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Progress of the People of the

KENYA COLONY AND  
PROTECTORATE, 1931

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# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE KENYA COLONY AND PROTECTORATE, 1931.

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MAP.

## I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

### Geography.

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya is traversed centrally from east to west by the Equator and from north to south by Meridian line  $37\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  East of Greenwich. It extends from  $4^{\circ}$  North to  $4^{\circ}$  South of the Equator and from  $34^{\circ}$  East longitude to  $41^{\circ}$  East. The land area is 219,731 square miles and the water area includes the larger portion of Lake Rudolf and the eastern waters of Victoria Nyanza including the Kavirondo Gulf. The official time used is the zone time  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours fast on Greenwich. Physiographically Kenya consists of: (1) a region generally poorly watered comprising some three-fifths of the total area of the Colony; (2) a plateau raised by volcanic action to a height varying from 3,000 to 9,000 feet; (3) the Great Rift Valley containing Lakes Rudolf, Nakuru, Naivasha, and others; (4) a portion of the basin of the Lake Victoria Nyanza which is 3,726 feet above sea-level. The

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Nzua, Yala, Kuja, and Amala Rivers flow into Lake Victoria Nyanza, the Turkwell and Kerio into, or towards, Lake Rudolf, while from the southern and eastern slopes of Kenya, and from the Aberdares there flow numerous tributaries of the Tana River which enters the Indian Ocean near Lamu.

Mount Kenya, from which the Colony takes its name, is 17,040 feet in height and capped by perpetual snow and ice.

#### Climate.

The range of temperature in various parts of Kenya is very wide, varying from a mean shade temperature of 80° F. on parts of the coast to 58° F.—65° F. in the highland areas.

The rainfall is generally well-distributed and ranges from about 10 inches per annum in the arid northern areas to 86 inches per annum in the vicinity of Lake Victoria Nyanza. The average rainfall in the main agricultural and pastoral areas ranges from 35 to 40 inches. The heaviest rainfall occurs from March to June and from October to December.

#### History.

It seems probable that the Arabs and Persians traded along the East African coast from the earliest times. In 1498 Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape of Good Hope and sailed up the coast to Mombasa which was then a flourishing trading city. Between that date and 1729, when they were finally expelled, the Portuguese were in intermittent occupation of Mombasa. British intervention on the east coast began in December, 1823, when H.M.S. *Barracouta* arrived at Mombasa during the course of a survey expedition. At the request of the inhabitants the island was provisionally placed under British protection. The Protectorate was not confirmed by the British Government and it appears to have lapsed after a period of two years. There is no record of its formal termination. In 1829 Seyyid Said attacked Mombasa, and placed there a garrison of 300 Baluchis who were starved into submission by the Mazuri who were, in turn, subdued by Seyyid Said in 1837. A period of great prosperity along the east coast ensued. On the death of Seyyid Said in 1856, Seyyid Majid succeeded to Zanzibar and the mainland dominions. He died in 1870, and was succeeded by his brother Seyyid Bargash, during whose reign British influence grew steadily under Sir John Kirk, and the partition of Africa among the European powers took place.

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 Uмба 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, 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 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.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

His Excellency Sir Joseph Byrne, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., assumed the administration of the Government on 13th February, 1931.

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. 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 nine Provinces, each in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner. 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 case of 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, and 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 forms part of the present 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, who is chairman of the three Municipal Boards at Mombasa, Nakuru, and Eldoret, is included and represents native interests. Members of District Councils are elected on a ward system.

The year 1931 was the third year of operation of the new system. No important changes in constitution or legislation were effected during the year, and the financial stringency tended to concentrate attention on the possibility of fulfilling the financial obligations to local authorities which the Government had accepted in 1928. The total gross revenue of the four municipalities in 1929 amounted to £177,450, of which the Government contributed £53,542, or 32 per cent. In 1931 their total gross revenue amounted to £192,119, of which the Government contributed £42,637, or 22 per cent. (These figures for 1931 are subject to audit which has not yet been completed). A further reduction in Government grants is contemplated for 1932. The grants payable by Government in Nairobi and Mombasa are (a) a contribution in lieu of rates on unalienated Crown land, (b) one-half of expenditure on main roads, (c) one-half of public health expenditure, (d) a proportion of the revenue collected in respect of motor vehicles, and (e) one-third of the emoluments of certain officers. Municipal authorities may levy assessment rates on capital value, up to a maximum of 2 per cent. on site values. No improvement rate or special rate, for which provision is also made, has yet been levied, and assessment rates have not yet been imposed outside Nairobi and Mombasa. Nakuru and Eldoret rely at present on municipal licence fees and charges and on revenue from municipal undertakings to supplement the Government grants, which amounted in each of these two cases to £3,000 in 1931. In Nairobi, in 1931, £97,794, compared with a total revenue of £125,745, was paid by the public in rates and charges, and in Mombasa £27,165 of a total revenue of £45,401.

Nairobi and Nakuru 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, which was passed in 1931. The execution of Mombasa town-planning scheme was continued under the loan of £179,000 which the Municipal Board took over from Government for this purpose during the year. In Eldoret the European Hospital was taken over by the local authorities, who have imposed a poll tax for hospital purposes. In the rural areas, the six District Councils confine their executive functions to roads, the funds for which are at present derived solely from Government grants. In 1931 the basic grants amounted to £36,412 and the additional grants to £7,006, a total of £43,418 as compared with £53,098 in 1930. The Councils obtain sums in addition from vehicle licences. The Councils have succeeded in improving their district roads in a generally satisfactory manner. Various causes have combined to delay the consideration by Councils of the means legally provided for them of raising their own revenues. In so far as the

District Councils are financially dependent on central Government grants and deal only with roads, they represent a modified and incomplete form only of local government. It is in the urban areas that local government has been more rapidly developed and there is no reason to be dissatisfied with the progress made. The smaller urban areas such as Kisumu, Kitale, Thika, and Machakos were declared "Grade A" townships in 1931 (the second of the four stages of municipal development contemplated by the Local Government Commission) with Township Committees appointed by the Governor.

*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 Commissioner is the President of the Council 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. 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.

At the present time in the majority of the Councils a greater portion of the members are illiterate.

Amongst the various services rendered by the Local Native Councils during 1931 the provision of educational facilities occupies perhaps the foremost place. During the year the number of Local Native Councils was reduced from 24 to 22 on the amalgamation of two Councils in two separate districts.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL NATIVE COUNCILS IN 1931.

Province and Council.	REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE (including expenditure on building).							Surplus Balance in hand at end of 1931.	
	Rates.	Land (Rents, Fees, etc.)	Other.	Education.	Medical.	Agriculture, Veterinary, and Forestry.	Roads and Bridges.	Water-supplies.	Famine Relief.	Other.		
												Sh.
COAST :—												
Digo ...	12,404	5,634	12,616	6,074	3,791	6,209	6,254	4,325	2,000	4,323	44,160	
Giriama ...	14,374	16,059	15,619	—	4,268	4,824	3,648	17,631	—	5,962	72,830	
Teita ...	20,832	2,846	28,794	—	3,281	1,987	2,631	99	—	3,013	88,828	
NYANZA :—												
North Kavirondo ...	190,570	18,580	20,129	132,170	21,684	22,988	49,990	—	—	40,644	367,716	
Central Kavirondo...	84,898	8,294	14,779	32,096	18,985	9,742	26,022	208	36,364	25,619	260,453	
South Kavirondo (K-B).	53,112	8,965	4,805	4,215	2,294	9,491	12,454	—	—	16,070	141,739	
South Kavirondo (L-A).	41,807	18,983	4,476	10,000	7,147	4,179	10,487	—	—	21,221	145,970	
South Lumbwa ...	—	8,395	2,019	8,805	—	1,115	6,935	—	4,281	2,323	46,115	
NZOIA :—												
Nandi ...	11,884	14,078	6,234	9,073	5,679	14,175	8,558	—	—	27,403*	76,377	
Elgeyo ...	—	18,008	5,003	15,584	3,492	5,088	50	30	1,237	7,486	86,577	
Marakwet ...	—	5,655	1,395	3,802	106	1,565	567	—	772	663	19,662	



KENYA, 1931.

<b>RIFT VALLEY :—</b>											
Baringo I ...	10,134	4,982	1,169	—	36	1,727	333	—	6,746	6,472	34,260
Baringo II ...	2,153	1,409	320	—	36	—	—	—	—	7,715	4,577
<b>KIKUYU :—</b>											
Kyambu ...	51,268	7,484	5,810	4,000	6,774	8,442	15,340	4,223	—	22,202	155,168
Fort Hall ...	50,472	18,056	4,375	200	33,136	10,963	18,348	—	—	14,921	158,789
South Nyeri ...	58,917	12,005	4,297	57,140	4,485	22,138	1,688	—	—	27,683	113,233
Embu ...	22,843	6,560	4,144	—	7,163	1,998	—	348	—	4,227	44,321
Meru ...	33,527	19,874	1,204	—	83	7,966	1,776	—	—	2,426	100,111
<b>UKAMBA :—</b>											
Machakos ...	95,428	20,261	7,377	18,210	6,868	25,433	15,980	16,385	—	13,110	190,537
Kitui ...	32,646	13,323	18,086	4,037	7,797	2,871	8,016	4,156	—	18,966	135,760
<b>MASAI :—</b>											
Narok ...	—	21,208	1,836	3,387	67	48	—	—	—	1,102	51,816
Kajiado ...	11,778	23,018	7,192	21,633	81	—	—	10,402	—	6,917	33,882
<b>TURKANA :—</b>											
West Suk ...	—	6,180	1,033	8,971	—	—	—	—	—	1,921	14,635
South Turkana ...	—	2,561	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,561
Totals ...	799,047	281,418	173,372	339,997	137,312	169,950	190,181	57,807	51,400	282,389	2,390,077
Sh.											

\* Includes Shs. 22,884 being refund to Government of rents and stand premia overpaid.

## 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	7,199	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.*

	<i>Year 1911.</i>		<i>Year 1921.</i>		<i>Year 1926.</i>		<i>Year 1931.</i>	
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
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	26,750	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	1,250	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> <i>(females to 100 males).</i>	<i>Asiatics.</i> <i>(females to 100 males).</i>
1911 ...	57	—
1921 ...	66	48
1926 ...	74	56
1931 ...	79	55

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

*Europeans.*

	1921.	1926.	1931.
0- 9 ... ..	1,604	2,253	2,872
10-19 ... ..	850	1,303	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	12,273
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	2,168
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	755	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 main 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 last census was taken on 6th March, 1931. Since 1930 the migration returns have been carefully analysed and controlled in the Statistical Department and it is now possible to make a reasonably accurate estimate of population each month. Since the census in March, 1931, up to the end of December, 1931, there has been a steady decrease in the non-native population due to migration. This has affected principally the Asiatic community. The total increase or decrease up to the end of 1931 is indicated as follows :—

	<i>Census figure.</i>	<i>Natural increase.</i>	<i>Migration.</i>	<i>Estimated total.</i>
Europeans ... ..	16,812	+ 84	+ 61	16,957
Indians ... ..	39,644	+ 330	— 2,778	37,196
Goans ... ..	3,979	+ 33	— 581	3,431
Arabs ... ..	12,166	+ 102	— 517	11,751
Others ... ..	1,346	+ 10	+ 18	1,374
Estimated total 31st December, 1931.	73,947	+ 559	— 3,797	70,709

It will be seen that while the European population has increased by 145 the Indians have decreased 2,448, the Goans 548, and the Arabs 415, while the total non-native population has decreased 3,238.

**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 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 1931 was 2,966,993 as compared with an estimate in 1926 of 2,682,848 which represents an increase over that period of 10.5 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>European.*</i>	<i>Asiatic.*</i>	<i>Native.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Coast Province ... ..	1,317	26,168	218,376	245,861
Ukamba Province ... ..	334	1,579	413,776	415,689
Kikuyu Province ... ..	8,021	19,228	807,797	835,046
Masai Province ... ..	95	380	48,470	48,945
Naivasha Province ... ..	880	510	28,812	30,202
Rift Valley Province ... ..	1,791	2,379	68,238	72,408
Nzoia Province ... ..	3,175	1,905	125,163	130,243
Nyanza Province ... ..	1,035	4,793	1,111,487	1,117,315
Turkana Province ... ..	16	28	79,874	79,918
Northern Frontier Province	14	122	65,000	65,136
In transit ... ..	134	43	—	177
	<b>16,812</b>	<b>57,135</b>	<b>2,966,993</b>	<b>3,040,940</b>

**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 recent years, however, there has been a certain amount of decentralization and the position now is that in every area of the Colony 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 the authority is the Municipal Council and in that town the greater part of the health staff is employed by the local authority. Mombasa also employs a considerable part of the local health staff. In the other towns, in the settled European farming districts and in the native reserve districts, the authority is the District Commissioner and the health staff consists of Government servants. Where in the smaller towns there is a Municipal Board, the Board in effect, though not in law, is the local "health authority" since its opinion is always sought by the executive authority. In the native reserves also there has been some administrative development since it is now

\* N.B.—The figures of European and Asiatic population are taken from the 1931 census.

the custom to make every endeavour to interest the Local Native Council in health affairs and in not a few reserves the Councils have shouldered financial responsibility for minor services. Supervising the activities of all these local authorities are the Commissioner of Local Government for the towns and European districts and the Chief Native Commissioner for the native reserves. In consonance with general Government policy the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services is responsible for providing and distributing both medical relief and health staff to the extent provided in the sanctioned Estimates, and he acts in consultation with both the Commissioner of Local Government and the Chief Native Commissioner.

#### **Sanitary Work and Administration.**

In Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, and Eldoret sanitary work and administration is in effect almost wholly a function of the local representative authorities and on the whole has been effectively carried out. In Nairobi notable achievements have been the completion of an excellent and very up-to-date public market and the commencement of a modern and adequate abattoir, while consideration has been given to the important matter of dealing on a comprehensive scale with the native housing question. In Eldoret a notable event was the opening of a new native location which is in every respect a credit to the local authority concerned.

In the native reserves the year has been marked by the progress which has, in certain districts, attended the efforts which have been made to encourage the building of better houses and to provide pit latrines. With regard to housing, progress has been most notable in those reserves to which it has been possible for the Medical Department to post a European Sanitary Inspector. Gratifying results in the installation of pit latrines occurred in one of the coast districts where particular attention was given to the matter by the District Commissioner. Other activities in the reserves have been the distribution of quinine by native distributors employed by the Local Native Councils concerned, the provision of Local Native Council butcheries and slaughter-houses and, in some cases, the protection of local water-supplies.

#### **Medical Relief.**

In some of the towns medical relief for Europeans is still provided in Government hospitals, but in others, and to an increasing extent, advantage is being taken of private nursing homes. In one town the local authority has now become responsible for the administration of the European hospital and has obtained powers to impose, and has imposed, a local hospital rate. A non-Government European hospital exists at Nakuru.

In the native reserves, however, medical relief, though to some extent provided by, or through, the agency of Missionary Societies, is for the most part supplied directly by the State and the greater

part of the provision made under the medical estimates is expended on this service. During the year under review a new Government native hospital was opened at Kericho, a new native hospital at Kabarnet was building, and a commencement was made with new native hospitals at Kilifi and in Digo.

At the close of the year 33 Government medical stations were in existence, the native hospitals of permanent construction numbering 23 and those of temporary construction 10. Seven hospitals for Africans were maintained by Missionary Societies and of these six received financial support from Government. In connexion with the Government hospitals in the native reserves there were over 100 out-dispensaries in charge of African dressers.

At the Government native hospitals there were treated during the year the following number of patients :—

In-patients ... ..	30,090
Out-patients ... ..	246,335

while at the out-dispensaries there were over half a million attendances.

Of the cases of disease treated in hospital the most important and, generally speaking, the most serious were those of pneumonia. Next in importance perhaps are the cases of malaria and of infestation with intestinal worms. In most hospitals the number of cases admitted for surgical treatment is steadily increasing, and in almost all the admissions for tropical ulcer presented both a clinical and an administrative problem. A feature of the year has been the increasing number of women admitted as in-patients and the more general use of the facilities for maternity cases. This increase in the admission of females has followed on the improvement in the construction and equipment of the hospitals which has taken place in recent years, and is closely associated with the posting of trained European nursing sisters to some of the outlying native reserve hospitals. The latter represents an important advance not only in connexion with the efficiency of the relief offered but as a means for utilizing the hospitals as educational and social forces.

#### Special Clinics.

Clinics for the treatment of venereal disease, for ante-natal work, and for child welfare were held regularly throughout the year at five centres in Mombasa and at four centres in Nairobi by the women child-welfare medical officers maintained by Government in these towns.

#### Health of Employed Labourers.

Employed labourers, their places of employment and their housing accommodation, are subject to inspection by the Labour Inspectors of the Department of Native Affairs and by Health Officers. During the year no notable outbreaks of disease occurred among this section

of the population and on the whole the health of the labourers was fairly good. Owing to the depression in trade no major housing schemes were embarked on by employers.

### Vital Statistics and the Public Health.

The recording of vital statistics even in the towns of Kenya is still far from satisfactory, while owing to the fact that no machinery is in operation for the registration or notification of births among Africans no infant mortality rates can be determined for that race.

The death-rates for the two most important towns, namely Nairobi and Mombasa, were as follows :—

#### *Nairobi (total population 47,919).*

Crude death-rate, all races	...	...	...	10·21	per thousand.
Recorded	„	„	...	13·78	„
„	„	Europeans	...	4·78	„
„	„	Asians	...	14·31	„
„	„	Africans	...	15·23	„

#### *Mombasa (total population 43,252).*

Crude death-rate, all races	...	...	...	17·25	per thousand.
Recorded	„	„	...	16·6	„
„	„	Europeans	...	5·03	„
„	„	Asians (Indians and Goans)	...	15·09	„
„	„	Arabs	...	24·25	„
„	„	Africans	...	16·17	„

In considering these figures it is necessary to remember, firstly, that except in the case of Europeans (and perhaps of Asiatics) the figures recorded may be, and probably are, smaller than the true figures, secondly, that the European population is to a certain extent a picked one, and thirdly that the African population contains a large number of young unmarried males.

With regard to the African population of the native reserves there are no figures either for births or deaths and there is, therefore, no information which might form the basis of a close appreciation of the state of the public health.

It is, however, of the first importance that this absence of detailed figures should not be allowed to divert attention from the undoubted fact that the native population as a whole suffers severely from preventable disease, and, on that account, and on account of generally insanitary conditions and of an inadequate and ill-balanced dietary, is on the whole more unfit and less well developed than might otherwise be the case.

Ill-health and poor nourishment are to a greater or less degree the lot of all but a few members of the African population at the present time, and this regardless of the fact that in some years the incidence of the major epidemic diseases may be, relatively speaking, low. In 1931, it is true, plague was less evident than in 1930,



and throughout the year the Colony remained entirely free from smallpox, while no explosive outbreak of malaria occurred. Nevertheless as usual pneumonia took its toll of deaths, malaria and intestinal worms were the causes of much invalidity, and poor food and maternal ignorance must have been the cause of much disability and sickness among adults and children.

In the period of a year it is impossible to record any considerable alteration in the basic conditions which govern the state of the public health. There is, however, no decrease in the widespread desire among the native population for education and improvement. Wherever facilities for instruction are instituted a gratifying response is obtained. Particularly noticeable in this respect has been the demand for help and instruction in the improvement of housing. Improvement of housing and living conditions must, however, be limited by the economic status of the people concerned. There was considerable evidence during 1931 that the effects of the world-wide financial depression had made themselves felt in the native reserves and this will result in the curtailment of building and other activities on which social improvement depends. Added to the slump in prices for primary products the ravages of locusts cannot have failed to have their effect.

#### **Propaganda.**

Three health exhibits were organized during the year in connexion with agricultural shows. The first was staged at the show of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya, the chief European agricultural show of the year. One part of the exhibit consisted of a complete farm homestead such as might be erected and maintained by a progressive African native in connexion with a small farm in a native reserve. The second was staged at a large native agricultural show and was designed to show the inter-relationship of better farming, better living, and better business. All the Government Departments connected with developmental activities co-operated. The third exhibit was a feature of a small European agricultural show held at Eldoret.

#### **Laboratories.**

A noteworthy event in connexion with public health and medical activities was the opening in the early part of the year of the new Laboratory. Modern facilities and a sufficiency of space are provided in place of the generally unsatisfactory and crowded conditions which existed in the old building.

### **V.—HOUSING.**

#### **European.**

European housing in the towns of Kenya is, on the whole, good. For the most part the houses are of stone or concrete. There is

at present no lack of housing. European housing in the rural areas is steadily improving and much of it is now, generally speaking, good.

#### Indian.

The Indian population of Kenya lives almost entirely in the towns and in almost every town in Kenya, and particularly in Nairobi and Mombasa, there is much Indian housing which can only be described as slum property. The factors involved in the improvement of existing conditions are the poverty and ignorance of the inhabitants, lack of better housing facilities, vested interests in a large amount of slum property, and lack of funds. The solution of the problem lies chiefly in the proper education (using that word in its broadest sense) of the rising Indian generation, and the consequent improvement in the standard of living of the Indian community. The provision of adequate educational facilities has been pressed forward as rapidly as possible, but during the year under review financial stringency necessitated considerable modification in the programme of development.

#### Arab.

The housing of an urban Arab population is a problem only in Mombasa and there the conditions which give rise to the problem and the methods of solution are the same as those in the case of the Indian community.

#### African.

It is in connexion with African native housing that the largest and most important problems arise both in the towns and in the rural areas.

*African native housing in urban areas.*—The African inhabitants of Mombasa who represent a large proportion of the total population, may be divided into two classes: (a) a stable population most of whom have been born and bred in the town, and (b) a large immigrant floating population of natives who, in increasing numbers, are drifting to the town in search of work. The problems presented by the stable African population are similar to those of the Asiatic residents. The houses are generally superior to the huts in the reserves and are fairly well lit and ventilated. But these houses are built of materials which do not allow of the maintenance of high standards of cleanliness. The problem of affording this class of the community more satisfactory habitations is one of the most urgent with which the local government authority is faced.

The floating immigrant African population are housed for the most part as lodgers in the houses of the more permanent residents. The solution of the problem presented by these people is being found in the provision of locations where they can hire rooms or houses, and where adequate provision can be made for their social needs.

In Nairobi the problem is somewhat different from that in Mombasa since there is no large section of the African population which has urban culture or experience. Wages, too, are generally lower and the standard of living consequently more primitive. The position up to the present has been largely met in much the same manner as in Mombasa, namely, that some Africans have built houses and have let these houses in lodgings to others. There are these differences, however, that firstly, owing to the absence of good building poles and suitable earth and also owing to a lack of building experience, the houses are much poorer than in Mombasa, and secondly the supply is far from adequate and serious overcrowding is almost universal. An attempt at a solution has been made in Nairobi by the provision of permanent housing by the Municipal Council and further provision is proposed.

In the smaller towns the problem though less acute is similar to that in Nairobi. Within the past year a model location has been established in Eldoret which is an example of African town planning carried out with due regard to the social needs of the community.

*Rural African housing in the European settled areas in fuel camps, etc.*—On a few European estates excellent permanent housing has been provided in the past few years. On the great majority of the larger estates and on almost all the smaller farms, however, such is not the case. The defect is mainly attributable to financial causes. The Government carries out a programme of systematic propaganda which has led to improvement.

*The housing of Africans in the native reserves.*—It is in the native reserves that the essential housing problem of the Colony lies.

In three at least of the Kikuyu Districts, in three in Nyanza, and in the Machakos, Teita, Digo, and Kilifi Districts there are thousands of African natives who, given the necessary knowledge of designing and building, are anxious to build better houses and to improve their amenities, and many hundreds who are in a financial position to do so. To furnish the necessary social knowledge it has been the policy of the Medical Department during recent years to post to the more developed districts, qualified European Sanitary Inspectors who have technical experience and who have been specially trained to undertake work among Africans. There are five Districts to which European Sanitary Inspectors have been appointed. These Inspectors are not required to carry out sanitary inspections as ordinarily understood. Their business is to teach, and to provide practical assistance and advice in the designing and construction of houses in accordance with the means of the builders, and the available building materials. In the District where most interest is at present being displayed by the natives in new housing the Sanitary Inspector has been able to establish a brick-burning industry in three separate areas where the art was previously unknown. Apart from affording advice and supervising the actual construction

of houses the Sanitary Inspectors, in consultation with the Agricultural Officers, advise with regard to the construction of latrines, grain stores, fowl houses and runs, cow, calf, and cart sheds, the conservation of manure, the digging of manure pits, and the construction of carts. It is often necessary for the Inspectors to restrain a desire on the part of the natives to incur premature expenditure on building, and to indicate the advisability of first improving the general productivity of their holdings, and so affording themselves the means not only of building better houses but also of maintaining them in a proper state of cleanliness and repair when built.

A powerful aid in the improvement of housing in native reserves is the provision of demonstration houses, homesteads, and farms. Some are already in existence and the Local Native Councils are taking a praiseworthy interest in the matter.

## VI.—PRODUCTION.

### Mineral.

Considerable activity occurred during 1931 in prospecting and exploiting the gold resources of the Colony. During the year 405 ordinary prospecting licences were issued, as compared with 15 in 1930, and 748 claims were pegged and registered as compared with 64 in 1930. The discovery of gold was reported in September from the North Kavirondo District near Kakamega and great interest was soon manifested in the area. Operations were mainly confined to the prospecting of alluvial deposits which were found to occur in nearly every valley adjacent to the Yala River and its tributaries. The activity had not reached its zenith at the end of the year.

The mineral production in 1930 and 1931 was:—

	1930.		1931.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
Gold ... ..	1,789 oz.	7,490	2,531 oz.	13,194
Silver ... ..	155 „	11	288 „	25
Lime ... ..	1,800 tons	1,800	940 tons	940
Marble ... ..	400 „	4,000	410 „	4,100

44,170 tons of sodium carbonate valued at £199,389 were produced for export in 1931 as against 49,270 tons valued at £222,305 in 1930.

### Agriculture.

The economic welfare of the Colony is based almost entirely on agricultural production. The main products are coffee, sisal, tea, barley and oats, and essential oils, which are cultivated almost exclusively on European plantations and estates, maize, wheat, pulses of many varieties, coco-nuts, sugar-cane and wattle, potatoes,

ground nuts, and fruit, which are cultivated both by Europeans and by natives in the reserves; and sim-sim, millets, sorghums, cotton, certain pulses and root crops such as yams, which are mainly produced by natives.

Reliable figures of total native production are not available, and in the following table the acreages, yields and estimated values of the main crops under cultivation by Europeans are shown:—

Crop.	1930-1931.			1931-1932.		
	Acreage.	Yield.	Value. £	Acreage.	Yield.	Value. £
Coffee ...	96,689	310,168 cwt.	1,427,536	98,874	245,991 cwt.	986,988
Sisal ...	137,299	18,858 tons		143,660	14,674 tons	
Tea ...	10,052	930,209 lb.		11,258	1,500,249 lb.	
Maize ...	200,926	1,649,728 bags		160,546	762,622 bags	
Wheat ...	68,851	194,337 „		43,168	86,862 „	
Barley ...	1,967	*		2,330	*	
Coco-nuts...	8,499	3,810 cwt.		8,121	4,736 cwt.	
Sugar-cane	13,493	77,120 „		12,363	104,700 „	
Wattle ...	11,702	*		13,308	*	

### Livestock.

The animal industry is an important factor in the Colony's economic structure. Milk, cream, butter-fat, butter, cheese, bacon, ham, and wool are produced mainly by Europeans, while both Europeans and natives supply the market with mutton, beef, ghee, and hides and skins. Considerable quantities of mutton, beef, milk, and ghee are consumed by their native owners, these commodities together with blood drawn from the living animal forming the main articles of diet of certain of the pastoral tribes, particularly the Masai, Nandi, Turkana, etc., and the tribes which inhabit the Northern Frontier Province. The animal products sold by Europeans during the last two years are shown in the following table:—

	Animal Products.	
	1930.	1931.
Milk ...	1,101,704 gal.	1,108,868 gal.
Cream ...	145,796 „	77,063 „
Butter-fat ...	614,790 lb.	676,910 lb.
Butter ...	312,694 „	285,320 „
Cheese ...	131,168 „	111,582 „
Ghee ...	114,527 „	96,471 „
Bacon, ham ...	699,080 „	*
Wool ...	654,846 „	813,662 „

### Fisheries.

A considerable fishing industry is in being both on the coast and on Lake Victoria Nyanza. Fish are supplied to Nairobi and other accessible towns from both these sources. No figures indicative of the volume of this trade are available.

\* Figures not available.

### Manufactures.

*Beer and Stout.*—gallons (standard) 101,968, worth (approximately) 4s. per gallon.

*Soap.*—Approximately 120,000 cases of common soap were manufactured in 1931. 6,967 cwt. were exported, mostly to Zanzibar.

The manufacture of aluminium hardware at the coast is progressing steadily and the falling off of duty collections on this class of commodity from £4,109 in 1929 to £333 in 1931 reflects the development of the local industry.

### Organization of Production.

The mineral development in the Colony is conducted, at present, almost entirely by individual syndicates. The organization of agricultural production varies in accordance with the nature of the produce. 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 and partly by individual agriculturists, though mainly by individuals. 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.

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 sell the surplus to obtain money with which to supply their requirements in the way of clothing, etc., and to pay their taxes.

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

Soap is manufactured by companies mainly situated on the coast.

In addition, bacon, hams, and various food products are manufactured at the Uplands Bacon Factory. Figures to indicate the volume of jams, cordials, etc. which are made in small quantities in various parts of the Colony are not available.

All unskilled and much of the skilled labour on estates is performed by African natives. Recently the tendency has been for employers to recruit their labour themselves, or by sending a reliable native headman to the reserves, rather than to rely on the services of licensed European or Indian professional recruiters. The tendency is to the advantage of the employer in that he obtains his labour at a smaller initial cost, and equally to the advantage of the labourers in that they are enabled to obtain more complete and accurate information as to the conditions, nature, and whereabouts of their employment before engaging their services. Professional recruiters tend to be concerned less with the actual recruitment of labour, and more with supervising the arrangements necessary for

feeding, clothing, and transporting to their destination recruits enrolled by the employers' representatives.

The engagement of labour on a monthly contract is gaining ground at the expense of contracts for longer periods. Actually the labourers do not remain in service for shorter periods of time, and the development is a satisfactory one in that it affords the parties to the contract more freedom of choice in regard to its termination and indicates the growth of a greater degree of confidence both in the employer and the employee than has existed in the past. Labourers are generally employed on a monthly "ticket" on which is entered a record of each completed day's work. On the completion of 30 days' work, which the labourer is generally required to perform within 42 days of the commencement of his employment, the labourer becomes entitled to payment at the agreed rate of wage. It is usual for the employer to provide housing and food, and in many cases blankets and cooking utensils, etc., and he is by law required to keep sufficient medicines and medical comforts for the requirements of his employees. The enforcement of the law governing the relationship of master and servant and the general welfare of the labourer, is primarily the function of the Labour Inspectors. These matters, however, fall within the duties of all Provincial Commissioners and District Officers. The average number of units of labour employed monthly on European holdings during the census year ending February, 1931, was 120,210, of which number 89,856 were men, 3,387 women, 19,393 children, and 7,574 casual workers. The figures show a decrease of 5,675 as compared with the previous year. In addition, 1,671 units were employed monthly by Indian cultivators.

*Cultivation by non-Europeans.*—Indian cultivation is limited to the Kibos-Miwani area, where mainly sugar is grown, and the coast, where the cultivation of coco-nuts predominates, and is relatively unimportant in comparison with the total agricultural activities of the Colony. Considerable areas on the coast are under cultivation by Arabs who produce coco-nuts for export as well as food for local consumption.

*Native Agriculture* is becoming increasingly recognized as an important factor in the economic structure of the Colony, and during the year under review considerable attention has been paid to the encouragement and instruction of native cultivation through the District and Departmental Officers. The introduction of new economic crops and the improvement of existing forms of cultivation have advanced and efforts have been made to improve the existing marketing facilities in native reserves.

In common with all forms of agriculture, with the possible exception of coffee, native agriculture suffered considerably during 1931 both from the general depression in the prices of primary products, and from the depredations of locusts.

In the main crop-producing areas of Kikuyu and Nyanza Provinces, the favourable weather produced very promising crops, but locust damage was severe, and natives tended towards reducing the acreage planted to cereals, and were active in planting such locust proof crops as potatoes and cassava. The steady progress noted in recent years in the improvement of the quality of crops grown, particularly those which are marketed, was maintained and in some areas the maize is now of a high standard. This improvement is particularly noted in those parts which, by their proximity to the railway, are in close contact with markets and export facilities. The natives in these areas are rapidly becoming alive to the advantage of organized marketing, and the year has been marked by the institution of co-operative societies and similar trading organizations, which have established godowns at railway stations, and formed trade connexions with European agencies which carry out the actual sales of produce. Another important feature in Nyanza and on the coast has been the recovery of the cotton crop. By a large increase in the output of cotton over the previous year, which was an unfavourable one, Nyanza's total is but little short of the 1929-30 crop, while on the coast the total for that year has been exceeded.

A most successful Native Agricultural Show was held in North Kavirondo in February, and numerous classes of native produce at the Show held by the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya at Nairobi in January received many entries; competition was keen and the produce shown was of a high standard.

The number of pupils at the Native Agricultural School at the Scott Agricultural Laboratories, Nairobi, was maintained at 60, while the number of those at Bukura School increased from 48 to 51.

Local Native Councils are taking an increasing interest in agricultural services and by votes for the upkeep of seed farms, the purchase of seed and implements, the engagement of instructors and similar purposes they are actively assisting the development of their areas.

Development of the native stock industry is hampered by the existence of certain enzootic diseases, which necessitate quarantine regulations prohibiting the movement of cattle from the reserves except through authorized quarantine stations. In some cases this results in a complete prohibition of the movement of cattle. The situation is not so serious in respect of enzootic sheep diseases and in consequence movement is less restricted. Native sources supply a considerable number of the sheep required for slaughter purposes. There are, nevertheless, strong indications that the veterinary services rendered in the reserves are receiving an increasing measure of appreciation and Local Native Councils have shown their readiness to vote funds for these services and for instruction in animal husbandry. In particular, ghee-making



dairies and hide-drying stations are strongly supported. The production of ghee continues to make satisfactory progress in spite of the catastrophic fall in the price of this commodity.

## VII.—COMMERCE.

### General.

Kenya and Uganda form a single unit for purposes of Customs and there is in consequence complete freedom of trade between the two territories. A detailed examination of the external trade of Kenya alone is therefore a matter of considerable difficulty, more particularly as virtually the whole of the imports and exports of both Dependencies passes through Mombasa, the principal port of Kenya. In addition, produce originating in Tanganyika Territory amounting in value to £410,306 was transported through Kenya and shipped at Mombasa during the year, goods imported into Kenya and subsequently transferred to Tanganyika Territory in 1931 being valued at £427,301. The combined value of trade imports and total exports (i.e., exports of domestic produce and re-exports) of Kenya and Uganda during the year amounted to £10,597,969 as compared with £13,871,883 in 1930 and £18,062,190 in 1929, the total volume of trade of all classes, including importations on Government account, transit and transshipment traffic, being valued at £11,543,651 as against £15,400,376 in 1930 and £19,837,533 in 1929. The value of merchandise cleared for home consumption during the year was £5,148,050 as against £6,820,712 in 1930, a decrease of £1,672,662 or 24·52 per cent. Exports of the domestic produce of the territories were valued at £4,322,136 as compared with £5,483,024 in the previous year. Of this total, goods to the value of £2,343,874 originated in Kenya, the domestic exports of Uganda, calculated in the terms of the f.o.b. value at the port of final shipment, being valued at £1,978,262.

Bonded stocks on hand at 31st December, 1931, were valued at £246,505 or £169,355 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 £1,078,697 or 31·52 per cent. as compared with exports during the previous year is recorded, this serious contraction being due to the combined effects of a further fall in world market prices and to a decrease in the actual quantities available for export. Among the more important commodities exported, sisal alone reflects a small increase in the tonnage shipped, but the price had so far depreciated that a fall in value of £204,705 as compared with the previous year is shown. Exports of coffee decreased by 64,185 cwt. in quantity and £440,440 in value, maize exports being 362,968 cwt. less in quantity and £145,961 less in value than in the previous year. Trading conditions during 1931 were extremely difficult, no period of the year being free from grave and constant

anxiety. The progressive contraction in the purchasing power of the population consequent upon a sustained period of world depression and the havoc caused by locusts was reflected in a marked decrease in consumption of all classes of goods, including locally produced food-stuffs. Importations were restricted to minimum requirements, the abnormally low level of both bonded and open stocks held by wholesale and retail merchants being a feature of trading operations during the year. This exercised a steadying influence on the local import markets and prevented a general collapse, which might have resulted from the acute and long continued depression had less prudent methods been adopted.

The forced abandonment of the Gold Standard by the British Government in September, 1931, was of some assistance to the East African territories where sterling costs of production and marketing (apart from an increase of 15 per cent. in shipping freights) remained virtually unaffected by the change. The consequential improvement in the price of exportable commodities on the world's markets quoted in terms of sterling thus increased the possibility of effecting sales overseas at remunerative rates. Unfortunately, the continued infestation of locusts coupled with financial stringency minimized the benefits which otherwise would have accrued to the territories, as on the one hand full advantage of the firmer markets could not be taken owing to a shortage of exportable commodities, and on the other hand a contraction of working capital did not permit of a normal replenishment of stocks.

Net collections of Customs revenue amounted to £1,002,001 as compared with £1,139,031 accruing in 1930. Of this sum £698,571 was allocated to Kenya and £303,430 to Uganda.

### Imports.

The following table gives comparisons between the values in 1931 of trade imports from the various countries, and corresponding values for 1930 :—

	1931.	1930.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
United Kingdom ... ..	38·11	37·10
British Possessions ... ..	20·17	22·89
United States of America ... ..	9·51	11·25
Japan ... ..	9·51	6·74
Netherlands ... ..	5·56	4·78
Germany ... ..	3·59	4·01
Other Countries ... ..	13·55	13·23

The following summary shows the values of the principal commodities imported from the various countries in 1931 and 1930 :—

Country of Origin.	Commodity.	Value 1931.	Value 1930.
		£	£
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Whisky ... ..	69,594	80,304
	Cigarettes ... ..	99,588	129,496
	Cement ... ..	72,842	76,991
	Galvanized iron sheets ... ..	65,847	83,878
	Tubes, pipes and fittings ... ..	31,507	24,073
	Tin, bar, plate, or sheet ... ..	8,447	44,426
	Machinery ... ..	132,087	208,309
	Cotton textiles ... ..	152,732	223,875
	Wearing apparel ... ..	25,298	47,093
	Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ... ..	81,554	86,867
	Lubricating oils and greases ... ..	14,142	23,783
	Motor vehicles and bicycles ... ..	44,939	72,552
India ... ..	Tyres and tubes ... ..	28,630	32,658
	Rice ... ..	55,840	83,956
	Wheat meal and flour ... ..	36,195	48,909
	Tea ... ..	8,758	24,019
	Cotton textiles ... ..	67,835	80,325
Union of South Africa...	Jute bags and sacks ... ..	125,963	176,000
	Coal ... ..	52,900	67,380
Canada ... ..	Motor vehicles ... ..	71,110	151,019
	Tyres and tubes ... ..	18,810	11,542
Germany ... ..	Aluminium hollow-ware ... ..	607	10,055
	Agricultural and horticultural tools.	8,197	7,113
	Shovels, spades, axes and matchets.	2,606	7,385
	Machinery ... ..	11,238	21,491
	Cotton textiles ... ..	13,233	21,681
Netherlands ... ..	Vehicles ... ..	11,577	20,859
	Tobacco (manufactured) ... ..	70,315	70,768
	Cotton textiles ... ..	160,718	184,008
Japan ... ..	Cotton textiles ... ..	317,656	278,840
	Apparel ... ..	55,668	55,999
Persia ... ..	Fuel oil ... ..	99,428	125,807
United States of America.	Machinery ... ..	16,126	31,916
	Cotton textiles ... ..	50,930	59,280
	Lubricating oils and greases ... ..	38,708	65,613
	Petrol ... ..	107,740	104,056
	Kerosene ... ..	39,523	61,853
	Motor vehicles and bicycles ... ..	42,951	166,303
	Tyres and tubes ... ..	24,537	38,446
	Fuel oil ... ..	22,197	24,851
Dutch East Indies ... ..	Petrol ... ..	106,074	139,442
	Kerosene ... ..	26,822	64,951

*Cotton Textiles.*—The value of home consumption clearances of cotton textiles of all descriptions amounted to £834,887 as compared with £926,484 in 1930, the Customs duty collected thereon being £178,783 or 17·9 per cent. of the total net duty collections. Transfers to Uganda were valued at £338,092. With the exception of coloured piece-goods, all classes show a decrease in value as compared with importations during the previous year.

The average value per yard of imported cotton textiles was 3·0d. as compared with 5·8d. in 1930 and 5·7d. in 1929, cotton blankets decreasing in value from 1/7·2d. to 1/3·9d. per blanket. The United Kingdom has never been a serious competitor in the valuable market for unbleached sheetings but has hitherto been the principal source of supply of bleached, printed, and dyed fabrics. During 1931, however, the market for khangas (i.e., dyed piece-goods) has been maintained, but a considerable proportion of the trade in bleached and printed goods has been lost to foreign competitors. In times of financial stringency the price factor naturally becomes a most important consideration and to this fact may largely be ascribed the falling off in the percentage value of the United Kingdom trade in this market. It does not, however, alter the present position and prompt and energetic steps will require to be taken by British manufacturers if their predominant position is to be regained. Holland and Belgium continue to provide the bulk of imported blankets; grey sheeting (Americani) being supplied principally by Japan and the United States of America.

*Vehicles.*—880 motor cars, 333 motor lorries, and 15 motor tractors valued at £154,251 were imported during the year as against 1,269 motor cars, 904 motor lorries, and 196 motor tractors of the total value of £363,414 imported during 1930. The main sources of supply were Canada, the United States of America, and the United Kingdom—the value of motor vehicles of these descriptions originating in the United Kingdom being £33,048 or 21·4 per cent. of the total. Motor-cycle imports fell from 125 valued at £5,458 in 1930 to 95 valued at £3,576 during 1931. A striking decrease in the trade in imported motor vehicles is recorded, the total value under this heading (not including parts and accessories and tyres and tubes) being £157,827 as against £368,872 in 1930. The share of the United Kingdom in this trade increased from 10·4 per cent. in 1930 to 22·8 per cent. during the year under review. The decrease in importations of pedal cycles, which is very largely a native trade, reflects the general depression, an additional factor militating against an expansion of this trade being the rapid development of motor bus services largely patronized by natives throughout the territories. During the year under review imports decreased from 7,056 bicycles to 1,903. The value of this trade, which is almost entirely with the United Kingdom, amounted to £9,379.

*Other Imports.*—A consistent shrinkage in imports of all classes is recorded.

#### **Re-Exports, Transit and Transshipment Trade.**

The value of goods re-exported during 1931 amounted to £1,183,807 or 23·25 per cent. of the total value of trade imports as compared with £1,465,194 or 21·16 per cent. in 1930. Transit and transshipment traffic were valued at £106,015 and £183,809 respectively, as against £126,108 and £237,101 in 1930.

## Exports.

*General.*—The domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda are mainly agricultural, the principal exception being carbonate of soda procured at Lake Magadi in Kenya. The value of the domestic produce of Kenya and Uganda exported in 1931 amounted to £4,322,136 as compared with £5,483,024 in 1930, a further fall in commodity prices and a decrease in the actual quantities available for export being responsible for this reduction. Empire markets continue to absorb a large proportion of exports, no less than 77·68 per cent. being despatched to destinations within the Empire. The principal foreign markets were Belgium (4·96 per cent.), United States of America (4·61 per cent.), and Japan (3·31 per cent.). The following summary shows the principal exports and the markets in which they were absorbed, giving comparative figures for 1930 :—

Destination.	Commodity.	Value 1931.	Value 1930.
		£	£
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Maize ... ..	157,071	237,179
	Butter ... ..	27,665	43,576
	Coffee ... ..	890,234	1,380,530
	Cotton ... ..	123,991	115,248
	Sisal fibre and tow ... ..	24,597	95,781
	Cotton seeds ... ..	145,477	119,544
	Hides and skins ... ..	61,643	98,713
	Wool ... ..	37,671	70,615
	Tin ore ... ..	22,176	55,300
	Gold bullion ... ..	19,955	7,835
India ... ..	Cotton ... ..	1,380,062	1,354,946
	Sodium carbonate ... ..	10,737	29,025
Tanganyika Territory	Maize ... ..	8,707	18,185
	Wheat meal and flour ... ..	20,163	32,080
	Sugar ... ..	70,163	27,205
	Soap ... ..	6,826	9,846
	Tea ... ..	13,927	6,548
	Cigarettes ... ..	12,366	5,381
Union of South Africa.	Coffee ... ..	27,448	51,782
	Sisal ... ..	2,874	5,532
	Sodium carbonate ... ..	2,998	3,937
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union.	Sisal fibre and tow ... ..	159,798	257,496
	Hides and skins ... ..	22,627	47,606
	Wattle bark ... ..	14,172	11,585
	Wool ... ..	5,756	nil.
Japan ... ..	Cotton seeds ... ..	3,747	6,636
	Sodium carbonate ... ..	130,890	139,716
United States of America.	Maize ... ..	99,717	115,413
	Sisal ... ..	13,106	38,236
	Skins ... ..	23,159	34,501
	Coffee ... ..	44,680	3,492
Netherlands ... ..	Maize ... ..	24,924	60,667
	Wattle bark ... ..	16,239	14,241
	Sisal ... ..	10,511	975
France ... ..	Maize ... ..	18,758	44,912
	Coffee ... ..	26,751	16,167
	Hides and skins ... ..	18,435	21,125

Destination.		Commodity.				Value 1931.	Value 1930.
						£	£
Italy	...	...	Maize	...	...	9,000	5,626
			Sisal	...	...	7,740	16,258
			Hides	...	...	8,216	15,705
Germany	...	...	Hides and skins	...	...	11,275	9,774
			Barks for tanning	...	...	8,174	5,538
			Coffee	...	...	13,620	1,321
			Sisal	...	...	11,459	81

*Cotton.*—The quantity of raw cotton exported increased from 521,409 centals in 1930 to 758,811 centals in 1931 but as a result of the fall in market prices the value decreased from £1,569,768 in 1930 to £1,509,895 in 1931, the average declared value per cental being £3 0s. 2d. in 1930 and £1 19s. 9d. in 1931. Cotton seed was valued at £149,224 (45,435 tons) as compared with £138,262 (33,783 tons) shipped in 1930. Of the total quantity of cotton exported, 3,131 centals were declared as originating in Kenya, the remainder being the produce of Uganda.

*Coffee.*—Exports of this commodity amounted to 315,893 cwt. valued at £1,147,818 as compared with 358,944 cwt. valued at £1,581,865 in 1930, the average declared value per cwt. being Shs. 72/8d. as against Shs. 88/1.67d. in 1930. Of the total quantity shipped 245,903 cwt. originated in Kenya and 69,990 cwt. in Uganda, these figures comparing with 310,088 cwt. and 48,856 cwt., respectively, exported in 1930. The United Kingdom continued to provide the principal market, receiving in 1931 Kenya and Uganda coffee to the value of £890,234, though the continued widespread demand for East African coffee is indicated by the fact that shipments consigned to over thirty countries appear in the statistical records.

*Maize.*—Shipments of maize decreased in quantity by 362,968 cwt. and in value by £145,961 in comparison with the previous year, the 1931 figures being 1,860,120 cwt. valued at £419,684 as against 2,223,088 cwt. valued at £565,645 exported during 1930. The decrease in shipments is directly attributable to the serious effects of locust infestations during the year.

*Sisal Fibre and Sisal Tow.*—Exports during 1931 were 15,994 tons valued at £232,564 compared with 15,847 tons valued at £437,269 shipped during 1930, the average declared values per ton on shipment being £14 10s. 10d. in 1931 as against £27 8s. 5d. in 1930.

*Hides and Skins.*—A further decrease in the quantity and value of hides and skins is recorded, exports amounting in value to £151,422 as compared with £245,303 in the previous year. Of the former total, hides and skins to the value of £109,458 originated in Kenya and £41,964 in Uganda.

*Carbonate of Soda.*—44,170 tons valued at £199,389 were shipped in 1931 as against 49,270 tons of a value of £222,305 exported in 1930.

*Wheat.*—Exports decreased from 214,528 cwt. valued at £91,449 in 1930 to 63,644 cwt. valued at £15,313 in 1931, whilst importations of wheat meal and flour amounted to 66,844 cwt. in 1931 as compared with 64,037 cwt. in 1930.

*Sugar.*—The development of the local sugar industry is reflected in the increased exports and decreased imports of this commodity.

Shipments during 1931 amounted to 66,191 cwt. valued at £71,223 compared with 21,716 cwt. valued at £27,969 exported in 1930, imports being 6,566 cwt. valued at £6,388 in 1931 and 34,891 cwt. valued at £23,791 in 1930.

*Tea.*—Both import and export figures are again affected by the local production of tea, imports decreasing from 3,788 cwt. in 1930 to 1,341 cwt. in 1931 whilst exports increased from 1,443 cwt. to 3,184 cwt. in the same period.

### 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 1931, the value of local produce sent from Kenya to Uganda amounted to £146,166 as compared with £182,026 in 1930 and £189,938 in 1929, the principal commodities involved being wheat meal and flour, maize meal and flour, animals living—for food, common soap, tea, butter, beer, bacon and ham, and timber. The value of Kenya produce exported to Tanganyika Territory amounted to £122,745 as compared with £172,737 in 1930, Tanganyika Territory produce imported for consumption in Kenya and Uganda being valued at £96,151.

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 1931 amounting to £427,301 (including specie valued at £42,380), and the total Customs duty collected by the Kenya and Uganda Customs administration and transferred to Tanganyika Territory under this agreement reaching a total of £78,969. Traffic in imported goods in the reverse direction was valued at £131,297 (including specie to the value of £62,000) the Customs duty involved being £12,380. Tanganyika Territory produce passing through Kenya for shipment at Mombasa amounted in value to £410,306.

### Air Traffic.

Considerable use of the Customs aerodromes established at Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu, Kampala, and Jinja was made by

aircraft on foreign service during the year. 184 arrivals landed 169 passengers and cargo to the value of £11,901 whilst 188 departures shipped 215 passengers and cargo to the value of £14,631 (including bullion valued at £10,800).

### Ivory.

The arrangement concluded in 1930 whereby the Customs Department assumes control of the sale of all ivory, rhino horns, or hippopotamus teeth purchased or confiscated by the Governments of both Kenya and Uganda operated satisfactorily during the year under review. By agreement with the Customs Department of Tanganyika Territory, sales in East Africa are now held at regular quarterly intervals, the approximate times being as follows:—

Mombasa:—(sales of all Kenya and Uganda Government ivory, etc.).—May and November.

Dar es Salaam:—(sales of all Tanganyika Government ivory etc.).—February and August.

In conformity with this agreement two sales were held at Mombasa during the year, a total weight of 61,606 lb. of Government ivory realizing £23,994. Of the former figure 41,948 lb. originated in Uganda and 20,108 lb. in Kenya.

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.

### VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The wages of servants who may be included in the class "domestic servants" are as follows:—

	Range.		Normal Wage.
	Shs. per month.		Shs. per month.
House and Personal Boys ... ..	17/-	to 80/-	40/- and 30/-
Cooks ... ..	22/-	„ 100/-	50/-
Dhobies ... ..	27/-	„ 42/-	30/-
Kitchen Boys ... ..	12/-	„ 27/-	20/-
Garden Boys ... ..	7/-	„ 27/-	20/-
Seychellois Ayahs (Nurses) ... ..	—		100/-
Native Ayahs „ ... ..	50/-	„ 60/-	60/-
Visiting Sweepers ... ..	—		10/-



The rates of wages paid to labourers in the various classes of employment are as follows :—

<i>Government Employ.</i>	<i>Average wage including value of rations.</i>
	Shs.
Railway ... ..	22/18
Defence ... ..	34/32
Other Government Departments ...	26/05
Municipalities ... ..	23/45
Agriculture ... ..	13/43
<i>Other Employment.</i>	
Mines ... ..	} 23/42
Timber industry ... ..	
Firewood ... ..	
Building trade, etc. ... ..	

A general downward tendency in the wage level has been brought about by the prolonged financial depression. Though it is not possible to indicate numerically the extent of this tendency, it is the case that 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 considerable reduction in the scales of remuneration of both Europeans and Indians engaged in commerce, and 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 Departments since 1927, and an analysis of all available data has been extended backwards to 1924. It has also been possible to obtain prices of about 35 articles in 1912-13 for purposes of comparison with 1931.

The following table shows the index numbers for the period 1924-1931 :—

Year.	<i>All articles.</i>	<i>Locally produced articles.</i>	<i>Imported articles.</i>
1924 ... ..	100	100	100
1925 ... ..	101	109	98
1926 ... ..	99	112	95
1927 ... ..	95	109	91
1928 ... ..	93	114	90
1929 ... ..	95	111	90
1930 ... ..	92	104	88
1931 ... ..	87	97	83

The impression which has arisen that prices have fallen to the pre-war level is erroneous. The prices of 35 articles, excluding vegetables, petrol, rents, and servants are still 45-55 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 1931 cannot be less than 60 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 supplied with rations which consist mainly of maize meal and meat, salt, etc., by the employer. As already stated, 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 Shs. 3 *per mensem*, and additional rations Shs. 2 *per mensem*. In short, a native labourer receives his board and lodging free plus two to three times its value in cash.

## IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

### European Education.

Secondary schools for European boys and girls of the Colony were opened at the beginning of the year, the one for girls in Nairobi and that for boys at Kabete. In Government schools the total average roll for the year was 1,077 in 16 schools as compared with 1,032 pupils in 17 schools in 1930. In private European schools the average roll was 417 as compared with 329 in 1930. There were 11 private schools, two exclusively for boys. Most of the other private schools are mainly for girls but usually cater for a limited number of small boys.

### Indian and Goan Education.

Secondary schools exist at Mombasa and Nairobi. An important event was the opening of the Girls' Government School in Nairobi. The total average roll in 12 Government schools was 2,482 as compared with 2,115 pupils in 10 schools in 1930. In three aided schools there were 1,803 pupils as compared with 1,422 in the previous year. A further 828 pupils were attending 15 Indian schools which were unaided.

### Arab and African Education.

The opening of the secondary school for Arabs at Shimo la Tewa near Mombasa marked an important development in education in the coast area. Steady development in other areas continues and the school age generally tends to become more normal. Buildings at the new Government Central School at Kakamega (North Kavirondo) were sufficiently advanced to enable the school to open. Substantial progress was made with the new school which is being built close to Nyeri. Both of these schools are erected from Local Native Council funds. Consideration of further applications from other Local Native Councils for similar facilities in their areas has had to be deferred.

At the end of 1931 there were 34 Government schools for Africans with 2,936 pupils on the roll; this compares with 2,271 pupils in 29 schools in 1930. The Jeanes School at Kabete continues its

good work of training selected native teachers and their wives in methods of teaching social hygiene and welfare. At the Native Industrial Training Depot apprentices complete their five years' apprenticeship, the first three years of which have been spent at Government or Mission technical schools. Various missionary bodies were assisted by grants-in-aid. In 1931, grants were given in respect of 242 African schools in which there were 19,968 scholars. In addition there were 1,417 schools with 51,399 pupils which were not in receipt of any financial assistance.

In addition to the new secondary school for Arabs referred to above, secondary education was provided at the Protestant Alliance High School at Kikuyu for 85 pupils.

#### **Statutory Advisory Bodies.**

The passing of the Education Ordinance assented to in February, 1931, involved the establishment of various advisory councils, school area committees, and school committees which took the place of the bodies constituted under the old Ordinance. All these new bodies rendered very valuable service in advising the Director during the year.

#### **Medical Inspection.**

It is a matter of regret that owing to the financial situation it was found necessary to suspend the school medical service. Principals of schools continued to compile statistics periodically which will be of assistance when it is found possible to restore this service.

#### **General.**

The Education Ordinance of 1931 (section 4(d)) empowers the Governor "from time to time from funds voted for the purpose by the Legislative Council to make grants in aid of such of the following institutions as are constituted and administered in a manner approved by him :—

- (i) public libraries and public museums ;
- (ii) orphanages, provided that grants in aid of such institutions may include grants in aid of the maintenance of the inmates thereof ;
- (iii) creches ;
- (iv) institutions or organizations which, in his opinion, promote the education or health of the children of the Colony ;
- (v) institutions or organizations for the education of adults ; "

It has not yet been found possible to make financial provision for (ii) to (v) under this section.

The Lady Northey Home for European Children is maintained by public subscription and the fees collected. The Lady Grigg Child Welfare Institutions for Indians and Africans have continued to do good work. The League of Mercy, the East Africa Women's League, the British Legion, and the Salvation Army continue their valuable activities on behalf of the needy, especially the children.

The Red Cross, Boy Scout, and Girl Guide Organizations have been active in carrying on their well-known work in an efficient manner. Boy scouts now exist among all races.

A Musical Festival is organized annually and has provided a great stimulus to singing, solo and choral, elocution, and instrumental music, especially among children. An Examiner from the Trinity College of Music, Mr. Albert Mallinson, visited Kenya and met with a satisfactory response. His visit and personality afforded an inspiration to further endeavour. Government provides the remuneration of the Board of Censors for the Cinema, and the Education Department has a representative on the Board. The Natural History Society, which receives a grant from Government, carries on its valuable activities with headquarters in an admirable Museum in the Coryndon Memorial Buildings. The MacMillan Memorial Library receives grants from Government and the Municipality, and, with its associated organizations, including the Kenya (Carnegie) Circulating Library, under the new Librarian, Mr. B. Barton-Eckett, A.L.A., has sprung into great activity and is doing very useful work. The Kenya Arts and Crafts Society holds an Annual Exhibition which has again proved to be most interesting. The Agricultural Show has, with a section for African Arts and Crafts, also provided an incentive in the same direction. Associations and clubs for the encouragement of games and athletics of all kinds continue to increase and flourish, and the African Athletic Association holds competitions for Africans in the districts, and an annual meeting for olympic games in Nairobi.

## X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

### Posts and Telegraphs.

The outstanding event under this head was the inauguration of a regular weekly air mail service with Great Britain on the opening of the North African section of the London-Cairo-Capetown Imperial Airways air route, the terminal point in the Colony in 1931 being Kisumu on Lake Victoria. This service is of particular value to the Colony and has been popular from the start. It is estimated that 11½ per cent. of the total number of letters and postcards despatched to Great Britain and Europe are sent by air. The southern section of the route had not been opened by the end of the year. In July, pending the opening of the southern section (Kisumu-Capetown), a supplementary and self-supporting local air service connecting with the main service was established between Nairobi and Kisumu and later, in co-operation with the Tanganyika Post Office, between Mombasa and Dar es Salaam via Tanga and Zanzibar. The Nairobi-Kisumu service was maintained by a local company—Wilson Airways, Limited—and the coast service by Tanganyika Government machines.

The ordinary oversea mail services to all parts were reasonably frequent throughout the year. English mail despatches averaged

1.25 per week and arrivals 1.4. The average time in transit each way was 19 days. The internal mail services extend to all parts of the Colony, and except in the case of a few of the more remote districts motor transport has replaced runner services. The internal telegraph and telephone system consists of 2,560 miles of pole route, and a wire mileage of 13,919. Almost all administrative centres are connected by telegraph. Communications in the Northern Frontier and Turkana areas are maintained by a wireless system consisting of eight small stations (500 watts), which are maintained and operated by military units and handle civil as well as military telegrams.

Notwithstanding the general depression there was a substantial increase in the demands for telephone facilities. The number of telephones in use rose by 10.5 per cent. from 2,403 in 1930 to 2,655. A net addition of 67 exchange lines to the Nairobi exchange brought the total number of subscribers to that exchange to 742 at the end of the year. Public exchange facilities are also available at Mombasa (285 subscribers), Nakuru (62 subscribers), Eldoret (59 subscribers), and Kitale (39 subscribers). In addition small rural exchanges exist in various parts of the country. The number of subscribers (mostly farmers) connected with these is 266. The installation of an automatic telephone exchange at Nairobi, on which work commenced in July 1930, was completed and the exchange brought into service at the end of January. The new system is very popular with subscribers and is working very efficiently. The installed capacity is 1,000 lines and the ultimate capacity 2,000. Trunk lines connect the Eldoret and Kitale exchanges and the Nairobi and Nakuru exchanges. Work on the Nairobi-Mombasa new trunk lines, to which reference was made in the 1930 Report, had practically been completed by the end of the year and the service has since been opened.

A comprehensive agreement relating to the Colony's external telegraph communications and to the local broadcasting service was concluded with Imperial and International Communications, Limited, on favourable terms. Under this agreement the Company has (a) leased the Government coast wireless station at Mombasa and is under an obligation to maintain there a continuous day and night service, (b) acquired the interests of the British East African Broadcasting Company, and subsequently operated the "Kenya-radio" and the broadcasting services, and (c) conceded substantial reductions in cable rates between the Colony and Great Britain, India, and the Union of South Africa. The cable and "Kenyaradio" services were satisfactorily maintained during the year. Cable communication with Europe was interrupted for 25 days in August and September owing to a breakdown on the Zanzibar—Aden cable but no public inconvenience was caused as traffic was diverted via "Kenyaradio." The land line route to South Africa, whose

length militates against speed and accuracy, is not largely used. The necessary wireless facilities at Nairobi in connexion with the Cape—Cairo air service are provided under an arrangement with Imperial and International Communications, Limited. Independent long and short wave transmitters and receivers have been installed by the Company for the service and these are available, when not engaged on air work, for general purposes if required by Government. The local broadcasting service still suffers from lack of public support and no progress towards greater popularity was made during the year. The number of receiving licences issued was 418 as compared with 419 in 1930. Variety in the programmes—which consist mainly of reproductions of records, British Official Press News, local news items, market and weather reports—is necessarily limited. Transmission is on 350 metres and 49·5 metres simultaneously. Transmission on the former is satisfactory, but reception on the short wave, in certain parts of the country, is not consistently steady.

#### Roads.

The expenditure on the public road system, exclusive of that incurred on roads vested in local authorities, (*vide* pages 8 and 9) was £92,010, of which £16,032 was on new capital work, and £75,978 on maintenance and improvements. The extension of the mileage of the road system during the year was inconsiderable, as, although several new roads were opened, they replaced pioneer tracks which had previously been in use. The length of the public road system under the Public Works Department for maintenance is approximately 7,750 miles. During the last few years the policy has been to improve its condition by better alignments and higher types of construction rather than to extend its length materially. In 1931, 139 miles of hard surfacing were carried out, which increased the length of surface road to 483 miles. Five miles of bituminous coating were also laid down and 21 concrete and steel bridges constructed, mostly in replacement of old temporary ones which had become worn out. The rainfall was well distributed through the year and little damage was done to road works by floods.

Revenue derived from public traffic shows some falling off from the figures for the preceding year. Revenue from motor taxation, including drivers' licences, amounted to £53,395, and from the petrol Customs duties and tax to £85,594. Customs duty on vehicles and their accessories yielded £24,491, and the tax on animal-drawn vehicles £431.

#### Harbours.

The year 1931 saw the completion of the Kilindini Harbour Development Scheme. No. 5 transit shed and adjoining quay, together with the bulk oil jetty and oil wharf were finished and equipped. The capacity of Kilindini Harbour is now 1,000,000 tons of general cargo per annum.

**Shipping.**

The total tonnages (import and export) handled at Kilindini Harbour and Mombasa Old Port during the years 1930 and 1931 are given below. These figures do not include oil imports discharged through the Magadi Company's pipe lines, nor soda exported from that Company's pier. Coal imports are shown separately.

**COAL IMPORTS.**

1931.	1930.
61,926 tons.	108,017 tons.

**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OTHER THAN COAL.**

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Imports B/L tons.</i>	<i>Exports B/L tons.</i>	<i>Total B/L tons.</i>
1930 ... ..	271,974	319,953	591,927
1931 ... ..	273,551	323,569	597,120

The total trade of the Port of Mombasa (including Kilindini Harbour and the Old Port) for the year 1931 as compared with 1930 is summarized in the following statement:—

	1931.	1930.
Number of steamships ...	584	663
Net tonnage of steamers ...	1,800,701	1,904,266
Imports—B/L tons ... ..	338,969	467,327
Exports „ ... ..	367,739	370,444
Passengers landed:—		
European ... ..	6,562	7,272
Non-European ... ..	12,349	16,724
Passengers embarked:—		
European ... ..	6,577	7,008
Non-European ... ..	15,800	15,239

The registered tonnage (inwards and outwards) at all Kenya sea-ports during the year as compared with 1930 was as follows:—

	<i>Registered Tonnage 1931.</i>	<i>Registered Tonnage 1930.</i>
Vanga ... ..	9,996	13,795
Funzi ... ..	8,081	13,032
Mombasa ... ..	3,671,081	3,873,219
Kilifi ... ..	10,837	12,618
Malindi ... ..	18,063	16,332
Lamu ... ..	59,819	71,025
Kipini ... ..	2,450	—

**Railways.**

The carriage of public goods provided a revenue of £1,567,429 and the tonnage of the traffic amounted to 801,994 tons, as compared with £1,766,516 and £898,280 in 1930. There was a considerable

amount of competitive road traffic parallel to the railway and particularly between Mombasa and Nairobi and Nakuru. By selecting for transport only such articles as are carried by the railway at high rates, this road competition inflicts considerable losses on the railway. The Carriage of Goods by Motor (Control) Ordinance (which was passed in August, 1931), has the effect of regulating, though not of eliminating, competition with the railway by restricting the carriage of goods by road between certain scheduled points to the holders of licences issued by the Road Transport Control Board.

*Passenger Traffic.*—Revenue from passenger traffic also showed a decrease on 1930 figures. In 1931, 768,224 passengers contributed a revenue of £215,510, while in 1930 1,106,106 passengers contributed a revenue of £286,363. 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>
1931	...	12,515	46,224	709,485	768,224
1930	...	19,085	59,479	1,027,542	1,106,106

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

			1931.	1930.
Earnings	...	...	£104,000	£207,000
Total expenditure	...	...	£84,653	£101,785
Tonnage carried	...	...	93,226 tons	148,596 tons

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

			1931.	Cost.	1930.	Cost.
			<i>Tons.</i>	£	<i>Tons.</i>	£
Coal	...	...	60,842	80,545	69,913	95,395
Oil	...	...	810	1,900	960	3,378
Wood	...	...	196,814	74,512	221,865	89,803

On the lake steamers the figures were :—

			1931.	Cost.	1930.	Cost.
			<i>Tons.</i>	£	<i>Tons.</i>	£
Oil	...	...	2,734	7,540	4,054	14,740
Wood	...	...	12,701	7,156	11,495	6,997

*Permanent Way.*—In spite of a reduction in maintenance staff the main line track was maintained in reasonably good condition. The Thomson's Falls branch gave some trouble during the year, and while it has been put in very fair order, it is not yet fully consolidated.

*New Construction.*—The Yala-Butere extension to the North Kavirondo branch line, 10·75 miles in length, was completed during the year, at a cost of £36,200. The Kisumu seaplane slipway was completed and handed over to Government.



*Railways and Harbours Working Results.*—The results of working the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours and ancillary services during 1931 are shown in the following table :—

	<i>Railways.</i>	<i>Harbours.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	£	£	£
Earnings ... ..	1,903,726	315,330	2,219,056
Ordinary working expenditure ... ..	1,300,805	173,422	1,474,227
Surplus of receipts over ordinary working expenditure.	602,921	141,908	744,829

The expenditure on capital account at the end of 1931 amounted to £22,203,845. Interest-bearing capital provided £13,797,158 of this sum, the balance being contributed by :—

	£
Parliamentary Grants, 1896 and 1902 ...	5,686,437
Accrued Interest on 1924 Loan ... ..	420,112
Contributions from revenue—	
Direct (formerly called expenditure extra-ordinary) ... ..	629,217
Through Betterment Funds (capitalized)...	1,612,382
Through Marine Insurance Fund (capitalized)... ..	58,539
	<u>£8,406,687</u>

## 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, Kisumu, Eldoret, Nyeri, Nakuru, and Kitale, and an agency at Nanyuki; and Barclays Bank (D.C. & O) with branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Eldoret, Kitale, and Nakuru.

During the year a Land and Agricultural Bank under the control of Government was formed, with a capital of £240,000. The Bank makes advances to farmers over periods varying from 10 to 30 years on first mortgage security. At 31st December, 1931, the Bank had made advances totalling £32,300.

### 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 with effect from 1st January, 1932, this currency ceases 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. Application of the Kenya "Weights and Measures Ordinance" has not yet been extended to the whole Colony. Revised and comprehensive rules relating to examination of weights and measures and prescribing fees for testing were promulgated under the Ordinance during the year. Inspections of weights, measures, etc., on traders' premises were carried out by the Deputy Inspector of Weights and Measures in the more important towns of the Colony. Prosecutions were instituted on 27 charges relating to the use of false and unstamped weights or instruments. Revenue derived from testing and examination amounted to £190.

#### **XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.**

The total expenditure incurred through the Public Works Department on public works services amounted to £594,800. Of this sum £300,388 was from funds derived from the revenue of the Colony and provided for under the Public Works Schedules, £242,077 from loan, and £52,335 from various other sources. On account of the economic depression, expenditure from revenue sources on capital works was small, amounting only to £22,905. Much of this was incurred on the completion of various works which had been under construction but not finished during the preceding year. Progress was maintained on the considerable building programme financed from loan monies which has been proceeding during the last few years. Quarters for 33 Europeans, 46 Asians, and 132 Africans were finished and occupied during the

year, a large Medical Research Laboratory and a building for the medical stores for the Colony were completed and brought into use, and the construction of the Law Courts in Nairobi was begun. Eleven water-works were maintained and operated, yielding an aggregate revenue of £44,804. Construction progressed on the water-supplies of Kitale and Mombasa. The former water-works were opened in March. The last twelve miles of the gravitation main for Mombasa water-works, estimated with its ancillary works to cost £165,000, were laid, and the 240 foot-span bridge to carry the new main across the estuary of the Mwachi River was well advanced at the close of the year. The distribution system for these water-works, estimated to cost £57,000 on completion, was still the subject of design. The demand by farmers, Local Native Councils, and other authorities for boreholes to tap underground sources of water-supply was small in comparison with previous years. Twenty-nine successful holes were sunk and yielded a supply of 833,000 gallons per day in the aggregate at an average depth of 236 feet. Enterprise in the diversion and use of water from public streams by landholders was well maintained, and the demand shewed an increase on the figures for 1930. One hundred and nine new authorizations were issued. As regards water-power, authority was granted for the development of a total of 7,153·546 horse-power, mostly in small installations. The work on hydrographic survey was much curtailed. Eighty-one regular gauging stations were maintained and over three hundred miscellaneous gaugings and investigations were undertaken in connexion with this service.

Success continued to attend the operations in connexion with the artificial drying of local timbers, and kiln-seasoned local timber is now in use almost universally in the Colony for the joinery for Government buildings.

The head office of the Public Works Department is situated at Nairobi, and five divisional offices are maintained for the control of the construction and maintenance of works and the local administration of other public works services. The head office is chiefly concerned with the general administration of the public works services and with surveys, designs, quantity surveying, and financial arrangements. The divisional offices deal principally with local control of construction, maintenance, and the collection of revenue.

### **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, the Uganda, Nyasaland, and Zanzibar Protectorates, and the Tanganyika Territory. The Judges of the Court of Appeal are the Judges and

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 1931 the Court held four ordinary sessions and one special session. The total number of appeals filed was 177, of which 61 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 ;

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 Courts Ordinance, 1931, came into operation on 1st October, 1931, and embodied most of the features of the old Ordinance, Cap. 5 of the Revised Laws. According to the new Ordinance the limits within which Subordinate Courts exercise jurisdiction are as follows :—

1st Class—Within the limits of the Province in which situated.

2nd and 3rd Class—Within the limits of the district in which situated.

Liwalis', Cadis', and Mudirs' Courts—In the Coast Province within the limits of the districts in which they are situated.

Section 18 of the new Ordinance sets forth the civil jurisdiction of the respective Courts apart from that of the Supreme Court, which is governed by the Kenya Colony Order in Council, 1921.

The criminal jurisdiction of the various Courts is set forth in sections 7, 9, and 10 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1930. Section 187 of the Criminal Procedure Code vests in certain of the Subordinate Courts power to try minor offences in a summary manner without recording fully the evidence as is done in the more serious offences.

The Native Tribunals Ordinance (No. 39 of 1930), provides for the establishment of Native Tribunals to be constituted in accordance with the native law or custom of the area in which the Tribunal is to have jurisdiction, and for the determination of the jurisdiction of such Tribunals. Whereas formerly an appeal from a Council of Elders had to be heard as an original case in one of the Colony's Courts, from which Court an appeal lay to the Supreme Court, under the Ordinance under reference appeals against the judgment of the Tribunal in the first instance lie to the Appeal Tribunal (if any), thence to the District Commissioner, and thence to the Provincial Commissioner. In certain circumstances any person aggrieved by the decision of the Provincial Commissioner given on

appeal from a District Commissioner may apply to the Provincial Commissioner to state a case to the Supreme Court. The Native Tribunals are therefore largely divorced from the Colony's Courts and it is only as a final Court of Appeal that the latter take cognizance of matters originally adjudicated on by a Native Tribunal. The inauguration of the new system of Native Tribunals made considerable headway during 1931 and reports concerning its success are generally satisfactory.

#### Police.

The Kenya police is composed of African police, with a small percentage of Asiatic personnel, under the command of European officers and non-commissioned officers. The Force is distributed mainly amongst police stations throughout the settled and urban areas of the Colony and Protectorate. The work of each police station is controlled by a European non-commissioned officer. Stations situated in each district are grouped under the direction of a commissioned officer. Police detachments are stationed in the Northern Frontier Province. African police are stationed also in native reserves where they operate under the direct control of officers of the Administration, although the enforcement of law and order in the reserves is largely the responsibility of the local tribal police. The personnel of the Force was decreased during 1931 on grounds of economy.

Cognizable offences under the Penal Code reported to the police in settled and urban areas in 1931 totalled 5,162. Of that number 4,977 were true cases. An increase is shown of 995 true cases over the total for 1930. Accused persons in 3,889 cases were brought for trial before the Lower or Supreme Courts. The greater volume of crime is in the main attributable to the effect of general unemployment throughout the Colony resulting from prevailing depression in all branches of industry. The bulk of the increase consisted of cases of petty theft, burglary, housebreaking, and stock theft. The total stated value of property stolen was Shs. 308,083/- of which Shs. 115,626/- or 37 per cent. was recovered. No serious outbreak of grave crime occurred during the year.

A small patrol of police continued to be employed on the boundaries of the Kisii-Lumbwa native reserves to maintain order between those tribes. A small area in the Nyanza Province in which gold mining operations were commenced also called for the presence of a few police.

#### COURTS.

The number of criminal cases committed for trial to the Supreme Court aggregated 175, involving 312 charges against 302 individuals. These figures compare with 178 cases and 266 charges during 1930. Of the total 242 charges actually tried during 1931, 235 were against males and 7 against females. Convictions numbered 138, acquittals 76, and discharges 28. Europeans were convicted on

6 charges, Asiatics on 12 charges, and natives on 120 charges. Of the punishments imposed, 5 convicts were fined, 1 was sentenced to fine and peremptory imprisonment, 75 to peremptory imprisonment, 2 to whipping with fine or imprisonment or both, 1 (a juvenile) to whipping, 7 were bound over or otherwise disposed of, 36 (including 1 female) were sentenced to death, and 11 (including 3 females) were detained during the Governor's pleasure.

The number of Supreme Court civil cases filed during the year was 761, an increase of four over the number for 1930. Probate and administration causes numbered 176 compared with 173 opened in 1930, and 128 bankruptcy petitions were filed compared with 141 for the previous year. In addition, 8 trust causes were opened and 32 divorce causes were filed. There were 50 civil and 65 criminal appeals from Subordinate Courts, 89 criminal revisions, and 680 confirmation cases.

During the year a total of 49,791 persons were charged in Subordinate Courts throughout the Colony, involving 50,927 charges in 44,076 criminal cases, an increase of 4,202 charges over 1930. These charges were disposed of as follows :—

Convictions ... ..	43,911
Acquittals ... ..	3,441
Discharges ... ..	3,575
	<hr/>
Total charges ... ..	50,927
	<hr/>

Details of the sentences imposed are as follows :—

Fines ... ..	18,215
Detention camp in default of payment of fine or surety	7,360
Imprisonment in default of fine or surety ... ..	1,555
Fine and detention camp ... ..	319
Fine and peremptory imprisonment ... ..	965
Detention Camp ... ..	4,022
Peremptory imprisonment ... ..	3,832
Whipping with fine or imprisonment or both ... ..	100
Whipping ... ..	331
Whipping with fine, or detention camp, or both ... ..	14
Bound over or otherwise disposed of ... ..	5,400
Other punishments ... ..	1,798
	<hr/>
Total convictions ... ..	43,911
	<hr/>

In addition, 877 charges were brought against juvenile offenders, involving 837 convictions, 28 acquittals, and 12 discharges.

### Prisons.

The 63 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), three second-class prisons for medium-term prisoners (sentenced to between six months and three years), 24 third-class prisons at district headquarters (for those sentenced to less than six months imprisonment). There are also 33 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 1931 was 26,905, representing an increase of 22 per cent. over the number committed during 1930. The increase in the last three years has been nearly 100 per cent. Of the above total, 6,756 were sentenced to imprisonment, 12,977 were sentenced to detention, 302 were civil debtors, 202 were lunatics, and 6,668 were admitted on remand and subsequently not sentenced to imprisonment. Of the total of 6,756 persons committed to serve sentences of imprisonment, 18 were Europeans, 202 were Goans, Indians, Arabs, and Somalis, and 6,536 were Africans. Female and juvenile convicted prisoners numbered 193 and 316 respectively—a slight drop in the former and a small rise in the latter as compared with the 1930 figures. The general health of prisoners was somewhat better than in 1930, the sick percentage having fallen from 4 to 3·6 per cent., but the total of 56 deaths during the year was nearly double that of 1930, although lower than in previous years.

Only 20 juveniles served short terms of imprisonment and these were all confined in class I and II prisons where there are European officers of the Prisons Department in charge. In every case the juvenile was segregated from adult prisoners whilst undergoing sentence. A further 28 juveniles were sentenced to terms of from 3 to 5 years in a reformatory and were transferred to Kabete, whilst 268 underwent sentences of caning only. The annual increase in juvenile crime though small is steady, and is to be accounted for largely by the influx of natives to the towns and the rise in adult crime which results.

The technical training of convicts under European instructors has progressed. It is also satisfactory to be able to record that employment with furniture makers and builders has been secured by convicts on release who have been trained as carpenters and masons in the prisons workshops. The amount by which the sum paid into the Colony's revenue exceeded the expenditure on raw materials for prisons industries was £3,735 as against £3,717 in 1930. Convict labour, apart from industries, is used by Government Departments free of charge.

At present the teaching of prisoners is confined to religious and secular instruction given voluntarily by various mission bodies ; but a step has been taken towards the ultimate improvement of the criminal by first improving the intelligence and education of the prison warder. With this object in view an African school-master was engaged towards the end of the year for the regular instruction of the recruits passing through the Prisons Depot at Nairobi, and for voluntary classes to warders in Nairobi Prison. At the same time grants from the Prisons Rewards and Fines Fund were made to the Superintendents of the other two class I prisons for the pay of African teachers who hold evening classes for the warder staff. The recruiting of the warder staff, which numbers 400 with an average annual wastage of about one quarter of the total, still presents a serious problem. There is no shortage of applicants, but the majority are not of the right type for the work required, which involves long and monotonous hours of duty, night guards, and the probability of a man being posted for years at a time to a station far from his home. Steps are being taken to obtain a more suitable type of recruit.

Under Section 319 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Ordinance No. XI of 1930), discretion is given to the Court passing sentence of a fine, with imprisonment in default of payment, to allow the convicted person time in which to pay the fine imposed ; or to direct that the fine imposed shall be paid by instalments, and to suspend the sentence of imprisonment in default to conform with the order as to payment of the fine which has been made by the Court.

The probation system has not been introduced into the Colony.

#### XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Fifty-eight Ordinances were passed during the year 1931. A summary of the more important enactments is given in each case.

No. 1—*The Mining Ordinance, 1931.*—Ordinance No. 1 of 1931 embodies the recommendations of the Conference of the Mining Departments of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory held in March, 1928, and aims at uniformity in the mining legislation of the various British Dependencies.

No. 2—*The Education Ordinance, 1931.*—This Ordinance makes provision for education in the Colony. It proposes to abolish the School Area Committee for European and Indian Education, while retaining the Advisory Central Committees and at the same time creating school committees for each school. The Ordinance contains a direct enactment of compulsory education for any race in any area prescribed by Proclamation, but provision remains for the retention of fees which may, however, be remitted by administrative act. The Ordinance allows for the introduction of free compulsory



education at some future date which may thus be gradual and made to fit the financial position of the Colony.

As regards African education, provision is made for the creation of school area committees based as far as possible on the areas of Local Native Councils. The Local Native Council is given considerable representation on the school area committee and the Provincial Commissioner, or his nominee, is to be Chairman. Advice in regard to Arab education is provided for by the creation of one central committee sitting at the coast.

No. 3—*The Land and Agricultural Bank Ordinance, 1931.*—This Ordinance provides for the establishment and management of a Land and Agricultural Bank to enable farmers and other occupiers of land to secure long-term credits at a reasonable rate of interest for the purpose of approved development of their lands.

No. 4—*The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931.*—This Ordinance amends the Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1930. The duties imposed on wines and spirits under the Wines and Spirits Ordinance, 1926, are embodied in the general Ordinance and certain other existing duties are increased.

No. 18—*The Local Government (Eldoret European Hospital Rate) Ordinance, 1931,* empowers the Eldoret Municipal Board to impose a special rate for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a hospital for European patients.

No. 19—*The Local Government (District Councils) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931,* empowers the Uasin-Gishu District Council to impose a special hospital rate towards the maintenance of the Eldoret European hospital.

No. 20—*The Local Government (Municipalities) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931,* enables Municipal Boards and District Councils to amalgamate for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a hospital.

No. 22—*The Butter Levy Ordinance, 1931,* provides for fostering the export trade in butter by imposing a levy of a sum not exceeding 25 cents *per* lb. on butter sold in the local market.

No. 23—*The Carriage of Goods (Control) Ordinance, 1931,* regulates the hitherto indiscriminate competition with the railway by the carriage of goods by motor vehicles.

No. 24—*The Co-operative Societies (Registration) Ordinance, 1931,* makes provision for the formation, registration, and management of Co-operative Societies.

No. 26—*The Legitimacy (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931,* amends the Legitimacy Ordinance of 1930. Under that Ordinance the law of legitimacy in Kenya differs in one important respect from that which obtains throughout the British Empire. The difference lies in the omission in the law of this country of that clause which

in all similar legislation throughout the Empire debars from the benefit of legitimation all offspring of adulterous intercourse. Inasmuch as domicile is not an essential prerequisite under the Legitimacy Ordinance, 1930, it would be competent to the parents of such offspring to come to this country and there legitimate their offspring with all the consequences of legitimation following on that act. The amending ordinance of 1931, while continuing the omission of the clause debarring from legitimation the offspring of adulterous intercourse, substitutes the test of domicile for the test of residence in applying the provision of the Legitimacy Ordinance, 1930. The other amendments are formal in character.

No. 29—*The Arms (Traffic with Abyssinia) Ordinance, 1931.*—On 21st August, 1930, a Treaty regulating the importation of arms and ammunition was signed on behalf of the Governments of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Italy, and Ethiopia. Article XI of that Treaty provides that the High Contracting Parties undertake that they will immediately put in force in their respective territories adjacent to Abyssinia all the regulations necessary to comply with the conditions imposed on Abyssinia in respect of the importation and use of arms in that Treaty, and this Ordinance was therefore enacted.

No. 31—*The Beer (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931,* doubles the duty upon beer brewed in the Colony.

No. 33—*The Carriage of Goods by Motor (Control) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931,* amends the Carriage of Goods by Motor (Control) Ordinance, 1931, which provides for the compulsory insurance of vehicles licensed under that Ordinance by inserting a provision to the effect that nothing shall be taken to render void any provision in a policy requiring the person insured to repay to the insurer any sums which the latter may have become liable to pay under the policy and which have been applied to the satisfaction of third parties.

No. 36—*The Game Birds Protection (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931,* gives assistance to owners of land who are desirous of protecting game birds on their land, by making it a criminal offence to trespass and shoot game birds on private land.

No. 37—*The King's African Rifles Reserve of Officers (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931,* makes it possible to grant commissions in the King's African Rifles Reserve to persons other than those who have previously served in His Majesty's Forces, with the object of enabling local residents to be granted commissions in the Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 39—*The Native Liquor (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931,* removes an onus of proof placed on an accused person by the Native Liquor Ordinance, 1930, which was considered inequitable.

No. 40—*The Corporations (Probate and Administration) (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1931, makes it clear that all Trust Corporations covered by the provisions of the principal Ordinance must possess the qualifications of £25,000 capital.

No. 41—*The Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1931.—Under the Penal Code there were two scales of imprisonment in default of payment of a fine, namely, one for natives and one for non-natives. It was considered that this differentiation was unjustifiable and the amending Ordinance removes the anomaly.

No. 43—*The Native Authority (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1931, is intended, *inter alia*, to prevent the destruction of game by poison in certain areas, by making the possession, sale, or transfer of such poison, an offence.

No. 45—*The Kenya Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Ordinance*, 1931, provides for the establishment of a Kenya Naval Volunteer Reserve.

No. 48—*The Town Planning and Development Ordinance*, 1931, repeals and replaces the Town Planning Ordinance (Chapter 85 of the Revised Edition) which had become obsolete.

No. 49—*The Sale of Wheat (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1931, amends the Sale of Wheat Ordinance, 1930, so as specifically to limit the milling of wheat grown by a miller to wheat grown and milled by him for his own consumption.

No. 51—*The Native Christian Marriage and Divorce Ordinance*, 1931, governs the marriage and divorce of Christian natives. It is the outcome of prolonged consideration and is largely due to the representations of various missionary bodies.

No. 52—*The Excise Duties Ordinance*, 1931, is a revenue measure and imposes duties of excise on sugar, tea, cigarettes, and manufactured tobacco manufactured in the Colony on and after the 1st day of January, 1932.

No. 53—*The Excise Duties Agreements Ordinance*, 1931, enables the Governor in Council to enter into agreements, in regard to excise duties, with the Governments of the other East African Dependencies which may become parties to the Customs Union under the Customs Management Ordinance, 1926.

No. 56—*The Entertainments Tax Ordinance*, 1931, imposes a tax on entertainments.

No. 57—*The Levy on Official Salaries Ordinance*, 1931, empowers the Governor in Council by order to impose a levy not exceeding 20 per cent. on the salaries of officers in the public service.

No. 58—*The Levy on Salaries (Transport Services) Ordinance*, 1931, empowers the Governor in Council by order to impose a levy not exceeding 20 per cent. on the salaries of servants of the High Commissioner for Transport.

## XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR FIVE  
YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	£	£
1927 ... ..	2,846,110	2,515,115
1928 ... ..	3,020,094	2,834,647
1929 ... ..	3,333,742	3,505,072
1930 ... ..	3,241,599	3,438,874
1931 ... ..	3,066,930	3,216,080

STATEMENT OF LOAN POSITION OF COLONY AT  
31ST DECEMBER, 1931. 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, 1931.</i>
	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		£
1921 ... ..	5,000,000	6	95	1946-56	5,000,000
1927 ... ..	5,000,000	5	99½	1948-58	4,875,237
1928 ... ..	3,500,000	4½	95	1950	3,428,279
1930 ... ..	3,400,000	4½	93½	1961-71	2,582,859
	16,900,000				15,880,375

### *Sinking Fund.*

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

The rates of contributions established are as follows :—

	<i>Per cent.</i>
1921 Loan ... ..	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
1927 „ ... ..	1
1928 „ ... ..	1

## ALLOCATION OF TOTAL 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.			
				Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Total.	Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Total.	
1921 ...	£ 754,614	£ 4,245,386	£ 5,000,000	£ 45,277	£ 9,810	£ 55,087	£ 254,723	£ 55,190	£ 309,913	£ 365,000
1927 ...	—	5,000,000	5,000,000	—	—	—	250,000	50,000	300,000	300,000
1928 ...	059,669	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
Total ...	3,648,192	13,251,808	16,900,000	175,488	38,745	214,233	685,012	145,255	830,267	1,044,500

\* Contributions to the Sinking Fund in respect of the 1930 Loan commence in July, 1934.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE COLONY AND  
PROTECTORATE OF KENYA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

<i>Liabilities.</i>			<i>Assets.</i>		
	£	s. cts.		£	s. cts.
Deposits (Miscellaneous £277,744 14s. 70 cts.)	524,182	14 56	Investments ...	263,747	8 43
Drafts ...	5,216	5 32	Advances ...	313,623	10 62
Loan funds, unspent balances.	976,364	13 30	Suspense (Turkana Tax).	692	7 00
Excess of assets over liabilities.*	361,542	18 74	Unallocated stores	68,440	8 46
			Loans to local bodies.	8,097	11 07
			Cash ...	1,212,685	6 34
	<u>£1,867,306</u>	<u>11 92</u>		<u>£1,867,306</u>	<u>11 92</u>

Main Heads of Taxation and the Yield of each.

1931.						£
Customs Revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	698,571
Hut and Poll Tax (Native)	...	...	...	...	...	530,877
Non-Native Poll Tax	...	...	...	...	...	42,571
Petrol Tax ...	...	...	...	...	...	27,260
Estate Duty	...	...	...	...	...	34,680
Wines and Spirits Consumption Tax	...	...	...	...	...	17,114†
European Education Tax	...	...	...	...	...	11,399
Asiatic Education Tax	...	...	...	...	...	14,481
						<u>£1,376,953</u>

Customs Tariff.

Amendments to the Customs Tariff in 1931 included increases in the rates of duty imposed on imported vehicles and parts, tea, ale and beer, sports requisites, and lubricating oils and greases. Additional suspended duties were applied to wheat and wheat flour, and a suspended duty imposed on rice.

\* Earmarked as follows :—

	£
Working balance...	37,799
Unallocated stores	68,440
C.S. Housing Scheme	29,200
Loans to local authorities	2,427
Central Agricultural Advances Board	95,034
Loan to grain industry	116,020
Famine relief measures	12,622
	<u>£361,542</u>

† The Wines and Spirits Consumption Tax was incorporated in the Customs Tariff with effect from 16th June, 1931.

**Stamp Duties.**

The Colony's stamp duties are laid down in Chapter 57 of the Laws of Kenya and follow very closely upon the system in force in Great Britain. The principal documents subject to stamp duty are Mortgage Deeds, Bills of Sale, Policies of Insurance, Conveyances, Assignments, and Bills of Exchange.

During the year 1931 the revenue derived from this source amounted to £49,904.

**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	...	...	...	Shs. 20/00 per Hut or Poll.
Other Tribes	...	...	...	Shs. 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.

A Proclamation dated 12th February orders the payment of the prescribed tax by tribesmen of the following tribes ordinarily resident in the Northern Frontier Province : Somali, Galla, Samburu, Ndorobo, Rendille, and Turkana. A Proclamation dated 27th April, 1931, fixes the rate of the poll tax payable at Shs. 10/- per annum. Natives in the Turkana Province and Dorobo pay hut or poll tax at the rate of Shs. 10/- and Shs. 6/- per annum respectively.

*Yield.*—The yield of native hut and poll tax in 1931 amounted to £530,877.

**Method of Assessment.**

*Hut Tax.*—A uniform tax at the prescribed rate is paid on each hut (dwelling house) owned by the taxpayer.

*Poll Tax.*—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.

*Collection.*—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.









