.	19.64	Advances ...	221,771.	13.32
Treasury Bills ...	1,400,000.	0. 0	Advances pending raising of Loans.	1,924,882.	6.52
Overdraft ...	2,012,472.	17.79	Unallocated Stores ...	83,602.	7.03
Excess of Assets over Liabilities.	510,702.	0.98	Loans to Local Bodies	9,967.	4.05
			Cash ...	1,967,189.	3.85
	<u>£4,397,164.</u>	<u>6.80</u>		<u>£4,397,164.</u>	<u>6.80</u>

LOAN ACCOUNT.

Liabilities.			Assets.		
	£	s. cts.		£	s. cts.
Bondholders ...	13,500,000.	0. 0	Works ...	12,369,504.	17.74
Sinking Fund and Stamp Duty Reserve Fund.	531,582.	7.92	Expenses of Issue and Discount.	845,922.	17.15
			Investments ...	529,183.	16.00
			Advances—		
			Colony ...	247,512.	12.79
			Cash ...	39,458.	4.24
	<u>£14,031,582.</u>	<u>7.92</u>		<u>£14,031,582.</u>	<u>7.92</u>

III.—PRODUCTION.

This year was one of general world-wide over-production of staple crops, and the consequent depression has been markedly felt in Kenya. The heavy rains of late 1929 produced large crops of maize and wheat, which ended a more or less severe shortage of food felt in 1929 throughout some Native Reserves, particularly Meru, Embu, and Kitui. The prolongation of these rains into 1930 produced difficulties, both in regard to speedy preparation of surplus crops for export, and in some cases, to the transport of crops from the farms.

The first consignment of maize was received at the Coast on 15th January, and 13 days later continuous working was started at the conditioning plant, which ran day and night until 19th November. Considerable congestion of maize awaiting conditioning was unavoidable.

As a result of the world-wide depression it became necessary to afford some measure of financial assistance to the agricultural industry. A review of the whole question of the conditions of agricultural credits operating in the Colony resulted in the enactment of the Agricultural Advances Ordinance on 31st May. A Central Board, in which was invested the sole authority for making advances, and advisory Local Boards in various centres, were appointed. Provision was made for the sum of £100,000 to be available for these advances and by the end of the year some £68,000 had been advanced in various forms. It was considered advisable to carry over the sum of £32,000 remaining to enable further advances to be made in 1931. This measure had a steady effect on what threatened to become a very serious situation.

Further emergency measures to assist the maize and wheat industries took the form of a refund of four-fifths of the Grading and Inspection Charges, made on the 1929-1930 crops of maize and wheat, and a remission by the Kenya and Uganda Railways of four-fifths of the Port Storage Charges on those crops. By July, market prices of grain had dropped to a parity of approximately Shs.5/55 and Shs.9/- per 200 lb. bag of maize and wheat respectively and to Shs.2/20 per 180 lb. bag of barley f.o.r. Kenya stations. The resulting collapse in grain markets created a serious crisis. Further assistance to the agricultural industry became imperative. A committee was appointed to enquire into the situation and as a result of its recommendations it was decided to appropriate the sum of £35,000 from the Colony's Surplus Balances, to enable a refund to be made of the whole or part of the railway rates and port charges in respect of maize, wheat, and barley harvested late in 1929 and early in 1930, and exported during 1930.

The railways and harbours were prepared to co-operate in this project to the extent of bearing half the cost involved. Such refunds which might be made were to be recoverable in a form and manner which was to be decided later.

Towards the end of the year it became apparent that, by reason of the improbability that world conditions would improve appreciably in the near future, it was necessary to afford certain industries still further assistance during the forthcoming season. A Maize Conference was convened in December to enquire into the state of the maize industry and to seek means for assisting the industry during the period of depression. The Report of this Conference, and the measures which resulted from it, fall within the year 1931. In effect assistance was given to the producers of the 1930 crop, in general, by means of a repayable subsidy on exports averaging Shs.1/63 per bag.

During the year it became increasingly evident that some re-organization in the wheat and flour industry would be necessary to ensure that producers should share, in ratio to the amount of their production, the loss entailed by the Colony's production being in excess of its requirements, and the fact that the export price for wheat was considerably less than that for wheat sold for local consumption. The Sale of Wheat Ordinance was passed and a Board was created in December to effect this object. This Board confirmed draft Rules under the Ordinance and the wheat "pool" was formed.

Land Bank, cf. under General.

Exports, cf. under Head IV, Trade and Economics.

Main Crops.

Acreage.

Crop.	1930.*	1929.†	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
Maize	200,926	245,807	—	18·2
Wheat	68,851	66,089	4·2	—
Barley	1,967	14,543	—	86·4
Coffee	96,689	90,205	7·2	—
Sisal	137,299	109,375	25·5	—
Tea	10,052	5,593	79·7	—
Coconuts	8,499	8,568	—	·8
Sugar Cane	13,493	11,161	20	—
Miscellaneous	34,563	28,543	21·1	—
Total acreage of crops grown	572,339	579,884	—	1·3

* In respect of Census period 1st March, 1930 to 28th February, 1931.

† In respect of Census period 1st August, 1928 to 31st July, 1929.

Maize.

<i>Crop Year.</i>	<i>Acreage harvested.</i>	<i>Production 200-lb. bags.</i>	<i>Bags per Acre.</i>	<i>Quantity exported. cwt.</i>
1927—1928 ...	177,009	1,008,706	6.15	805,081
1928—1929 ...	204,945	1,099,317	5.36	912,561
1929—1930 ...	233,973	1,858,586	7.94	1,429,094
1930—1931 ...	200,926	1,649,728	8.21	—

Heavy rains, far in excess of the average, considerably raised the yields in the drier maize-growing areas, but in the Trans Nzoia, which normally has an ample rainfall, the continuance of heavy rain after planting, in many cases, caused deterioration by facilitating the growth of parasitic organisms. Considerable attention has been paid to the effect of various diseases in reducing yields of maize. Work on maize selection is being carried out at Njoro, at the Scott Agricultural Laboratories, and in other parts of the Colony, notably in the Kitale area.

The Kenya Farmers' Association Maize Growing Competition for the highest yield was won by Mr. J. E. A. Wolryche-Whitmore, of Rongai, with a yield over 25 acres of 29.92 bags per acre.

The Grading and Conditioning Services worked at high pressure through the year and the efficiency of this section was maintained at a high level.

Wheat.

<i>Crop Year.</i>	<i>Acreage harvested.</i>	<i>Production 200-lb. Bags.</i>	<i>Bags per Acre.</i>	<i>Quantity exported (Calendar year). cwt.</i>
1926—1927 ...	46,601	120,569	2.59	3,278
1927—1928 ...	75,102	173,958	2.32	63,245
1928—1929 ...	82,951	228,141	2.75	136,320
1929—1930 ...	63,217	293,468	4.64	170,181
1930—1931 ...	68,851	194,337	2.82	—

The decline in production in the 1930-1931 crop was due to the damp weather and greater prevalence of rusts which, owing to the abnormal weather conditions, were very prevalent during the year under review. Yellow rust was epidemic and extended into altitudes below 6,000 feet—a very rare occurrence. Stem rust was very prevalent, while leaf rust was common especially on Kenya Standard. Experiments, the object of which is to evolve a wheat strongly resistant to all forms of rust, were continued throughout the year and were attended with a fair degree of success.

The introduction of wheat into the Native Reserves made steady progress, and the benefit to the native of the addition of this cereal to his diet is becoming more appreciated. This crop is replacing some of the millet crops hitherto grown at high altitudes, which were uncertain in their growth and of low yield.

Coffee.—The total area under coffee as at the 28th February, 1931, is returned as 96,689 acres, an increase of 6,484 acres over the figures for July, 1929. In 1930, 15,504 tons of value £1,426,869 were exported. The quantity of coffee produced from the 1930-1931 crop amounts to 250,919 cwt. clean coffee, and 26,806 cwt. of mbuni, a record output, the previous highest output (the 1927-1928 crop) being 213,671 cwt. clean coffee and 32,621 cwt. mbuni. Early in the year the 1930 crop was estimated at 16,000 tons but losses from pests and diseases, climatic and physiological causes, reduced the actual crop to approximately 13,000 tons. Despite this, the average yield per acre was approximately 4 cwt., which is a good average when compared with other coffee producing countries. Early in the year Kenya coffee sold at Shs.124/- per cwt.; but in July the average price had fallen to Shs.54/-. This price improved to Shs.80/- towards the end of the year. Kenya coffee of attractive roast and liquor sold at a very considerable premium over the next best during the year and its high quality and reputation in the world's market is established. It has evolved special characteristics of liquor and appearance which cannot be produced in any other country.

A considerable measure of control has been established over most of the diseases and pests of coffee which have caused considerable losses in past crops. Mealy bug caused comparatively small loss in the 1930 crop, while there is a marked decrease in the number of plantations infested with *Stephanodores* and *Sophronica*—a fact which may be attributed to the rigid control measures enforced. The white borer, which gave cause for considerable alarm in certain districts in 1929, was located on a greater number of plantations than during that year, but has been kept well under control. Manurial experiments, in connexion with mealy bug infestation and coffee berry disease, are being continued for two more years. Experimental work at the Scott Laboratories has been continued in connexion with manuring, pruning, vegetable propagation, shading, seed selection and establishing varieties and types. The co-operative experiments with coffee growers have been extended.

The Diseases of Plants Prevention (Coffee) Rules were revised and came into force in June. Designed to prevent the spread of pests, the powers thus vested in the Agricultural Department had to be exercised in the case of 63 coffee plantations which were in a neglected condition. Two meetings of the Coffee Consulting Committee were held during the year to consider questions affecting the industry.

Tea.—The area under tea as at 28th February, 1931, was 10,052 acres as compared with 5,593 acres on 31st July, 1929, an increase of 4,459 acres. 930,209 lb. of "prepared" tea were produced during the year. Of this quantity 160,608 lb. valued at £8,193 were exported.

Sisal.—The total area under sisal at 28th February, 1931, was 187,299 acres, an increase of 27,924 over the figures of 31st July, 1929. Exports of sisal fibre and tow increased from 15,647 tons in 1929 to 15,947 tons in 1930. The respective values of these exports was £553,572 and £487,269. Towards the end of the year the general depression in agriculture affected the sisal industry severely. From the 1929 price of £39 15s. per ton a decrease to £35 15s. was shown in January, 1930, and by the end of that year the price had fallen to £21 10s. per ton, at which figure an average loss of about £3 was entailed on every ton sold in Europe.

Sugar.—The area planted with sugar cane on European holdings on 28th February, 1931, amounted to 19,493 acres (2,332 acres more than on 31st July, 1929), and that on farms occupied by Indians to 9,120 acres, making a total for the Colony of 22,613 acres. The output of crystallized sugar increased from 123,040 cwt. in 1929 to 181,820 cwt. in 1930. 15,047 cwt. of refined sugar, valued at £19,250 were exported in 1930 as against 15,343 cwt. valued at £25,181 in the previous year.

The industry has not felt the general depression in commodity prices to the same extent as other industries, as sugar is protected and the amount produced mainly consumed locally or in the neighbouring territories. An exportable surplus is, however, produced and, in order to organize the industry on the most economical basis and to stimulate local consumption, the East African Sugar Association, representing the interests in Kenya and Uganda, was formed.

Coconuts.—The area of European-owned coconuts as at 28th February, 1931, was returned as 8,499 acres, a decrease of 69 acres as compared with the previous year. The export of copra declined from 3,240 cwt., valued at £3,444, in 1929 to 3,140 cwt., valued at £2,886, in 1930. Investigation showed that cost of production varied from £8 to £12 per ton, a figure which allows but a small margin of profit. The main objective, in common with all crops in the Colony, is to devise means for reducing the cost of production.

Wattle.—The area under wattle on European holdings as at 28th February, 1931, was 11,702 acres, and production of dried bark for 1930 was 599 tons. A considerable increase in the export of wattle bark is recorded, 131,141 cwt. valued at £44,680 being exported in 1930 as compared with 63,342 cwt. valued at £25,336 in the previous year. The export of wattle extract, however, declined from 21,776 cwt. valued at £28,311 in 1929 to 16,730 cwt. valued at £18,400 in 1930.

Rules were promulgated in 1930 under the Crop Production and Livestock Ordinance, 1926, to regulate the planting of wattle in the Colony.

Potatoes.—There was a considerable decline in the export of potatoes during the year as is shown in the following table :—

	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Quantity exported ...	44,019	43,105	57,296	82,755	45,018
	£	£	£	£	£
Value	10,999	10,036	16,990	27,050	11,138

The export trade from Kenya is almost entirely to the Bombay market. It is disappointing to note that the crop did not maintain the standard of uniformity of the previous year.

Live Stock.

The total number of cattle in the ownership of Europeans over the last five years is estimated in the following table :—

	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Cattle—Total	213,423	215,650	216,961	218,390	236,895
(a) Breeding stock	105,556	107,434	110,796	115,777	135,530
(b) Oxen	107,867	108,213	106,165	102,613	101,365
Horses	1,844	2,137	2,172	2,288	2,263
Mules	780	719	709	632	492
Donkeys	931	1,046	1,238	1,235	951
Sheep (Wool-bearing)	162,848	172,299	176,261	210,912	218,845
Sheep (Native)	43,057	32,972	20,603	24,568	27,507
Goats	4,454	3,697	3,211	3,926	2,972
Pigs—					
(a) Breeding Sows	1,714	2,896	3,455	3,108	2,691
(b) All others	7,411	10,061	14,697	14,638	12,539
Poultry	35,728	43,988	38,845	35,786	49,183

The Colony continued to participate with the Empire Marketing Board in defraying the cost of shipping freight on pure bred stock imported from Great Britain. On this service the sum expended by this Government amounted to £253 in 1930. Grants-in-aid were paid in respect of 15 bulls, four heifers, and four sheep. A decrease in the numbers of female stock imported was noted.

Kenya butter is rapidly establishing itself on the London market and a steady expansion of this trade may be confidently expected.

An increasing demand for animal products is occurring in native areas, and native stockowners are being encouraged to meet this demand.

Efforts towards creating an improvement in the methods of preparation for market of hides and skins, and of animal husbandry generally, in the Reserves, were maintained as far as resources would permit.

Unfortunately, financial stress prevented the operation of the Fencing and Cattle Cleansing Ordinances which became law in 1929.

Experiments in problems of animal nutrition have been carried out by the Rowett Research Institute on the old government farm at Naivasha. Much time was necessarily spent in reconstructing the farm, but by the end of the year it was in full working order and experimental work was well under way.

The sheep industry passed through a difficult period in 1930 owing largely to the cold and wet conditions which prevailed. Wool values remained low. The export of wool decreased from 9,125 cwt. in 1929 to 8,335 cwt. in 1930 and the value from £98,872 to £70,615 respectively.

The local pig market remained saturated during 1930: a fact which is reflected in the reduction in the number of sows to 2,691, which is still in excess of local requirements. An improvement was noted in the type of pig supplied to the factories.

A serious drop in market prices accounts for a decrease amounting to £156,613 in the export values of hides and skins.

Animal Products.

The following is a comparative table of the animal products sold by Europeans during the last five years:—

Year.	Milk (Whole).	Cream.	Butter Fat.	Butter.	Cheese.	Ghee.	Bacon and Hams.	Wool.
	Gal.	Gal.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1930 ...	1,101,704	145,798	614,790	313,694	131,168	114,527	699,080	654,848
1929 ...	791,452	212,914	—	290,905	145,609	65,215	603,233	938,619
1928 ...	421,779	75,764	—	324,593	130,553	78,328	519,463	420,575
1927 ...	617,747	92,640	—	216,863	148,305	124,057	No return.	632,088
1926 ...	395,031	72,693	—	291,894	144,070	115,815	430,119	670,752

The increases in milk and its derivatives are noteworthy as showing that the very considerable expansion of the dairying industry evinced in 1929 has been maintained.

Native Agriculture.

Eleven officers were devoted to this section in 1930, four in Kikuyu, four in Nyanza Province, two in the Coast Province, and one at Headquarters. To supplement the work of these officers, 80 inspectors and 54 labourers were employed by the Department, and eight instructors and 30 labourers by Local Native Councils. Meetings of these officers were held in January and August and a short course of instruction for officers at the Scott Agricultural

Laboratories was arranged before the January meeting, during which lectures were given by the scientific staff, and the work being done was discussed.

With the exception of the Coast, the year's main feature was the very heavy long rains which injured crops by prolonging the growing period. The food shortage which prevailed in parts of Kikuyu and Ukamba Provinces at the end of 1929 terminated in February, 1930, when the yield of the short rain crops became available. Since then, again with the exception of the Coast where drought was experienced, food supplies have been abundant.

Agricultural progress in native areas has been steady, though the fall in the world's prices caused a decrease in the value of native produce exported—particularly in the case of hides and skins. So far as quantity of exports is concerned the 1930 figures are higher than the previous year particularly in regard to hides and skins. An improvement in the variety of foodstuffs grown is having a beneficial effect on the health of the people. With the object of improving the balance of diet of natives generally, encouragement has been given to the cultivation of fruit.

For the first time in the history of Kenya a census of native agricultural production was taken in 1930. Rules under the Crop Production and Livestock Ordinance, 1926, regarding the sale of maize, wattle, and simsim, were promulgated in December. Instruction in the building of better types of stores for grain was designed to assist the object of these rules, namely, the raising of the standard of native produce destined for export.

Three Native Agricultural Shows were held during the year. They proved their value in arousing the interest of natives in superior kinds of produce.

The Agricultural Department's estimate of the exports of native origin for the last eight years are as follows :—

	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Animals ...	£ 10,000	£ 20,000	£ 16,000	£ 11,000	£ 12,000	£ 11,000	£ 10,300	£ 8,600
Copra and Coconuts ...	10,280	35,000	28,000	20,600	12,000	23,000	2,500	2,250
Cotton ...	—	11,860	41,000	32,750	15,000	24,000	24,800	17,200
Cotton Seed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,400	5,000
Groundnuts ...	24,000	26,000	19,000	31,000	22,500	19,659	29,500	16,500
Maize ...	120,000	130,000	100,000	70,000	75,000	50,000	45,000	75,000
Milleta ...	4,000	300	865	2,750	3,350	423	240	2,800
Pulse ...	12,000	15,000	16,000	20,400	19,900	13,000	12,500	14,000
Simsim ...	22,000	84,000	65,000	76,500	67,350	27,355	27,500	15,200
Hides ...	60,000	121,000	210,000	140,000	160,000	200,000	220,000	105,000
Skins ...	3,000	30,000	50,000	51,000	56,000	100,000	87,000	73,000
Oils—Simsim ...	2,400	2,200	3,000	5,500	3,550	5,000	10,000	6,700
Potatoes ...	3,000	4,000	4,000	7,250	7,500	7,000	24,000	10,500
Miscellaneous ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,600	2,000	2,000	2,000
Wattle Bark Extract ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	35,000	42,000
Total	£ 271,680	480,360	564,865	470,750	497,780	482,457	535,740	395,750

The Department's estimate of native live stock made in 1930 is contained in the following figures :—

	<i>Cattle.</i>	<i>Sheep.</i>	<i>Goats.</i>
In Native Reserves ...	4,742,000	2,805,000	4,036,000
Property of natives resident on European holdings	223,000	191,000	284,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4,965,000	2,996,000	4,320,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Some districts are overstocked and no real improvement in the quality of the native stock has occurred.

A fall in the price of ghee and failure of natives to accustom themselves to market fluctuations caused a decrease in production. Consumption in the Colony is far in excess of present production.

Locusts.

Anti-hopper operations which began in November, 1929, were continued during January in the Northern Frontier Province, Embu, Kitui, and Voi Districts. In April laying occurred on a small scale in Baringo and Northern Turkana. Temporary Locust Officers operated in the former locality, using bran bait; and in the latter natives beat hoppers under the general supervision of Administrative Officers. By the end of July the Colony was practically free from the desert locust.

Forestry.

The total revenue from forests was £40,225 of which £2,173 was revenue collected on behalf of Local Native Councils. The total revenue accruing to Government was £38,052 or £2,368 less than in 1929. The total expenditure was £38,751. 1,222,595 cubic feet of timber were sold, a decrease on any of the four previous years, and at the end of the year mills were working very short time and had considerable stocks on hand of which they could not dispose. An increased quantity of wood fuel was sold and for the first time the revenue from fuel exceeded that from timber.

<i>Wood Fuel Sold.</i>	<i>Cubic Feet.</i>
For domestic and industrial consumption ...	2,782,878
For railway consumption	8,768,957
	<hr/>
Total	11,551,835
	<hr/>

The total quantity of timber exported was 159,554 cubic feet. Of this quantity 85,496 cubic feet consisted of cedar pencil slats: almost double that of the previous year. The balance went mainly

to Uganda and Tanganyika. With a view to discovering the possibilities of an export market, logs of East African camphor, African olive and pencil cedar (the most abundant species available in the Colony) were sent to the Forest Products Research Laboratory in England for mechanical and working tests. Efforts were made both by the Forest Department and the Lumbermen's Association of East Africa to find overseas markets for local timbers. Prospects are not unpromising. The export of mangrove poles amounted to 278,672, about 18,000 less than the previous year. An increased demand for mangrove bark slackened towards the end of the year.

Plentiful and well distributed rainfall contributed largely to the successful furthering of the reforestation programme. 4,429 acres were planted and 1,763 acres turned over to encourage natural regeneration. The planting was mainly of eucalyptus for fuel and species of cupressus for soft wood timber production. Much cedar was also planted as well as mangroves and other valuable indigenous timbers. At the end of the year the areas of established plantations in forest reserves amounted to 11,761 acres of indigenous and 19,524 acres of exotic species. Of the 8,901,602 seedlings raised in the departmental nurseries, 539,694 were sold to private customers: a considerable decrease on the previous year owing to the general depression of trade.

Tenders were invited in respect of an area of 50,000 acres of bamboo forest for the manufacture of paper pulp. Negotiations were in train at the end of the year.

Much progress was made with forest surveys and the management of the Nairobi forests was placed on a satisfactory basis by the completion of a detailed working plan.

Three further areas amounting to 238,861 acres were proclaimed as forest reserves during the year.

Fisheries.

A scientific expedition, organized by Professor Stanley Gardiner, F.R.S., Professor of Zoology, Cambridge University, under the leadership of Dr. Worthington, and financed partly by the Royal Society, visited the Colony towards the end of the year to carry out research on the fish and other fauna of Lakes Rudolph and Baringo.

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

General.

Kenya and Uganda form a single unit for purposes of Customs and there is, in consequence, complete freedom of trade between the two territories. A detailed examination of the external trade of Kenya alone is therefore a difficult matter, particularly as almost the whole of the imports and exports of both Dependencies passes through Mombasa, the principal port of Kenya. In addition, produce originating in Tanganyika Territory amounting in value to £468,862 was transported through Kenya and shipped at Mombasa

during the year, and goods valued at £667,405 were imported into Kenya and subsequently transferred to Tanganyika Territory.

The combined value of trade imports and total exports (i.e., exports of domestic produce and re-exports) of Kenya and Uganda during the year amounted to £13,871,888, as compared with £18,062,190 in 1929 and £17,512,448 in 1928, the total volume of trade of all classes, including importations on Government Account, transit and transshipment traffic being valued at £15,400,376 as against £19,837,533 in 1929. The value of merchandise cleared for home consumption during the year was £6,820,712 as against £8,607,910 in 1929, a decrease of £1,787,198 or 20.76 per cent.

Exports of domestic produce of the territories were valued at £5,483,024 as compared with £7,020,668 in the previous year. Of this total, goods to the value of £3,422,571 originated in Kenya; the domestic exports of Uganda, calculated in terms of f.o.b. value at the port of final shipment from the two territories, being valued at £2,060,453.

The very serious fall in the world values of all primary products is naturally reflected in the external trade figures of the territories in relation both to imports and to exports. From April a contraction in the volume of imports became apparent. This was due to both importers and retail purchasers operating on minimum requirements. Trading under these conditions was naturally difficult and at the close of the year prospects were by no means bright. At the same time, the effects on the bazaar of the phenomenal and to a large extent unexpected slump in trade might have been a great deal more serious and the position was rendered less difficult of recovery by reason of the fact that unsold stocks were low. Bonded stocks on hand on 31st December, 1930, were valued at £415,860 or £145,037 less than at the end of 1929.

So far as the export trade in Kenya produce is concerned, yields of the principal commodities were very satisfactory, and despite the fall in world market prices the value of Kenya produce exported during the year was £676,661 in excess of the figure for 1929, the total of £3,422,571 being the highest recorded in the history of the Colony. Shipments of maize amounted to 2,222,528 cwt. valued at £565,517 as compared with 764,769 cwt. valued at £305,872 exported in 1929. Coffee shipments amounted to 310,088 cwt. valued at £1,426,869 as against 133,091 cwt. of a value of £702,760 exported in the previous year.

Compared with general world conditions the Colony has been relatively fortunate both as regards the volume and the quality of its principal exports. If costs of production can be reduced without detriment to the quality of the products the ill effects of the present depression should not be permanent.

As was foreshadowed in the 1929 Report, a modernized and amended Customs Tariff common to the territories of Kenya,

Uganda, and Tanganyika was enacted in April, 1930. Apart from small increases in the duties on tobacco and beer, amendments to ratings were generally in the nature of a decrease, the most important reductions being in respect of grey sheetings, cement, and vehicles. The principle of suspended duties has been applied to certain specially protected articles in order to allow of a defined margin of elasticity in dealing with the taxation of these articles on introduction into the several territories. The opportunity was also taken to bring the definition of value for duty purposes more into conformity with the general practice in other countries.

Net collections of Customs Revenue amounted to £1,139,031 as compared with £1,390,026 in 1929. Of this sum £814,334 was allocated to Kenya and £324,697 to Uganda.

Imports.

The following table gives comparisons between the values in 1930 of trade imports from the various countries, and similar values for 1929 :—

	1930.	1929.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Great Britain	37.10	36.83
British Possessions	22.89	23.10
United States of America	11.25	12.03
Japan	6.74	5.67
Netherlands	4.78	5.12
Germany	4.01	4.62
Other Countries	13.23	12.63

The percentage division of trade remained virtually undisturbed despite a marked diminution in the value of almost every commodity imported.

The following summary shows the values of the principal commodities imported from the various countries in 1930 and 1929.

<i>Country of Origin.</i>	<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Value 1930 Imports.</i>	<i>Value 1929 Imports</i>
		£	£
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Whisky... ..	80,304	85,617
	Cigarettes	129,496	121,502
	Cement... ..	76,991	105,782
	Galvanized Iron Sheets	69,907	123,680
	Tubes, Pipes and Fittings	24,073	45,072
	Tin, Bar, Plate or Sheet	44,426	29,913
	Machinery	208,309	272,573
	Cotton Textiles	223,875	308,066
	Wearing Apparel	47,093	52,620
	Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Colours.	86,867	86,013
	Lubricating Oils and Greases	23,783	23,336
	Motor Vehicles and Bicycles...	72,552	118,278
Tyres and Tubes	32,658	51,336	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		£1,120,334	1,423,788

Country of Origin.		Commodity.	Value 1930 Imports. £	Value 1929 Imports. £
India	...	Rice	83,956	102,105
		Wheat Meal and Flour	48,909	58,579
		Tea	24,019	49,958
		Cotton Textiles	80,325	142,667
		Jute Bags and Sacks...	176,000	179,077
			£413,209	532,384
Union of South Africa.	...	Coal	£67,380	60,761
Canada	...	Motor Vehicles	151,019	227,711
		Tyres and Tubes	11,542	25,948
			£162,561	253,659
Germany	...	Aluminium Hollow-ware	10,055	15,966
		Agricultural and Horticultural Tools.	7,113	19,913
		Shovels, Spades, Axes and Matchets.	7,385	13,311
		Machinery	21,491	28,518
		Cotton Textiles	21,681	36,636
		Vehicles	20,859	17,737
			£88,584	132,081
Netherlands	...	Tobacco (manufactured)	70,768	89,638
		Cotton Textiles	184,908	275,091
			£255,676	364,729
Japan	...	Cotton Textiles...	278,840	307,468
		Apparel	55,999	61,599
			£334,839	369,067
Persia	...	Fuel Oil	£125,807	106,028
United States of America.	...	Machinery	31,916	51,825
		Cotton Textiles	59,280	96,853
		Lubricating Oils and Greases	65,613	71,232
		Petrol	104,056	94,121
		Kerosene	61,853	89,648
		Motor Vehicles and Bicycles...	166,303	258,530
		Tyres and Tubes	38,446	71,437
			£527,467	733,646
Dutch East Indies..	...	Fuel Oil	24,851	34,308
		Petrol	139,442	153,300
		Kerosene	64,951	58,867
			£229,244	246,475

Cotton Textiles.—The value of trade imports of cotton textiles of all descriptions amounted to £926,484 as compared with £1,271,738 in 1929, the customs duty collected thereon amounting to £176,395 or 15.5 per cent. of the total net duty collections. Transfers to Uganda were valued at £354,296. All classes of cotton textiles show a decrease in value as compared with importations during 1929. The average value per yard of imported cotton textiles was 5.8d. as compared with 5.7d. in 1929 and 6d. in 1928. Cotton blankets decreased in value from 1/8.3d. to 1/7.2d. Great Britain continues to supply the better qualities of cotton textiles, though Japan is becoming a serious competitor; Holland and Belgium provide the bulk of cotton blankets, and grey sheeting is supplied principally by Japan and the United States of America.

Vehicles.—The following table shows the comparative figures for imports of motor vehicles and bicycles in 1930 and 1929.

1930 Imports.	Value. £	1929 Imports.	Value. £
1,269 Motor Cars ...	363,414	1,552 Motor Cars ...	553,226
904 Motor Lorries		1,486 Motor Lorries	
196 Motor Tractors		378 Motor Tractors	
125 Motor Cycles...	5,458	267 Motor Cycles...	10,579
7,056 Pedal Cycles ...	34,072	10,976 Pedal Cycles ...	61,900

The main sources of supply of cars, lorries and tractors were the United States of America and Canada, the value of motor vehicles of the above descriptions originating in Great Britain being £33,625 or 9.3 per cent. of the total.

Great Britain continued to be the main supplier of cycles of all kinds. The drop in imports of motor cycles may be attributed to the increasing popularity of small cars, while that in pedal cycles is possibly due both to the decreased prosperity in Uganda and to an increase in motor omnibus facilities in that territory.

Other Imports.—With the exception of bagging, sacking, and motor spirit a consistent shrinking in all classes of imports is to be noted.

Re-Export, Transit, and Transhipment.

The value of goods re-exported during 1930 amounted to £1,465,194 or 21.16 per cent. of the total value of trade imports.

Transit and transhipment traffic were valued at £127,255 and £237,101, respectively, as compared with £121,020 and £238,760 in 1929.

Exports.

The domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda are largely agricultural, the main exceptions being carbonate of soda from Lake Magadi in Kenya and tin ore from Uganda. The value of domestic produce from Kenya and Uganda in 1930 amounted to £5,483,024 as compared with £7,020,668 in 1929. A partial failure of the Uganda cotton crops and the fall in world market prices were responsible for this decrease.

Empire markets absorbed 76.02 per cent. of the total exports. The principal foreign markets were Belgium 6.65 per cent., Japan 4.47 per cent., and the United States of America 3.70 per cent.

The following summary shows the principal exports and the markets in which they were absorbed, giving comparative figures for 1929.

Destination.	Commodity.	Value 1930. Value 1929.	
		£	£
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Wheat	69,694	15,104
	Maize	237,179	216,814
	Butter	43,576	8,552
	Coffee	1,880,536	658,908
	Timber	55,300	63,900
	Cotton	115,248	720,527
	Sisal Fibre and Tow	95,781	119,184
	Cotton Seeds	119,544	387,513
	Hides and Skins	98,713	191,297
	Wool	70,815	98,856
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		£2,286,186	2,480,655
		<hr/>	<hr/>
India	Cotton	1,354,946	1,949,177
	Carbonate of Soda	29,025	23,750
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		£1,383,971	1,972,927
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Tanganyika Territory.	Maize	18,185	22,342
	Maize Meal and Flour	20,982	20,859
	Wheat Meal and Flour	32,080	31,784
	Butter	6,523	4,784
	Sugar	27,205	31,968
	Wood and Timber	10,250	18,943
	Oil, Sesame	6,218	10,507
	Soap	9,846	12,910
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		£131,289	154,097

Destination.	Commodity.	Value 1930. Value 1929.	
		£	£
Union of South Africa.	Coffee	51,782	57,712
	Sisal	5,532	7,991
	Carbonate of Soda	3,937	5,316
		£61,251	71,019
Belgo—Luxemburg Economic Union.	Maize	43,597	25,503
	Sisal Fibre and Tow	257,496	295,719
	Hides and Skins	47,606	100,978
		£348,699	422,200
Japan	Cotton	91,449	557,146
	Cotton Seeds	6,636	8,042
	Carbonate of Soda	139,716	178,300
		£237,801	743,488
United States of America.	Maize	115,413	—
	Chillies	4,123	7,455
	Sisal Fibre and Tow	38,236	95,560
	Hides and Skins	28,097	48,929
		£185,869	151,944
Netherlands	Maize	60,667	1,624
	Wattle Bark and Extract	14,571	6,001
		£75,238	7,625
France	Maize	44,912	11,010
	Coffee	16,167	21,279
	Hides and Skins	21,125	40,634
		£82,204	72,923
Italy	Maize	5,626	—
	Coffee	6,579	1,450
	Sisal Fibre and Tow	16,258	19,041
	Sesame Seeds	4,253	4,208
	Groundnuts	5,824	19,493
	Hides and Skins	15,738	55,593
		£54,278	99,785
Germany	Maize	12,310	10,555
	Groundnuts	7,312	6,921
	Hides and Skins	9,774	27,728
	Barks for Tanning	5,538	6,799
		£34,934	52,003

The following table shows the comparative quantities and values of commodities exported in 1930 and 1929.

Commodity.	Quantity Exported 1930.	Value	Quantity Exported 1929.	Value.
		£		£
Cotton (1) ...	Kenya: 4,920 centals Uganda: 516,489 centals <hr/> Total: 521,409 centals	1,569,768	870,031 centals	3,315,101
Cotton Seed ...	33,783 tons.	138,262	67,535 tons	424,064
Coffee (2) ...	Kenya: 310,088 cwt. Uganda: 48,856 cwt. <hr/> Total: 358,944 cwt.	1,581,865	Kenya: 133,091 cwt. Uganda: 41,199 cwt. <hr/> Total: 174,290 cwt.	879,895
Maize (3) ...	2,223,088 cwt.	565,645	774,694 cwt.	309,774
Sisal Fibre and Tow (4).	15,947 tons	437,269	15,647 tons.	553,572
Hides & Skins	Kenya ... Uganda ... <hr/> Total ...	188,104 57,199 <hr/> 245,303	—	518,942
Carbonate of Soda.	49,270 tons	222,805	55,137 tons	277,294
Wheat ...	214,528 cwt.	91,449	69,603 cwt.	38,281
Wheat Meal and Flour.	38,550 cwt.	33,167	32,042 cwt.	32,060
Butter ...	7,800 cwt.	53,016	1,830 cwt.	15,126
Cheese ...	521 cwt.	2,920	149 cwt.	841

Notes.

- (1) Average declared value per cental, 1930: £3 0s. 2d. Average declared value per cental, 1929: £4 1s. 2d.
- (2) Average declared value per cwt., 1930: Sh.88/1.67d. Average declared value per cwt., 1929: Sh.100/11.6d. Great Britain provided the principal market for coffee, receiving Kenya and Uganda coffee to the value of £1,380,536. Shipments were made to thirty countries.
- (3) Unfavourable weather conditions at the time of harvesting caused considerable difficulty in drying maize prior to shipment, 376,236 bags being handled by the drying and conditioning plant at the port. This largely increased quantity of maize was shipped, however, without complaint of delay or congestion in the port transit sheds.
- (4) Average value per ton on shipment, 1930: £27 8s. 5d. Average value per ton on shipment, 1929: £35 7s. 7d.

Tea.—Both import and export figures are considerably affected by the local production of tea, imports decreasing from 8,094 cwt. in 1929 to 3,788 cwt. in 1930; exports increased from 83 cwt. to 1,443 cwt. in the same period.

Other Produce.—Satisfactory increases are recorded in the exports of cedar wood, wattle bark, and essential oils, whilst decreases have taken place in respect of potatoes, vegetable oils, wool, and soap.

Inter-Territorial Trade.

In addition to the foreign trade of Uganda, virtually all of which passes via Kenya either in transit to or from Mombasa or through the intermediary markets of Kenya, a considerable trans-frontier traffic in local produce exists. During 1930 the value of local produce sent from Kenya to Uganda amounted to £182,026 as compared with £189,938 in 1929 and £236,255 in 1928, the principal commodities involved being wheat meal and flour, maize meal and flour, live animals, soap, and timber.

The value of Kenya produce exported to Tanganyika amounted to £172,737 in 1930 and £178,346 in 1929. Produce imported from Tanganyika Territory for consumption in Kenya and Uganda was valued at £125,226.

The Customs Agreement of 1927, whereby the free interchange of imported goods between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika is allowed, has stimulated this class of trade, which now assumes very considerable proportions, the value of imported merchandise transferred from Kenya and Uganda to Tanganyika Territory during 1930 amounting to £667,405 (including specie valued at £74,428), and the total customs duty collected by the Kenya and Uganda Customs Administration and transferred to Tanganyika under this agreement amounting to a total of £105,611.

Traffic in imported goods in the reverse direction was valued at £168,222 (including specie valued at £66,000), the customs duty involved being £9,981. Tanganyika produce passing through Kenya for shipment at Mombasa amounted in value to £468,862.

Air Traffic.

Under the Air Navigation Directions, 1928, aircraft are subject to strict control, certain aerodromes called "Customs Aerodromes" being approved for the use of aircraft arriving in or departing from the territories. Considerable use of the Customs Aerodromes established at Nairobi and Kisumu was made during the year by aircraft on foreign service.

Ivory.

Arrangements were completed whereby the sales of all ivory, rhinoceros horn, and hippopotamus teeth belonging to the Governments of both Kenya and Uganda shall take place in Mombasa. By agreement with the Tanganyika Territory authorities sales will be held in future at quarterly intervals approximately as follows:—

Mombasa—May and November.

Dar-es-Salaam—February and August.

To assist overseas purchasers ivory catalogues are being prepared somewhat more elaborately, and are printed in sufficient time to allow of their receipt in London and India prior to the date of sale. During the year 63,898 lb. of Government ivory (30,526 lb. from Uganda and 33,372 lb. from Kenya) were sold at Mombasa realizing £28,322.

For more detailed particulars regarding imports, exports, sources of supply, countries of destination, etc., attention is invited to the Annual Trade Report of Kenya and Uganda or to the Annual Blue Book of the Colony.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Harbours.

At the end of the year the construction of Berth No. 5 at Kilindini Harbour together with a double-storeyed shed was nearing completion. They were handed over to the Administration in February, 1931, and it is estimated that the berth, shed, and equipment cost approximately £550,000. The new oil jetty and lighterage wharf at Shimanzi, which is estimated to have cost £71,000, was also completed early in 1931.

The completion of these works by the Administration's contractors, Messrs. Pauling and Company, concludes the existing programme of works and rendered Kilindini an up-to-date and well-equipped port capable of accommodating at any one time at the deep-water berths six of the largest vessels plying on the East Coast together with an oil tanker at the new jetty.

Shipping.

The total tonnages (import and export) handled at Kilindini Harbour and Mombasa Old Port during the years 1929 and 1930 are given in the tables below. These figures do not include oil imports discharged through the Magadi Company's pipelines, nor soda exported from that Company's pier. Coal imports are shown separately.

COAL IMPORTS.

1930.	1929.
108,017 tons.	87,672 tons.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OTHER THAN COAL.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	B/L tons.					
1929	338,541	287,242	625,783
1930	271,974	319,953	591,927

The total trade of the Port of Mombasa (including Kilindini Harbour and the Old Port) for the year 1930 as compared with 1929 is summarized in the following statement:—

	1930.	1929.
Number of Steamships ...	663	687
Net tonnage of Steamers ...	1,904,266	1,950,733
Imports—B/L tons ...	467,327	522,039
Exports—B/L tons ...	370,444	368,154
Passengers landed :		
European ...	7,272	8,019
Non-European ...	16,724	17,573
Passengers embarked :		
European ...	7,008	7,073
Non-European ...	15,239	12,897

The registered tonnage (inwards and outwards) at all Kenya sea-ports during the year as compared with 1929 was as follows:—

	Registered Tonnage. 1930.	Registered Tonnage. 1929.
Vanga ...	13,795	9,997
Gazi ...	13,032	6,633
Mombasa ...	3,873,219	3,965,830
Kilifi ...	12,618	13,835
Malindi ...	16,332	17,143
Lamu ...	71,025	90,686

Railways.

The carriage of public goods provided a revenue of £1,766,516 and the tonnage of the traffic amounted to 898,280 tons, as compared with £1,989,080 and 952,934 tons respectively in 1929.

Passenger Traffic.—Revenue derived from passenger traffic also showed a decrease on 1929 figures. In 1930, 1,106,106 passengers contributed a revenue of £286,363, while in 1929, 1,161,770 passengers contributed £292,385. Large numbers of natives continued to use the Railway as the following figures clearly show:—

	Passengers Carried.			Total.
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.
1929	19,789	60,208	1,081,773	1,161,770
1930	19,085	59,479	1,027,542	1,106,106

The traffic on Lakes Victoria, Kioga, and Albert on which the Administration maintains steamer services is shown in the following table :—

	1929.	1930.
Earnings	£214,000	£207,000
Working Expenditure	£110,000	£101,785
Tonnage carried	188,611 tons	148,596 tons

Fuel Consumption.—The following figures show the consumption of coal, wood, and oil fuel on the Railway during the year :—

Coal	69,913 tons consumed at a cost of £95,395.
Wood	221,865 tons consumed at a cost of £89,803.
Oil	960 tons consumed at a cost of £3,378.

On the Lake Steamer Services the figures were :—

Wood	11,495 tons consumed at a cost of £6,997.
Oil	4,054 tons consumed at a cost of £14,740.

Permanent Way.—The main line track was maintained in good condition throughout the system. Repairs were required on the Thomson's Falls and Magadi Branches, and the section of the line between Limoru and Kijabe was relaid with 50-lb. N.S. rails.

New Construction.—The Naro-Moru-Nanyuki extension was completed in October, 1930. The mileage is 17.1 and the total cost £54,780 or £3,200 per mile. The Kisumu-Yala Branch was handed over to open line on 1st November, 1930. The mileage is 32.5 and the total cost £168,598 or £5,200 per mile. The Jinja-Kampala line was practically completed at the end of the year. It was opened on 14th January, 1931, on the completion of the Nile Bridge. Its length is 57.88 miles.

On the completion of the above-mentioned lines no further work is on hand, with the exception of a small extension of approximately 10 miles from Yala to Butere.

Railways and Harbours Working Results.—The results of working the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours and ancillary services during 1930 are shown in the following table :—

	Railways.	Harbours.	Total.
	£	£	£
Earnings	2,214,229	355,492	2,569,721
Ordinary Working Expenditure	1,441,285	200,457	1,641,742
Surplus of Receipts over Ordinary Working Expenditure	£772,944	£155,035	£927,979

The expenditure on capital account to the end of 1930 amounted to £21,463,704. Interest bearing capital provided £13,097,160 of this sum, the balance being made up as follows:—

	£
Parliamentary Grants, 1896 and 1902 ...	5,683,611
Accrued Interest on 1924 Loan	391,318
Contributions from Revenue :	
Direct (formerly termed Expenditure Extraordinary)	630,890
Through Betterment Funds (capitalized)	1,616,363
Through Marine Insurance Fund (capitalized)	44,362
	£8,366,544

The interest upon the capital, totalling £13,097,160, is a charge upon the Railways and Harbours Administration and is ultimately guaranteed by the respective Governments in the following proportions:—

	£
Kenya Government	12,227,161*
Uganda Government	869,999
	£13,097,160

Roads.

No considerable extension of the public road system of the Colony took place during the year. Almost all areas in the Colony had already been opened up by pioneer roads at small cost, and there are few parts which are not accessible by motor vehicle, though with some difficulty and delay during wet weather.

The country road system is about 9,350 miles in length, of which 2,323 miles are classified as main roads. Of the remainder, 2,227 miles are district roads in European areas, about 1,600 miles of these being maintained by District Councils out of Government grants for the purpose. The mileage of roads in Native Reserves, Turkana, and the Northern Frontier Province, is approximately 4,800. In some Native Reserves sums are allotted by Native Councils from their own funds for the maintenance and improvement of roads, and also for capital construction in enhancement of the Government grants.

Omitting the roads maintained by District Councils in European areas, which are under separate management, the expenditure by Government on the country road system, inclusive of the roads

* Of this total the Uganda Government has accepted responsibility for approximately £2,000,000 representing assets constructed in Uganda and a share of rolling stock expenditure.

in the smaller towns, was £182,644. Of this sum £78,047, partly from loan and partly from revenue, was spent on substantial improvement of a capital character, and £109,597 on maintenance and minor improvements. The latter sum includes £24,606 incurred on repairing damage done to parts of the road system by the exceptional rains experienced during the year.

Many of the country roads are still merely pioneer tracks, and only 344 miles have been provided with improved wearing surfaces. As the soil over most of the highlands is clay, of one kind or another, presenting difficulties to vehicular traffic when wet, the problem of providing "all weather" roads is difficult, for the volume of traffic is usually insufficient to justify high expenditure. Moreover, the absence, over much of the Colony, of readily procurable gravel or other inexpensive surfacing material renders the problem more difficult than in most other countries where such materials are better distributed.

A number of important bridges were under construction during the year; the principal one being a single span of 205 feet, for heavy traffic, with one abutment carried on a caisson sunk 49 feet, across the Sabaki River near its mouth. The chief object of the bridge is to enable produce from a fertile native area north of the Sabaki River to reach Malindi, its port for shipment.

Posts and Telegraphs.

The total cash revenue for the combined Kenya and Uganda service shows at £222,115, a decline of £12,305, or 5.25 per cent., as compared with the previous year. It is estimated that £9,500 of this short fall is due to the reduction in the letter rate of postage from 20 cents to 15 cents per oz. which came into effect on the 1st April. The fall in revenue due to the severe trade depression which prevailed throughout the year, particularly during the latter part, amounted therefore to only £2,800 or 1.19 per cent., a not unsatisfactory result. Recurrent expenditure amounted to £181,267, an increase of 7.79 per cent. Expenditure on capital account amounted to £35,810. The figures for Kenya separately are: Cash Revenue £173,525, Recurrent Expenditure £135,523—a decrease of 4.74 per cent. (or .40 per cent. if allowance be made for loss involved in rate reductions) in revenue, and an increase of 8.93 per cent. in expenditure over 1929. Capital expenditure in Kenya amounted to £29,815. The net contribution to the general revenue of the Colony—excluding capital and indirect expenditure, such as pension liabilities and interest and depreciation on the capital value of telegraph and telephone plant—amounted to £38,000.

Money orders issued in Kenya for payment abroad amounted to £182,526 as compared with £221,339 during the previous year. Remittances to India which represented 84.33 per cent. of the 1930 total, dropped from £191,197 to £153,931.

Compared with the previous year the total number of items of mail matter dealt with in Kenya increased from 13,475,200 to 14,701,800 or 9.1 per cent. The number of parcels from abroad fell, however, from 92,859 to 85,455, and the value of the goods so imported was approximately £282,700 (£314,732 in 1929) of which £221,700 was from Great Britain. The number of parcels and the value of the goods imported under the C.O.D. system showed decreases of 10 per cent. and 7.5 per cent. respectively.

The overseas mail services were satisfactorily maintained. English mail arrivals averaged 1.3 per week and despatches 1.5 per week, the average time taken in transit each way being approximately 19 days. The Indian and South African services were fairly regular and frequent. There were no exchanges of air mails during the year.

Two interruptions, covering a period of 50 days, occurred in the length of cable connecting Mombasa with the Company's main system at Zanzibar. Alternative routes—one being the Government Wireless Stations at Mombasa and Zanzibar—were, however, available and no public inconvenience occurred.

The "Kenyaradio" short wave wireless service with Great Britain continued to deal satisfactorily with the deferred classes of traffic to which the service is, at present, restricted. 43,429 messages totalling 1,060,903 words were dealt with representing 82.17 per cent. of the total deferred traffic to and from Great Britain.

The Government Wireless Station at Mombasa, which provides a service with Italian Somaliland and Zanzibar in addition to one with ships at sea, was efficiently maintained. The normal volume of traffic passing through the station showed no increase. As a result of strong representations from shipping interests at the Coast, the hours of attendance at the station were extended, in January, to give a 24-hours service, but the benefits of this extension were largely nullified by the abnormal atmospherics which prevail at the Coast during the night hours throughout the year.

The broadcasting service, which is conducted, under licence, by the British East African Broadcasting Company, continues to suffer from lack of public support. The number of listeners' licences issued during the year amounted to 419, and yielded to the Company a revenue of nearly £1,000 as compared with £700 in the previous year. The programmes consist mainly of reproductions of records, British Official Press, local news items, market and weather reports. Transmission is on 350 metres and 49.5 metres simultaneously.

A very extensive programme of telephone development in rural areas was carried out during the year. District schemes were completed at Sotik, Njoro, and Kikuyu and a beginning was also made

on a system designed to serve the Turbo-Kipkarren area. The Nairobi-Nakuru trunk telephone line, which is the first section of an approved trunk system of communication between Mombasa and Nakuru, was completed and opened for service on the 1st September. Work was begun on the Nairobi-Mombasa section during the last quarter of the year. In addition certain minor trunk services were provided in country areas. The general depression in business had little effect on telephone development.

Work was begun locally in July on the installation of an automatic exchange at Nairobi and, though not completed by the end of the year, construction was sufficiently advanced to enable arrangements to be made for the cut over from the manual exchange to take place in January. The installed capacity of the exchange is 1,000 lines and the ultimate capacity 2,000 lines.

The telegraph system, which links all the principal business and administrative centres in the Colony, was extended by the construction of new routes along the new branch railway lines between Kisumu and Yala and Naro Moru and Nanyuki. Congestion still obtains, at times, on certain of the main routes but the additional line facilities which will be available upon the completion of the Mombasa-Nairobi telephone trunk lines, now in course of construction, will afford the necessary relief.

The total telegraph and telephone route mileage of the Colony is 2,521 and the wire mileage 11,979.

A new wing to the Nairobi Post Office was completed during the year. The additional accommodation thus provided has led to much improved working conditions and should have a beneficial effect on the health of the staff.

Post Office Savings Bank.

The trade depression accounts for the fact that there was little or no expansion of the Bank's business during the year. Withdrawals at £114,423 exceeded deposits at £112,330 by £2,093. Interest credited to depositors' accounts amounted, however, to £2,708 with the result that the total amount standing to the credit of depositors at the end of the year was at £120,631, greater by £256 than at the end of the previous year. The number of European, Asiatic, and African depositors at the end of the year was 1,947, 4,075, and 1,157 respectively as compared with 1,825, 3,709, and 985 at the close of the previous year. The average amount standing to the credit of each account in the three classes was £14 10s., £19 12s., and £9 11s., respectively. Efforts continue to be made to popularize the Bank among the African population but progress remains slow.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The following table gives comparisons between the causes filed in His Majesty's Supreme Court in 1930 and 1929.

	1929.	1930.	Increase.	Decrease.	Nairobi.	Mombasa.	Nakuru.	Kisumu.	Eldoret.	Notes.
Civil Cases ...	665	757	92	—	440	184	58	7	73	—
Probate and Administration Causes.	217	173	—	44	113	47	3	4	6	—
Bankruptcy Causes.	94	141	47	—	113	28	—	—	—	(1)
Trust Causes ...	—	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Civil Appeals from Subordinate Courts.	55	44	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	(2)
Criminal Cases committed for trial to the Supreme Court	169	178	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3)
Criminal Appeals from Subordinate Courts.	49	69	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	(4)
Revision of Cases tried by Subordinate Courts.	180	46	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	(5)
Confirmation of Sentences imposed by Subordinate Courts.	659	626	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	(6)

Notes.

- (1) In the majority of cases, as in previous years, the petitions were filed by the debtor in person as an alternative to civil imprisonment, and in the greater number of bankruptcies the assets were infinitesimal.
- (2) Of these 44 appeals, 8 were allowed in whole or in part, 20 were dismissed or withdrawn, and 16 were pending or remitted for trial at the end of the year.
- (3) These 178 cases involved 266 charges, 254 against males and 12 against females. 127 acquittals were recorded (Europeans 12, Asiatics 11, and natives 104). Europeans were found guilty on 6 charges; Asiatics on 20 charges, and natives on 113, a total of 139 convictions.

The death sentence was passed on 21 persons tried in 14 cases. Five persons were hanged, on 5 the death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, and at the end of the year the final orders on 11 persons were either awaiting appeal or the Governor's orders.

The number of capital sentences imposed in 1930 was four more than in 1929.

- (4) Of these 69 appeals, 20 were dismissed or withdrawn, in 10 cases a re-trial was ordered or the order of the Subordinate Court varied, 36 of the appeals were allowed, and at the end of the year 3 were pending.
- (5) Of these 46 cases revised by the Supreme Court, in 7 cases the sentences imposed by the Subordinate Courts were confirmed, in 24 cases a re-trial was ordered or the sentence of the lower Court varied, and in 15 cases the judgments and sentences of the lower Courts were reversed.
- (6) 823 persons and 893 convictions were involved in these confirmation cases. 91.041 per cent. (as compared with 81.148 per cent. in 1929) of the convictions of Subordinate Courts were confirmed by the Supreme Court without alteration.

Resident Magistrates operated at Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu, and Eldoret. Their Courts dealt with 9,612 civil and 22,051 criminal cases. The Nairobi and Mombasa Courts dealt with 7,263 civil and 11,945 criminal cases as compared with 5,825 civil and 10,239 criminal cases in 1929.

A total of 46,991 charges were brought in Criminal Courts of the Colony during 1930 in which 36,584 convictions and 10,141 acquittals were recorded in the lower Courts. Of this total of 46,991 charges, 2,650 were against Europeans, 3,102 against Asiatics, and 41,239 against natives. 1,922 convictions were recorded against Europeans, 2,201 against Asiatics, and 32,600 against natives. There were 6,940 more convictions than in 1929, an increase of 23.3 per cent.

In the following table comparison is made with regard to convictions under various classes of offence with the 1929 figures:—

	1929.	1930.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Offences against the person ...	910	1,231	321	—
2. Offences against property and malicious injury to property.	2,710	2,991	281	—
3. Highway Revenue and Social Economy.	—	10,948	—	—
4. Stock and Produce Theft ...	917	787	—	130
5. Employment of Natives Ordinance.	1,492	1,614	122	—
6. Township and Municipal Rules	5,255	8,275	3,020	—
7. Native Registration Ordinance	4,943	5,069	126	—
8. Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance.	1,421	4,417	2,996	—
9. Resident Native Labourers' Ordinance.	901	903	2	—
10. Other Offences ...	404	488	84	—

His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa held four Ordinary Sessions during 1930. Thirty-four civil and 87 criminal appeals were filed of which 46 (21 civil and 25 criminal) originated in Kenya.

Sixty-nine advocates renewed their practising certificates or were admitted during 1930 as against 64 in 1929, 60 in 1928, and 63 in 1927.

Police.

The personnel of the Kenya Police consists of Africans under the command of European officers and non-commissioned officers, with a small proportion of Asiatic non-commissioned officers and subordinate officers. The main responsibility of the Force is the policing of settled and urban areas of the Colony, of Turkana and the Northern Frontier Province. African Police also are provided in Native Reserves where they operate under the direction of local Administrative Officers, although the enforcement of law and order in the Reserves is carried out by Tribal Police working in conjunction with the Native Authorities.

The introduction during 1930 of the new Penal and Procedure Codes for the Colony and the consequent abolition of those previously in use affected police work to some extent. Criminal statistics under the new Code show a consequent tendency to rise in view of more offences being now rendered cognizable to the police.

In settled and urban areas cognizable offences under criminal law in 1930 totalled 4,171 of which 3,982 were found to be true cases. Police investigation resulted in the accused in 3,067 of that number being brought before Courts for trial. The figure 4,171 is 148 or 3.6 per cent. higher than that total in 1929. Police reports of murder numbered 17. Housebreaking and stock theft, offences which under the conditions pertaining to the Colony and its indigenous inhabitants require, and receive, special police preventative measures, reflected a decrease, the totals for the year being 525 and 254 respectively. Serious crime in Kenya, in comparison with other countries, continues to be almost negligible despite the existence of a type of African who has adopted predatory crime as a means of livelihood. The numbers comprising this category of habitual criminal while small at the moment continue year by year to increase and the most careful police supervision is necessary to check their criminal predilection.

The fleet of motor cars specially designed and fitted for speedy and efficient performance of police duties at stations in out-districts was increased by 11 cars during the year. The first ambulance in the Force also was provided to deal with casualties resulting from accidents in Nairobi and district.

A special force of police stationed towards the end of 1929 in the Lumbwa Reserves to maintain law and order between that tribe and its neighbours was very considerably reduced, conditions in that locality having returned to normal.

Prisons.

The total number of persons committed to prisons and detention camps during 1930 was 21,267, representing an increase over the total, 17,414, in 1929. The increase was mainly in persons committed to detention for minor offences, who numbered 8,746, an

increase of over 60 per cent. over the 5,431 so committed in the previous year. In spite of the growing tendency on the part of Magistrates to commit petty offenders to detention camps rather than to prisons, which was facilitated by the enactment of an Ordinance extending the scope of the Detention Camps Ordinance 1925, the number of persons sentenced to penal imprisonment rose from 6,385 in 1929 to 6,762 in 1930. Of these 97 per cent. were Africans. The number of Europeans sentenced to imprisonment rose from 17 to 28, and of Asiatics from 135 to 175. Under trial prisoners, civil debtors, and lunatics all showed an increase over the 1929 figures.

The general health of the prisoners was not so good as in 1929, the daily average on the sick list having risen from 81 or 3½ per cent. of the inmates to 95 or 4 per cent. in 1930; but the number of deaths, over 80 in the two preceding years, fell to 29 in 1930, thus reducing the death-rate from 36 per 1,000 to 12 per 1,000. The improvement was mainly at Nairobi Prison, where, however, the death-rate was still as high as 19 per 1,000.

The training of convicts in masonry, building, and carpentry by European technical instructors on the Prisons Staff continued to make good progress, and two model small prisons were built by convict artisans during the year without assistance beyond occasional supervision by the Public Works Department staff.

Although convict labour is used by Government Departments free of charge, the earnings from prison industries paid into the Colony's revenue reached a total of £8,856, equivalent to about one-fifth of the total cost of the Prisons Department.

The classification of convicts, and their segregation in different classes which was begun in 1929, has been continued in the three main prisons, and although the inadequacy and unsuitability of the accommodation, consisting almost entirely of association wards, renders it difficult, much has been done apart from the detention camp system to separate first offenders from recidivists and adolescent prisoners from adults.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Progress was well maintained on the programme for the construction of buildings, roads, and water supplies which the improved prospects of the Colony during the last few years appeared to justify. The expenditure on public works and allied services during the year amounted to £722,463, and the direct revenue collected by the Public Works Department from various undertakings totalled £54,528. Of the total sum expended during the year, works to the value of £201,132 were financed out of loan, the balance of expenditure being incurred against the revenue of the Colony renewal funds for waterworks, and funds allotted by Local Native Councils and other authorities.

The year was very wet, except in districts adjacent to the Coast, and some of the services administered by the Public Works Department suffered in consequence. Transport work was often carried on under difficulties, and delay was caused to the progress of works by some of the country roads becoming impassable.

The sanctioned programme for the construction of new schools, hospitals, police stations, post offices, and other buildings was carried on vigorously, bringing the value of Government buildings throughout the Colony and Protectorate at the close of the year to about £1,400,000, of which the sum of £189,929 was expended during the year.

Except for the Arab School at Mtwapa near Mombasa, the construction of which is a means for training African artisan apprentices under the Education Department, the sanctioned programme for schools was finished during the year, the last to be completed being the Prince of Wales School at Kabete. The provision made for the education of European and Asian children during the last five years consists of nine schools accommodating 300 boarders and 2,100 day scholars.

The programme for the construction of quarters for the European, Asian, and African servants of Government was well advanced at the end of the year and has resulted in a marked improvement of the conditions under which they live. During the last few years 140 quarters for Europeans, 142 for Asians, and 882 for Africans have been finished and occupied. Of these, 30 quarters for Europeans and 35 for Asians were completed during the year, while others in addition were the subject of design or in process of construction at the end of the year.

A large Medical Research Laboratory at Nairobi and a Store Building for medical requirements were in course of construction, and eight hospitals, of which seven were for natives and one for Europeans, were finished in various localities. The total new hospital provision during the last few years has been for 440 beds and several other hospitals in native areas are the subject of design.

Waterworks for four small townships were carried out, and those for Kitale were still in hand when the year closed. The extensive works, estimated to cost £227,000, for the supply of Mombasa with water were well advanced, and parts of the new works were brought into use. Waterworks for ten townships were administered and maintained by the Public Works Department. The total revenue collected amounted to £46,867.

Twelve machines for boring for water were in commission during the year and three more came to hand near the close of the year. Operations were much interfered with by wet weather which often rendered the plant immobile for long periods. The financial depression was reflected in the decreased demand for new boreholes on farms and in native areas on payment. Fifty-three boreholes were sunk and the degree of success obtained was very good.

The demand for licences authorizing the diversion and use of water from public streams for various purposes showed some falling off as compared with the preceding year. The total water-power development authorized amounted to only 672 horse power spread over 31 separate small installations for farm purposes. The long continued wet weather interfered with hydrographic survey, for the streams were high during most of the year; 58 regular gauging stations were read at weekly intervals and 112 measurements at miscellaneous stations were made.

Success attended the use for joinery of local timbers, chiefly camphor wood, satin wood and podocarpus, after kiln-seasoning in accordance with the drying schedules for different species and sizes which had been established as a result of research.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

There was a definite, though not alarming, increase in epidemic diseases during the year 1930. The incidence of plague in the Kavirondo and Kikuyu Provinces, two of the endemic centres, was more pronounced. Associated with this there seems to have been an increase in the number of rats. Cases were reported from Kisumu, Nakuru, and Eldoret, all centres on the Railway, but it is satisfactory to note that only three occurred at Mombasa, two of which were undoubtedly imported from up-country.

The infection of smallpox was introduced into Mombasa, almost certainly from India, a passenger developing the disease very shortly after landing. A total of 21 cases occurred of which 20 were detected in Mombasa itself. The small number of cases is undoubtedly due to the satisfactory vaccination state of the Mombasa population. In spite of this, however, compulsory vaccination or re-vaccination was instituted and in less than a fortnight over 70,000 persons had been dealt with. The systematic vaccination which has been proceeded with steadily throughout the country was continued, the Masai and South Kavirondo Reserves mainly being dealt with during the year.

Without adequate statistics it is impossible to make detailed observations with regard to the state of the public health. All the available information is to the effect that the amount of preventable disease is high among the natives who compose the greater part of the population. This is only what is to be expected among persons living at a low level of civilization and improvement can only be expected as a result of education. There are many indications, however, of a desire towards improvement and of a willingness to adopt improved methods of life, particularly with regard to housing. The campaign of education in this direction is being steadily pursued. Large numbers of the public attended successful health exhibitions which took place at Nairobi and Mombasa. Advantage is taken of the opportunity afforded by the agricultural

shows held in the native reserves of presenting health propaganda, and great interest is evinced by the natives. Care is taken that the health exhibits are linked up with the agricultural and other exhibits so as to form a comprehensive picture of all-round development.

Respiratory diseases and particularly pneumonia have been responsible, as in previous years, for a large number of deaths in hospitals outside the Reserves. In the larger urban centres pneumonia continues to head the list of the causes of death.

The building programme has been pursued during the year. The native hospitals at Kiambu, Teita, and Nakuru have been completed and handed over. The first two are new institutions which have come about as a result of the programme of development accepted by Government a few years ago. The third replaces the unsatisfactory and insanitary building which has existed at Nakuru since the days of the construction of the Kenya and Uganda Railway. All the new hospitals are provided with quarters for nursing sisters. The building of the new Laboratory was continued during the year and was approaching completion at its end.

At the close of the year thirty medical stations were maintained. Government hospitals for the accommodation of Europeans numbered three, and there were twenty of permanent construction for natives and ten of temporary construction. In addition there existed two non-Government European hospitals and six Mission hospitals for natives. These latter received financial support from Government.

The recurrent expenditure of the Medical Department in 1930 amounted to £236,729, an increase of £14,545 over expenditure in 1929. Extraordinary expenditure was £6,536 less than in the preceding year.

IX.—EDUCATION.

European Education.

The building programme of the Department, so far as it had received sanction, was completed by the erection of large new buildings for the Prince of Wales School at Kabete, near Nairobi. This made it possible to give complete effect to the organization of mixed primary schools in Nairobi, and in outlying towns and rural areas, in relation to the secondary schools for boys and girls respectively in and near Nairobi. A private school for girls at Limoru was re-established under diocesan auspices.

The total average roll for the year was 1,032 pupils in 17 schools, as compared with 962 pupils in 16 schools in 1929. The average roll in private schools was 329 as compared with 301 in 1929.

The staff employed in Government schools was increased by three teachers.

Indian Education.

The Hostel attached to the Government Indian Boys' Secondary School at Nairobi was opened. It was not filled, and it will, no doubt, take some time before Indian opinion becomes accustomed to this new departure.

A new system of grants in aid of Indian education was introduced from the middle of the year. An annual grant calculated at Shs.70/- a head, subject to the results of inspection, was given.

The total average roll in Government schools was 2,115 pupils in 10 schools, compared with 1,842 pupils in 9 schools in 1929. The number of teachers sanctioned increased by 21. Thirty other schools received grants-in-aid as compared with 16 schools in 1929. These schools accommodated an average roll of 1,422 pupils.

Arab and African Education.

The year was marked by a clash of opinion between some of the Missions and a number of their adherents on the question of female circumcision. This affected the arrangement of, and attendance at, some Mission out-schools. Apart from this, most of the Missions have continued to make good progress in education.

The quality of the Akamba out-schools definitely improved and in several districts young children replaced older ones in the lower classes of the schools. This is already favourably affecting the quality and number of pupils available for the higher schools connected with general and technical education and the training of teachers.

At the end of 1930 the number of Government Arab and African schools was 33 with an average roll of 2,479, as against 31 Government schools with an average roll of 2,038 in 1929. The number of aided and private schools was 12,041 with an estimated roll of 83,403 pupils.

The number of Europeans engaged in Government schools remained as before, namely, 33 with 10 leading artisans. Expenditure on African instructors and teachers rose by £590.

Buildings for an Arab boarding school were begun at Mtwapa near Mombasa and should be completed in 1931. The coastal region presents separate problems which have received special attention, notably in connexion with the relation of the demand for Koran teaching to the provision of a suitable general curriculum.

The number of Jeanes School teachers now at work is 50. They are generally well reported on and are in demand.

Very valuable building work has been done by Native Industrial Training Depot gangs in various parts of Kenya and the system appears to be proving itself sound in the development of the apprentices. Other schools, both Mission and Government, with technical departments are now more regularly sending in their quota of better educated apprentices.

KENYA, 1930.

The standard attained by the Protestant Alliance High School at Kikuyu is steadily rising and should soon reach its aim, namely, the intellectual standard of the London University Matriculation, though with a totally different syllabus of studies designed for Africans in Africa. The Catholic school at Kabaa is moving in the same direction.

Financial.

Recurrent.

The following sums were spent by the Department on the services stated :—

	1928.		1929.		1930.	
	£	sh.cts.	£	sh.cts.	£	sh.cts.
Administration	14,764.	14.38	16,064.	8.73	17,539.	18.29
European Education... ..	42,294.	13.26	49,998.	1.22	49,140.	16.49
Indian Education	22,962	15.17	25,780.	7.65	25,401.	12.94
Arab and African Education	72,008.	2.33	74,043.	3.93	82,985.	12.91
Total	152,030.	5.14	165,886.	1.53	175,068.	0.63

Extraordinary.

	1928.		1929.		1930.	
	£	sh.cts.	£	sh.cts.	£	sh.cts.
European Education... ..	620.	4.45	1,127.	1.34	734.	7.65
Indian Education	150.	11.68	545.	16.77	418.	0.84
Arab and African Education	9,584.	10.49	9,139.	7.02	8,758.	4.18
Total	10,355.	6.62	10,812.	5.13	9,910.	12.67

Grants in aid of Mission schools, including special grants for female education and the Alliance High School amounted to the following sums :—

	1928.		1929.		1930.	
	£	sh.cts.	£	sh.cts.	£	sh.cts.
Recurrent	£28,101.	1.09	28,746.	7.58	34,246.	7.48
Extraordinary	5,504.	18.52	6,241.	19.70	5,623.	10.10
	£33,605.	19.61	34,998.	7.28	39,869.	17.58

Examinations.

Statistics with regard to candidates taking examinations conducted by examining bodies overseas were as follows :—

Matriculation (London).

	<i>Entered.</i>	<i>Passed.</i>
Indians	26	5

Cambridge Examinations.

	<i>Preliminary.</i>		<i>Junior.</i>		<i>Senior.</i>	
	<i>Entered.</i>	<i>Passed.</i>	<i>Entered.</i>	<i>Passed.</i>	<i>Entered.</i>	<i>Passed.</i>
Europeans	73	59	47	25	16	6
Indians	119	87	47	21	—	—

Departmental examinations were conducted for Africans with the following results:—

	1929.	1930.
i. <i>Elementary B School Certificate Examination.</i>		
Entered	975	1,006
Passed	659	633
ii. <i>Elementary C School Certificate Examination.</i>		
Entered	234	220
Passed	102	124
iii. <i>Junior Secondary School Certificate Examination.</i>		
Entered	40	62
Passed	15	39
iv. <i>Senior Secondary School Certificate Examination.</i>		
Entered	—	2
Passed	—	2
v. <i>Elementary B Teachers' Certificate Examination.</i>		
Entered	188	273
Passed	142	198
vi. <i>Elementary C Teachers' Certificate Examination.</i>		
Entered	47	51
Passed	28	34
vii. <i>Junior Secondary Teachers' Certificate Examination.</i>		
Entered	14	18
Passed	6	11
viii. <i>Junior Secondary Clerks' Certificate Examination.</i>		
Entered	1	14
Passed	1	9
ix. <i>Senior Secondary Teachers' Certificate Examination.</i>		
Entered	—	1
Passed	—	1

Statutory Advisory Bodies.

These have rendered valuable advice to the Director during the year.

Medical Inspection.

The School Medical Officer continued his investigations, and tendered useful advice to the Department on a number of cases.

X.—LANDS, SETTLEMENT, AND SURVEY.

Lands and Settlement.

No important changes in land administration took place during the year 1930. The district organization of land work continued under the control of the respective District Commissioners.

The Land and Agricultural Bank Ordinance on which further progress with the approved closer settlement scheme depended for finance passed its third reading in Legislative Council in December. In pursuance of the policy inaugurated during 1929 of testing the water-bearing possibilities of dry land prior to alienation, boring plant has been operating in several areas. The programme includes water-boring in N.E. Laikipia, the Yatta Plateau, the area between Sultan Hamud and Makindu and the Serengetti Plains.

The policy of alienating Coast land under special development conditions, which was revived towards the close of 1929 by General Notice No. 1319 was continued. Seven grants have been approved under the revised conditions comprising an aggregate area of 10,232 acres.

An auction of farm lands was held on the 31st March when 60 farms, situate at Kibos, Solai, Athi, Kijabe, Naivasha, Nyeri, Nanyuki, and Laikipia, were offered for sale, of which 44 were sold. Fifteen direct grants of farm lands were made aggregating an area of 30,329 acres. Most of these grants were made to adjoining owners for the purpose of giving access to water, increased grazing areas or for other adequate reasons. In addition eight farms comprising 27,642 acres were alienated by tender. Six farms, comprising in the aggregate about 12,000 acres, reverted to the Crown during the year for various reasons.

Auction sales were held of plots at Nakuru, Thomson's Falls, Kisumu, Nyeri, Kitale, and Kibwezi Townships, and two hotel plots at Thomson's Falls and Nanyuki were alienated by tender.

Steady progress was made during the year with the preparation of town planning schemes for those portions of the Nairobi Municipality not included in the commercial area.

Apart from acquisitions of small areas mainly for the purposes of roads and railways, four land purchases for public purposes were made totalling 593 acres and including two houses at a total cost of £9,411. In addition to this, Sir Ali bin Salim, K.B.E., C.M.G., generously gave 100 acres of land for the extension of Kilifi Township.

Several subdivisions of township land, chiefly in Nairobi, have been scrutinized and approved during the year on the recommendation of the Municipal Council.

Five meetings of the Public Health (Division of Lands) Board have been held and twenty-four applications in respect of sub-divisional schemes were considered and approved. The Public Health (Division of Lands) Amendment Ordinance was enacted during the year.

Statistics of Areas.—The following analysis of various areas in the Colony and Protectorate shows the position as at the 31st December, 1930 :—

	<i>Sq. Miles.</i>	<i>Sq. Miles.</i>
Total Area of Colony and Protectorate		224,960
1. Native Reserves		48,295
2. Forest Reserves		4,296
(In addition there are 119 square miles of Forest Reserve within the boundaries of Native Reserves, and also large forest areas not yet defined.)		
3. Surveyed into Farms—		
Alienated	10,699	
(In addition there are included in Native Reserves 73 square miles of alienated land and 6 square miles of land surveyed for alienation.)		
Township Reserves	538	
Government Reserves	231	
Available for alienation	1,321	
	<hr/>	12,589
4. Northern Frontier Province ...		95,479
5. Turkana Province		24,726
6. Unclassified Areas (including 1,835 square miles of water) ...		39,575
		<hr/>
		224,960
		<hr/>

Apart from township lands, the land actually alienated during the year 1930 amounts to 155,628 acres or 243 square miles, but the correction of various areas in previous classifications, reversions to Government, and alterations in municipal boundaries, reduce the net increase of alienated farm lands to 127 square miles.

The revenue derived during the year in respect of land sales and rents and royalties on beche-de-mer totalled £98,111 as compared with £111,722 in the previous year. In addition the Railway Administration collected a sum of £6,347.17.34 on account of land sales and £5,828.11.75 on account of rents.

Survey.

The duties under this heading were undertaken in 1930 as in the preceding year by the Survey and Registration Department under the Surveyor General.

The functions of the Survey Division included surveys for the registration of title to land, the production and maintenance of maps showing property boundaries, the demarcation of the boundaries of Native Reserves, the inspection and valuation of farms and the control of licensed surveyors. Officers of the Department were also engaged in assisting town planning authorities in the preparation and execution of their schemes.

The Registration Division was responsible for the registration of titles and also for the collection of revenue under the Stamp Act. In addition the duties of Recorder of Titles under the Land Titles Ordinance, and Warden of Mines under the Mining Ordinance were carried out by officers of the Division.

No topographical or geological survey section was maintained during the year.

Mining.

No discoveries of importance were reported during the year.

There was an increase in the footage of development work effected as compared with 1929, and the following figures show a comparison of this work during the last five years:—

	<i>Feet.</i>
1926	2,916
1927	2,697
1928	3,132
1929	1,136
1930	4,192

There are at present in existence 395 claims, four sole prospecting licences and two mining leases.

Progress was made with a new mining law which was designed to be uniform in its main principles with that of Uganda and Tanganyika. The new law was passed by Legislative Council.

No further progress was made in regard to the provision of a geological survey of the Colony, but advantage was taken of a favourable opportunity to obtain the services of Mr. Wayland, the Director of Geological Survey in Uganda, to make a geological reconnaissance of the Southern Kavirondo area. Mr. Wayland's report, which was of considerable interest, was published in 1931.

The production of gold was 1,789 ounces valued at £7,490; of silver, 155 ounces valued at £11; of marble, 400 tons valued at £4,000; and of lime 1,800 tons valued at £1,800.

XI.—LABOUR.

The average number of adult male natives reported in employment during the year shows an increase over the previous year, but towards the end of the year many natives willing to work found employment unobtainable owing to agricultural and trade depression.

In addition to natives reported as being in employment there are thousands of natives living on farms under the Resident Native Labourers Ordinance, and casual daily labour such as women and children employed and paid by the day on coffee farms, and the casual labour employed on similar terms by the various shipping and stevedoring companies at Mombasa.

For the first time in many years the supply of native labour slightly exceeded the demand.

With regard to labour on long contracts of service there was little difference in regard to rates of wages as compared with previous years. On monthly contracts, however, wage reductions of Shs.3/- or Shs.4/- were made in many cases, but always on the higher and never on the lower rates of pay. For instance railway contractors who paid in previous years from Shs.12/- to Shs.22/- per month are now paying from Shs.12/- to Shs.18/- per month. Resident natives' wages have not altered and range from Shs.8/- to Shs.12/-, but in some special cases Shs.6/- is accepted. Money earned by casual workers varies more than wages earned by natives in regular employment. Experienced men at the Coast sometimes earn as much as Shs.5/- per day offloading coal or working on ships but the average wage for a casual worker is Shs.1/50 per day on a set task.

Rations to the value of about Shs.6/- per month are provided to all labour on long contracts of service. This practice is also followed with regard to monthly contracts, but natives show an increasing desire for the value of their rations to be added to their pay and to feed themselves. In towns this is certainly preferable to an issued ration, because a native obtains a far greater variety in his diet if he forages for himself.

The only new legislation brought into force during the year was the Registration of Domestic Servants Ordinance which has been applied to Nairobi alone.

The health of native labour has, with a few exceptions, been good. Natives of South Kavirondo working on the Yala Railway Construction suffered from malaria, and on one sugar estate there occurred a very bad outbreak of ulcers.

As a general rule, wattle and daub huts are provided for labourers on estates, while corrugated iron shelters are usually found in contractors' camps. Owing largely to the generally depressed conditions prevailing, little replacement of insanitary types of houses by permanent buildings has taken place.

The Marine and Railway Workshops continue successfully to train apprentices. There is a growing tendency for natives to pay premia to Indians and Goans to be taught a trade—chiefly motor driving and tailoring.

The system of inspection of labour camps and general labour conditions was, as far as possible, continued by Labour Officers of the Native Affairs Department throughout the year. This system is beneficial to native labourers in many ways, in effecting recovery of wages from defaulting employers, in obtaining compensation for injured workmen, in remitting wages of deceased workmen to their relatives, and in the supervision and general welfare of natives travelling in search of employment. The benefits to the employer are no less important and consist mainly in the enforcement of contracts and the breaking of strikes, which become more frequent each year.

In general, considering the difficult conditions of the year, the labour conditions throughout the year were good both from the point of view of the employer and the employee.

XII.—LEGISLATION.

Sixty-four Ordinances were passed during the year 1930, of which the following are the more important :—

Customs Tariff.—Ordinance No. 1 is the outcome of prolonged discussions between the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and it is intended to bring into effective operation a common tariff designed to meet present needs and conditions in the three territories. Section 3 introduces into the tariff a new feature in the form of "suspended duties" and authorizes the Governor, with the approval of the Legislative Council, to impose such duties up to the amount specified in the Schedule to the Ordinance. This method maintains the principle of the common tariff but allows of a limited elasticity so far as the small number of items chargeable with suspended duties is concerned. The items involved are the protected articles. In the case of the protected articles a basic revenue duty is fixed, suspended duties being applied up to the maximum figure specified in the Schedule, in any of the territories, when it is decided that additional protection through the medium of the customs tariff is desirable in that territory.

The Food and Drugs (Adulteration).—The object of Ordinance No. 6 is to prevent the adulteration of articles of food and drugs with ingredients and materials of an inferior nature and the fraudulent sale of such articles to the prejudice of the consumer. The Ordinance confers powers and duties for the enforcement of its provisions on local authorities and details the duties of sampling officers and procedure to be followed in the taking of samples and

their submission for analysis. Provision is made for the making of regulations prescribing standards of quality in regard to foods the constituents of which are liable to variation.

The Native Lands Trust Ordinance, 1930.—This Ordinance provides for the reservation of lands for the use and benefit of the native tribes of the Colony and for the management and control of lands so reserved. A Native Lands Trust Board has been established and all lands in native reserves and all matters relating to such lands are declared to be under the management and control of such Board. All such lands will be administered for the use and benefit of the native tribes for which they have, respectively, been reserved. In every administrative district in which one or more native reserves may be situated there is established an Advisory Board and it is the duty of the Native Lands Trust Board to consult such Advisory Board on matters affecting such native reserves. Necessary provision is made for the exclusion of any land which may be required for certain public purposes and for due compensation to be made in such cases.

The Penal Code.—Ordinance No. 10 establishes a Code of Criminal Law in the Colony based on English Criminal Law and in substitution for the Indian Penal Code.

The Criminal Procedure Code.—Ordinance No. 11 makes provision for the procedure to be followed in criminal cases.

The Agricultural Advances Ordinance, 1930.—This Ordinance sets up the machinery of a Central Board and Local Boards for the purpose of making agricultural advances to farmers. Such advances become a charge on the farm and its crops, produce, and live stock subject to existing encumbrances. Advances take priority as from the date on which they are made. No advance may be attached or may be levied upon.

The Legitimacy Ordinance, 1930, provides that where the parents of an illegitimate person marry or have married one another, the marriage should, if the father of the illegitimate person was or is at the date of the marriage resident in the Colony, render that person, if living, legitimate.

The Chattels Transfer.—Ordinance No. 24 makes provision relating to chattels securities and the transfer of chattels.

The King's African Rifles Ordinance, 1930, amends the law governing the administration of the King's African Rifles, which amendment is necessitated by its reorganization.

The Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1930.—This Ordinance brings the Kenya law on the subject of bankruptcy into exact accord with the law on the subject in force in Uganda and Tanganyika. It provides for reciprocity in bankruptcy between the Colony and other East African territories.

The Sale of Goods.—Ordinance No. 33 which is modelled on the English Act of 1893 replaces Chapter VII of the Indian Contract Act as applied to the Colony.

The Arbitration (Foreign Awards) Ordinance, 1930, gives the Supreme Court the power to enforce foreign awards, subject to the production of certain evidence and to certain safeguards.

The Trade Marks.—Ordinance No. 35 attempts to achieve uniformity in legislation in the East African Dependencies on the subject of trade marks. The Ordinance is based on the United Kingdom Trade Marks Acts of 1905-1919. Special provision is, however, made with regard to cotton and metal marks.

The Native Liquor Ordinance, 1930.—This Ordinance consolidates and amends the law on the subject of native liquor.

The Prisons Ordinance, 1930, consolidates and amends the law relating to prisons, provides for the organization, discipline, powers, and duties of the prison officers, and matters incidental thereto.

The Deeds of Arrangement Ordinance, 1930.—This Ordinance provides a simple machinery whereby (a) a debtor may have his affairs managed for the benefit of his creditors until their claims are discharged; or (b) an insolvent debtor may do the same thing for the benefit of any three or more of his creditors. The stigma of bankruptcy is avoided, but the chances of fraud are obviated by full publicity.

The Native Tribunals Ordinance, 1930, introduces three material changes in the law governing the jurisdiction and procedure of native tribunals in the Colony, viz., (1) jurisdiction is conferred on native tribunals over all natives, including Somalis and Swahilis, and also over Arabs if the Arabs consent to such jurisdiction. Provision is also made for the establishment of Somali courts to have jurisdiction over Somalis as well as over natives. Before the enactment of this Ordinance a Council of Elders had jurisdiction only over the members of their own tribe; (2) advocates are debarred from appearance before a native tribunal or on appeal from a native tribunal; (3) appeals from native tribunals lie to the Supreme Court by way of stated case in criminal cases in which a sentence of four months' imprisonment or a fine of fifteen pounds is imposed and in civil cases where judgment is given for a sum exceeding fifty pounds. No such appeal lies in cases relating to marriage, inheritance or land. The Ordinance also provides powers of revision by administrative officers and transfer of cases to Subordinate Courts.

The Sale of Wheat Ordinance, 1930, enables the Governor in Council to appoint one or more selling and distributing agencies to control the movement of locally grown wheat. On such appointment no person may sell or purchase wheat except to or from an agency.

The Foreign Prisoners Detention Ordinance, 1930.—The object of this Ordinance is to provide machinery whereby a person sentenced to a term of imprisonment in any of the adjacent territories may be transferred to and serve his sentence in a prison within the Colony.

The Shipping Ordinance, 1930, makes the Merchant Shipping Acts effectual in their application to the Colony. The Ordinance provides machinery with regard, *inter alia*, to the detention of unsafe ships, inquiries and investigations as to shipping casualties, the survey of steamships, wreck and salvage, and the repatriation of seamen.

The Northern Frontier Province Poll Tax Ordinance, 1930.—This Ordinance provides for the payment of a poll tax by the people of the Northern Frontier Province without distinction between natives and non-natives.

The Collective Punishment Ordinance, 1930, replaces Chapter 77 of the Revised Edition and introduces certain changes in the law relating to collective punishment. Sections 4 and 5 import two new provisions, viz., power to return the whole or part of a fine after a period of good behaviour and power to order the delivery up of arms.

The Fraudulent Transfer of Businesses.—Ordinance No. 55 provides that the transfer of a business should be done with a certain degree of publicity in the interests of the creditors of the transferor. The provisions of the Ordinance do not apply to the transfer of a business in consequence of the winding up or reconstruction of a company.

The Brokers Ordinance, 1930, makes provision for the licensing and control of the businesses of brokers, moneychangers, and goldsmiths and silversmiths.

The Lakes and Rivers Ordinance, 1930.—This Ordinance regulates dredging in lakes and rivers and also gives power to the Governor in Council to make rules, *inter alia*, for (a) regulating the use of steam vessels on any lakes; (b) prohibiting the use of steam vessels or any particular description of steam vessel on any lake; (c) for regulating the traffic on any lake; (d) for protecting bird and animal life on or in any lake.

The Townships Ordinance, 1930.—This Ordinance is designed to give effect to certain recommendations of the Local Government Commission, 1927, in connexion with townships which are not sufficiently advanced to receive municipal status.

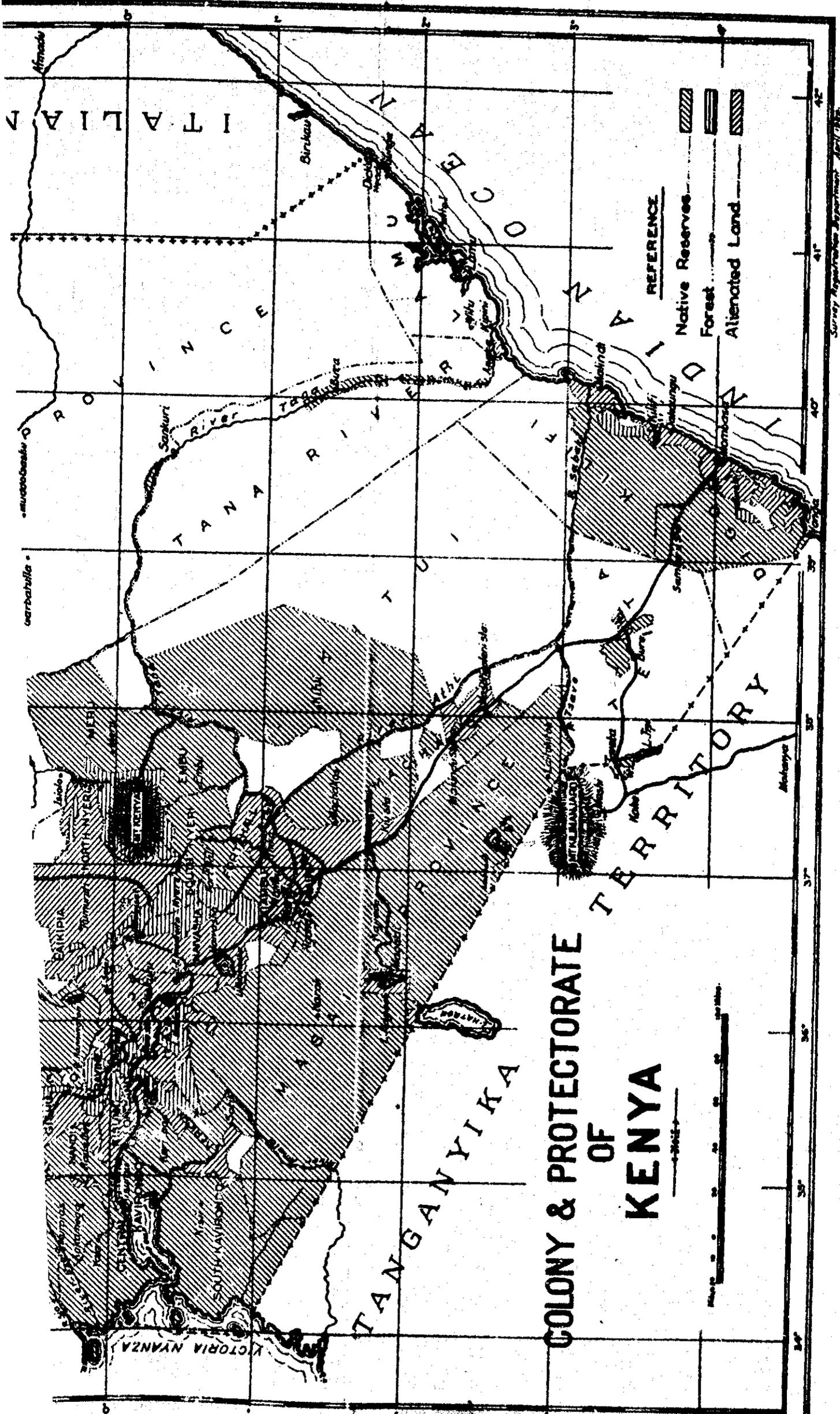
The Police Ordinance, 1930, provides for the organization, discipline, powers, and duties of the Police Force and for matters incidental thereto.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF THE ANNUAL EXPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

KENYA, 1930.

	Quantities.					Values.				
	1930.	1929.	1928.	1927.	1926.	1930.	1929.	1928.	1927.	1926.
						£	£	£	£	£
Coffee.....	310,088	133,234	211,663	209,843	140,964	1,426,869	703,158	1,119,894	1,140,549	747,453
Sisal.....	318,940	312,954	330,315	305,985	294,568	437,269	553,572	495,959	468,974	579,499
Maize.....	2,222,528	764,770	892,660	1,787,665	929,178	565,517	305,892	306,078	505,893	280,596
Hides.....	46,066	64,369	54,735	47,834	51,631	114,611	263,804	239,860	163,096	180,423
Wool.....	8,336	9,135	7,880	7,423	7,454	70,615	98,872	103,040	64,561	62,450
Skins (Sheep and Goats).....	1,709,155	1,502,203	1,702,858	1,164,520	990,185	66,131	74,052	82,581	61,625	55,480
Wheat.....	214,528	69,603	136,640	278	34	91,449	38,281	75,195	200	22
Wheat Flour.....	38,536	32,013	17,717	5,495	3,308	33,150	31,996	17,549	6,038	3,385
Groundnuts.....	30,020	35,455	23,405	24,960	37,062	16,540	29,523	20,467	22,564	30,941
Simsim.....	22,620	29,690	16,645	66,580	72,103	15,288	27,635	16,253	67,377	76,559
Potatoes.....	45,028	82,755	57,296	43,105	49,019	11,142	27,050	16,990	10,036	10,994
Wattle Extract.....	16,730	21,777	20,284	21,229	12,396	18,400	28,310	22,478	19,188	11,156
Wattle Bark.....	121,141	63,342	101,619	44,082	36,537	44,680	25,336	39,112	17,338	13,702
Sugar.....	15,047	15,645	11,941	25,329	22,512	19,250	25,506	19,258	37,052	29,553
Cotton.....	5,510	7,104	4,432	4,400	7,309	14,424	24,800	21,048	15,030	32,750
Maize Meal.....	71,585	46,106	112,906	91,425	70,240	21,334	20,768	48,690	38,430	38,056
Butter.....	873,600	294,736	57,456	56,840	88,760	53,016	15,126	4,917	4,938	7,389
Skins (Miscellaneous).....	8,999	8,161	5,974	35,545	3,790	7,362	14,601	20,884	21,510	3,893
Pulse.....	7,841	21,465	18,154	36,780	28,370	3,743	13,778	11,797	19,903	29,396
Simsim Oil.....	32,589	36,918	24,040	13,900	18,757	5,961	10,220	6,601	3,560	5,534



COLONY & PROTECTORATE OF KENYA

REFERENCE

-  Native Reserves
-  Forest
-  Alienated Land

