

MICROCOSM

OF EMPIRE

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A MICROCOSM OF EMPIRE (BRITISH EAST AFRICA)

A POLITICAL, RACIAL
AND ECONOMIC STUDY

WITH SPECIAL APPENDIXES GIVING EXTRACTS
FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ECONOMIC
COMMISSION APPOINTED TO EXAMINE LOCALLY
INTO THE TRADE & RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY,
AND SPECIALLY DRAWN MAP

BY

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"UMBANDINE," ETC., ETC.

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PREFACE

BRITISH EAST AFRICA, the subject of this book, has reaped one benefit out of the War : it has become specifically known, at least by repute, by thousands of British people and South Africans who otherwise would merely have recalled it as a part of Africa on the east coast of indefinite entity, coloured red on the map. To-day, thousands of Britishers in khaki have visited it in the course of their duty of upholding the Flag against the German hordes, black and white ; and all the relatives and friends of those who have bled, suffered, and striven there have some vicarious knowledge of the country through letters sent home by their friends.

The aim in the following chapters is to reveal to those who may be already interested in the country certain inner facts and deductions from the standpoint and experience of one who has enjoyed several

years' residence there, and who in the course of his travels and his journalistic career has had peculiar advantages of feeling the pulse of the settlers, and the commercial and political trend of the settlement. It is not pretended that the subject is at all exhausted in these few chapters; in fact, an apology is due to the reader for the very condensed character of the remarks on the various subjects.

Another and equally important motive in issuing the book is to provide a measure to the governing authorities in Downing Street by which they may better determine the character of the young Colony they are handling. It is not expected that the views revealed will gain the unqualified adhesion or support of every one connected with the Colony, at Home or locally; but the author is satisfied to risk any criticism these views may engender, confident on the whole that he reflects generally the opinion of the British settler, and convinced that the settlers' interests are the true interests of the Empire—just as, conversely, the Mother Country's interests are bound with those of the Colonies.

THE AUTHOR,

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APPENDIX I
BRITISH EAST AFRICA LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL

COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON ELECTIVE
REPRESENTATION

[Extract from the "Leader" of June 23, 1917.]

THE British East Africa Legislative Council resumed in session at Government House on Tuesday morning, H.E. the Acting Governor (Hon. C. C. Bowring, C.M.G.) presiding. There were also present: The Hons. W. J. Monson, Acting Chief Secretary; J. W. Barth, Attorney-General; H. P. Espie, Treasurer; F. W. Major, I.S.O., C.M.G., Chief of Customs; B. Eastwood, General Manager of the Uganda Railway; A. C. MacDonald, Director of Agriculture; R. Barton Wright, Land Officer; Colonel J. Ainsworth, C.M.G.; C. W. Hobley, C.M.G.; Lord Delamere, P. H. Clarke, W. MacLellan Wilson, W. C. Hunter, with T. S. Thomas, Clerk of the Council.

ELECTIVE REPRESENTATION.

The Attorney-General read the Report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to inquire into and report generally on the legislative steps to be taken to provide for the election by the

public of the European non-official members of the Legislative Council, and especially on the qualifications of electors, the qualifications of candidates for membership, the division of the Protectorate into electoral areas, and the representation on the Legislative Council of the interests of the Asiatic, Arab, and native communities.

He stated that the Special Committee appointed in pursuance of the motion passed in the Legislative Council on the 12th February 1917 sat on the 19th, 20th, and 23rd February 1917, and the 28th and 31st May 1917, and on the 18th June 1917.

The Committee is unanimously of opinion that the right to vote should not rest on any property or educational qualification, but that every male British subject, whether by birth or naturalization of European origin, should be eligible for the register of electors subject to proof of continuous residence in the Protectorate for at least twelve months prior to registration. By European origin is meant whole-blooded descent from European ancestors. The Committee is of opinion that at this stage of the Protectorate's development, when the coloured races outnumber the white, it is not desirable that the franchise should be extended to Asiatics or natives.

If the right to vote is restricted to British subjects, it is felt that means should be provided whereby foreigners of European origin in the Protectorate may be enabled to become naturalized British subjects.

A person otherwise possessing the necessary qualifications to become an elector should be disqualified—

(a) If he is of unsound mind.

(b) If he has been convicted of a criminal offence and has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment of either description of twelve months or

longer, and has not received a pardon, provided that he should be admitted to the register after two years from the date of the expiration of his sentence.

- (c) If he has received relief from public, including parochial, funds within twelve months of his application to be put on the register of voters.
- (d) If he has been declared a bankrupt in British East Africa and has not received his discharge.
- (e) If he is suffering from any disqualification provided for the time being by any enactment.

The Committee is of opinion that any person seeking to become a member of the Legislative Council by election should be qualified as an elector save that in lieu of twelve months' continuous residence every member should have at least two years' continuous residence in the Protectorate before being nominated as a candidate for election. Every candidate should be capable of reading, writing, and speaking English.

Any person otherwise qualified for standing for election should be disqualified—

- (a) If he is suffering from any legal incapacity.
- (b) If he is a Civil servant actually employed by the Government.
- (c) If he is a Municipal employee.
- (d) If he has been declared a bankrupt in British East Africa and has not received his discharge.
- (e) If he is a minister of religion.
- (f) If he is of unsound mind.
- (g) If he has been convicted of a criminal offence in British East Africa and has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment of either description of six months or more and has not received a pardon, provided that this disability may be removed by an order of the Governor in Council.

- (h) If he has received relief from any public, including parochial, funds within twelve months of his nomination as a candidate for election.

CANDIDATES AND ELECTION.

The Committee is agreed that in principle the fact that a candidate for election is a contractor to the Government should be a disqualification, but in view of the present stage of development of the Protectorate, when so many of its more prominent inhabitants derive part of their income from Government contracts, it is considered that the Protectorate would be debarred from the services of some of its more useful citizens as members of the Legislative Council if the principle were enforced. The Committee, however, is of opinion that in the event of a contractor with the Government standing for election he should disclose all such contracts.

Every elected member should ordinarily serve for a period of three years, but should have the power to resign his seat at any time.

Every candidate for election should be proposed and seconded and supported by not less than seven other persons before being regarded as duly nominated. The proposer, seconder, and backers should all be qualified as voters in the constituency for which the candidate is proposed.

There should be a register of voters for each electoral area. Any person qualified to vote who has resided in the electoral area for three months should be entitled to be registered and should remain on the register until qualified for registration in another electoral area, provided that any voter who has not resided in the electoral area in which he is registered for a period exceeding twelve months shall be struck

off the register. The register should be revised annually, when objections to any person registered can be disposed of. There should be an appeal from the revising authority to the High Court. Provision should be made that no person can be registered in more than one electoral area and therefore cannot record more than one vote.

The number of elected members the Committee suggests is ten for ten electoral areas. The areas suggested are :—

1. Nairobi.
2. Mombasa.
3. Coast lands, exclusive of Mombasa.
4. Londiani to Lake Victoria.
5. Rift Valley and Escarpment.
- 6, 7. Uasin Gishu, to be divided into two electoral areas.
8. West Kenya, Nyeri, Laikipia, and Fort Hall.
9. Machakos.
10. Kiambu and Limoru.

ELECTORAL AREAS.

The areas can more readily be ascertained by reference to the map. They have been delimited, as far as it reasonably can be done, with a view to obtaining areas in which similar interests predominate. The areas have been arrived at with the intention of having particular interests represented rather than on any other basis. Thus, while the total white population of the coast area is very much below that of any other suggested electoral area, it is felt that the interests peculiar to the rural area of the coast should be directly represented on the Council. The Committee is of opinion that in the present stage of the

Protectorate development it is more important that interests be represented rather than individuals.

The Uasin Gishu Plateau stands on a different footing from the rest of the Protectorate owing to the fact that there is a fairly large colony of Dutch on a part of the Plateau. The Committee has carefully considered the best means of representing both the interests of the Dutch and the English races on the Plateau, and, owing to the different uses to which each put the land, has arrived at the conclusion that it is desirable to divide the Plateau into two electoral areas, so that the Dutch interests can be fully represented without at the same time handicapping the representation of the interests of the rest of the Plateau.

The Committee considers that every person qualified to vote and to be on a register should have an opportunity of registering and voting. For this purpose it is suggested that provision be made to enable voters at outstations far removed from voting centres to record their votes by post or by some method other than that of personal attendance.

INDIAN COMMUNITY.

The Committee is of opinion that the interests of the Indian community should be represented by the nomination of two members by the Governor. The Committee had the advantage of hearing deputations on the subject of Indian representation from the Indian Associations of Nairobi and Mombasa. The Nairobi Association were somewhat ambitious in their suggestions, which included electoral representation. The Committee feels that any extension of the franchise to Indians for the election of their own representatives or otherwise should form the subject of consideration

by the Council after it has been reconstituted by the addition of elected members.

The view taken by the Committee is that nominated Indian representatives, who should be able to read, write, and speak English, would be a much more effective way of voicing the views of the large Indian population of the Protectorate than to have such views expressed probably at second-hand by a European member or members appointed to represent Indian interests. It is thought that two Indian members are necessary in order that both the interests of Indians at the coast and up country should be represented.

The Committee considers that the effect of nominating Indians to the Council would be to bring the Indian community more into line with the European community in bearing the responsibilities and burdens of government, the advantages of which they already enjoy.

The Arab community, in the opinion of the Committee, should, if the suggested reorganization of the administration takes effect, be represented by the Resident Magistrate at Mombasa, in whose care the administration of the Arab population at the coast will be placed. This proposal departs from the principles dealt with in the preceding paragraph, but the language difficulty makes it almost impossible to afford any wide selection of persons from whom a member representing the Arab community could be chosen.

The native population should be represented on the Council by the Chief Native Commissioner, whose appointment it is hoped will not be long deferred.

The Committee considers that all nominated Government members should have freedom of speech and vote, but that there should be provisions enabling the Governor to control their vote in urgent matters

which the Government considers necessary and essential to carry through the Council; any instruction to that effect should be stated by the Governor publicly in Council before debate.

At the present stage of the Protectorate history a Government majority in the Council will have to be maintained, and additional Government nominees will have to be appointed for that purpose.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

The Committee had the pleasure of receiving a deputation of the East Africa Women's League, which urged the advisability and necessity of granting votes to women. The Committee is of opinion that this subject is one which should be dealt with by the Council itself after it has been reconstituted by the addition of elected members, so that the country by the exercise of the franchise would be in a position to express its opinion on the question. So many people are away on military duty at the present time that it is impossible to discover what the real feeling of the country now is on the matter. Female suffrage is not an accepted principle in the United Kingdom,¹ and it cannot be taken for granted that it is a principle which will commend itself to the majority of the European population, both male and female, in the Protectorate, whereas male suffrage is an accepted principle on which there can be no controversy.

The Committee is of opinion that provision should be made for a subsistence allowance of Rs. 15 per diem for all members who do not live in Nairobi and who attend during the period for which the Council is in session, and that for the purpose of attending the Council free railway facilities and an allowance to cover journeys other than by rail should be given.

¹ Since this report the principle has been approved in Parliament.

It is undesirable in the Committee's opinion that any person should be at any actual financial loss through being a member of the Council, and at the same time it is not suggested that there should be anything in the nature of payment of members for their services. It is considered that a daily allowance of Rs. 15 would cover the expenses of living in Nairobi without leaving an appreciable margin.

The Committee have not thought it necessary at this stage to report on the details of the legislation which it will be necessary to enact dealing with the registration of voters, the conduct of elections and corrupt practices, but has confined itself to the main principles which must be considered before any legislation is drafted. The Committee's opinion is that the best method of providing the necessary legislation will be by an Order in Council amending the East Africa Order in Council, 1906, and establishing a Legislative Council composed of elected and nominated members. The details should be provided by local legislation.

The Report having been laid on the table, the Chairman said he thought the report was very complete—everything had been gone into—and he would have very much pleasure in forwarding it to the Secretary of State by a very early mail.

APPENDIX II

BRITISH EAST AFRICA ECONOMIC COMMISSION

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE OF SETTLERS

[From the "Leader" (Nairobi) of June 30, 1917.]

THE Government Economic Conference commenced its sittings this week at Nakuru. Following are the members :

Chairman : The Hon. F. W. Major ; Lord Delamere, P. H. Clarke, W. C. Hunter.

Joint Hon. Secretaries : E. Powys Cobb and W. A. Kempe.

Mr. Robert B. Curwen, of Molo, was the first settler called, and gave his opinions on dairy farming.

He stated that butter before the war was fetching Re. 1 per lb., and was now only 90 cents. As soon as the military demand ceased their butter would be thrown on the market in large quantities and a consequent glut would follow, which would put the small farmer in a bad way. Farmers are now getting 75 cents for butter fat, and a problematical bonus under 75 cents (= 1s.) would not pay the small farmer, but by co-operation it would pay at 75 cents.

Butter in England was bringing in anything from one shilling upwards.

The remedy for the threat, in do glut would be export. The inclusive cost of export before the war was 50 cents, and he thought the cost was about the same now.

Lord Delamere observed that he could not see how it would pay to export if the English price was 1s. and it did not pay to produce here under 75 cents, however low the cost of export might be.

It would be necessary to reduce freights to an absolute minimum—in fact, it would pay this Protectorate if dairy produce was conveyed to Home markets free, the expenses of agents in England being reduced considerably by means of local co-operation.

Mr. Curwen continued: I consider the quality of butter produced in this country as good as that of England or any other country. An improved breed of cattle would cheapen the cost of production. There is sufficient area in this country to justify a considerable export trade, and dairy farming would be very materially assisted by scientific research.

THE ROADS.

There are great possibilities for the cheese industry, Mr. Curwen said. Roads in this country are exceedingly bad, and there is ample room for improvement. I am in favour of the roads being under the control of a District Board, who must have full power, not merely be advisory. The Board should be elected. The present system of sending petty native cases to be tried by a district magistrate is most unsatisfactory; in fact, as a consequence, most people do not send the cases in. I am in favour of more power being given to local J.P.'s to try petty cases.

I think that dairy produce of this country could compete with alien butter at present imported in

England from New Zealand, European countries, provided Government assistance forthcoming in the nature of subsidies, free freight, etc.

PROBLEM OF FREIGHTS.

There are great possibilities for a butter tinning industry. Heavy import duties on imported tinned butter would assist this. The initial expenses would be heavy.

Present freights render importation of stock practically prohibitive. The adjustment of subsidies in favour of local industries or free freight could be effected by means of increased import duties and upward rail freights.

Stringent means should be taken to prevent these industries from falling under foreign control, said Mr. Curwen. He had no complaint against the railway.

EDUCATION.

Mr. Jelf Ker, manager of Newland and Tarlton's local branch, next gave evidence on education. He considered suitable education to white children of the Protectorate was essential to the Empire. But educational facilities in Nakuru were utterly inadequate; sixteen pupils were being educated by one lady teacher; there were thirty or forty families in addition to these unable to educate their children locally, owing to lack of boarding accommodation.

I think (said Mr. Jelf) this town (Nakuru) is perfectly healthy and suitable for a boarding-school. There are many advantages here which favour children being educated in the country, instead of sending them to England. From my experience this country is perfectly healthy for children. I think scholarships would

be beneficial; if our children do not get better educational facilities than at present, they will not be able to compete with foreigners.

PAYING BUTTER.

Mr. Harry Edward Watts, who has been a local dairy farmer since April 1904, said he did not agree with Mr. Curwen's figures, for he considered that 75 cents for butter fat paid without a bonus. He was of opinion that Mr. Curwen's figures concerning butter were very high.

He feared an after-war struggle was ahead of dairy-farmers, and agreed that an export trade needed to be organized as a remedy. He thought 50 cents was a better paying price on cheese than on butter. Mr. Watts continued: I think every effort should be made to bring freights down to absolute minimum, and this through greater co-operation.

There is much room for improving native labour. This is one of our greatest difficulties, and we must preserve cleanliness. It is easy to teach a *tolo* (youth) cleanliness, and so attention should be directed to the teaching of native children. On the question of how to keep natives on the farms, I favour a system of indenture.

RAILWAY HANDICAP.

I am very satisfied with the quality of cheese produced, and believe it will stand export. It averages 60 per cent. milk and is full of body. It would be an advantage if the railway as well as the ships used cold storage. With proper attention, I think this country can take its place with any dairy countries of the world. Farmers living in this country require very little.

We are handicapped by delay on the railway in handling the produce.

We intend to go in for the tinning of butter for export, for with an export trade we need suffer no glut. The industry, however, should be protected.

In answer to questions *re* complaints of the railway, Mr. Watts suggested the need of greater dispatch and supervision on business lines.

The importation of cattle should be assisted, and in fact industries generally would be assisted by greater scientific research. The Government's work had been good so far, but it could be improved.

BACON PROSPECTS.

Mr. Watts thought some of the local bacon was suitable for export, and considered British East Africa one of the finest pig growing countries of the world. Combined with dairy farming, pig growing could become a very great industry, for pig food-stuffs were to be readily grown on the farm. He was certainly of opinion that good pigs could be grown for export, but the ocean-going freights were the serious trouble. He, too, suffered seriously from the bad road system.

Aid was required in the matter of freight, and Mr. Watts believed the Natal system of a through freight would be beneficial. The East Coast freights were higher in comparison with those of other countries through the Suez Canal.

Under the existing circumstances labour was another great obstacle to farmers; there was no sense of permanence. If the Labour Commission's suggestions were put into force they would assist matters. Regulations should also be put into force; there was sufficient labour in the country if fully organized. As far as possible native Reserves should be gradually done away with; it was stated that one-third of the native reserved ground was unoccupied.

For the upkeep and control of roads a District Board with a surveyor were necessary ; that would be about four times as economical as the existing methods. The wear and tear of the bad roads was a 60 per cent. handicap.

Speaking for Nakuru District, the witness gave the local possibilities as maize, citrus, coffee, flax, and cattle, while sugar-cane might possibly turn out well. Reckoning one ton of sugar to twenty tons of cane, the land would produce one and a half to two tons of sugar per acre. A first coffee crop produced 6 or 7 cwt. per acre.

Summing up the situation generally, Mr. Watts said flax was in its initial stage ; cattle and dairying were good ; pigs did extraordinarily well ; education should be local, and white children did well in the country. The witness was in favour of technical education to a certain extent, but generally speaking he was not in favour of native education.

When the Economic Commission resumed its sitting on the second day, the evidence began with a change from dairying to pig growing.

THE PIG INDUSTRY.

Percy Grant Thorne, farmer, Elburgon, who has been twelve years in residence, mostly between Nairobi and Elburgon, stated : With reference to pigs, one of the most pressing needs is scientific research, i.e. feeding, diseases, analysis of rations, swine fever. At present there is a lack of scientific experiments. Pigs do remarkably well in this country. Swine fever is the only thing we have to contend against. This is the general opinion amongst people who know.

We get 21 cents ($3\frac{1}{2}$ d.) per lb. for feeding a pig. It costs this. Bacon is 1s. 6d. in South Africa. We should get 25 cents (4d.) per lb. in normal times to make a profit. The ratio of profit and loss is just the same with a small as with a large pig. The handling of the bacon by the factories in this country is not being carried out on the most economical lines. The factories can kill and cure more than they can store. Had it not been for military contracts the industry would have gone out of existence.

The stuff we import here is a cheap bacon at Home. First-class York cured hams will stand export without cold storage. The conditions of this country necessitate the turning out of only the best quality bacon and hams. Good feeding is the principal means of getting first-grade bacon and hams. A good experiment would be to get hams from Home in the normal way, to see in what condition they would arrive, and how they would stand the climatic conditions of this country. Barley does excellently well. We should have our own breweries in this country. Pigs could be fed on the residue of the barley used for the breweries. India should be a good export market for bacon and hams from this country. Egypt also, if the Suez Canal could be missed (?).

It would greatly assist matters if the industries were fostered by the Government in the way of freights and research ; in fact in the early stages they should be subsidized. The adjustment could be effected by extra duty on general imports. This would have an effect on the cost of living. Apart from flour, sugar, tea, and sundry small items a man can live on the products of the country. Dairying, pigs, and grain growing always go together in most countries.

TIMBER AND THE LAND.

The forests of this country do not produce timber for export. There is a possibility for cedar slabs. There is a poor return on local hard woods. I urge that reforestation should be pressed ; wherever timber is cut it should be done in blocks and replanted.

I am strongly of opinion that land should be given out to the first applicant that comes along. I do not agree with auction, and the land should be given without premium, at a nominal rent, with stringent development conditions.

I consider that land should not be transferred to enemy subjects, and under no consideration should they be allowed to hold land. In fact, they should not be allowed to be in the country. This does not apply to neutrals and allies.

I have not been home for twelve years and am feeling quite fit and well.

RESERVES.

I believe in gradually doing away with the native Reserves. It will be the means of a better labour supply. Squatters are twice as good as the boy that you get out of the Reserves, The children are not starved, and subsequently build a better man, capable of heavier labour. Out of the Reserves the birth-rate is greater and the death-rate less. Tribal discipline does not give good justice.

The present condition of roads is a very great handicap. I am in favour of District Road Boards with full power, with a Provincial Surveyor or Engineer. The labour should be supplied in the same way as with the P.W.D. The Board should be elected.

I do not agree with native education, beyond a

certain point. They should be taught honesty. My experience of native clerks has been most unfortunate, and they come mostly from Missions.

Game reserves I do not think are of any benefit to settlers. A man should be allowed to kill the game off, and should also be allowed to sell the skins to recoup himself. I should outlaw wild pigs entirely. They should be exterminated. Labour is not plentiful. I have had difficulties which would be solved by squatters and by a complete registration system and a stringent pass law.

I do not agree with indentured labour. An unwilling boy, indentured or otherwise, is of no use. I am in favour of local J.P.'s trying petty native cases. Under the present system I do not bother about coming in with petty cases.

LABOUR AND TRANSPORT.

Claude Edgar Smith, farmer, Njoro, of nineteen years' residence in East Africa, said: I think the first essential is to put labour in order. I consider the native should be segregated or placed in locations, with a Labour Bureau under the control of Government, supplies to be obtained through the Bureau—the same system as the Carrier Corps, which would infuse discipline. I think that natives should be made to work throughout the year. I consider that under the South African Union, Congo, and Portuguese Governments there was very little loafing and crime. We must establish discipline before we can do anything with natives.

The Uganda Railway requires thoroughly re-organizing from top to bottom. In every other country the railways do their own loading and unloading, which should be the case here. The

Indian employee can only be called an "obstructionist," and is absolutely unsatisfactory in every way. We can never rely on the time when our goods will be delivered. In fact, the railway cannot be looked upon as a public servant. The delay often appears through the engine-driver, guard, and station-master holding domestic conversations.

I strongly advocate the employment of Europeans entirely. There will be plenty of ex-soldiers. I do not agree with the native learning the English language.

The present road system is most unsatisfactory, and agriculture is greatly impeded by the present state of roads. They should be under a local Board, who should have full control. I look upon this country as a country with the greatest possibilities of any country I have yet seen. Good soil; good rainfall, no frost, and hardly any hail-storms. It is better than any country in South Africa. I regard this country, from 5,000 feet upwards, as a white man's country.

I think, provided people live properly, the climate is suitable for physical and mental development. I have personally put in ten hours' work per day, and have not been affected by the nearness to the Equator. It is absolutely necessary for the development of the country that a reliable line of ships should be run, started as a Government line, and eventually taken over by co-operation. I consider that an agreement should be arranged whereby the total produce passages of this country should be concentrated to one line of ships.

Before the war, Hansing & Co. (Germans) dealt with my goods far cheaper than any English firm, I think through the volume of business they did and the subsidy received from the German Government. If it

paid the German Government to subsidize shipping lines, why will it not pay the British Government?

WATTLE.

Shipments have ceased entirely, owing to the war. I have orders for as much as I can produce, from England. Wattle is going to be one of the staple exports of this country. At the present moment Natal is exporting to India, Japan, and America. There is still a large area in this country available for wattle. There are parts not suitable for maize and wheat but quite suitable for wattle. A machine driver and chopping plant would reduce the cost of production. The said machinery costs about £150.

Wattle does not require the same amount of labour as coffee. Thirty boys will take off 50 tons per month of dry bark. Hansing & Co. before the war gave me the same freight facilities as from Natal. Nothing stands in the way, excepting freight, of stupendous Empire wattle industries. Shipping, bagging, freight, and all charges to London are about £3 12s. 6d.

I think that measures should be taken to prevent the industry from falling into foreign hands, but the British Government must give the same facilities as were given by foreign Governments before the war. I do not think land should be sold or transferred to enemy subjects.

Greater facilities should be given for good settlers to obtain land without delay: any method that will get the land out as quickly as possible. Auction interferes with the rapid distribution of land and does not give the small man a chance.

Amos Lyles Harris, farmer, Njoro, of four and a half years' residence, mostly spent on the Juba River and at Njoro, was the next witness. He said: I have mostly

worked with wheat, pigs, transport, and stock. Pigs do better in this than in most countries. It is a pig country. The greatest obstacle is freight rates. I consider that the bacon produced in this country is suitable for export. I have had a good deal of experience in pig breeding in the United States, and I consider the conditions are better here than in Southern States, on account of climatic conditions and the food-stuffs procurable.

PRESENT SITUATION.

Research is necessary. I have not found out any research going on in this country of any value. If there are any experiments going on, the results are not disseminated among the people who require to know. Research is most necessary in crop. There should be a Department to collect results, and records should be kept and followed up. This is an excellent country for maize, and it has a sufficient area for a large production. I think the various research men should be together in some central station, with sub-stations to collect data and disseminate results among the farmers. Also by travelling agricultural advisers. I should be in favour of offering scholarships to induce students to come out.

The situation in Nairobi of the laboratories is most unsatisfactory from many points of view. The management is most unsatisfactory. I have never met any one who has learnt anything from the Kabete farm. If it is to be a business proposition, don't call it a Government Experimental Farm. I think the Government Farm should be a true experimental farm for breeding, management, etc. The Tropical Research section of the laboratories has been of no use to me.

A great deal depends on the man at the head of

the Department, a man who will assume the full responsibilities and has a certain amount of foresight and energy. In the United States the Veterinary Department is under the Director of Agriculture. Local knowledge is essential to the head of the department.

I do not consider this country should be dependent on other countries for flour—in fact, for practically any food-stuffs. I consider the difficulty of getting ploughs through shipping and other war reasons will have a very serious effect on the immediate future of agricultural production in this country.

I consider there should be a very high import duty on imported flour, but not on wheat. I consider local industries should be subsidized and compensated for by increased import duties.

LAND SETTLEMENT.

It should be an easy matter for a *bona-fide* settler to obtain land. There should be stringent development conditions in order to prevent trading in land. I think this country is suitable for the family man. I think production would be cheapened by industrial native education. There is a use for native literary education to a certain extent. I think the natives should be gradually detribalized. There is sufficient demand for the natives from the Reserves to be settled on the farms.

I am in favour of roads being under the control of local Boards, with full control. Jubaland has prospects for rice and sugar-cane. I believe in the extermination of game in settled areas. Wild pigs should be entirely exterminated. I am in favour of making use of the economic possibilities of natives to the fullest extent. I think that one of the greatest carriers of disease amongst cattle is the native, who is allowed to carry

about the meat of animals that have died from disease, and left by hyenas and jackals.

There should be a stringent registration and pass law. The registration papers should show what particular job has been engaged upon. I am in favour of indenturing. Six months is too short a period to indenture natives. I approve of more power to J.P.'s.

Industrial alcohol has potentialities. Poultry raising and dairy farming have great possibilities.

SISAL.

O. C. Keller, accountant, three years in the Kavirondo country, Masano Estate, stated : We do not experience labour trouble. There is a considerable acreage of spare land suitable for sisal, but not given out on account of being in native Reserves. Our acreage is about 1,000. Some of the native chiefs are beginning to grow sisal. We require more land. One market for sisal is London. The machinery we have is capable of dealing with 1,600 acres. Anything under 20 lb. per ton would not be a payable proposition. We experience difficulties in transport. The roads are in a deplorable condition. The Government have been doing their best to keep the roads in repair.

Under ordinary conditions we have no railway difficulties now. It is a saving of time to have a native who is able to read and write. We have natives looking after our machinery. Partially educated Kavirondos show initiative. I think the native of this country could vie with the Indians up to the point where the skilled white mechanic is necessary. In fact, the training of the African would be a distinct advantage to the Protectorate. I think the agricultural prospects of this country are very great.

The Commission at this stage adjourned.

The first to be called on the third day of the sitting was Douglas Arthur Reid, Assistant District Commissioner, Nakuru District, who stated that he had been five years resident in the country, at Jubaland, Mumias, and Eldoret. Coming first to roads, he said:

I agree with the suggestion of Provincial and District Boards; the roads in this country are as bad as they can possibly be. These Boards should be elected bodies.

There should be periodical inspection by a district engineer or a travelling inspector. The Chairman of the Boards should, in the case of the Provincial Boards, be the Provincial Commissioner, and in the case of the District Boards the D.C. or Resident Magistrate. The Boards should be elected annually, and I think it absolutely necessary that these District Boards should have full power.

I am in favour of J.P.'s having power to try petty native cases. J.P.'s should have power to inflict punishment to the extent of a month's imprisonment or ten lashes, or a fine to the extent of a month's pay, acting under a code of instructions drawn up by the Attorney-General or High Court.

TRADES COMMISSION.

I consider a Trades Commission absolutely necessary, and agree with the subsidies, or reduced or free freights on local industries, to be compensated for by increased import duties. Some means should be found to utilize the empty tonnage and waste space of returning ships.

I am in favour of keeping enemy aliens out of this land entirely, and of prohibiting them from holding land and from trading entirely.

I cannot see any object in limiting the flow of

capital, as far as neutrals are concerned, provided enemy trade should not come in under their cloak. I think products necessary for the safety of the Empire, such as coal or oil, should be under stringent British control. With regard to native Reserves, I do not think it is a good idea to entirely abolish the Reserves; they form a sort of reserve to draw on for labour.

WHITE MAN'S CLIMATE.

Charles Baldwin Clutterbuck, miller, thirteen years a resident of Njoro, said he had not been Home in that time. He began with the climate: I think the climate is absolutely suitable for white people and their children.

There are possibilities in the export of cedar; it is fit to compete with any other part of the world.

The timber of this country is all-sufficient for its own trade without import. But the Government royalty on cedar wood must be considerably modified.

I am strongly in favour of clean felling and valuation on output, but I think royalties on timber are an adverse factor to farming industries generally. The present royalty is 150 per cent. on the value of a post for fencing. The only wood actually suitable for sleepers is cedar, though other woods might be suitable if creosote were used.

Nakuru District is one of the best districts for maize growing; the average crop per acre of maize is 1 ton. The district is capable of producing 3,000 tons. Grading of maize is an immediate necessity.

STOCK BREEDING.

Horse breeding has great possibilities in this country. It would be greatly assisted by opening up the Abyssian

nian trade with mares, for these mares are capable of a strong resistance against horse sickness. There are possibilities of an export trade.

GAME A HANDICAP.

But game is a deterrent to horse and stock breeding generally; people should be allowed to sell the skins of game destroyed, and I consider such game as wild pigs should be absolutely exterminated. Monkeys, baboons, and porcupines should come under this heading; in all settled areas people should be allowed a free hand with regard to game, and on Government areas vermin should be exterminated.

Concerning labour, I am in favour of stringent registration; I am of opinion you could always get plenty of labour if the Government did not stop it.

It seems to me that definite verbal instructions have been given to chiefs to put obstacles in the way of native labour recruiting. It would be far more beneficial to the country at large if the natives were brought out of the Reserves and made to work.

I agree with squatting, providing there is sufficient employment. A native should work eight months in the year for being allowed to squat, and the minimum year's work of a squatter should be six months—in other words, six months qualifies him as a squatter and he should be made to work eight months.

NO LAND AUCTIONS.

I hold that land should be given out as quickly as possible; auction is a deterrent to land settlement.

I am in favour of annually elected District Roads Boards and Provincial Boards, *with power*, and agree with the principle of small local taxation, in addition

to the Government grant, for the maintenance of roads.

I am strongly in favour of enemy aliens being prohibited from holding land or being allowed to trade.

A great deal of improvement can be effected in the Uganda Railway. At present the railway takes it as a favour to carry one's produce; in fact, we are servants to the railway instead of the railway being a servant to the public. At present I am utilizing the railway to the extent of 250 tons per week.

I am a very heavy loser through robberies on the railway every year, against which there seems to be absolutely no redress.

SUBSIDIES.

The irregularity of time on the railway is another serious disadvantage to business. Timing is faked. I know from experience when trucks are short there is considerable traffic carried on with regard to them.

It will pay the country to subsidize and so minimize freights of local industries, the subsidy to be compensated for by increased import duty.

The pig industry has excellent prospects here. I think this country is as good as any other for the pig industry. I favour native industrial education to a certain point, but I am against the literary education of the native.

There should be Government technical schools for natives, and alteration in the present system of taking native petty cases to distant magistrates, in favour of more power being given to J.P.'s.

EAST AFRICA AND PRODUCTIVITY.

William John Dawson, general farmer, who has had ten and a half years' residence at the coast, Kikuyu,

Athi Plains, Naivasha, and Solai, said : The most important thing is to keep industries at present in danger through shipping from becoming bankrupt or going under. It is necessary for the authorities here to keep the Home authorities conversant with what we have in the Protectorate—in fact, to keep open a channel of communications between the two. The Priority Committee should point out the necessity of importing certain classes of agricultural machinery. There are cases where soft goods are being imported which are unimportant compared with agricultural machinery. It appears that the local Priority Committee are tied by instructions from Home. There are items which cannot be got from Home just at present, such as lubricants, which can be manufactured locally.

Advertise the land and products of this country at Home by opening an office representing the country in London, as other countries do. I am against the present way the Government is holding up land. I don't believe in auction, as it tends to the rich men getting all the land into their hands, and it delays the distributing of land. I think it would be sound policy economically for Government officials to hold land. Taking the population, as a whole, it will be found that a bigger percentage find the necessity of going Home than those in countries of more temperate climate.

In connection with labour, I think that registration and a stringent pass law will assist the labour difficulties. Squatters under certain restrictions should be encouraged, such as a working period of, say, a minimum of three and a half months in a year. I find the women and children of squatters are of real value. Economically, a native is of more use out of than in

the Reserves. Natives have hitherto been discouraged seemingly by Government from leaving the Reserves : it may have been a war measure two months before the Squatters Bill came up. I think it was a distinct policy at the time.

I do not think the chiefs are in favour of labour. The regular Kikuyu worker going back to his Reserve is prevented by his chief from returning. A Kikuyu loses caste on leaving the Reserve. Squatters are breeding a good class of labourer. I think gradual detribalization is a necessity. Under the pass law a native must be made to engage himself for three months at least to be paid monthly.

I think that advantage should be taken of General Botha's invitation to investigate the South African Native Administration, provided the Government official be accompanied by a settler.

EDUCATION.

Primary and technical education are most important. I am in favour of locally granted scholarships for Home. Native education at the present time should be principally industrial, with slight literary education as groundwork to the industrial. I object to natives learning English. My experience is that the young Kikuyu can be trained to be a real good *fundi* (artisan), and can displace the Indian in time. I think natives should be apprenticed to farmers for three years.

The great necessity at present is real scientific research. Agricultural chemists are most essential. Scientific agriculture in East Africa at present is practically non-existent. The atmosphere of Nairobi is unfavourable to scientific research. I consider a central scientific station is necessary. I don't think there is any necessity for science officials to go Home

every two and a half years. This interferes a very great deal with the work. There is a necessity for small experimental places to be situated in all parts of the Protectorate. Complete records should be kept.

It is essential that experiments should be made in connection with the growing of rice, curry, and all Indian foods. Trading in cattle should be put a stop to. There is a possibility of this country becoming a large maize producer, say, to the extent of 2,000,000 bags.

All oil and like products essential to the safety of the Empire should be absolutely under British control.

Make it as easy as possible for any one wishing to start a new industry, such as free grant of land and protection.

I favour the appointment of a Trades Commissioner or Agent-General in London, with an assistant conversant with the conditions of East Africa, and am in favour of District Boards with powers. The roads are useless now. The money spent thereon is wasted.

I am not in favour of enemy and neutral aliens getting land from Government during the period of reconstruction.

Neutral shipping should be forced to take general cargo or pay increased port dues. This, of course, does not mean allied shipping, provided there are no secret rebates. Enemy aliens should be prevented from ever having any hold on the country in future. I consider the Civil Service of this country should be solely British. Regarding the present system of trying native petty offences by distant magistrates, J.P.'s should be given more power. Forestry experimental results should be made more available to the settler, with special reference to the producing of soft woods to take the place of Baltic timber.

CONCLUDING EVIDENCE.

R. Donald, Resident Magistrate, a resident for seventeen years everywhere on the Railway line, stated: I am in favour of the District Board principle, with complete power, with the assistance of Provincial Executive Engineers and local Overseers.

J.P.'s or honorary magistrates should have third-class powers in all things, and second-class powers in matters like Master and Servants Acts, provided correct returns are made and under revision by the High Court.

Missionary work has had a bad effect on the native. I have not noticed an increase of crime from squatters. The policy of natives living on farms has not increased crime.

Harold Duncan Thackrah, accountant, three years resident on most parts of the railway and now in Nakuru, said he was strongly against land auction. He continued: I think it is an unfair handicap to the poor man in favour of the rich man. I would allocate farms in order of priority at an upset price to desirable men. I would make the upset price as low as possible. The Government should assist the settler by means of Land Banks or loans against his developments. I agree with stringent development conditions.

Government should assist more than they are doing by means of a Labour Bureau and by registration and a pass law. I have been given to understand chiefs have an objection to natives being taken out of the Reserve for labour purposes. I think the potentialities are unlimited.

Taxation on undeveloped land should make up for the subsidies and low freights necessary for the fostering of local industries. If it is necessary to tax

imports, I would tax luxuries. I agree with a more representative control of the finances of the country. Also with District Committees or Boards, with full power to deal with roads. I agree with power being given to J.P.'s to try petty cases.

I favour the excluding of alien enemies from the country, but am in favour of inducing alien neutrals and allies into the country until they become subjects of the country. The railway requires a very great deal of reorganizing *re* rolling stock and also the fares. There is too big a difference between first and second class fares. I think first-class fares should be lowered, or that there should be better second-class accommodation.

This concluded the evidence taken before the Commission at Nakuru.

The Economic Commission had further sittings in Mombasa, in July, the members sitting being the Hon. F. W. Major (Chairman), Lord Delamere, Hon. Mr. P. H. Clarke, Hon. Mr. W. C. Hunter, Messrs. W. A. Kempe and E. Powys Cobb.

Mr. W. A. M. Sim, of the firm of Smith, Mackenzie & Co., stated that he had been in the country eighteen years, having lived in Zanzibar, Lamu, and Mombasa. Asked his opinion as to whether the German shipping firms were capturing the bulk of the East African trade, Mr. Sim gave his opinion that they were on the contrary losing ground just before war was declared.

GERMAN MONOPOLY.

On the other hand, British steamers were not allowed to call at German East African ports, so the German line had the monopoly there. As far as he was aware

neither the French nor the Italian lines called at German East African ports. He thought it was the result of an agreement come to between all the lines.

SECRET REBATES.

Mr. Clarke inquired whether Mr. Sim had reason to believe that the German line had not kept to their agreement *re* freight rates. Witness only knew of instances before the conference when the German line went below their tariff rates. He had no knowledge of secret rebates, with the exception of rumours that he had heard that Mombasa and Zanzibar gave back a certain sum of money to deck passengers.

He would not be surprised to learn that in some cases deck passengers received back as much as ten rupees, which was put down as brokerage by Hansing & Co. Asked what means he would suggest to prevent enemy ships being in a position to carry off our produce after the end of the war, he suggested a preferential freight rate and higher port dues. He thought this should also be extended to neutral shipping.

To avoid British East African produce going to former enemy markets, Mr. Sim suggested a special export duty being imposed on such produce.

Lord Delamere pointed out that if this was enforced to neutral countries as well we should have to continue rationing these countries as at present.

AFTER-WAR TRADE.

Asked whether it was true that Germans had captured the piece goods trade, Mr. Sim stated that they had always had it. He thought the only means of keeping the Germans from regaining their hold on the trade of the country was to allow no German firm to trade without a licence.

Lord Delamere asked whether Mr. Sim did not think that the best method would be to keep the Germans out of the country altogether for a certain period, say one year, after peace was declared. We could then ascertain what lines of goods British manufacturers could satisfactorily supply, and protect these lines, letting the Germans in to a certain extent where the demand could not be met either in full or in part by British firms.

Mr. Sim thought the scheme a sound one. Reverting to the question of licensing enemy firms, Mr. Sim was asked what effect that would have. He replied that if only a certain number were issued, and the enemy firms had to pay heavily for them, with the understanding that they would lose their licence in the event of unfair trading, this would have a restricting influence on their operations.

Without penalization of some sort the Germans would simply revert to their old position as masters of the trade of the country.

Mr. Major inquired the reason for this statement. Was it because the German was more enterprising than the Britisher?

Mr. Sim stated that in his opinion it was due to the fact that the British manufacturer will not manufacture what is wanted. He used to get knives at 6½d. to 8d. a dozen from Germany. He had sent samples to British manufacturers, who replied that they could not turn out such an article, but could give him better quality at 5s. to 8s. a dozen. But this was not wanted. If a native could buy a knife for 25 cents, he would do so, but if it cost a rupee he would let it alone. It did not matter how inferior the article was.

A question was asked as to why the British manufacturers would not go in for such classes of goods.

Lord Delamere remarked that probably the better lines paid them better.

The Chairman thought that it was a fact that British manufacturers did not like making shoddy articles.

Mr. Clarke asked if it was not a fact that British firms buying Hamali carts in Hamburg had to pay more than German firms from the same manufacturers. Mr. Sim pointed out that this was due to the latter buying in far larger quantities.

The Chairman mentioned the evidence of the Njoro witness who was able to secure exceptionally good terms for wattle bark through Hansing's. Mr. Sim agreed that undoubtedly the German lines had a pull over the British in being able to quote through rates over the German railways.

BRITISH MANUFACTURES.

Mr. Sim was emphatic in his opinion that, provided British manufacturers will supply the stuff asked for, we could keep our hold on native trade even after the war. He thought that if the business was large and profitable enough for Germans it should prove the same for us. He was asked if he thought that goods coming out from British manufacturers to compete with German made articles should be given a preferential freight rate and tariff.

He thought it would be a good thing, better than total prohibition. Asked if, in the event of English manufacturers making the class of article required for this market, whether we could guarantee to take all they could supply, Mr. Sim said he supposed they would merely execute the quantities ordered.

Mr. Major asked if he had not heard whilst he was at Home that Germans contemplated dumping vast quantities of manufactured goods on our markets on

the declaration of peace. Mr. Sim replied that the Germans were proclaiming their intentions quite outspokenly. All the same he thought total prohibition was going rather too far.

MANGO BARK.

Asked about mango bark, Mr. Sim stated that American buyers had taken the place of the Germans. British tanners did not seem to take any interest in mango bark. He thought that the American market would continue to take all our mango bark after the war.

COPRA.

The copra was quite up to the standard required by European markets. He thought that coco-nut cultivation undoubtedly had a future here, but admitted that a European going in for planting coco-nuts would need a large tract of land, as the soil suitable for the nuts was found only in patches. He thought the lack of development was due to lack of communications. He did not think Government had devoted a fair amount of money to the improvement of communications on the Coast, and there was very little to show for any expenditure.

APPENDIX III

THE HON. MR. MACDONALD (DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE) ON BRITISH EAST AFRICA

GIVING evidence before the Economic Commission in Nairobi, consisting of the Hon. F. W. Major, I.S.O., C.M.G. (presiding), the Right Hon. Lord Delamere, Messrs. Powys Cobb, T. A. Wood, W. C. Hunter, and W. A. Kempe, the Director of Agriculture, Hon. Colonel A. C. MacDonald, stated :

AREA.

1. The total area of the Protectorate is 157,000,000 acres ; of this about (a) 20,000,000 acres are Native Reserves ; (b) 2,000,000 acres are Forest Reserves ; (c) 5,000,000 acres are land already alienated, and (d) 130,000,000 acres are unalienated land.

LIFE ZONES.

2. Owing to the peculiarly diversified surface and to the varied climatic conditions and resources, the Life Zones of British East Africa have not been accurately defined or mapped out, the staff at my disposal being insufficient to undertake the work. But roughly speaking the Protectorate can be divided into six zones, viz. 1, The Coast or Lowland Zone ;

2, the Midland Zone; 3, the Upland Zone; 4, the Highland Zone; 5, the Lake or Lowland Zone; and 6, the Northern or Semi-arid Zone.

THE COAST OR LOWLAND ZONE.

3. This comprises a belt of land 40 to 50 miles in width, running from Vanga on the German East border to the Juba River. Climatically it may be considered to be purely tropical, with an average rainfall of from 35 to 40 inches.

Coco-nuts have been in the past the main industry, but sisal, cotton, sugar, rice, maize, beans, citrus, and pine-apples have been proved. In parts, cattle have been farmed, but owing to the presence of tsetse fly this industry is not likely to develop.

THE MIDLAND ZONE.

4. This lies westwards and approximately parallel to the Coast Zone. It represents a belt about 130 to 150 miles in width, covered in the main with scrub and bush. What is known as the Tara Desert and the Seringette Plains together with the Voi and the Kibwezi districts are included in this area. The Tara Desert and the Seringette Plains are for the greater part of the year waterless, but the land is sound, and a large area of the former under a comprehensive scheme of irrigation could be turned into a very valuable agricultural proposition for the cultivation of sisal, sugar-cane, citrus, maize, wheat, and other crops. With respect to the Seringette Plains there is, with the exception of small open areas to the south free from tsetse fly and which is suitable for the depasturing of stock, very little prospect of any agricultural development.

In the Voi and Kibwezi districts the rainfall is heavier and is spread over a longer period. In parts sansevieria, an indigenous fibre plant, is found in luxuriant growth and its decortication has proved profitable. Being a perennial plant, it was at times considered that in intervals of three to four years repeated cuttings would be obtained, but experience has proved that after the first cutting reconstitution takes a much longer period than was anticipated. It has been found, however, that after the removal of the sansevieria and the clearing of the land of scrub and bush, sisal can be planted out, and where water is available in connection with its decortication that this industry has proved successful and might be extended to a considerable degree. In some parts in this area land can be put under irrigation at very little cost, and such land, being of a light, friable nature, would prove suitable for tobacco and citrus culture.

THE UPLAND ZONE.

5. This area comprises an extensive plain to the west of the midland belt running from the German border near Magadi to a little beyond the Tana River.

It has an altitude of between 4,000 and 5,000 feet, with a somewhat uncertain rainfall of from 15 to 38 inches per annum. Maize and beans are grown in certain area, and on the higher altitudes on the Mua Hills citrus and other fruit crops are promising well while on some portions of the Athi and Kapiti Plains and where the soil is of a mixed red Kikuyu and the plains cottony soil, sisal culture has proved a success, but generally speaking this zone is more adapted for stock raising than for agriculture, the short rich grasses offering excellent pasturage.

THE HIGHLAND ZONE.

6. This includes the Nairobi, Kikuyu, Kyambu, Kenia, Naivasha, Nakuru, Lumbwa, Kericho, Kisii, and the Uasin Gishu districts, and from the climatic conditions prevailing would appear to be the most promising area of the Protectorate for white settlement. In the eastern half of the zone the soil is of a rich chocolate loam, highly ferruginous. In the Rift Valley it is lava ash; and from the Mau Range westwards in Londiani and Uasin Gishu districts a grey sandy loam exists rich in humus. All three varieties of soil are somewhat wanting in lime and phosphate, but under good cultivation and with an average minimum and maximum temperature of 50 and 70 degrees Fahrenheit respectively, and a certain average rainfall of about 40 inches, heavy yields of various crops can be depended upon. In fact, in some parts two crops a year can be harvested.

The altitude of this zone ranges from 5,000 feet at Nairobi to 9,000 feet at Londiani and the entrance of the Uasin Gishu Plateau, falling again to 5,000 feet in the Trans-Nzoia region. On the upper elevations are to be found dense forests of many varieties of trees, chief of which are the African cedar and the olive; but the open areas are found suitable for stock raising, flax, and wheat, while the lower altitudes are adapted for a large variety of the tropical and temperate zone crops, the chief products being coffee, maize, wattle, wheat, potatoes, beans, sisal, citrus, flax, and in the sheltered hollows, sugar-cane.

Many other crops have been proved experimentally as adapted for culture on a practical scale in one or other parts of this zone, and it is not a question of what crop can be successfully raised, but which

are the most profitable to grow. Further, the Highland Zone sustains a very large number of cattle and sheep, and it has been proved that both pure bred sheep (in certain areas) and cattle (generally) thrive equally well as they do in countries from which they have been imported.

THE LAKE ZONE.

7. Beyond the western boundary of the Highland Zone, the country suddenly drops in altitude to between 4,000 and 5,000 feet, the climate being warm and humid and the vegetation of a decidedly tropical nature.

The soil of a large portion of this Lake Zone area is what is commonly known as cotton soil, capable of producing very heavy crops. The area is mostly Native Reserve, but during recent years, owing to the interest taken in agriculture by the Provincial Commissioner of the Nyanza Province, very extensive development has taken place; the chief products raised being maize, sim-sim, cotton, rice, sorghum (mtama), and to a lesser degree sugar-cane, ground-nuts, chillies, and bananas, and in one particular instance, on one estate, sisal has proved a very profitable industry. Further, cattle, notwithstanding the presence of East Coast fever and rinderpest, do well, and large quantities of ghee are produced and disposed of by the natives.

THE NORTHERN OR SEMI-ARID ZONE.

8. To the north of the zones already referred to lies a very large tract of country (in extent about one half of the Protectorate), occupied in parts only by various pastoral tribes of natives. Little or no knowledge of this zone is available in respect to its suitability for white settlement or for agricultural or

pastoral development, but from data at my disposal I have reason to believe that most of it is of a semi-arid character, without rivers, excepting the Juba, flowing through it which could be utilized for irrigation.

On the other hand, and granted a large loan, the Uaso Nyiro and Juba Rivers in the semi-arid, the Tana in the Midland, and the Sabaki in the Coast zones respectively, could be utilized for providing irrigation on a very extensive scale for the culture of sugar-cane, sisal, and other crops.

9. Excluding the Semi-arid Zone, of which there is very little hope of much agricultural or pastoral development for years to come, and the Forest Reserve, which is not looked upon as an agricultural proposition, the remainder of the Protectorate comprises an area of 78,500,000 acres. Of this it is estimated that 1,753,000 acres are at present under cultivation and the balance is made up in pasture and bush.

So far the Protectorate has been dependent on its farming pursuits, and as there are little or no indications of mineral wealth in the country, it would appear that its future prosperity must depend on the development of its agricultural resources and potentialities; and I now propose to deal with the present position of the existing industries and the possibilities of their further extension, and to indicate what other branches of farming and associated industries might be established and pursued with success.

THE CATTLE INDUSTRY.

10. The original or native cattle belong to the zebu or Indian race of the bovine species. In the hands of the native tribes the breed has been kept pure, but little or no selection has been practised,

and with much inbreeding the herds have in many instances deteriorated. On the other hand, it has been proved that the native cattle are very susceptible to improvement, and with the fusion of imported pure blood, not only is there a gain in constitutional vigour but in early maturing qualities. This has been recognized by most settlers, and grading up has now become the general practice.

Unfortunately, owing to the difficulty of obtaining sufficient pure-bred bulls in the country and to the heavy cost of importing, the grading process has not been so rapid as could be desired, but with the supply of bulls from the Government Stock Farm and from individual settlers, pure-bred herds are on the increase, and further, the Government has now advanced money for the purchase of a number from outside: development, therefore, in the production of better cattle should proceed much more rapidly.

The settler is striving to produce a utility breed in the grading up process, that is, combining milk and beef qualities: but there is very little likelihood of the native following the pursuit of dairying.

The demand, however, for beef in the world's markets is annually increasing, and meat supply companies are making inquiries in all parts of the Empire as to the possibilities of establishing factories. Their attention has been drawn to British East Africa, where they are aware large numbers of cattle exist; but under existing conditions these companies are in doubt as to whether a regular and continuous supply of animals could be relied on to warrant the establishment of a factory or factories—the natives being averse to parting with any oxen except for barter in the shape of female stock, and which is only available to a very limited extent.

Yet it is considered that 50,000 head of slaughter oxen should be available annually from the Masai Reserve alone, and a further 50,000 from other reserves, and that the disposal of these non-productive animals would be of great benefit, not only to the Protectorate as a whole, but more especially to the natives themselves. Most of the reserves may now be said to be fully stocked, and some overstocked, and the disposal of the male surplus animals would make room for a large increase in breeding stock.

It has been suggested that a tax should be levied on all owners owning slaughter animals at so much a head, and further, in view of the fact that grading up has proved a success, that stock farms be established in each of the large reserves for the breeding of grade bulls, with the view of improving the constitutional vigour and hastening early maturity of the herds.

The Masai, notwithstanding their loathness to part with their male stock, are fully alive to the advantage of the introduction of fresh blood into their herds, and have already exchanged bullocks to the current value of a grade bull as a start in this direction.

To come back to the process of grading up by the settlers and the evolving of a utility breed of cattle, there is proof positive that a very large area of the land already alienated and of the land now surveyed and ready for allotment is suitable for both beef production and dairying : and in my opinion there are few parts of the world where the climatic and pastoral conditions are more favourable for the development of a large and profitable butter and cheese dairy industry.

Rinderpest can now be controlled on settlers' farms,

and where systematic dipping is practised, East Coast fever becoming a disease of the past, pure-bred stock for grading up and for the establishment of nucleus pure-bred herds can therefore be imported with very little risk.

I consider the question of the establishment of creameries and cheese factories should—as in the case of Canada and Australia—receive strong support from the Government, and further, the time has arrived when a dairy expert should be added to the staff of the Agricultural Department.

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY.

II. Like the native cattle, the original sheep are very susceptible to improvement, and grading up by the settlers in certain parts of the country has proved a profitable pursuit; but the area of good sheep-land is restricted in extent, and it is not anticipated that sheep farming will develop as has been the case in South Africa or Australia.

The conditions are not favourable for running large flocks: the country generally speaking is more adapted for mixed farming than for specialized sheep farming. On the other hand, the introduction of grade mutton rams into the reserves of the pastoral native tribes, and especially the Masai Reserve, would prove advantageous in view of a possible and probable export trade.

It may be asked, why not introduce Merino rams and grade up for wool as well as mutton, as is the practice by the sheep farmers: the answer is that scab is very prevalent throughout the reserves, and while it does not effect the hairy native sheep to any appreciable extent, it would prove disastrous in the reserves, where the flocks are being constantly

moved to fresh pastures and where, under present conditions, it is impossible to control scab.

THE HORSE INDUSTRY.

12. Owing to the prevalence of horse sickness, the breeding and rearing of horses is only likely to be pursued as an accessory branch of farming—the stud being limited to the number of animals that can be carefully housed at night.

If, however, a preventative or cure for this disease be found, there are few countries where horses could be bred and raised at such a small cost.

THE PIG INDUSTRY.

13. It has been proved that pigs thrive admirably in the Protectorate and that the bacon and ham produced from the English breeds compare very favourably with the Home product. Outbreaks of swine fever are of occasional occurrence, but the mortality from this cause is but a very small percentage of the total number of pigs in the Protectorate.

The further profitable development of this industry, and for which the country is eminently adapted with its cheap food products, is dependent on co-operation among the pig breeders and the erection of co-operative factories.

The Government, I am pleased to say, is prepared to place on next year's estimate a sufficient sum to allow of a pig expert being appointed.

MAIZE.

14. In the year previous to the outbreak of the war 119,000 bags of maize were exported, but since then the surplus has practically all been taken over by the military.

From returns from the various maize-producing districts, the acreage under maize during the current year is estimated at 470,000 acres, and taking an average yield of 1,200 lb. per acre the total crop should approximate 2,820,000 bags of 200 lb. net of grain. By far the greater portion of this is grown by natives for their own consumption, but it is anticipated—assuming local hostilities terminate by the end of the year—that there will be a surplus in the hands of the settlers of about 130,000 bags of high-class white Hickory King maize available for export in next January and February.

The growing of maize is considered remunerative at a selling price of 10s. 6d. per bag f.o.r. or at 11s. 8d. delivered at Kilindini. The Home Government have been approached and asked to guarantee a minimum of 11s. 1d. per bag at rail head for the next three years, and if this is agreed to it is the opinion of those interested in the extension of the industry that 260,000 bags could be produced for shipment in January 1919 and 500,000 bags in 1920.

Provided however, (a) that facilities are granted for the importation of the necessary additional agricultural machinery and implements for the extended cultivation; (b) that wagons used by the military be on the conclusion of hostilities made available by purchase for this purpose; and (c) that the present condition of the roads be improved.

Mostly all the maize grown by the settlers is the Hickory King variety, while in the case of the natives the quality grown is steadily improving through the issue of good white seed by the Government. The growing of yellow maize is being discouraged, to avoid crossing and the production of mixed maize.

In some of the reserves high grade white maize

is now being produced and fit for export, but the natives have much to learn in the matter of storage of their grain after harvest, and it is difficult to purchase large quantities free from weevil.

WHEAT.

15. Numerous varieties of this crop have from time to time been introduced into the Protectorate, and they, as also many hybridized wheats created at the Experimental Farms, have been grown in almost all the higher altitude districts, but generally speaking the results have not been satisfactory.

Experiments are still being continued in the creation of new varieties by hybridization and with further importations, in the hopes of obtaining one or more varieties which can be relied on for continuous cropping.

BARLEY.

16. On a number of the Upland farms malting barley has been grown very successfully, judging from the yield obtained, but except for pig food there is no local market, and in view of the cost of railage to the Coast and sea freights to South Africa and the Home markets, it is considered that other crops which can be grown on the land, such as flax, offer better prospects.

OATS.

17. Many varieties of oats grown for the production of oatmeal for human consumption have been introduced and experimented with, but so far without success, the climatic conditions being too favourable for rust.

BEANS.

18. A very large variety of what may be considered indigenous beans are grown by the natives for their own consumption. Samples of all have been sent Home for report with a view to an export industry being created with one or other variety, but although they are all free from prussic acid and are fit for consumption both by man and animals, none of these varieties have been sought after for import into Europe.

On the other hand, varieties such as Rose Cocos, Canadian Wonders, Noyeau Blanc, and Haricot, which have been introduced by the department during the last nine years, have been grown very successfully, and are taking the place of the indigenous varieties both for consumption by the natives and for export.

Further, it has been found that seed from these varieties, when grown for a year or two in the Protectorate, not only as regards germination but the plants from such, have more vitality than those from Home-produced seed. Selected beans are therefore in great demand for sowing in Europe and also in South Africa, and if the 95 per cent. purity standard only is allowed to be exported, there are bright prospects for a large export bean industry.

The Home prices at present for beans of the above varieties range from £25 to £30 a ton, and are likely to continue at these figures for some years to come, but even at, say, round £14 a ton, which were pre-war prices, the crop is one which can be extended with profit, and especially as a rotation crop with maize, wheat, flax, and potatoes.

PEAS.

19. Similarly as with beans, seed from this crop grown in British East Africa has proved superior to

the Home-grown seed, and numbers of European firms are now supplying seed to settlers in the Protectorate under contract to return the crop at so much a ton. After the war it is anticipated that there will be a large extension in this direction.

FIBRE.

Sisal.

20. This plant, which is a native of Yucatan, was first introduced into British East Africa in 1902. The results of experiments on the Coast, in the Midlands, the Highlands, and the Lake Zone, as regards growth, together with the satisfactory reports on samples of fibre sent to the Imperial Institute, indicated that a profitable sisal industry might be developed in the Protectorate.

To-day the output is roughly 400 tons per month, and in two years' time this should increase to between 700 and 800 tons per month.

The price to-day is from £75 to £80 a ton delivered in London, but under pre-war conditions as regards freight, etc., it has been proved that at £25 per ton the sisal industry has proved a profitable pursuit, and with improvements in the decorticating machinery and the methods of cultivation now taking place, it is considered that even at lower prices per ton profits can be made.

Owing, however, to the heavy capital expenditure, the industry is a company concern rather than for the ordinary settler to take up as a branch of farming.

The area of land suitable for the production of sisal is practically unlimited, and its further development is only a question of capital and labour.

Flax.

21. An interim report on flax has just been received from the Board of Trade, in which the following interesting figures are given as regards the world's production of this product for manufacturing purposes, viz. Russia, 400,000 tons; France and Belgium, 50,000 tons; Ireland, 10,000 tons; Holland, 10,000 tons; Germany and Austria, 30,000 tons; total, 500,000.

In normal time the relative values of flax are approximately: Courtrai flax, £80 to £100; Irish flax, £60; Russian flax, £40.

Present prices for high quality flax range up to £230 a ton.

The prospects as to a large export trade in this direction are very promising.

Pre-war prices were £55 a ton, while a consignment recently sent Home realized £220 a ton.

ORANGES.

22. Trees bear well in many parts of the Protectorate, but while good reports on samples sent Home have been received, it is doubtful, owing to the absence of a local market for the second grade, that the industry will develop to any extent.

LEMONS.

23. Large areas have been planted out with lemon-trees with a view to the export of concentrated lemon juice and citrate, and one factory has already been started for the manufacture of these two products, but the industry is very much in the experimental stage as yet, and much more detailed knowledge is wanted before much can be said as to the future prospects and development of the industry.

The average crop is estimated at 750 lemons per tree, or from 16,000 to 18,000 lb. of fruit per acre.

The lemon juice ranges from 30 to 35 per cent. of the total crop—say 6,000 lb. per acre; this can be concentrated to one-tenth of its bulk, viz. 60 gallons per acre, giving, say, 100 oz. of citric acid to the gallon, and at the ruling price in London, viz. £22 per 108 gallons, works out at about £20 5s. gross return per acre.

As regards citrate of lime—taking the above figures as to quantity of citric acid—the yield of citrate of lime would be 9,375 oz., or 586 lb., per acre, which at present ruling rates in London, viz. £27 per 6 cwt., equals £23 11s. per acre.

The lime required for the citrate is roughly 375 lb. per acre, or 1 ton for the conversion of the produce of six acres. Lime considered of sufficient purity has been found in various parts of the country.

In addition to lemon juice or the citrate of lime, from 20 to 25 lb. of hand-pressed lemon oil may be expected per acre, and this is now being sold at from 3s. 6d. to 4s. per lb., but, as already stated, this lemon industry is only in the experimental stage, and before any great extension takes place it would be in the interest of the Protectorate that an expert from the West Indies be appointed, if only for a period of one year.

OTHER FRUITS.

24. Other fruits, such as peaches, pears, apricots, and apples, are grown very satisfactorily in restricted areas of the country, but beyond supplying the local market it is very questionable if these branches of horticulture will be extended with the view to export.

On the other hand, there would appear to be good prospects for a trade in pineapples for jam and pre-

serves. This plant thrives well in many parts of the country, especially on the Coast. And as regards mangoes there is a good opening for the manufacture of an export commodity in chutney.

SUGAR.

It has been proved that sugar-cane can be grown in many parts of the Highlands and would prove a profitable industry for the partial supply of the local requirements, but the areas which are considered most adapted by Mr. Powell for the development of the sugar industry are :

(a) Tana River Valley, 241,000 acres ; (b) Sabaki River Valley, 20,000 acres ; (c) Juba River Valley, 50,000 acres ; (d) Kibwezi district, 2,300 acres ; (e) Kibos and Kibigori districts, 10,000 acres ; (f) Donyo Sabuk district, 2,900 acres.

For the manufacture of what is known as jagry the cost of the plant is small, but for the manufacture of an exportable product the plant is fairly expensive.

APPENDIX IV

THE PLAGUE AND GOVERNMENT—A MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE CENSURE

At a meeting of the Nairobi Municipal Committee last August (as reported in the *Leader* of August 18, 1917), presided over by the District Commissioner (Mr. F. G. Hamilton), others present being Messrs. Raynes, Henderson, Tannahill, Orr, McGregor Ross, Thomas, Notley, Ribeiro, Coverdale, Wood, Clearkin (the Acting Medical Officer), the Town Clerk, and the Municipal Engineer, it was proposed by Mr. Henderson, and seconded by Mr. Coverdale: "That this Committee considers the methods adopted by Government in dealing with the outbreaks of plague in Nairobi and district this year show a sense of incompetence, a lack of foresight, and a complete absence of any idea of their responsibilities."

Despite an amendment by Mr. McGregor Ross, the resolution was carried, with the following addition proposed by Mr. Wood: "and that in their opinion the time has arrived for the formulation of some responsible form of municipal government for this (Nairobi) area."

In moving the resolution Mr. Henderson recalled the efforts that had since the past year been made to combat the disease, referring to the public meeting, sending Home to the Colonial Office the resolution as a

consequence, and remarked that plague was no better at the present time than it was then, yet—"Mr. Secretary Long was satisfied that all possible steps were being taken." He continued :

"At that time plague was very bad. There was no serum in the town ; it ran out in about a week." Then they went on until February 20th, when he moved in the Committee that more stringent methods be adopted to eradicate plague. The motion was seconded by Mr. Tannahill and carried unanimously by the Committee. About three months afterwards they received a reply from the Secretariat intimating that the Public Health Bill would in all probability be ready for introduction in two months. It was now over three months since.

The question of an additional sanitary inspector was next considered, when, on April 3rd, a letter was read intimating that His Excellency, after consultation, considered that the sanitary staff of Nairobi was sufficient. This was noted by the Committee with regret.

Out of all the motions and resolutions passed by the Committee, the only thing they had got, at present, was an additional sanitary inspector.

They would no doubt agree with him (Mr. Henderson) that the matter was an absolute scandal at present. They had no isolation in this country. Practically every urban district council in the old country had a hospital for such a purpose. "We have not even a little wooden hut to put an infectious case in." Such cases had to be put in a tent.

There was a little hut at the quarantine camp, which was used by an Indian sub-assistant-surgeon and his dresser, "where we provide better accommodation for our dogs." The quarantine guard was one askari.

They all knew that contacts had escaped, that was the reason why plague had spread to the outlying districts. There was not even a road or any drains, and he (Mr. Henderson) suggested to them that the ground at the quarantine camp was contaminated.

He then commented upon the effort made *re* the native location, under which heading came the question of a native pass law, and concluded by quoting as follows: There is no Public Health Bill as asked for by the Committee, no native location officer, staff absolutely ineffective, existing staff no means of rapid transit: no ambulance or cars provided for cases of infection; British East Africa has no infectious diseases hospital, the quarantine camp is a disgrace, no accommodation for Europeans.

In seconding Mr. Henderson's motion, Mr. Coverdale referred to the necessity of preventing the spread of plague, which was a danger to the whole community. He contended that a spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction existed in the town to-day, not only on account of the restrictions and disabilities, but on account of the possible subjection to attacks with the plague, subjects of which no information can be given.

The position to-day appeared to him to be worse than it did at the beginning of the outbreak: of worse form and dangerous character than hitherto. Owing to the steps taken Nairobi at one time was practically clear, but unfortunately the disease again reappeared, and left us in the old position of an infected area.

In every civilized community it was necessary to provide hospital accommodation sufficient for the needs of the community; especially was this so in the present case.

He (Mr. Coverdale) submitted that the only means of dealing with such cases was by the segregation of

racés. From the Committee a scheme went forward in the light of coping with the disease and to prevent its recurrence ; the scheme was turned down, but finally agreed upon that the work should be carried forward. The reason given for holding it up was that the Principal Medical Officer was absent. However, that consent having been given, why had not that work gone forward ?

Applications for sanitary inspectors had also been refused ; in fact, the Department had carried on. Many things were held up for the return of the Principal Medical Officer. Why was the Principal Medical Officer absent for so long ? They were informed that his immediate return would be expedited. It was now three months, and yet he was not here.

We lived in very strenuous times, and more strenuous methods were as necessary here as they were at home.

In supporting the resolution, Mr. Tannahill thought it was absolutely necessary for the Committee as a whole to put the matter up to the authorities in the manner that was suggested by Mr. Henderson.

[Author's Note : Mr. Henderson is the leading local architect and Mr. Coverdale a prominent surveyor by profession. These gentlemen were popularly elected to represent the townspeople at the first elective contest in the beginning of this year, together with their colleagues, Mr. T. A. Wood, Mr. Tannahill, and Mr. T. Raynes.

At the sitting here reported there were present four official members, in addition to the chairman ; five elected non-official European members, and one representing the Goan community. The voting, characteristically, resulted in five in favour and four against a motion censuring the Government for neglect.]

APPENDIX V

RACIAL DIVERSITY AND LEGISLATION

IN a recent action heard at Nairobi, *Bennett v. Garvie*, both Europeans, Chief Justice Hamilton, in giving judgment, considered the point of law raised by the defence, that under the Statute of Frauds the contract at issue was unenforceable, not being evidenced by some memorandum—made in writing. The learned judge laid down that the law in British East Africa was based on certain Indian Acts, which allowed a sale of property to be enforced without a written contract or agreement. Bearing in mind that the Indian law on the subject was applicable (as laid down by Order in Council), the Chief Justice remarked :

“ Having regard to this proviso, I should hesitate long before saying that the Statute of Frauds was suitable to the circumstances of the Protectorate and its inhabitants. What may be suitable to a highly civilized country like England may be entirely unsuitable to a country such as this, where a small fraction only of the population can read and write, and there are grave objections to holding that an Act of this nature is suitable to some of the population of the Protectorate and not to all, for that would inevitably tend to an uncertain application of the law. Where the law is un-

certain the people are unhappy, and we have enough uncertainties in the law in this country to-day without my adding another."

[Author's Note: It is fair to deduce from these remarks by the Chief Justice that he considers the law of the Protectorate should for convenience' sake be brought down to the level of the least advanced of this polyglot community, which again brings us to the extraordinary doctrine in these days of progress that the higher developed peoples residing amid lesser developed races must abide by the elementary legislation to fit the lower races—which is rather untenable. This is very typical of many of the laws in the Protectorate. Space forbids other concrete examples of this condition, though they might otherwise be cited. Yet despite these views of the Chief Justice, the Protectorate has, in fact, differential legislation; for instance, in the courts' recognition of certain native and Mahomedan laws and customs; a jury in European cases and assessors in Asiatic and native cases, etc. (The law report relied upon appeared in the weekly *Leader*, July 28, 1917.)]

APPENDIX VI

HOUSING SHORTAGE

At a sitting of the Economic Commission at Mombasa last July, Lord Delamere, touching upon the question of housing shortage on Mombasa Island, inquired whether Mr. Cox (General Manager, British East Africa Corporation, Ltd.) knew if Government owned any land in healthy parts of the island which they had not yet given out.

Mr. Cox replied in the affirmative, and on being further questioned, stated that only about twenty residential plots had been granted by Government during the nine years he had been in Mombasa.

Lord Delamere : About two plots a year ! (Laughter.)

APPENDIX VII

LAND SETTLEMENT

BRITISH EAST AFRICA'S OPPORTUNITY.

MR. W. S. BROMHEAD, an expert on land settlement, writing in the *Leader* of June 23rd, in the course of an article, says :—

“There needs to be a complete reversal of old policies, which operated in the direction of excluding the white man and filling all positions that did not demand a highly paid European with men of alien origin. For twenty-one years unceasing endeavour has been directed towards turning this, one of the richest areas in the world, into a big ranching and farming country.

“The results of this diligent, if constantly ill-directed, effort to make a sow's ear from a silken purse may be seen on every hand. One or two of the oldest and richest settlers own estates running into hundreds of thousands of acres : yet I have not heard of one whose entire flocks and herds could not be comfortably depastured on 15,000 acres of improved grass land.

“Many others have secured properties varying from 10,000 to 30,000 acres ; and 500 to 1,000 acres properly developed would accommodate all their stock, cultivation, and plantations, present and prospective, for many years to come. Methods of land division and distribution have been adopted that would be ludicrous

were they not fraught with jeopardy for the future of the Protectorate. Had the country been a poor one, like the back blocks of Western Australia, where the rainfall is only 5 to 10 inches per annum and it takes eight to ten acres to feed a sheep even when fenced and improved, it would be understandable. It is surely time to reverse this traditional policy and try small areas and high development.

"A criticism has reached me respecting my outlined plan for granting 80 acres of land in coffee country to ex-soldiers as a homestead block. If this were adopted there should be very light capital qualification, if any; but no further land should be obtainable until the whole 80 acres had been developed and fenced according to an agreed programme.

"Areas should be surveyed into eighths of a square mile, every other 80 acres being reserved for the time being. Any hardworking practical man with a little money or a small pension could probably make good on these blocks; as would also the men able to get temporary employment in the country while concurrently supervising the development of their small estate.

"This would be at least as good for a certain class of ex-soldier as any offer they are likely to get in other Dominions; but it does not of course solve the problem of the untrained men or of that very numerous class that are used to being directed by others and are not accustomed to stand alone."

APPENDIX, VIII

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE

REVENUE.

						£
1910-11 ...	...	...	...	...	...	609,586
1911-12 ...	...	...	...	...	...	729,078
1912-13 ...	...	...	...	...	...	952,525
1913-14 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,123,798
1914-15 (8 months' war)	...	...	...	...	...	984,756
1915-16 (12 months' war)	...	...	...	...	...	1,165,561
1916-17 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,533,783

EXPENDITURE.

						£
1915-16 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,072,917
1916-17 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,197,396

NOTE.—Both revenue and expenditure include the figures of the Uganda Railway ; in 1915-16, £629,994 and £342,694 respectively.

EXPORTS.

						£
1913-14 (pre-war) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,482,876
1914-15 (8 months' war)	...	...	...	...	...	1,004,796
1915-16 (12 months' war)	...	...	...	...	...	1,111,424

NOTE.—The decrease since the war mostly due to the suspension of German East Africa territorial trade.

IMPORTS.

						£
1913-14 (pre-war)	2,147,937
1914-15 (8 months' war)	1,469,210
1915-16 (12 months' war)	1,708,333

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