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Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

KENYA COLONY AND PROTECTORATE, 1933

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In 1848 Rebman first saw Kilimanjaro, and the following year Krapf first saw the snows of Kenya. Further exploration was directed to the discovery of the sources of the Nile. Speke first saw the Victoria Nyanza in 1858, and discovered its outlet at the Ripon Falls in 1863. Later in the same year Samuel Baker discovered the Albert Nyanza, and in 1888 Count Teleki von Szek discovered Lake Rudolf. In 1887 Seyyid Bargash, the Sultan of Zanzibar, granted a concession on the mainland between the Umba and Tana Rivers to the British East African Association which was incorporated under Royal Charter as the Imperial British East Africa Company in the following year. The early activities of the British East Africa Company were concentrated mainly on the coast. In 1889 a considerable caravan was despatched to explore the interior under F. J. Jackson, who established a station at Machakos, and proceeded by way of Kikuyu, Naivasha, and Sotik to Mumias. Captain F. D. Lugard later formed a chain of posts connecting Mombasa with Machakos. In 1892 the survey of the Uganda Railway was begun, and three years later the first rails were laid. In 1895 a British Protectorate was declared over the Company's territory between the coast and Naivasha, the country west of Naivasha having been included in the Uganda Protectorate. In 1902 the boundaries of the Protectorate were altered to include what was previously the Eastern Province of Uganda and the conditions under which land could be alienated to colonists were laid down. By 1903 there were nearly 100 European settlers in or near Nairobi.

In 1905 the Protectorate was transferred from the authority of the Foreign Office to that of the Colonial Office. A Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and Executive and Legislative Councils, were appointed under an Order in Council in 1906.

All foreign consular jurisdiction was transferred to the British Court during 1908. During the years preceding the Great War the Protectorate developed steadily and grants-in-aid from the Imperial Exchequer were discontinued in 1913. Considerable numbers of European and native troops were engaged on active service during the Great War.

Nominated Unofficial Members first sat in Legislative Council in 1907, and in 1919 the principle of elective representation was introduced. In 1923 this principle was extended on the basis of a communal franchise to the Indian and Arab communities. Unofficial members first sat on Executive Council in 1920. By the Kenya Annexation Order in Council, 1920, the territories outside the mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar were recognized as a Colony; the coastal belt remains a Protectorate. In 1925 the Province of Jubaland was ceded to Italy.

The Uganda Railway was, in 1921, constituted as a separate financial entity under the control of the Central Railway Council and in 1925 the office of the High Commissioner for Transport

was established. The High Commissioner is the Governor of Kenya, and in that capacity he is advised by a Railway Council, consisting of official and unofficial representatives of Kenya and Uganda.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

His Excellency Sir Joseph Aloysius Byrne, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., proceeded on sick leave on 11th June and returned to duty on 17th November. During his absence the Government was administered by the Colonial Secretary, Henry Monck-Mason Moore, Esq., C.M.G.

The supreme executive power in the Colony is vested in the Governor who is advised by an Executive Council of eight *ex-officio* members, and such other official and unofficial members as may be appointed.

During 1933, four unofficial members were so appointed, two being European Elected Members of the Legislative Council, one an Indian Elected Member, and one a Nominated Unofficial Member representing native interests.

The Colonial Secretary is the Chief Executive Officer of Government, and through him the Governor's orders are transmitted to the Heads of Departments and Provincial Commissioners who are responsible for their execution. The Colony is divided into four Provinces, each in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner, and three extra-Provincial Districts. Within the Districts which comprise the various Provinces the executive functions of Government are vested in District Officers. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, eleven *ex officio* members, not more than nine Nominated Official Members, eleven European Elected Members, not more than five Indian Elected Members, one Arab Elected Member, and one Nominated Unofficial Member to represent the interests of the African community. If one of the Nominated Official Members is not specifically appointed to represent the interests of the Arab community, an additional Unofficial Member is nominated to represent such interests. The Governor has the right to veto any measure passed by the Legislative Council. Certain minor powers are vested in the District and Municipal Authorities in settled areas and in the Local Native Councils in the native areas.

Local Government.

Settled areas.—The present system of local government in the settled areas dates from the year 1928. Previously all urban areas, with the exception of Nairobi, had been administered as townships, the District Officers being advised by Township Committees in the more important townships. In the rural settled areas they had the advice of District Committees and a measure

of local control over roads of access was exercised by Local Road Boards. Legislation was enacted in 1928 giving effect generally to the recommendations of the Local Government Commission appointed in 1926 under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Justice Feetham, C.M.G., and the municipality of Nairobi was reconstituted with a Municipal Council in November, 1928. Shortly afterwards municipalities were set up at Mombasa, Nakuru, and Eldoret, with Municipal Boards, while District Councils were established in the settled portions of the districts of Nairobi, Kyambu, Fort Hall, Naivasha, Nakuru, Kisumu-Londiani, Uasin-Gishu, and Trans-Nzoia. At the same time a Local Government Inspector was appointed to deal with local government administration under a Commissioner for Local Government, an office which was combined with that of Commissioner of Lands, and until the end of 1933 formed part of the Secretariat organization.

The constitution of municipal bodies provides for elected European and Indian members, and nominated members representing Government interests; at Mombasa for an Arab member; and in all cases the District Commissioner is included and represents native interests. Members of District Councils are elected on a ward system.

As the result of legislation introduced during the year Municipal Boards now elect their own Chairman, with the exception of Mombasa where the District Commissioner is still statutorily Chairman of the Board. Attention was directed to the possibility of further economies both in the expenditure of local authorities and in the contributions made by the Government to their revenues. The total gross revenue of the four municipalities amounted in 1933 to £194,069 (subject to audit) of which £129,262 accrued to the Nairobi Municipality. Of this total revenue the Government contributed in grants approximately 20 per cent., the balance being raised from assessment rates, licence fees and charges for services rendered. Municipal Authorities may levy assessment rates on capital values up to a maximum of 2 per cent. on site values. In 1933 a rate of $1\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. on site values was levied in Nairobi and yielded £23,945 from ratepayers. In Mombasa a small improvements rate was imposed in addition to the site value rate. Nakuru and Eldoret have as yet imposed no assessment rates, but rely on municipal licence fees and charges supplemented by consolidated grants from Government amounting to £2,300 and £2,450 respectively in 1933.

Nairobi, Nakuru and Eldoret control their own water-supplies. In Nairobi and Mombasa the public health staff is municipal, and town planning schemes are in progress under the Town Planning and Development Ordinance, 1931. The execution of the Mombasa town planning scheme was continued under a loan of £250,000, the liability for which the Municipal Board took over from Government in 1931.

In the rural areas, the six District Councils confine their executive functions to roads, the funds for which are derived at present solely from Government grants. These grants amounted to £32,186 in 1933, as compared with £34,598 in 1932, £43,418 in 1931, and £53,098 in 1930. The Councils have improved their district roads in a satisfactory manner. Various causes have contributed to the postponement by Councils of the imposition of local rates, and in so far as Councils remain financially dependent on Government grants and deal only with roads, they represent only a modified and incomplete form of local government. In 1932 the Trans-Nzoia District Council again imposed a hospital-rate in the nature of a poll tax on adult male Europeans resident in the district, for the purpose of maintaining the Kitale Hospital which the Council acquired during 1932, and a similar rate is also levied in the Uasin-Gishu District for the purposes of the Eldoret Hospital, which is maintained jointly by the District Council and the Eldoret Municipal Board.

In other rural settled areas and townships, District Committees, Road Boards, and Township Committees continued to do useful work.

Native areas.—The Local Native Councils in Kenya are a deliberate creation under the Native Authority (Amendment) Ordinance, 1924. Their powers and functions are defined in that Ordinance and embrace the welfare and good government of the native inhabitants of the areas where they have been established in respect of matters affecting purely local native administration, and particularly the provision, maintenance, and regulation of food and water-supplies, forests, roads, bridges, culverts, public health, the use of land, education, markets and market dues, agriculture, and livestock, etc. The District Commissioners are the Presidents of the Councils and membership is determined partly by election and partly by nomination, the proportion of members chosen by each of the two methods varying from Council to Council. At the present time in the majority of Councils a greater portion of members are illiterate. The funds, which are controlled by the Councils, are derived from two main sources: (a) from the proceeds of local native rates which they are empowered to impose on the inhabitants of the areas over which they have control; (b) from the proceeds of the rents of land, forest royalties, etc., levied within those areas. The number of Councils remained at 22 throughout the year.

The provision of educational facilities continues to occupy the foremost place amongst the various services rendered by Local Native Councils during 1933.

Details of revenue and expenditure are shown in the following comparative table:—

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL NATIVE COUNCILS IN 1933.

Province and Council.	REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE (including expenditure on building).							Surplus Balance in hand at end of 1933.			
	Rates.	Land (Rents, Fees, etc.)	Other.	Education.	Medical.	Agriculture, Veterinary, and Forestry.	Roads and Bridges.	Water-supplies.	Famine Relief.	Other.				
												Shs.	Shs.	Shs.
COAST :—														
Digo	6,550	3,062	7,269	515	862	3,837	4,250	1,088	3,753	4,435	34,203			
Giriama	15,597	9,448	6,564	—	1,487	11,299	14,505	2,032	—	22,173	52,611			
Teita	9,498	1,154	3,523	3,100	2,520	2,094	1,723	—	—	1,925	95,946			
NYANZA :—														
North Kavirondo	129,438	31,330	15,812	36,936	10,857	14,242	17,088	—	—	44,770	330,547			
Central Kavirondo	101,581	10,463	29,274	31,156	21,928	25,337	10,442	1,494	—	41,832	168,688			
South Kavirondo (K-B).	42,966	5,862	9,043	5,000	2,701	12,099	22,371	—	—	20,611	123,508			
South Kavirondo (L-A).	38,990	11,696	11,846	6,350	1,878	10,378	18,135	—	19,080	26,522	62,100			
South Lumbwa	17,032	6,038	7,574	7,825	4,476	3,331	948	—	—	13,234	54,719			
NzoiA :—														
Nandi	14,758	16,783	4,541	10,741	5,780	5,832	6,342	930	4,530	10,065	62,133			
Elgeyo	—	1,813	12,926	7,381	598	2,117	—	—	12,645	1,147	95,639			

RIFF VALLEY :—												
Baringo	...	2,520	3,125	3,056	—	252	4,356	—	261	920	7,408	10,838
KIKUYU :—												
Kyambu	...	62,066	8,359	29,071	6,100	6,758	3,713	17,806	4,016	—	50,141	164,353
Fort Hall	...	49,123	16,222	13,626	13,479	1,248	9,044	10,145	—	—	40,452	171,568
South Nyeri	...	40,994	14,782	1,725	27,509	3,786	4,982	3,996	800	—	17,290	19,597
Embu	...	29,257	4,700	3,705	—	4,515	6,153	3,084	2,008	—	7,183	58,583
Meru	...	—	13,170	4,176	—	1,394	2,571	6,040	1,192	—	7,525	95,463
UKAMBA :—												
Machakos	...	96,260	13,437	9,617	25,356	11,658	36,201	12,865	2,440	—	26,668	212,372
Kitui	...	30,924	11,115	10,186	6,183	8,739	3,918	5,109	358	—	29,761	142,566
MASAI :—												
Narok	...	—	18,395	2,577	2,986	29	—	—	101	—	584	79,101
Kajiado	...	8,360	18,152	2,753	15,971	24	597	—	9,095	—	2,505	31,189
TURKANA :—												
West Suk	...	—	3,080	480	2,359	—	308	—	—	—	1,451	13,509
South Turkana	...	—	—	2,770	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,770
Totals	...	701,914	222,235	198,119	208,947	91,490	162,409	154,849	26,490	40,946	377,688	2,082,063

Shs.

III.—POPULATION.

Census enumerations of the non-native population of Kenya were made in 1911, 1921, 1926, and 1931. The numbers of Europeans and Asiatics returned at these census enumerations are shown in the following table :—

	1911.	1921.	1926.	1931.
European, males	2,022	5,800	7,100	9,404
„ females	1,153	3,851	5,330	7,408
Asiatics, males	—	24,342	26,299	36,747
„ females	—	11,640	14,841	20,388
Total males	—	30,142	33,498	46,151
„ females	—	15,491	20,171	27,796

The percentage increase in each section of the population during the last two decades is :—

	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asiatic.</i>
1911–1921	204	203
1921–1931	74	59

The proportions in which the various races entered into the total of the non-native population in Kenya at each census year will be seen from the following summary :—

Racial proportions of the total non-native population.

	1911.		1921.		1926.		1931.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
European ...	3,175	13·1	9,651	21·1	12,529	23·3	16,812	22·7
Indian ...	10,651	44·1	22,822	50·0	26,759	49·9	39,644	53·6
Goan ...	1,136	4·7	2,431	5·3	2,565	4·8	3,979	5·4
Arab ...	9,100	37·7	10,102	22·1	10,557	19·7	12,166	16·5
Others ...	99	0·4	627	1·5	1,259	2·3	1,346	1·8
Totals ...	24,161	100·0	45,633	100·0	53,669	100·0	73,947	100·0

The ratio of females to males at each census for the two main racial sections of the community is :—

	<i>Europeans.</i> (females to 100 males).	<i>Asiatics.</i> (females to 100 males).
1911 ...	57	—
1921 ...	66	48
1926 ...	74	56
1931 ...	79	55

The age distribution in ten-yearly groups will be seen from the two following tables:—

Europeans.

	1921.	1926.	1931.
0-9	1,604	2,253	2,872
10-19	850	1,305	1,583
20-29	2,160	2,439	3,403
30-39	2,694	3,220	4,010
40-49	1,535	2,024	2,640
50-59	583	868	1,293
60 and over	225	422	1,011

Asiatics.

	1921.	1926.	1931.
0-9	7,865	9,895	14,505
10-19	5,501	7,037	9,835
20-29	9,731	9,478	13,273
30-39	6,886	7,469	9,497
40-49	3,360	3,784	5,073
50-59	1,498	1,767	2,024
60 and over	1,141	1,710	2,928

The occupations classified under eight main heads are as follows:—

Europeans.

	1921.	1926.	1931.
Agriculture	1,893	2,199	2,522
Industry	559	607	991
Commerce	937	1,290	2,128
Government and municipal	1,082	1,294	1,735
Professional	441	706	1,124
Personal or domestic	182	310	343
Retired, married women, and children	1,350	1,830	2,215

Asiatics.

	1921.	1926.	1931.
Agriculture	498	765	640
Industry	3,679	4,924	6,446
Commerce	6,086	7,769	14,338
Government and municipal	3,390	3,181	2,972
Professional	50	181	264
Personal or domestic	1,241	961	1,452
Retired, married women, and children	9,351	8,720	11,383

The percentage of the whole population in each class employed in each of these eight divisions, as recorded at the two census enumerations of 1926 and 1931, is as follows:—

	<i>European.</i>		<i>Asiatic.</i>	
	1926. Per cent.	1931. Per cent.	1926. Per cent.	1931. Per cent.
Agricultural	18	15	2	1
Industrial	5	6	12	11
Commercial	10	13	19	25
Government and municipal	10	10	8	5
Professional	6	7	1	1
Personal	2	2	2	3
Retired	49	{ 4	56	54
Married women and children				

A recent investigation into the question of length of residence in Kenya has enabled the following table to be drawn up. The question is an important one in reference to problems of settlement :—

<i>Years of residence.</i>	<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Asiatics.</i>
1-5	7,207	20,847
6-10	3,402	7,610
11-15	1,820	4,536
16-20	1,805	3,459
21-25	772	1,565
26-30	272	1,150
31-35	80	639
36-40	9	372
41-45	4	151
46-50	1	147
51-55	—	39
56-60	—	75
61-65	—	24
66-70	—	27
71-75	—	11
76-80	—	9
81-85	—	—
86-90	—	4
91-95	—	2

The following table shows the approximate number of each race during 1932 and 1933 :—

	<i>Census population.</i>		<i>Estimated population.</i>	
	<i>6th March,</i>	<i>31st December,</i>	<i>31st December,</i>	<i>31st December,</i>
	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	
Europeans	16,812	17,249	17,332	
Indians	39,644	34,966	33,735	
Goans	3,979	33,369	3,246	
Arabs	12,166	11,752	11,932	
Others	1,346	1,362	1,390	
Total	73,947	68,698	67,635	

Note.—No reliable returns of births and deaths are available. The estimates in the above table are based on an assumed natural increase of 6 per cent. per annum for Europeans and 10 per cent. per annum for Asiatics, and on the annual excess of migration via Mombasa.

Native Population.

No accurate census of the native population has yet been made. The population figures are based on estimates made by the administrative authorities, and are related to the number of male adult taxpayers in the various districts. They are, in consequence, subject to a comparatively wide margin of error. The estimated native population in 1933 was 3,017,117 as compared with an estimate in 1927 of 2,793,963, which represents an increase over that period of approximately 13 per cent. No reliable figures of births, deaths, and infantile mortality are obtainable.

Distribution of Population.

The geographical distribution of the population is as follows :--

<i>Province.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asiatic.</i>	<i>Native.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Coast	1,128	26,297	265,677	293,102
Ukamba	205	955	404,625	405,785
Kikuyu	8,702	19,839	810,251	838,792
Masai	117	463	51,681	52,261
Rift Valley	2,449	2,547	88,870	93,866
Nzoia	2,930	1,976	125,830	130,736
Turkana	23	107	73,300	73,430
Northern Frontier District...	25	520	68,343	68,888
Nyanza	2,041	3,802	1,128,540	1,134,383
Totals	17,620	56,506	3,017,117	3,091,243

IV.—HEALTH.**General Administration and Organization.**

In Kenya, as elsewhere, the ultimate responsibility for the safeguarding and promotion of the public health rests with the Central Government. In every area of the Colony, however, there is a "Local Authority" which to a greater or less degree has, under the general supervision of the State, responsibility in health matters. In Nairobi and Mombasa the greater part of the health staff is now employed by the Local Authority. In the other towns, in the European settled areas and in the native reserves the authority is the District Commissioner and the health staff is employed by Government. Where in the smaller towns there is a Municipal Board, the Board is in effect, though not in law, the Local Health Authority as its opinion is always sought by the Executive Authority. In the native reserves every endeavour is made to interest the Local Native Councils in health matters and these endeavours are meeting with some success. In consonance with Government policy the Director of Medical Services is responsible for providing and distributing both medical relief and health staff to the extent allowed in the sanctioned Estimates, and he acts in consultation with both the Commissioner for Local Government and the Chief Native Commissioner.

Sanitary Work and Administration.

In Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, and Eldoret, sanitary work and administration is almost entirely a function of the local representative authorities and on the whole has been effectively carried out. No major improvements regarding sewage disposal, scavenging, refuse disposal, drainage or water supplies were undertaken during the year in either urban or rural areas of the Colony.

In the native reserves, despite the prevailing depression, fair progress has been maintained in the improved housing and pit latrine campaigns. Some advance can also be recorded in connexion with the protection of local water supplies, the improvement of sanitation at trading centres, reclamation of swamps, etc.

Medical Relief.

In three towns medical relief for Europeans is still provided in Government hospitals, but non-Government hospitals and private nursing homes are now established in a number of the larger centres and are being increasingly used by the European population.

In the native reserves, although medical relief is provided by or through the agency of Missionary Societies, medical services are for the most part provided directly by the State. The greater part of the provision made under the Medical Estimates is expended on this service.

In 1933, the total number of new cases treated at Government hospitals, hospital dispensaries, and out dispensaries for the first time exceeded 1,000,000. Amongst the more important diseases treated, pneumonia, malaria, and helminthic infections may be mentioned. The number of cases admitted to hospitals for surgical treatment continues to increase and admissions for tropical ulcers are still numerous throughout the Colony. As a result of the posting of trained European Nursing Sisters to native hospitals the number of African women admitted as in-patients is steadily increasing.

Special Clinics.

Special clinics for maternity and child welfare work, and for the treatment of venereal disease, have been established at a number of centres. Increasing use is being made of the facilities provided.

Health of Employed Labourers.

Labour conditions on estates, on the railway, and in townships have remained much the same as in the preceding two years, as employers of labour have had no funds at their disposal for major improvements. No serious outbreak of disease occurred and on the whole the health of labourers was satisfactory.

Vital Statistics and the Public Health.

The position with regard to the registration of births and deaths remains unsatisfactory. It has not been possible to provide for the registration and notification of births and deaths amongst Africans, and therefore, no mortality rates can be determined for that race.

The death-rates per thousand of the population for Nairobi, so far as it has been possible to estimate them, are as follows:—

Crude death-rate, all races ...	...	17·84 per thousand.
Recorded death-rate, all races ...	...	14·03 ,,
" " European ...	...	7·19 ,,
" " Asian ...	...	14·89 ,,
" " African ...	...	15·05 ,,

No reliable figures are available for Mombasa or other towns or in respect of the African population in the native reserves.

Propaganda.

Large numbers of health pamphlets in English and Kiswahili were issued during the year. At the end of the year a "Development Exhibit" was staged at the December Show of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya, which was held in Nairobi. The Exhibit was arranged by the Agricultural, Education, Forest, Medical, and Post Office Departments in co-operation, and took the form of part of a model African village of the future. Parties of chiefs, headmen, and local native councillors, from all over the Colony, were personally conducted round the Exhibit, and there has been evidence since that the Exhibit as a whole was of considerable value.

V.—HOUSING.

European housing in the towns of Kenya is on the whole excellent, and in the rural areas it is slowly but steadily improving. Asian housing in almost every town still leaves much to be desired, but a marked improvement in the housing of this section of the community has taken place during the past few years. As regards African housing, no major schemes were adopted in the urban areas during the year. In the native reserves, however, many improved houses were erected, and the movement for better housing is growing, partly as a result of propaganda on the part of the Medical Department, and of other Departments and bodies engaged in social and educational work. Many of these houses are surprisingly good and with a return of prosperity further progress in this direction may be confidently expected.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Mineral.

Prospecting was continued throughout the Kakamega and Logorien fields in June, and a third area was thrown open to general prospecting. At the end of the year surface activity at Kakamega contracted a great deal, but a considerable programme of underground exploration was being conducted by four of the bigger companies. In the Logorien and Gori areas, prospecting had brought to light three or four promising lode deposits. In September, an exclusive prospecting licence over an area of 1,450 square miles in North Kavirondo was issued to Tanganyika Concessions Limited.

Few of the alluvial propositions which had at first attracted the individual prospector were at that time being worked, but progress was being made with larger schemes requiring capital and expensive plant.

In June, Government invited applications for exclusive prospecting licences in respect of Areas 3 and 4 of the Kitson Report, applicants being required to furnish evidence of sufficient capital and

details of the methods which they proposed to adopt for the proper prospecting of the area. Approximately 1,220 square miles were granted to three companies commanding considerable capital, leaving a balance of approximately 1,646 square miles unallotted.

The mineral production in 1932 and 1933 was:—

	1932.		1933.	
	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £
Gold	9,052 oz.	53,527	10,531 oz. (fine)	67,665
Silver	1,118 „	97	1,613 „ (fine)	113
Lime	900 tons	900	750 tons	750
Marble	400 „	4,000	250 „	2,500

Agriculture.

The main products at present grown exclusively by Europeans are coffee, sisal, tea, wheat, and essential oils. Maize, sugar-cane, wattle, numerous kinds of beans, potatoes, and fruit are produced by Europeans, Indians, and natives. Cotton, sorghums, millets, miscellaneous root crops and other crops are grown almost exclusively by natives in their reserves.

Though certain prices exhibited a measure of recovery during the year, Kenya was still affected adversely by the low prices ruling for primary products. Producers of maize, wheat, sisal, and sugar continued operations under considerable difficulties, and the price of coffee fell to new low levels.

The local production of wheat was again insufficient to meet the local demand, and in consequence importations were necessary.

Acreages and yields of crops produced under European supervision during the census year 1st March, 1933, to 28th February, 1934, compared with those of the previous year, were as follows:—

Crop.	1933-1934.		1932-1933.	
	Acreage.	Yield.	Acreage.	Yield.
Coffee	102,238	235,009 cwt.	100,387	303,998 cwt.
Maize	112,949	746,893 bags	164,018	1,139,618 bags
Wheat	35,001	145,581 bags	30,114	63,498 bags
Barley	4,435	22,824 bags	3,025	15,845 bags
Sisal	141,495	20,127 tons	139,834	17,369 tons
Tea	12,471	3,063,687 lb.	12,034	2,421,056 lb.
Sugar	12,704	112,980 cwt.	12,088	106,320 cwt.

Reliable figures of native production are not available.

The estimated values of agricultural exports of native origin for the last six years are as follows:—

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Animals ...	11,000	10,300	8,600	5,000	3,600	2,300
Copra and coconuts	23,000	2,500	2,250	1,200	500	1,000
Cotton ...	24,000	24,800	17,200	6,500	8,600	23,600
Cotton seed ...	—	5,400	5,000	—	500	300
Groundnuts ...	19,659	29,500	16,500	6,000	1,200	3,200
Maize ...	50,000	45,000	75,000	—	12,500	36,000
Millets ...	423	240	2,800	20	100	300
Pulse and beans	13,000	12,500	14,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Simsim ...	27,355	27,500	15,200	5,000	28,500	36,700
Hides ...	200,000	220,000	105,000	60,000	86,500	130,000
Skins ...	100,000	87,000	73,000	35,000	15,700	20,000
Oils—various ...	5,000	10,000	6,700	3,200	5,600	6,000
Potatoes ...	7,000	24,000	10,500	13,000	9,300	8,000
Miscellaneous ...	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	5,000
Wattle Bark and extract	—	35,000	42,000	71,000	79,500	66,000
Total ...	482,437	535,740	395,750	213,920	262,100	344,400

A large proportion of the produce grown by Europeans is exported, while native produce is mainly consumed in the Colony. Exports of cotton and simsim in 1933 exceeded those of any previous year, as did those of tea and sugar. Conversion of wattle bark into extract for export again became of importance.

Rules are promulgated from time to time under the Crop Production and Livestock Ordinance, by which power is conferred to inspect and control the type of crop planted and the quality of produce offered for sale. Under this Ordinance the Department of Agriculture administers rules for the marketing of maize, wattle, simsim, and groundnuts. This legislation has been most beneficial in raising the standard of produce. A promising export trade in cashew nuts is anticipated. Legislation to provide for more intensive control of native marketing is under consideration.

Livestock.

As a result of the low prices for crops increasing attention was paid by Europeans to livestock farming. Though development in this direction was hampered by lack of sufficient financial resources considerable progress was made.

Animal products sold by Europeans during the past six census years have been as follows:—

	Milk (whole). gal.	Cream. gal.	Butterfat. lb.	Butter. lb.	Cheese. lb.	Ghee. lb.	Wool. lb.
1933-34	939,434	85,678	754,808	307,349	140,633	35,708	931,330
1932-33	1,138,743	73,387	923,042	350,405	155,525	47,110	721,542
1931-32	1,018,868	77,063	675,910	285,320	111,582	96,471	813,662
1930-31	1,101,704	145,796	614,790	212,694	131,168	114,527	654,846
*1929-30	1,027,375	287,657	(a)	371,675	108,875	116,117	893,258
*1928-29	791,452	212,914	(a)	290,905	145,609	65,215	939,619

* In respect of the period 1st August to 31st July.

(a) Included in "Cream."

Exports of the principal animal products of European origin were as follows :—

	<i>Butter.</i>		<i>Cheese.</i>		<i>Bacon and Ham.</i>	
	<i>Quantity.</i> <i>lb.</i>	<i>Value.</i> <i>£</i>	<i>Quantity.</i> <i>lb.</i>	<i>Value.</i> <i>£</i>	<i>Quantity.</i> <i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Value.</i> <i>£</i>
1933 ...	841,568	27,268	52,976	2,186	691	4,638
1932 ...	1,035,104	40,604	57,344	2,421	543	3,498
1931 ...	708,512	35,618	73,248	2,916	857	5,252
1930 ...	873,448	53,065	58,352	2,919	1,311	6,318

There was an increased consumption of meat and clarified butter (or ghee) by natives in agricultural districts.

Manufactures.

Beer and Stout.—Standard gallons produced in 1933 amounted to 112,914.

Soap.—Exports of local manufacture during the year amounted to 12,977 cwt. valued at £9,468.

Aluminium Hollow-ware.—The progress of local manufacture is reflected in the following figures :—

	<i>Imports.</i>		<i>Exports of Local Manufacture.</i>	
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>£</i>
1930 ...	89	14,470	3	441
1931 ...	12	2,322	18	2,935
1932 ...	2	957	21	4,771
1933 ...	3	827	34	6,951

Organization of Production.

As regards European cultivation the production of sisal, requiring as it does large capital outlay, is conducted mainly by companies. Coffee is produced partly by companies but mainly by individual agriculturists. The cultivation of maize, wheat, barley, etc., and the livestock industry, is chiefly in the hands of the individual agriculturist, though the manufacture of butter is largely conducted by co-operative creameries. The average numbers of native labourers employed on European holdings during 1933-34 were as follows :—

Men...	...	...	...	...	81,883
Women	...	...	...	...	3,536
Children	...	...	...	...	14,771
Casual	...	...	...	...	6,685

					106,875

No significant change occurred as compared with the previous year.

In regard to native agriculture, production is almost entirely conducted by individuals who, in the main, cultivate sufficient crops to supply the food requirements of themselves and their families, and a surplus which they sell in order to obtain money for their other requirements.

The manufacture of beer is in the hands of a company.

Soap is manufactured by companies, mainly situated on the coast.

Indian Agriculture.—Indian cultivation is limited to the Kibos-Miwani area in the Nyanza Province and to small scattered areas in the Central and Coast Provinces. A census of Indian agriculture was not taken during the year, but in the Nyanza Province it was estimated that 4,884 acres were under sugar-cane and 1,681 acres planted with maize. In the Coast Province some 3,800 acres are held by Indians, this area being devoted almost exclusively to coconuts.

Native Agriculture.—Considerable progress has been achieved during recent years in the improvement in the quality and variety of crops grown, in cultural methods, and in marketing. The benefits from the trial and acclimatization of crops conducted in former years are now becoming apparent.

Improvement of crops largely depends upon ample supplies of seed of high yielding quality and in the past this was provided from public funds. Local Native Councils have provided land and funds for seed farms in most agricultural districts. These farms have now proved their value and will be extended as circumstances permit. Local Native Councils also vote funds for the payment of a certain number of Native Agricultural Instructors.

Native Agricultural Schools have been established at Nairobi mainly for the Kikuyu and Ukamba Provinces, and at Bukura for the Nyanza and Rift Valley Provinces. At these schools the importance of maintenance of soil fertility and prevention of soil erosion is stressed in addition to ordinary crops and routine farm work. The problem of soil erosion continued to receive attention and successful reclamation for demonstration purposes in the Central Province has aroused the keen interest of the natives.

Five Native Animal Husbandry Training Centres are now in full operation. The varied branches of the management of cattle and treatment of disease are taught, and because quarantine stations are centred on these schools facilities are given for instruction in the control of disease. Under supervision, pupils carry out inoculations of cattle and other work of similar nature.

An important branch of work in native reserves is the organization of marketing native produce with the object of raising prices and the standard of quality. The system consists of marketing produce through a commission agent. Local Native Councils erect suitable stores as collecting centres adjacent to railway stations.

At present organized marketing is limited to wattle bark in the Central Province, cotton in the Nyanza Province, and cotton and cashew nuts in the Coast Province.

Propaganda for the better preparation of hides and skins continues. The premium offered for shade-dried as compared with sun-dried hides is now sufficient to induce natives to undertake the extra work involved in shade-drying hides.

The production of ghee continues in spite of the continued fall in price of this commodity. The Colony now produces sufficient for domestic requirements, but continued to import low-priced ghee from Tanganyika. Exports from Kenya in 1933 showed a further increase. Prospects of an export trade appear promising. The populations of pastoral districts depend very largely upon meat, milk, and ghee for their subsistence. Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, and other towns provide markets for cattle and sheep, both graded and native. A new departure of considerable promise is the supply of cream from native reserves to the co-operative creameries in operation in the Colony.

The presence of disease necessitates the strict administration of quarantine regulations prohibiting the movement of cattle from the native reserves, except through authorized quarantine stations, but sufficient movement is permitted to supply market requirements.

VII.—COMMERCE.

General.

Because Kenya and Uganda are one administrative unit for the purposes of Customs, an accurate estimate of the balance of trade of the territories individually is impracticable. On the one hand, Kenya is largely a distributing centre and, on the other, the overseas trade of Uganda passes, in the main, through Mombasa, the principal port of Kenya. In addition, produce originating in Tanganyika Territory amounting in value to £525,355 was transported through Kenya and shipped at Mombasa during the year, and goods imported into Kenya and subsequently transferred to Tanganyika Territory in 1933 were valued at £536,172. The combined value of trade imports and total exports (i.e., exports of domestic produce and re-exports) of Kenya and Uganda for the year 1933 amounted to £11,993,318 as compared with £10,533,567 in 1932, and £10,597,969 in 1931, the total volume of trade of all classes, including importations on Government account, transit and transshipment traffic, being valued at £12,471,539 as against £10,959,941 in 1932 and £11,543,851 in 1931. The value of total imports during the year was £4,898,722 as against £4,874,572 in 1932, an increase of £24,150 or .495 per cent. Exports of the domestic produce of the territories were valued at £5,711,609 as compared with £4,505,860 in 1932. Of this total, goods to the value of £2,246,999 originated in Kenya, the domestic exports of Uganda calculated in terms of the f.o.b. value at the port of final shipment from the two territories

being valued at £3,464,610. Bonded stocks on hand at 31st December, 1933, amounted to £201,628 or £43,972 less than the value of goods remaining on hand in bonded warehouses at the end of the previous year.

So far as the export trade in Kenya produce is concerned, a decrease in value of £33,983 or 1.49 per cent. as compared with exports during the previous year is recorded. Coffee exports decreased by 18,944 cwt. in quantity and £382,518 in value and wattle bark by 20,464 cwt. in quantity and £32,197 in value. There were, however, encouraging increases in quantity and value for the following commodities, viz., maize 616,632 cwt., £95,022; sugar 66,646 cwt., £49,118; tea 11,210 cwt., £47,405; sisal fibre 4,311 tons, £62,063; hides and skins 38,227 cwt., £45,036; wattle extract 18,950 cwt., £13,095; sodium carbonate 5,788 tons, £24,941; cotton 6,144 centals, £14,995.

Commodity prices for various primary products have shown a hardening tendency during the year and continued activities in the development of mineral resources and the absence of locust infestation combined with the cumulative effects of measures of economic reconstruction in the producing industries of the territories engendered a feeling of cautious optimism; the trading position, nevertheless, has remained obscure. The very considerable expansion in the value of exports during the year has not resulted in an equivalent increase in the value of dutiable imports and the spending power of the community obviously has been subjected to the limitation imposed by obligations to reduce liabilities incurred during the darker periods of depression and has been diverted to some extent by an inclination to purchase locally produced commodities in preference to the imported article with a resultant encouragement to local industries established within the Customs and Excise Agreement Zone of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory.

In times of restricted spending capacity the element of price as opposed to quality assumes a greater importance than is the case in ordinary circumstances and it became necessary therefore in June of the year under review to effect tariff adjustments on an alternative specific or *ad valorem* basis for certain goods in order to secure a duty approximately equivalent to the contribution to the Revenue exacted from similar goods before depreciated currencies, low costs of production and other incidental factors stimulated importations at abnormally low prices. As noted in the Report for the year 1932, world conditions continue to be the dominant factor and trade recovery cannot be expected until primary product prices maintain a level sufficient to build up internal reserves for import and export trade expansion unfettered by the liabilities imposed by the depression period.

Net collections of Customs revenue amounted to £871,909 as compared with £882,500 accruing in 1932. Of this sum £581,706 was allocated to Kenya and £290,203 to Uganda.

Imports.

The percentage division of trade between the principal sources of supply during the past two years is as follows:—

	1932. <i>Per cent.</i>	1933. <i>Per cent.</i>
United Kingdom	39·29	38·28
British Possessions	24·11	25·14
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE ...	63·40	63·42
Germany	2·61	3·13
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	1·60	1·85
France	1·61	1·24
Italy	1·24	1·13
Netherlands	3·97	3·43
Japan	10·99	12·92
Persia	2·52	2·97
United States of America ...	5·28	4·34
Dutch East Indies	3·35	1·83
Other Foreign Countries	3·43	3·74
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES ...	36·60	36·58

The following is a summary of the main items from the principal sources of supply, values in respect of 1932 being given in brackets:—

United Kingdom:—Whisky, £61,294 (£62,625); cigarettes, £75,542 (£72,586); cement, £36,620 (£38,747); galvanized sheets, £35,755 (£37,914); tubes, pipes and fittings, £23,228 (£51,335); tin, bar, plate or sheet, £25,421 (£19,873); aluminium sheets, £12,951 (£16,970); agricultural and horticultural tools, £12,305 (£14,727); electrical goods and apparatus, £36,644 (£35,254); electrical machinery, £13,249 (£22,886); industrial machinery, £92,477 (£40,804); cotton textiles, £146,022 (£153,965); fishing and trawl nets, £17,966 (£14,816); wearing apparel, £28,073 (£35,539); chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours, £105,710 (£113,072); lubricating oils and greases, £20,174 (£13,495); soap, £18,989 (£19,028); paper and stationery, £66,619 (£62,149); motor vehicles and bicycles, £89,148 (£83,528); tyres £32,479 (£37,242); total, £1,875,113 (£1,915,374).

India:—Rice, £22,311 (£28,539); wheat meal and flour, £13,411 (£20,902); cotton textiles, £38,194 (£45,974); jute bags and sacks, £127,456 (£127,851); total, £318,147 (£350,221).

Union of South Africa:—Coal, £95,392 (£71,975); total, £119,620 (£94,116).

Canada :—Motor vehicles, £58,688 (£50,764) ; tyres, £18,450 (£18,412) ; total, £92,777 (£76,508).

Australia :—Wheat, £33,806 (£30,293) ; total, £36,948 (£34,625).

Germany :—Agricultural and horticultural tools, £13,513 (£19,272) ; shovels, spades, axes and matchets, £5,512 (£3,932) ; cotton textiles, £7,486 (£4,594) ; total, £153,077 (£127,195).

Netherlands :—Tobacco, manufactured, £51,127 (£72,801) ; cotton textiles, £87,917 (£78,726) ; total, £167,801 (£193,415).

Japan :—Cotton textiles, £383,415 (£306,614) ; artificial silk piece-goods, £67,616 (£73,056) ; apparel, £62,086 (£62,137) ; total, £633,097 (£535,669).

Persia :—Fuel oil, £90,511 (£110,107) ; motor spirit, £31,385 (£23) ; kerosene, £22,981 (£12,296) ; total, £145,369 (£122,860).

United States of America :—Cotton textiles, £17,237 (£28,446) ; lubricating oils and greases, £24,798 (£27,883) ; motor spirit, £13,504 (£33,460) ; kerosene, £8,434 (£13,249) ; motor vehicles, £62,638 (£76,114) ; tyres, £11,864 (£6,526) ; total, £212,763 (£257,611).

Dutch East Indies :—Fuel oil, £19,801 (£17,452) ; motor spirit, £54,112 (£111,972) ; kerosene £11,331 (£28,560) ; total, £89,694 (£163,516).

Cotton Textiles.—During 1933 the value of cotton textiles imported was £745,320 or 15·21 per cent. of all goods imported. Transfers to Uganda were valued at £315,634.

The average value per yard in imported cotton textiles was 3·0d. as compared with 3·4d. in 1932 and 4·3d. in 1931 ; cotton blankets showing a value per blanket of 1s. 2·9d. as against 1s. 4·6d. in 1932 and 1s. 3·9d. in 1931.

Importations from Japan show an increase in value as compared with importations from all other sources amounting in 1933 to 51 per cent. of the total textile trade as compared with 43 per cent. in 1932 and 41 per cent. in 1931. The share of the United Kingdom in this trade has slightly declined in value and the increase in importations from Japan has been mainly at the expense of other foreign countries. If calculations are made on a yardage basis, however, the dominant position of Japan in this trade is accentuated.

Belgium, Holland, and Czechoslovakia provide the bulk of imported cotton blankets, grey sheeting (americani) being supplied principally by Japan and to a less extent by the United States of America.

Vehicles.—720 motor-cars, 532 motor-lorries, 7 motor-tractors, 67 motor-bicycles, 2,845 pedal cycles, valued at £216,498, were imported during the year as against 689 motor-cars, 408 motor-lorries, 4 motor-tractors, 90 motor-cycles, and 1,295 pedal cycles,

of a total value of £215,176, in the previous year. Imports from the United Kingdom were valued at £89,148, or 41 per cent. of the total, as against £83,528 or 39 per cent. in 1932.

Importations of tyres and tubes were valued at £93,520, as compared with £89,331 in 1932, the principal sources of supply being as follows (figures for 1932 being given in brackets); United Kingdom, £32,469 (£37,242); Canada, £18,450 (£18,412); France, £12,979 (£23,836); United States of America, £11,804 (£6,526); Japan, £7,852 (£1,545); Italy, £7,218 (£159). The increasing interest of the United States of America, Japan, and Italy in this market is noted.

Building Materials.—Importations of building materials have increased in quantity during the year, cement rising from 16,445 tons in 1932 to 19,260 tons. Of this latter quantity the United Kingdom supplied 12,203 tons as compared with 12,296 tons in the preceding year and Japanese importations increased from 4,008 tons in 1932 to 6,930 tons in the year under comment. Importations of cement clinker for use in the first Kenya established industry for the manufacture of cement, commenced in July and totalled 4,995 tons valued at £6,994 by the end of the year, the country of origin being the United Kingdom.

Galvanized corrugated iron sheets increased from 2,782 tons, valued £35,895, in 1932 to 4,244 tons, value £56,384, in 1933, the principal countries of supply (figures for 1932 being given in brackets) being United Kingdom 2,347 tons, value £31,882 (2,739 tons, value £35,351); Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union 1,894 tons, value £24,469 (43 tons, value £544). A remarkable increase in supplies of Belgian manufacture is evidenced by these figures.

Re-Exports, Transit and Transhipment Trade.

The value of goods re-exported during 1932 amounted to £1,595,687 or 34·05 per cent. of the total value of trade imports, as compared with £1,364,848 or 29·27 per cent. in 1932. Transit and transhipment traffic reached the values of £68,805 and £100,716 respectively, as against £60,247 and £154,414 in 1932.

Exports.

General.—The domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda are mainly agricultural, the principal exceptions being carbonate of soda procured at Lake Magadi in Kenya and tin ore mined in Uganda, and were valued at £5,711,609, as compared with £4,505,860 in 1932 an increase of 26·76 per cent.

The state of the Kenya wheat industry was such as to prevent any revival in the export trade of this commodity which in 1931 totalled 63,644 cwt. Coffee and wattle bark together account for a decrease of £427,239 in value. Otherwise and in addition to the outstanding increase in shipments of Uganda cotton and to the forced exportation of surplus stocks of sugar, the export trade has shown an encouraging measure of expansion.

The percentage division of trade between the principal overseas markets during the past two years is as follows:—

<i>Countries of Destination.</i>	1932. <i>Per cent.</i>	1933, <i>Per cent.</i>
United Kingdom	39·32	35·67
British Possessions	43·58	42·32
Total British Empire	82·90	77·99
Foreign Countries:—		
Germany	1·99	1·48
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	2·77	3·06
France	0·61	0·64
Italy	0·91	0·89
Netherlands	1·09	1·06
Hadramaut	0·30	0·24
Japan	2·75	7·88
Egypt	0·95	0·71
United States of America	2·01	1·65
Italian Somaliland and Colonia Erytrea	0·97	1·84
Other foreign countries	2·75	2·56
Total Foreign Countries	17·10	22·01

The increased percentage of exports consigned to Japan, is noticeable, as also is the decline in shipments to the United Kingdom.

The following is a summary of the principal commodities exported to the more important markets, relative figures for 1932 being given in brackets:—

United Kingdom.—Coffee, £566,052 (£1,055,701); cotton, £530,730 (£144,470); cotton seeds, £26,848 (£137,888); sisal fibre and tow, £75,440 (£57,529); hides and skins, £51,081 (£58,190); maize, £141,990 (£53,361); gold bullion, £69,437 (£63,735); butter, £17,061 (£32,444); tin ore £40,809 (£45,504); wool, £27,210 (£28,221); total, £2,037,254 (£1,771,559).

Aden.—Coffee, £53,070 (£61,842); total, £54,539 (£66,953).

India.—Cotton, £1,806,392 (£1,428,019); sodium carbonate, £12,826 (£28,025); total, £1,835,313 (£1,473,764).

Canada.—Coffee, £68,251 (£80,963); total, £77,884 (£86,142).

Australia.—Sodium carbonate, £49,500 (£28,575); coffee, £19,232 (£16,923); total, £68,007 (£57,846).

Tanganyika Territory.—Sugar, £60,764 (£60,423); wheat meal and flour, £23,668 (£20,163); cigarettes, £13,232 (£17,947); tea, £10,530 (£10,819); soap, £8,395 (£6,958); butter, £5,934 (£5,557); maize, £11,331 (£841); total, £200,083 (£165,317).

Union of South Africa.—Coffee, £94,657 (£46,215); sodium carbonate, £6,857 (£3,467); groundnuts, £1,701 (£6,355); total, £110,660 (£58,889).

Germany.—Coffee, £5,694 (£5,859); sisal fibre, £26,768 (£20,824); hides and skins, £21,855 (£17,016); barks for tanning, £8,077 (£17,613); seeds, sesame, £348 (£8,084); total, £84,448 (£89,747).

Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union.—Sisal fibre and tow, £102,557 (£75,003); hides and skins, £36,452 (£24,222); wool, £11,271 (£9,334); total, £174,853 (£124,782).

France.—Coffee, £17,086 (£12,925); hides and skins, £12,576 (£9,347); total, £36,640 (£27,661).

Italy.—Seed, sesame, £6,571 (£12,943); hides and skins, £33,357 (£18,403); sisal fibre, £1,749 (£3,389); total, £51,012 (£41,098).

Netherlands.—Maize, £5,802 (£4,875); wattle bark, £21,777 (£25,608); sisal fibre, £16,451 (£10,476); total, £60,738 (£49,058).

Japan.—Sodium carbonate, £110,612 (£93,604); cotton, £324,074 (£4,751); barks for tanning, £12,555 (£5,017); total, £450,042 (£123,903).

United States of America.—Coffee, £72,352 (£55,355); skins, £6,887 (£13,282); wattle bark, £4,192 (£9,641); sisal fibre, £2,375 (£4,674); total £94,132 (£90,448).

Cotton.—Exports of raw cotton amounted to 1,179,315 centals originating in Uganda and 10,660 centals in Kenya, the total value being £2,705,794, and show an increase in quantity of 356,156 centals with an increase in value of £1,113,033 as compared with 1932. The declared value per cental of 100 lb. was £2 5s. 6d. as against £1 18s. 3d. in 1932. Cotton seed exported during the year under review increased to 81,377 tons valued at £262,848 as against 56,481 tons valued at £168,899 in 1932.

Coffee.—Coffee takes second place in domestic exports. Details are as follows:—

Description.	Produce of Kenya.		Produce of Uganda		Total Shipments.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
Hulled... ..	247,269	823,708	100,116	210,161	347,385	1,033,869
Parchment	291	712	273	437	564	1,149
Unhulled (cherry) ...	9,412	6,777	55	40	9,467	6,817
Total 1933	256,972	831,197	100,444	210,638	357,416	1,041,835
Exports during 1932 were... ..	275,916	1,213,715	87,077	223,162	362,993	1,436,877
Decrease	18,944	382,518	—	12,524	5,577	395,042
Increase	—	—	13,367	—	—	—

Maize.—Exports of this commodity increased in quantity by 616,813 cwt. and in value by £95,015 in comparison with the previous year, the 1933 figures being 1,133,169 cwt. valued at £212,986 as against 516,356 cwt. valued at £117,971 exported during 1932.

Sisal fibre and sisal tow.—Exports of sisal fibre show an increase in quantity of 4,311 tons and in value of £62,063.

Sisal tow exports increased to 710 tons in quantity and to £6,516 in value as against 556 tons valued at £5,285 in 1932.

The average declared value of sisal fibre and sisal tow per ton was £12 11s. 9d. in 1933 as compared with £12 2s. 6d. in 1932 and £14 10s. 10d. in 1931.

Hides and Skins.—Exports show an increase in value, comparative figures being, 1932 £151,432 and 1933 £181,687. Exporters' declarations show that hides and skins to the value of £22,346 originated in Uganda in 1933.

Gold.—Gold exports increased from 14,913 troy oz., valued at £64,845 in 1932 to 15,914 troy oz. valued at £69,452.

Sodium Carbonate.—Exports show an increase of 5,988 tons in quantity and £24,221 in value as compared with 1932.

Wheat.—Domestic exports decreased from 1,727 cwt. valued at £525 in 1932 to 118 cwt. valued at £50 in 1933.

Sugar.—Exports of sugar increased to 226,443 cwt. (£195,537) from 56,617 cwt. (£62,629), the principal source of supply being Uganda, and the principal countries of destination Tanganyika Territory and the United Kingdom.

Tea.—Exports of tea have risen from 6,369 cwt. (£29,829) in 1932 to 17,731 cwt. (£78,022) in 1933; of this 13,149 cwt. were consigned to the United Kingdom.

Inter-Territorial Trade.

In addition to the foreign trade of Uganda, virtually the whole 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 1933, the value of local produce sent from Kenya to Uganda amounted to £117,303 as compared with £140,160 in 1932, and £146,166 in 1931, the principal commodities involved being soap, wheat meal and flour, maize meal and flour, animals (living) for food, beer, tea, timber, and coconut oil. The value of Kenya produce exported to Tanganyika Territory amounted to £113,487 as compared with £99,710 in 1932.

Under the Customs Agreement of 1927 the free interchange of imported goods between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory is allowed, the value of imported merchandise transferred from Kenya-Uganda to Tanganyika Territory during 1932 amounting to £499,810 (including specie valued at £123,045) and the total Customs duty collected by the Kenya and Uganda Customs Administration and transferred to Tanganyika Territory under this Agreement reached a figure of £94,611. Traffic in imported goods in the reverse direction was valued at £86,647 (including specie to the value of

£54,450) the Customs duty involved being £7,177. Tanganyika Territory produce passing through Kenya for shipment at Mombasa amounted in value to £525,355.

Air Traffic.

Considerable use of the Customs aerodromes established at Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu, and Entebbe was made by aircraft on foreign service during the year and comparative figures are as follows :—

Year.	Landed.			Shipped.		
	Number of craft arrived.	Number of Passengers.	Value of cargo.	Number of craft departed.	Number of Passengers.	Value of cargo.
1932 ...	434	441	£ 6,321	436	449	£ 72,152
1933 ...	477	500	18,692*	460	491	109,572

* Bullion transhipped £11,681.

Outward cargo during 1932 and 1933 included bullion valued at £64,815 and £89,981 respectively.

Excise and Beer Duties.

The co-ordination and allocation of Excise duties between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory is covered by the Excise Agreements Ordinance, 1931, and the rates of duty imposed during the year were as follows :—

	Shs.
Sugar	1·00 per cwt.
Tea	0·10 per lb.
Cigarettes	0·75 per lb.
Manufactured tobacco	0·50 per lb.
Beer	40·00 per standard barrel of 36 gallons.

Operations during the year were as under :—

(a) *Sugar*.—Ten sets of premises were licensed during the year (six in Kenya and four in Uganda). Deliveries from factories amounted to 22,877 tons of which 7,781 tons were manufactured in Kenya and 15,096 tons in Uganda. The total sum brought to account during the year in respect of the Excise duty on sugar was £14,867.

(b) *Tea*.—Fifteen sets of premises were licensed during the year (eight in Kenya and seven in Uganda). Deliveries from factories amounted to 3,277,692 lb., of which 3,212,084 lb. were manufactured in Kenya and 65,608 lb. in Uganda. The Excise duty on tea brought to account in the year under review was £6,856.

(c) *Cigarettes and Tobacco*.—Ten sets of premises were licensed during the year (three in Kenya and seven in Uganda). Deliveries from factories amounted to 187,332 lb. cigarettes all of which were manufactured in Uganda, and 76,161 lb. other manufactured tobacco of which 461 lb. were manufactured in Kenya. The amount of Excise duty brought to account under this heading was £9,134.

(d) *Beer*.—One brewery situated in Kenya was licensed under the Beer Ordinance, 1933; the revenue accruing from the local manufacture of beer during the past three years being as follows:—

	£
1931	2,596
1932	5,214
1933	6,275

Allocations under the Excise Agreements Ordinance were as follows:—

Articles.	Kenya.	Country of Consumption.		Total.
		Uganda.	Tanganyika Territory.	
	£	£	£	£
Sugar:				
Kenya produce	4,530	1	135	4,666
Uganda produce	3,368	3,936	2,897	10,201
Tanganyika Territory produce transferred.	29	...	...	29
Total	£7,927	3,937	3,032	14,896
Tea:				
Kenya produce	3,873	1,518	1,274	6,665
Uganda produce	17	172	2	191
Tanganyika Territory produce transferred.	4	...	...	4
Total	£3,894	1,690	1,276	6,860
Tobacco and Cigarettes:				
Kenya produce	13	...	...	13
Uganda produce	648	6,323	2,160	9,121
Tanganyika Territory produce transferred.	913	5,331	...	6,244
Total	£1,574	11,654	2,160	15,378
Beer:				
Kenya produce	5,239	507	520	6,275
Tanganyika Territory produce transferred.	12	...	...	12
Total	5,251	507	520	6,287
Grand Total	£18,646	17,788	6,987	43,421

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

Ivory.

Two sales by public auction of Kenya and Uganda Government ivory were undertaken by the Department during the year, the prices realized being satisfactory in comparison with world market rates which were depressed. The total weight of ivory sold was 78,802 lb. (Kenya 31,919 lb., Uganda 46,883 lb.) and the total amount realized was £19,413 (Kenya £7,340, Uganda £12,073).

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The wages of "domestic servants" approximate to the following averages:—

	<i>Range.</i>	<i>Normal Wage.</i>
	<i>Sh. per month.</i>	<i>Sh. per month.</i>
House and Personal Boys ...	15 to 50	35 and 20
Cooks	30 ,, 70	35 ,, 40
Dhobies	20 ,, 45	30
Kitchen Boys	10 ,, 20	15
Garden Boys	8 ,, 20	16
Seychellois and Arab Nurses ...	50 ,, 100	70
Native Nurses	30 ,, 60	40
Visiting Sweepers	3 ,, 5	3

Comparison with the corresponding figures for 1932 shows that there have been further reductions at the upper end of the range.

The absence of later data precludes the inclusion in this Report of figures of the rates of wages of labourers in the various classes of employment more recent than those included in the Report for the year 1932, which were as follows:—

<i>Government Employ.</i>	<i>Monthly wage including value of rations.</i>
	<i>Sh.</i>
Railway	20 to 45
Defence	38 ,, 50
Other Government Departments ...	26 ,, 95
Municipalities	23 ,, 45
Agriculture	13 ,, 43
<i>Other Employment.</i>	
Mines	} 6 ,, 20
Timber industry	
Firewood	
Building trade, etc.	

The general downward tendency in the wage level, due to the prolonged financial depression, has continued during 1933 and it has been estimated that the average wage level for that year was as much as from 15 to 30 per cent. below the corresponding level in 1931. Labourers enjoying comparatively higher rates of wages have suffered a greater percentage reduction than those with smaller wages. A labourer's working day averages eight hours.

There has been no improvement in the scales of remuneration of Europeans and Indians engaged in commerce, nor in the rates of wages of Indian carpenters, stone masons, and similar skilled artisans.

Cost of Living.

Cost of living figures and a determination of the price-level of commodities have been obtained by the Statistical Department since 1927, and an analysis of all available data has been extended backwards to 1924.

The following table shows the index numbers for the period 1924-1933 :—

Year.		All articles.	Locally produced articles.	Imported articles.
1924	... ..	100	100	100
1925	... ..	101	109	98
1926	... ..	99	112	95
1927	... ..	95	109	91
1928	... ..	96	114	90
1929	... ..	95	111	90
1930	... ..	92	104	88
1931	... ..	87	97	83
1932	... ..	84	93	82
1933	... ..	82	87	80

The impression that has arisen that prices have fallen to the pre-war level is erroneous. The prices of 51 articles, excluding vegetables, petrol, rents, and servants, are still 45 to 55 per cent. above the pre-war level. If petrol, transport, vegetables, etc., are included the general price-level affecting the cost of living at the end of 1933 must be about 58 per cent. above the pre-war level.

In regard to the cost of living of native labourers, in the great majority of cases the labourer is provided with rations which consist mainly of maize meal and meat, salt, etc., by the employer. The majority of labourers draw their staple food in kind, and not in cash, and are therefore not affected by fluctuations in price. The staple food-stuff is maize meal and the average consumption is 2 lb. per day costing approximately Sh. 3 *per mensem* and additional rations Sh. 2 *per mensem*. In short, a native labourer receives his board and lodging free plus two or three times its value in cash.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

European Education.

Government secondary education is provided at two schools, the Prince of Wales School at Kabete for boys, and the Girls' Secondary School in Nairobi for girls. Altogether there were 230 pupils in the Government secondary schools. Including these two schools, there were at the end of the year 1,113 pupils in 14 Government institutions. Of these 424 were boarders and 689 day scholars, and 644 were boys and 460 girls. There were 15 private schools with a total roll of 526 pupils. Four of these schools rank as

secondary schools, though a large number of the pupils in them are in the primary stage only. Two preparatory schools for boys (total roll 107) prepare pupils for entrance to public schools overseas.

Indian and Goan Education.

There are two large Government secondary schools for Indians, one in Nairobi and the other in Mombasa. The organisation makes it necessary to include a large number of primary pupils in both these schools. Altogether the roll of these two institutions is 1,271. The total roll in the Government Indian schools is 2,536 of whom 2,312 are boys and 224 are girls. There are boarding facilities at one school only, the Senior Secondary School, Nairobi, which has 35 boarders. After taking the Preliminary Cambridge examination in the primary schools, pupils may proceed to one of the two secondary schools where they sit for the Junior Cambridge and, later, the London Matriculation examinations.

During the year under review, 51 schools in various parts of the country were in receipt of a grant-in-aid; in these schools there were 2,831 pupils. One school only was of secondary status. In nine unaided schools there was a total roll of 467.

Altogether in non-Government Indian schools there were 3,298 pupils of whom 1,353 were boys and 1,945 girls.

Arab Education.

Arab schools exist at Shimo la Tewa (where secondary education is concentrated), and at Malindi and Mombasa. There are two out-schools connected with the Ali bin Salim school, Malindi, and there is a small night school at Lamu. There were 501 on the roll of the six Arab schools, all of them being boys.

In 1933, for the first time, pupils took the Cambridge Examinations. Of six candidates for the Junior three passed and of eleven candidates in the Preliminary six passed.

African Education.

The Local Native Councils continue to show great interest in educational development and in 1933 contributed the sum of £6,610 towards the maintenance of Government African schools, and £8,350 in capital expenditure.

Secondary education remains under control of the Missions, the Alliance High School at Kikuyu catering for pupils from schools of the Protestant Alliance of Missions, and the Catholic Training School at Kabaa for pupils from Catholic schools. These two schools have a total roll of 407 but of the 301 pupils at Kabaa 210 are at the Primary stage.

There were 44 Government African schools with a total roll of 3,530 at the end of the year. The Jeanes School at Kabete continues to train visiting teachers, agricultural, and health workers; co-operation is maintained with the Agricultural and Medical Departments with regard to the training of these agricultural and health

workers. The number of technical apprentices at the Native Industrial Training Depot had to be reduced to meet changed conditions.

During the year the sum of £34,534 was expended on grants-in-aid from central funds. This sum together with the sum of £4,803 contributed by Local Native Councils assisted 247 African schools which had a total roll of 26,872 pupils. In addition there were 1,230 schools with a roll of 64,175 pupils which were not in receipt of any financial assistance.

Administration.

The post of Chief Inspector of Schools remained in abeyance, and at the close of the year the staff consisted of the Director, the Supervisor of Technical Education, and five Inspectors of Schools. At least one inspector at a time was absent from the Colony on leave for the whole of the year. Inspectors were stationed at the Coast, Nairobi, Kikuyu, and Nyanza.

The four Advisory Councils for European, Indian, Arab, and African Education respectively and the various School Committees and African School Area Committees met regularly and rendered valuable service in advising the Director during the year. The work of the African Advisory Committee included the drafting of new grant-in-aid rules to become operative in 1935.

Examination Results.

The following tables show the number of candidates who entered and passed overseas secondary examinations during the period 1929 to 1933 :—

Cambridge Junior.

	1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Entd.	Passd.								
Europeans ...	51	23	47	25	43	15	44	26	58	46
Indians ...	38	20	47	21	90	58	109	52	104	64
Arabs ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	3

Cambridge School Certificate.*

	1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Entd.	Passd.								
Europeans ...	9	6	16	6	20	14	20	14	26	15

London Matriculation.

	1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Entd.	Passd.								
Indians ...	16	4	29	5	21	14	14	8	50	28

Welfare Institutions.

The Lady Northey Home for European children is maintained by public subscription and fees collected. The Lady Grigg Welfare Institutions for Indians and Africans continue their good work.

* A pass with the necessary credits gives London Matriculation Exemption.

The League of Mercy, the British Legion and the Salvation Army carry out valuable services on behalf of the needy, especially children. As usual the Seaside Holiday Camp for European Children was held in Mombasa during the August vacation. A considerable number of children from the Highlands were assisted to enable them to enjoy a holiday at sea level. Funds to assist such cases are raised by voluntary contributions.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Posts and Telegraphs.

The scheme of unification of the administrative control of the Post and Telegraph Services of Kenya and Uganda with those of Tanganyika Territory agreed upon in 1932 came into operation on 1st January, 1933. In practical effect this scheme is an extension to Tanganyika Territory of the amalgamated arrangement which had already existed between Kenya and Uganda. The new arrangement was smoothly effected and its practical working during the year revealed no unforeseen difficulties.

The Trans-African Air Mail Service, which is operated by Imperial Airways Limited, was maintained with commendable regularity. The service is a weekly one. Under a "summer" time-table, introduced on 7th May, the time taken between Kenya and England was reduced from seven to six days. The "winter" time-table, under which the time taken is seven days, was re-introduced on 7th October, 1933. The establishment of an immediate connexion at Cairo between the African Service and the Company's Indian Service enabled the time taken for air mails from Kenya to India to be reduced from twelve to six days.

The local Feeder Air Service, operated between Nairobi, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Tanga and Dar-es-Salaam, in connexion with the main Imperial Airways service, was efficiently maintained by the contractors, Messrs. Wilsons Airways Limited. The service is of great benefit and advantage to the Coast area.

Air mail correspondence posted in Kenya amounted to 401,752 letter packets, weighing 10,789 lb. Air correspondence received amounted to 307,970 letter packets, weighing 8,755 lb. Of the Colony's total overseas letter mail correspondence approximately 21·3 per cent. was carried by air.

The air parcel service is still restricted to certain countries. During the year 2,208 air parcels were posted in the Colony and 1,470 received.

The facilities for sending money-orders by air from the Colony to Great Britain, Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State, provided in 1932, were introduced in the reverse direction from the 1st August, 1933.

Overseas mail services by surface transport were fairly regular throughout the year. Sixty-six mails were despatched to Great

Britain and 59 received therefrom, the average time in transit each way between Mombasa and London being approximately 19 days.

Internal mail services extend to all parts of the Colony. The policy of replacing mail runners by motor services has been followed, wherever practicable.

The estimated total number of letters, postcards, newspapers and other packets dealt with in the Colony during the year was 12,992,962, representing a fall in volume of 4.98 per cent.

The total number of parcels dealt with increased from 126,041 to 129,774 as compared with the previous year. Of the latter number, 7,906, having a value of £20,719, were cash-on-delivery parcels.

Inland money-orders totalled 12,290, with a value of £38,857, as compared with 13,289 and £44,622 respectively in 1932. Foreign orders numbered 15,644, with a value of £95,009, as compared with 16,051 and £106,975.

British postal-order transactions increased from 79,280 to 83,265 in number and from £44,983 to £47,072 in value as compared with 1932.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

The total number of telegrams handled was 349,609, of which 245,044 represents internal traffic. Of the 104,565 external telegrams, traffic to and from Great Britain numbered 41,093 of which 31,788 were dealt with by Kenya Radio service.

A notable event of the year was the linking up of the capitals of Kenya and Tanganyika by telephone. The service was formally opened on 25th May, 1933, with a conversation between the Colonial Secretary of Kenya and the Acting Governor of Tanganyika. It is now possible to speak with ease and clearness from Nairobi to Mombasa, Tanga and Dar-es-Salaam in the Coast area.

Trunk telephone facilities were extended to Naivasha and Gilgil.

Despite the prevailing depression, there was an increase during 1933 in the number of telephones in use.

The principal public exchanges and the number of subscribers at each are as follows:—

Nairobi	...	...	...	799
Mombasa	...	...	...	308
Nakuru	...	...	...	54
Eldoret	...	...	...	51

The internal telephone and telegraph system consists of 2,702 miles of pole route and a wire mileage of 15,927. Most administrative centres are connected by telegraph.

Communication in the Northern Frontier and Turkana areas is maintained by a wireless system consisting of nine small stations (500 watts) which are maintained and operated by military units and handle civil as well as military telegrams.

Telegraph communication overseas is maintained by Imperial and International Communications Limited (now Cables and Wireless Limited), through a wireless station at Nairobi and a cable from Mombasa. This Company also operates the Coast wireless station at Mombasa, at which a 24-hour service is given. From 1st January, 1933, the Kenya Radio service was extended to Tanganyika. A Government land line service is also available to South Africa.

A local broadcasting service is provided by Imperial and International Communications Limited under agreement and without cost to the Colony. The station transmits on 350 metres and 49·5 metres simultaneously. Reception on the former wave is excellent within its effective range, while the short wave gives satisfactory results in most parts of the Colony. The programme consists mainly of reproduction of gramophone records, British Official Wireless Press, local news, market and weather reports, and occasional relays of items from the programme of the British Broadcasting Corporation's Empire Station. The number of listeners' licences increased from 635 to 794 during 1933.

Roads.

The expenditure recorded during the year on the maintenance and improvement of the public road system, exclusive of roads maintained by local authorities, amounted to £62,775.

The policy of improving earth roads by the application, as funds permitted, of laterite or soft stone was continued, rendering a greater improvement in communications during wet weather. Approximately 240 miles were treated in this manner.

The capital expenditure on road works amounted to £6,080 approximately half of which was incurred in the gold fields area around Kakamega, and the balance on approaches to the Nyali bridge, the Tana River ferry, and the Nairobi-Namanga road.

Harbours.

The total tonnages (import and export) handled at Kilindini Harbour and Mombasa Old Port during the years 1933 and 1932 are given below. These figures do not include oil imports discharged through the Magadi Soda Company's pipe-lines, nor soda exported from that Company's pier. Coal imports are shown separately.

COAL IMPORTS.

1933.	1932.
82,805 tons.	55,166 tons.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OTHER THAN COAL.

Year.	<i>Imports</i> B/L tons.	<i>Exports</i> B/L tons.	<i>Total</i> B/L tons.
1933	250,665	451,123	101,788
1932	233,674	324,344	558,018

The total trade of the Port of Mombasa including Kiliudini Harbour and the Old Port for the year 1933 as compared with 1932 is summarized in the following statement :—

	1932.	1933.
Number of steamships ...	515	599
Net tonnage of steamers ...	1,684,696	1,820,709
Imports—B/L tons ...	289,684	336,766
Exports ...	351,447	472,603
Passengers landed :—		
European ...	5,391	5,491
Non-European ...	10,209	10,423
Passengers embarked :—		
European ...	5,356	5,511
Non-European ...	12,332	11,593

Shipping.

The registered tonnage (inwards and outwards) at all Kenya seaports during the year as compared with 1932 was as follows :—

	1932.	1933.
	<i>Registered Tonnage</i>	<i>Registered Tonnage</i>
Vanga ...	6,773	6,710
Funzi ...	10,077	14,327
Mombasa ...	3,410,273	3,702,510
Kilifi ...	6,238	5,182
Malindi ...	21,098	18,832
Lamu ...	27,785	67,199
Kipini ...	2,280	3,076

Railways.

The carriage of public goods provided a revenue of £1,821,279 and the tonnage of the traffic amounted to 766,363 tons, as compared with £1,564,182 and 723,453 tons in 1932.

Passenger Traffic.—Revenue from passenger traffic showed a decrease on 1932 figures. In 1933, 512,999 passengers contributed a revenue of £159,050, while in 1932, 558,492 passengers contributed a revenue of £169,159. There was an all-round decrease in the number of passengers, as the following figures show :—

<i>Passengers carried.</i>				
	<i>1st Class.</i>	<i>2nd Class.</i>	<i>3rd Class.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1933 ...	7,741	27,996	477,282	512,999
1932 ...	8,366	31,426	518,700	558,492

The traffic on Lakes Victoria, Kioga, and Albert, and on the River Nile, on which Administration services are maintained, is shown in the following table :—

	1932.	1933.
Earnings ...	£92,000	£101,000
Total expenditure ...	£64,250	£60,927
Tonnage carried ...	71,611 tons	90,809 tons

Fuel Consumption.—The following figures show the consumption of coal, wood, and oil fuel on the railway during 1933 as compared with 1932.

	1932.		1933.	
	Tons.	Cost. £	Tons.	Cost. £
Coal	56,790	68,536	62,558	71,663
Oil	85	292	673	1,706
Wood	132,656	47,315	130,759	46,436

On the lake steamers the figures were :—

	1932.		1933.	
	Tons.	Cost. £	Tons.	Cost. £
Oil	2,776	7,634	3,339	8,463
Wood	8,150	4,315	6,706	3,588

Railways and Harbours Working Results.—The results of working the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours and ancillary services during 1933 are shown in the following table :—

	Railways. £	Harbours. £	Total. £
Earnings	2,088,162	338,022	2,426,184
Ordinary working expenditure	990,054	131,091	1,121,145
Surplus of receipts over ordinary working expenditure.	1,098,108	206,931	1,305,039

The expenditure on capital account at the end of 1933 amounted to £22,418,140. Interest-bearing capital provided £13,968,980 of this sum, the balance being contributed by :—

	£
Parliamentary grants, 1896 and 1902	5,686,437
Accrued interest on 1924 Loan	421,662
Contributions from revenue :—	
Direct (formerly called expenditure extraordinary)	649,803
Through Betterment Funds (capitalized)... ..	1,593,754
Through Marine Insurance Fund (capitalized)	97,504
	<hr/>
	£8,449,160

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banks.

The following banking institutions are established in the Colony:—

The National Bank of India, Limited, with Branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, and Eldoret; the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, with Branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Eldoret, Kitale and Nakuru,

During 1931 a Land and Agricultural Bank under the control of Government was formed, with a capital of £240,000 which was increased by £260,000 in 1933. The Bank makes advances to farmers over periods varying from 10 to 30 years on first mortgage security. At 31st December, 1933, the Bank had made advances totalling £294,806.

Currency.

The standard coin is the East African shilling with subsidiary coinage of the following denominations :—

50 cents (silver) ;

10 cents, 5 cents and 1 cent (nickel).

A note issue is maintained and notes of the following denominations are in circulation :—Shs. 10,000, 1,000, 200, 100, 20, 10, 5.

In addition to the above a considerable amount of old rupee and florin currency, both coin and notes, has been in circulation in the Colony, but on the 1st January, 1932, this currency ceased to be legal tender.

The currency is controlled by the East African Currency Board, London, which replaced the old local Board of Currency Commissioners in 1921. The Board is represented in the Colony by local Currency Officers.

Weights and Measures.

The standard weights and measures of the Colony are identical with those in use in Great Britain, namely the Imperial pound, yard, and gallon. Although the Kenya Weights and Measures Ordinance is applicable to the whole Colony and Protectorate, annual verifications and periodical inspections are in practice confined to the towns and larger trading centres. A total of 20,178 weights, measures, and instruments were stamped, adjusted or rejected, from which was derived revenue amounting to £357. A further total of 2,109 weights, measures, and instruments were examined during the course of visits of inspection resulting in prosecution on 58 charges relative to the use, or possession, of false or un-stamped weights, measures, or instruments. In addition, 42 prosecutions were instituted by the district Police.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department on services administered by it amounted to £274,392, and of this sum £216,572 was on account of revenue services provided for under Public Works Heads, £14,721 from various extra-departmental sources, and £45,099 from loan. The revenue collected by the Department amounted to £56,470.

The total expenditure on capital works amounted to £48,591 in direct charges, and of this amount £14,902 was obtained from revenue and £33,689 from loan (exclusive of over-head charges).

The revenue expenditure was distributed as follows :—Buildings £5,586 ; Water and Drainage £1,303 ; Roads and Bridges £6,080 ; Miscellaneous Works £1,933. Loan expenditure was :—Buildings £18,986 ; Water and Drainage £13,447 ; Communications £1,256.

The Mombasa Water Works, which was again the principal capital work in progress, was successfully finished by the completion of the two service mains from Changamwe to Makupa and the distribution system on the island. The expenditure during the year amounted to £13,447 from loan and £307 from renewals fund.

The artificial stone facing for the new Law Courts, Nairobi, was completed by contract during the year, and tenders were called for erection and completion of the building.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa is a superior Court of Record and has jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from the Courts of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland and Zanzibar Protectorates, and the Tanganyika Territory. The Judges of the Court of Appeal are the Judges and the Acting Judges for the time being of the Supreme Court of Kenya, the High Courts of Uganda, Nyasaland, and Tanganyika, and His Britannic Majesty's Court for Zanzibar. During 1933 the Court held four ordinary sessions and five special sessions. The total number of appeals filed was 198, of which 59 were from Kenya.

Throughout the year the Courts operating in the Colony were as follows :—

The Supreme Court sitting at Nairobi, Mombasa, and on circuit, in which the Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges have been actively engaged ;

the Courts of the Resident Magistrates at Nairobi (2), Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu, and Eldoret, presided over by legally qualified officers or by officers seconded from the Administration ;

the Courts of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class, presided over by Provincial Commissioners, District Commissioners, and District Officers ; and

the Courts conducted by Liwalis, Cadis, and Mudirs.

The Northern Frontier and Turkana Provinces have been created special districts within the meaning of sections 14 and 15 of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Provincial Commissioners of these Provinces are the Officers specially authorized under the latter section. The District Commissioners in the Northern Frontier Province have been given the powers of First Class Magistrates.

Courts.

The number of criminal cases committed for trial to the Supreme Court aggregated 165, involving 234 charges against 219 individuals.

These figures compared with 171 cases and 236 charges during 1932. Of the total 253 charges actually tried during 1933, 247 were against males and 6 against females. Convictions numbered 146, acquittals 75, and discharges 32. Europeans were convicted on 7, Asiatics on 11, and natives on 128 charges. Of the punishments imposed, two convicts were fined, 86 sentenced to peremptory imprisonment, 9 to whipping with fine or imprisonment or detention camp or both, one to whipping, four were bound over or otherwise disposed of, 39 were sentenced to death, and four detained during the Governor's pleasure.

The number of Supreme Court civil cases filed during the year was 473, a decrease of 112 on the number for 1932. Probate and administration causes numbered 174 compared with 173 opened in 1932, and 68 bankruptcy petitions were filed compared with 72 for the previous year. In addition, 3 trust causes were opened and 24 divorce causes were filed. There were 48 civil and criminal appeals from Subordinate Courts, 259 criminal revisions, and 821 confirmation cases.

During the year a total of 48,726 charges were brought in Subordinate Courts throughout the Colony, a decrease of 2,751 on 1932. These charges were disposed of as follows:—

Convictions	44,353
Acquittals	1,354
Discharges	3,019
	<hr/>
Total charges	48,726
	<hr/>

This includes 783 charges brought against juvenile offenders, involving 715 convictions and 54 discharges.

Details of the sentences imposed are as follows:—

Fines	11,464
Detention camp in default of payment of fine or surety	13,469
Imprisonment in default of fine or surety	2,017
Fine and detention camp	203
Detention camp	2,604
Fine and peremptory imprisonment	1,008
Peremptory imprisonment	3,905
Whipping with fine, or imprisonment, or both	44
Whipping	236
Whipping with fine, or detention camp, or both	17
Bound over; cautioned; repatriated	4,865
Other punishments; tax or compensation or wages paid; bail estreated	4,516
Detained pending Governor's orders	5
Committed to prison for failure to find security	Nil
	<hr/>
Total convictions	44,353
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Police.

The Kenya police is composed of African and a small percentage of Asiatic personnel under the command of European officers and non-commissioned officers. The Force is distributed mainly at police stations throughout the settled and urban areas of the Colony and Protectorate. The work of each police station is controlled by a European or Asiatic non-commissioned officer and the stations are grouped under the direction of a commissioned officer. Police detachments are stationed in the Northern Frontier District. African police are stationed in a few of the native reserves and Turkana where they operate under the direct control of officers of the Administration, but the enforcement of law and order in most of the reserves is the responsibility of the local tribal police. The personnel of the Force was further decreased during 1933 on the grounds of economy.

Cognizable offences under the Penal Code reported to the police in settled and urban areas in 1933 totalled 4,892. Of that number 4,601 were true cases, a decrease of 769 true cases on the total for 1932. Accused persons in 3,265 cases were brought for trial before the Lower or Supreme Courts. The total stated value of property stolen was Shs. 302,291/—, of which Shs. 123,144/— or 42 per cent. was recovered.

A small patrol of police continue to be employed to maintain order on the boundaries of the Kisii-Lumbwa native reserves. Patrols were also in operation for several months on the boundary of the Suk native reserve and in the settled area of Laikipia.

Detachments were maintained in the gold mining areas at Kakamega, Gori River, and Logorien.

Prisons.

The 67 penal establishments under the administration of the Commissioner of Prisons are composed of three first-class prisons for the accommodation of long-term prisoners (sentenced to three years or over), four second-class prisons for medium-term prisoners (sentenced to between six months and three years) and 22 third-class prisons at district headquarters (for those sentenced to less than six months imprisonment). There are also 38 detention camps for the accommodation of natives who have not previously undergone more than one term of imprisonment, and who are sentenced to detention for minor offences, usually imposed in default of payment of fine. No sentence of detention may exceed six months.

The total number of persons committed to prisons and detention camps during 1933 was 34,544, representing an increase of 10 per cent. over the number committed during 1932. Of this total 7,292 were sentenced to imprisonment, 19,305 were sentenced to detention, 326 were civil debtors, 227 were lunatics, and 7,394 were admitted on remand and subsequently not sentenced to imprisonment. Of the total of 7,292 persons committed to serve sentences

of imprisonment, 12 were Europeans, 171 Goans, Indians, Arabs and Somalis, and 7,109 were Africans. Female and juvenile convicted prisoners numbered 243 and 268 respectively, a rise in the former and a drop in the latter as compared with 1932. The general health of prisoners was not so good as in 1932, the sick percentage having risen from 3.5 to 3.9 per cent. The total of 41 deaths during the year was 8 higher than the total for 1932.

Five juveniles served short terms of imprisonment and these were all confined in class I and II prisons where there are European officers in charge. Juveniles are segregated from adult prisoners whilst undergoing sentence. A further 15 juveniles were sentenced to terms of from 3 to 5 years in a reformatory and were transferred to Kabete, whilst 248 underwent sentences of caning only. Out of the total 43 had been previously convicted.

Release on licence is granted to certain offenders on completion of two-thirds of their sentence of not less than three years. During 1933, 80 convicts were released on licence, as compared with 67 in 1932.

The technical training of convicts, which is carried on in the three class I prisons of the Colony, and consists of tailoring, carpentry, sisal mat, string, and rope making, coir and grass mat making, continues to make satisfactory progress. All uniforms for the prison staffs and all convict clothing are made in the prison workshops, while large orders for uniforms for other Government departments are obtained annually. The output from the tailors and carpenters shops is increasing. During 1933, £3,402 was expended on raw materials for prison industries. The amount paid into the Treasury as revenue derived from prison industries was £6,850, Of this sum £504 was obtained from hire of convict labour.

At 18 of the 29 prisons the cultivation of foodstuffs for prisoners food is undertaken. During 1933, approximately £889 worth of foodstuffs was grown for this purpose, the principal crops being maize (101½ tons), beans (13½ tons), and potatoes (40½ tons). Drought seriously affected the output from prison farms.

Since the inception in 1931 of the system of periodical review by the Governor of all sentences, including commuted death sentences, of ten years and over, the cases of 36 convicts have been submitted for review. Of these, during 1933, seven convicts were promised accelerated release subject to continued good behaviour, while nine cases were deferred for reconsideration at a later date.

From 1929 to the beginning of 1932 the prison population showed a gradual rise; during 1933 the rise became much more marked, and was chiefly due to the financial depression. A consequence of this rise has been pressure on the available accommodation.

Steps are being taken to ease the situation in this regard by the establishment of a system of prison camps at places where the inmates can be employed on major works which are being undertaken by the Government or by the Railway Administration.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Sixty-six Ordinances were passed during the year 1933. A summary of the more important enactments is given below.

No. 2. The Trading in Unwrought Precious Metals Ordinance, 1933.—The purpose of this Ordinance is to control dealing in gold and other precious metals.

No. 4. The Land and Agricultural (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933.—This Ordinance amends the Land and Agricultural Bank Ordinance 1930, and (a) provides that the Land Bank Board may be appointed and act as agents for Government in the administration of any advances to farmers and others; (b) empowers the Board to pay out of the funds of the Bank reasonable travelling expenses incurred by a member of the Board when engaged on the business of the Bank; and, (c) facilitates the work of the Land Bank should foreclosure at any time become necessary.

No. 5. The Agricultural Advances (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933.—This Ordinance abolishes the existing Agricultural Advances Board and substitutes therefor the Land Bank Board together with such other persons as the Governor may nominate; the object of this addition is to give the Land Bank Board the assistance of those who have long been identified with the work of the Agricultural Advances Board.

No. 8. The Dangerous Petroleum Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933.—By Ordinance No. 57 of 1930 Government granted to Imperial Airways Limited exemption from payment of the Dangerous Petroleum Tax in respect of petroleum used in connexion with such portions of their service as lie outside the boundaries of Kenya. This Ordinance extends a similar concession to any company.

No. 11. The Marriage (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933.—The object of this Ordinance is to enable a minister of one denomination to marry persons in a licensed place of worship of another denomination with the consent of the authorities of such denomination.

No. 12. The Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933.—This Ordinance is designed to make it quite clear that no sentence of corporal punishment may be imposed in default of payment of a fine on young males on conviction for an offence for which a sentence of imprisonment may be imposed.

No. 14. The Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance, 1933.—This Ordinance gives effect to certain Conventions relating to the employment of women, young persons and children.

No. 15. The Juveniles Offenders Ordinance, 1933.—This Ordinance arose out of the recommendation of a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State to consider what special arrangements were in force in Dependencies under the control of the Colonial Office in connexion with the trial and punishment of young offenders.

No. 16. The Currency Loan Ordinance, 1933.—This Ordinance is intended to safeguard the stability of the East African currency

in terms of sterling by ensuring that the East African Currency Board will, if occasion arises, be able to provide funds for meeting further redemptions of currency.

No. 17. The Age of Majority Ordinance, 1933.—This Ordinance repealed the Indian Majority Act as applied to Kenya and declared that the minority of Europeans shall cease and determine within Kenya at the age of 21 years, and that every European of or arriving at that age shall be of the age of majority as fully, freely and effectually to all intents and purposes in the law, as he may or might have been by the law of England. The provisions in the Ordinance relating to the age of majority for non-natives other than Europeans are practically the same as those contained in the Indian Act which previously applied to Kenya. The Ordinance does not apply to natives.

No. 18. The Stock and Produce Theft (Levy of Fines) Ordinance, 1933.—This Ordinance provides for the recovery of fines imposed on natives, Somalis or Swahilis for the theft of stock or produce by levy on the property of the offender or his family sub-tribe or tribe and makes persons liable in certain cases to account for the possession of stock or produce.

No. 21. The Expulsion from Proclaimed Areas Ordinance, 1933.—The Ordinance provides that for every proclaimed area the Governor shall appoint a Board, which shall consist of the Provincial Commissioner of the Province in which the area is situated and such other persons unconnected with the public service as the Governor may appoint. The Boards are given power to order a person, whose presence after due consideration is deemed to be undesirable, to remove himself from a proclaimed area and to remain out of such area so long as such order remains in force.

No. 22. The Mining in Proclaimed Areas Ordinance, 1933.—The purpose of this Ordinance is to provide additional revenue in the light of the increased expenditure that will be incurred in connexion with the development of the mineral resources of Kenya. The Ordinance provides that no exclusive prospecting licence shall be granted over land within a proclaimed area unless the applicant has paid, in addition to the registration fee and conveyancing fee under the Mining Ordinance, a fee based on a sliding scale according to the size of the prospecting area. Fees for alluvial prospecting licences in proclaimed areas are also provided for.

No. 23. The Adoption of Children Ordinance, 1933.—This Ordinance follows closely the provisions of the Adoption of Children Act, 1926, of the Imperial Parliament.

No. 25. The Specific Loan Ordinance, 1933.—This Ordinance made provision for raising a loan of £300,000 for the purposes set out in the Schedule to the Ordinance.

No. 26. The Partnership Ordinance, 1933.—This Ordinance, which is based on the English Act of 1890, declares the law of partnership in Kenya.

No. 27. *The Limited Partnerships Ordinance, 1933.*—This Ordinance which is based on the English Act of 1907, establishes limited partnerships.

No. 28. *The Companies Ordinance, 1933.*—This Ordinance brings the law in the Colony into line with the English law on the subject.

No. 39. *The Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933.*—This Ordinance introduced a graduated scale of stamp duties on bills of exchange other than sight bills, and imposes a stamp duty at the rate of one-half per cent. on the registration of a new company or on an increase in the authorized share capital of a company already registered.

No. 40. *The Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance, 1933.*—This Ordinance made provision for the payment of a non-native poll tax at a rate graduated according to the taxpayer's income.

No. 41. *The Licensing Ordinance, 1933.*—The Ordinance provides for the licensing of certain trades, professions and occupations within the Colony and fixes the licence fee payable.

No. 47. *The Civil Procedure (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1933.*—This Ordinance abolishes the principle of *pro rata* distribution of assets among the decree holders, and substitutes therefor the English practice by which assets are distributed amongst such decree holders in accordance with the priority of the lodging of their applications.

No. 52. *The Registration of Titles (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933.*—This Ordinance makes it clear that fixtures which have been placed on land charged under the Registration of Titles Ordinance after the date of the charge are included in the chargees' security.

No. 53. *The Bills of Exchange (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933.*—Following the English Act of 1932, this Ordinance applies certain sections of the Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1927, which relate to crossed cheques, to banker's drafts.

No. 56. *The Legislative Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933.*—This Ordinance gives effect to the recommendations of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to report on the revision of the electoral boundaries.

Nos. 57 and 58. *The Registration of Designs Ordinance, 1933, and the Registration of Patents Ordinance, 1933.*—These two Ordinances bring the legislation of Kenya as to registration of Patents and Designs into conformity with the most recent legislation on the subject.

No. 60. *The Architects and Quantity Surveyors Ordinance, 1933.*—The object of this Ordinance is to provide for the registration within the Colony of architects and quantity surveyors.

No. 61. *The Mining Ordinance, 1933.*—The object of this Ordinance is to amend, re-arrange in more logical sequence, and consolidate the laws relating to mining, and to bring all mining activities under one law.

No. 65. *The European Officers Pensions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933.*—This Ordinance raises the normal age of retirement of European officers from fifty to fifty-five years after 31st December, 1933.

Factory Legislation, Compensation for Accidents, etc.

The Steam Boilers, Prime Movers and Machinery Ordinance (Cap. 66 Revised Edition, 1926) provides for the proper maintenance and periodic inspection of machinery. Section 85 of the Mining Ordinance, 1933 (No. 61 of 1933) provides for the holding of an enquiry in the case of an accident occurring in connexion with mining or prospecting operations involving either loss of life or serious injury to any person.

Section 118 of the Public Health Ordinance (Cap. 124 Revised Edition, 1926) provides that any factory or trade premises not kept in a cleanly state and free from offensive smell or so overcrowded or badly lighted or ventilated as to be injurious or dangerous to health shall be dealt with as a nuisance.

There is at present no general Workmen's Compensation law in Kenya but section 86(1) of the Mining Ordinance, 1933 provides for the compensation of natives employed, in case of accident.

Under section 29 of the Employment of Natives Ordinance (Cap. 139 Revised Edition, 1926) every employer is required to provide his servants with medicine and medical attendance, and under section 69, Government Medical Officers are given wide powers of inspection including the inspection of premises, food, drugs, etc.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR FIVE YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1933.

Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
		£		£
1929	3,333,742	...	3,505,073
1930	3,241,600	...	3,438,874
1931	3,066,930	...	3,216,089
1932	3,010,214	...	3,119,723
1933	3,121,497	...	3,168,035

STATEMENT OF LOAN POSITION OF COLONY AT
31ST DECEMBER, 1933. PUBLIC DEBT AND SINKING FUND.

Public Debt.

<i>Floated.</i>	<i>Amount of Issue.</i>	<i>Rate of Interest.</i>	<i>Price of Issue.</i>	<i>Redeemable.</i>	<i>Expenditure at 31st December, 1933.</i>
	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		£
1921	... 5,000,000	6	95	1946-56	5,000,000
1927	... 5,000,000	5	99½	1948-58	4,885,863
1928	... 3,500,000	4½	95	1950	3,463,133
1930	... 3,400,000	4½	98½	1961-71	2,973,605
1933	... 305,600	3½	98½	1957-67	60,595
	<hr/> 17,205,600 <hr/>				<hr/> 16,383,196 <hr/>

Sinking Fund.

Sinking Fund contributions of not less than 1 per cent. commence not later than three years from the date of issue.

The rate of contribution established in respect of each loan is 1 per cent.

ALLOCATION OF PUBLIC DEBT AND ANNUAL CHARGES.

Loan.	Capital Debt.			Annual Charges.						Total Annual Charges.
	Kenya Colony.	Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.	Total Public Debt.	Kenya Colony.		Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.		Total.	Total.	
				Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Interest.	Sinking Fund.			
1921 ...	£ 754,014	£ 4,245,386	£ 5,000,000	£ 45,277	£ 7,546	£ 52,823	£ 254,723	£ 42,454	£ 297,177	£ 350,000
1927 ...	—	5,000,000	5,000,000	—	—	—	250,000	50,000	300,000	300,000
1928 ...	659,669	2,840,331	3,500,000	29,685	6,596	36,281	127,815	28,404	156,219	192,500
1930 ...	2,233,909	1,166,091	3,400,000	100,526	22,339*	122,865	52,474	11,661*	64,135	187,000
1933 ...	305,600	—	305,600	10,696	3,056*	13,752	—	—	—	13,752
Total ...	3,953,792	13,251,808	17,205,600	186,184	39,537	225,721	685,012	132,510	817,531	1,043,252

* Contributions to the Sinking Funds of the 1930 and 1933 Loans commence in July, 1934, and February, 1934, respectively.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE COLONY AND
PROTECTORATE OF KENYA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1933.

Liabilities.			Assets.		
	£	s. cts.		£	s. cts.
Deposits	613,525	18 20	Investments	367,056	19 70
Drafts	3,284	17 96	Advances	353,967	18 75
Loan Funds, unspent balances.	794,594	1 74	Suspense	2,446	7 76
Excess of assets over liabilities.	205,495	6 95	Loans to local bodies.	36,119	6 21
			Cash	857,300	12 43
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	£1,016,900	4 85		£1,616,900	4 85
	<hr/>			<hr/>	

Main Heads of Taxation and the Yield of each.

	1933.	£
Customs Revenue	581,770
Hut and Poll Tax (Native)	...	557,791
Non-Native Poll Tax	...	64,244
Petrol Tax	53,052
Estate Duty	19,610
European Education Tax	...	10,309
Asiatic Education Tax	...	9,677
Entertainment Tax	...	4,597
		<hr/>
		£1,301,050
		<hr/>

Excise and Stamp Duties.

	1933.	£
Stamp Duties, various Revenue purposes...	...	43,519
Beer, Excise Duty	5,251
Sugar	7,927
Tea	3,894
Tobacco	1,574
		<hr/>
		£62,165
		<hr/>

Customs Tariff.

The Tariffs on certain goods were, in June, 1933, adjusted on an alternative specific or *ad valorem* basis in order to secure a duty approximately equal to the contribution to revenue exacted from similar goods before depreciated currencies, low costs of production and other incidental factors stimulated importations at abnormally low prices.

New Taxation Measures.

A Bill to impose a tax on incomes was introduced into the Legislative Council in March, but was opposed by a considerable proportion of the community, and certain alternative revenue proposals were

submitted to Government. Ultimately, it was decided that a trial should be given to certain alternative taxes, and the following new taxation measures were accordingly passed by the Legislative Council in August :—

(1) *The Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance, No. 40 of 1933*, making provision for the levy of a non-native poll tax at a rate graduated according to the taxpayer's income. The rate of tax charged rises from Sh.30, where the taxable income does not exceed £100 to Sh.40 for taxable incomes exceeding £100 but not exceeding £200; thence by regular increases of Sh.20 per £100 until the tax on an income exceeding £600 but not exceeding £700 is Sh.180; thence increasing by Sh.40 per £100 until the tax on an income exceeding £1,400 but not exceeding £1,500 is Sh.500. Thereafter it increases by Sh.500 per £500 for incomes up to £4,000 per annum and by Sh.1,000 per £1,000 for incomes up to £10,000 per annum, incomes over which figure bear tax at the rate of Sh.10,000 per annum.

This Ordinance, which continues in force until the end of 1934, is estimated to produce a revenue of £66,000 in a full year as against an estimated revenue of about £35,000 under the old Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance, which levied tax at a flat rate of Sh.30 per head.

The additional revenue resulting from this measure may therefore be assessed at approximately £31,000 per annum in a full year.

(2) *The Licensing Ordinance (No. 41 of 1933)*, which provides for the licensing of certain trades, professions and occupations within the Colony. In so far as trade licences are concerned the classifications follow generally those which have been in force in Tanganyika Territory for some years, but the list is extended to include insurance companies, oil companies, electric power and light distribution, temperance hotels and lodging houses, manufacturers, assayers, exchange bankers, commission agents, manufacturers' agents, turf commission agents and turf accountants, and a licence at a fee of Sh.300 per annum is laid down for the practice of a profession. This measure was estimated by the Alternative Revenue Proposals Committee to bring in additional revenue amounting to about £31,000 per annum. In practice, however, the yield has proved disappointing. The total revenue derived from Trade and Profession Licences in 1933 amounted to £26,349 against an estimated revenue under the old Traders' Licensing Ordinance of £19,400. In view of the fact that the Ordinance did not come into operation until the 6th September, half only of the annual fees prescribed by the new Ordinance were payable in respect of 1933, but it will be seen that against an estimated additional revenue of about £15,500 for 1933, the actual yield was in the neighbourhood of £7,000 only.

(3) *The Tax on Imported Packages Ordinance (No. 38 of 1933)*, imposing a tax of twenty-five cents on every package imported into the Colony. This Ordinance came into operation on the 1st of December, 1933, and revenue totalling £678 was received during the month.

(4) *The Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 39 of 1933)*, under which a graduated scale of stamp duty varying with the period is imposed on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, and a tax of Sh.10 is levied on every £100 or part of £100 of nominal share capital on the registration of a company and on the registration of any increase of share capital made after the first registration of the company. The yield in 1933 from these two amendments is estimated in the former case at £200 and in the latter at nearly £400.

Native Hut and Poll Tax.

Rate.—The rates of hut and poll tax imposed by Proclamation under Section 6 of Chapter 51 of the revised edition of the Laws of Kenya (The Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance) are as follows :—

Masai	...	...	...	Sh. 20/00 per Hut or Poll.
Other Tribes	...	...	...	Sh. 12/00 per Hut or Poll.

Section 3 of the Northern Frontier Poll Tax Ordinance (No. 53 of 1930) empowers the Governor to order that the poll tax prescribed under Section 4 shall be paid by the tribesmen of any tribe which is ordinarily resident in the Northern Frontier Province. The Governor has power to reduce the amount of the tax payable by the natives of any specified area, and in certain districts temporary reductions have been made.

Method of Assessment.—A uniform tax at the prescribed rate is paid on each hut (dwelling house) owned by the taxpayer.

A poll tax at the prescribed rate is payable by all able-bodied male natives of the apparent age of 16 years or over who do not pay the hut tax.

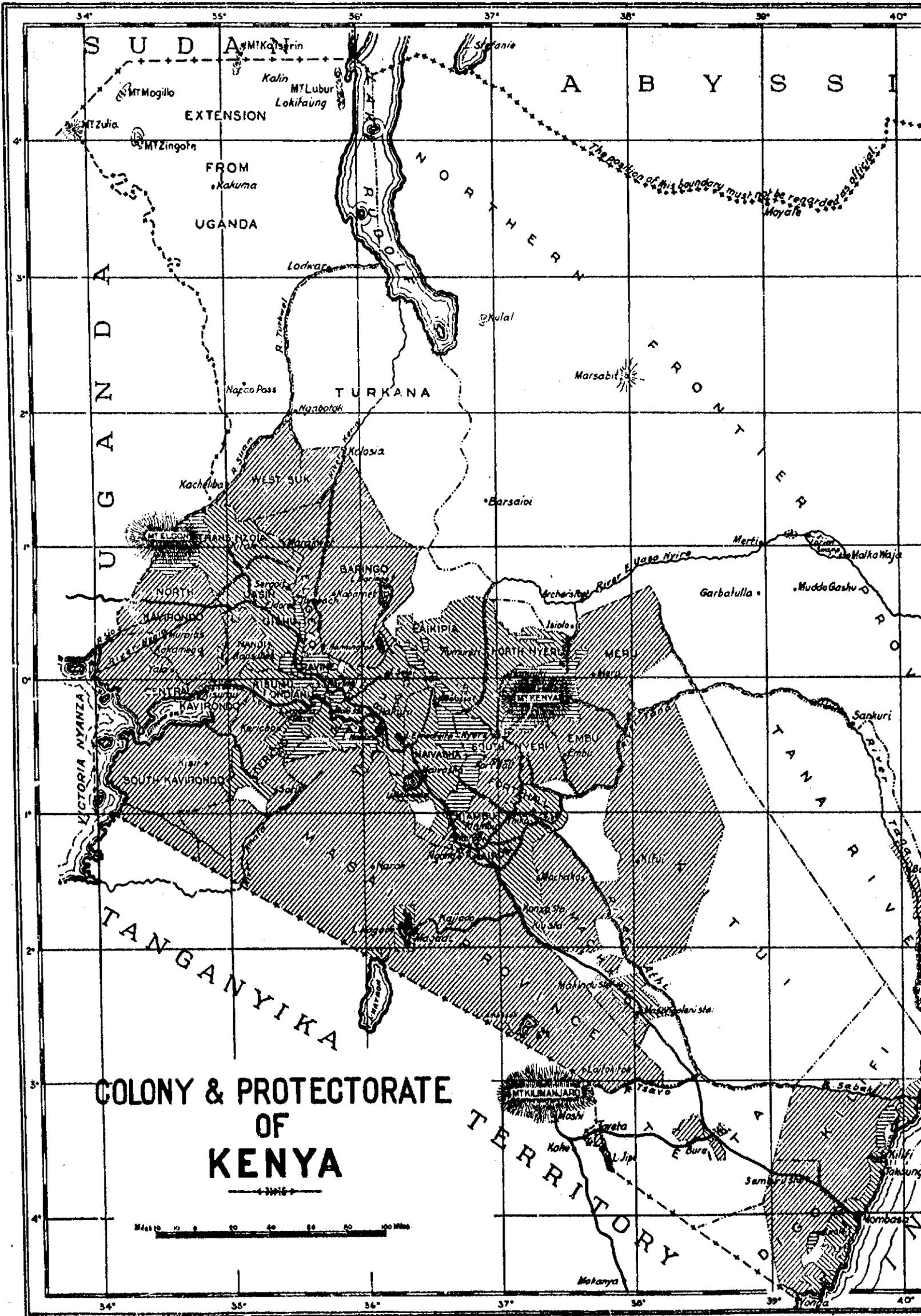
Hut and poll tax is collected by District Officers. The taxpayer is given a receipt in the form of a hut or poll tax ticket for each tax paid. At the same time the payment is noted in the register of taxpayers.

Yield.—The yield of native hut and poll tax in 1933 amounted to £557,791.

APPENDIX.

List of Selected Publications.

- Blue Book. Annually. Crown Agents for the Colonies. 10s.
- Annual Reports of the several Government Departments.
- Administrative and Political History of the Masai Reserve. By G. R. Sandford. Crown Agents for the Colonies. 1919. £1.
- Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa. Cmd. 3234. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1929. 6s.
- Statement of Conclusions of His Majesty's Government in United Kingdom as regards Closer Union in East Africa. Cmd. 3574. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1930. 4d.
- Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa. Cmd. 3573. His Majesty's Stationery Office. 1930. 3d.
- Papers relating to the Question of Closer Union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Colonial, No. 57. His Majesty's Stationery Office. 1931. 1s. 6d.
- Joint Select Committee on Closer Union in East Africa.
- Vol. I. Report (H.L. 184). His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1931. 4s. 6d.
- Vol. II. Minutes of Evidence (H.L. No. 29). His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1931. £1 10s. 0d.
- Vol. III. Appendices (H.L. No. 29). His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1931. 4s. 6d.
- Closer Union in East Africa. Correspondence arising from Report of Joint Select Committee. Cmd. 4141. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1932. 1s.
- Report of the Kenya Land Commission, Cmd. 4556. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1934. 11s. 0d.
- Do. do. Evidence and Memoranda (3 vols.). Colonial No. 91. His Majesty's Stationery Office. £2 each volume.
- Land and Land Conditions in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya. Land Department, Nairobi. 1922. 1s.
- Kakamega Goldfield. Interim Report by Sir Albert Kitson. Government Printer, Nairobi. (Also obtainable from Crown Agents for the Colonies.) 1932. 1s.
- The Vanishing Tribes of Kenya. By Major G. St. J. Orde Browne. (Seeley Service, 1925. 21s.)
- Kenya Mountain, by E. A. T. Dutton. (Cape, 1930. 21s.)
- Early Days in East Africa. By Sir Frederick Jackson. (Edward Arnold, 1930. 21s.)
- Eastern Africa To-day. By F. S. Joelson. ("East Africa," 1928. 5s.)
- Kenya, its Industries, Trade, Sport and Climate, 1928.
- The Kenya Manual, 1930. (East African Standard, Ltd., 63, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.)
- Kenya Days. By M. Aline Buxton. (Arnold, 1928. 12s. 6d.)
- Kenya, from Chartered Company to Crown Colony. By C. W. Hobley. (Witherby, 1929. 16s.)
- Kenya without Prejudice. By H. O. Weller. ("East Africa" Ltd., 1931. 5s.)



**COLONY & PROTECTORATE
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