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REPORT OF THE
SELECT COMMITTEE ON
DRAFT ESTIMATES
1931.

NOVEMBER, 1930.

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REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON
DRAFT ESTIMATES FOR 1931.

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REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON
DRAFT ESTIMATES FOR 1911

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON DRAFT ESTIMATES FOR 1931.

The Select Committee of the Legislative Council appointed on the 1st November, 1930, to consider the Draft Estimates for 1931, held its first meeting on the 3rd November and was in daily session until the 13th November, when it adjourned for the preparation of a draft report. A further meeting was held on the 18th November. The draft of this report was considered at meetings held on the 24th and 25th November. **Meetings.**

During the past three years, considerable attention has been devoted by the Select Committees on Annual Estimates to the terms of service laid down for Government servants. In considering the Draft Estimates for 1931, the Committee did not deal with general matters affecting the terms of service in view of an announcement by the Acting Colonial Secretary to the effect that Government was prepared to accept in principle the suggestion that the terms of service for Civil Servants in Kenya should be subjected to review by a Commission of Inquiry and that the Colonial Office would be asked to depute a Chairman. On this understanding Elected Members considered that no useful purpose would be served by anticipating the work of that Commission in connexion with the Draft Estimates for 1931 and the various items included in those Estimates which must come under review by the Commission. Reference to terms of service has therefore been excluded from this report except in cases where the Committee considers that proposed adjustments in emoluments or privileges should be deferred until the whole question has been subjected to detailed examination by the Commission. **Terms of service.**

Captain Kenealy wishes to place on record a general reservation by himself that he is not prepared to agree to the sums included in Draft Estimates to meet the cost of allowances other than contractual allowances unless the sums inserted on their account are decreased by 10 per cent. **Allowances.**

In regard to Travelling Allowances, the Committee notes with approval the intention of Government to appoint a Committee to enquire into this and other questions of transport and travelling. The material prepared by the Transport Committee on the subject of transport and travelling allowances should, in the Committee's opinion, be made available as soon as possible for consideration by the Commission of Inquiry on the Terms of Service, but the Committee believes that substantial economies in travelling and transport expenditure may prove possible as a result of enquiry, and trusts that the Transport Committee will expedite its work in order that such economies may be obtained without undue delay and without waiting for the Report of the Terms of Service Commission. **Travelling Allowances.**

The question of passage costs was discussed, but this and any suggestion that, by a system of consolidated pay or otherwise, an alteration could be made in present methods, was considered properly to come within the terms of reference to the proposed Commission on Terms of Service. **Passages.**

Local
recruitment.

Elected Members stressed the importance of ensuring the utmost economy in the public services during the present period of financial depression, and of taking all possible steps to conserve the Colony's assets. With this end in view, they endorse the policy reflected in draft Estimates of holding certain posts in abeyance, and recommend that vacancies as they arise in authorised establishments during the course of 1931 should remain unfilled, as a temporary measure, unless an appointment to fill the vacancy is absolutely essential; and, in the second place, they recommend generally that in the event of it being necessary to recruit candidates for vacant Government offices, every effort should be made to secure a suitable local applicant for the post. They believe that there are many local residents who would welcome the opportunity of employment in the Government Service and they are of opinion that advantage should be taken of the local knowledge gained by such candidates before appointment. Apart from this, however, they consider that, except in cases where knowledge or experience of a particular kind is required, it is economically unsound to recruit from overseas to fill vacancies until it is established that qualified candidates can not be recruited in the Colony.

Vacancies in
senior
Government
offices.

Elected Members wish to repeat the opinion recorded last year that on a vacancy arising in a senior office in a Kenya Government Department, the claims of officers in the Kenya Service who are believed to possess the necessary qualifications for senior office should be considered in preference to those of other candidates from outside the Colony who are unacquainted with local conditions.

Clerical
organisation
in depart-
mental offices.

Elected Members consider that an investigation should be made by a committee which should include commercial representatives into the office organization of all Government Departments, as they feel that the employment of more experienced clerks might be of advantage, that full use is not being made of modern office equipment, and that economy in personnel would be achieved by an alteration in system, with a consequential saving in total expenditure by the Departments concerned.

Financial
position.

The statement given on page 10 of the draft Estimates for 1931 showed that the estimated excess of Assets over Liabilities as at 31st December, 1931, was £613,577. The alterations to the draft Estimates proposed by the Committee are specified in detail in this report and in the Schedule attached thereto. Their effect may be summarised as follows:—

	£	£
Decrease in Revenue Estimates ...		40
Decrease in Estimates of Recurrent Expenditure 10,213		...
Decrease in Estimates of non-Recurrent Expenditure 10,900		...
Net Increase in estimated Excess of Assets over Liabilities as at 31st December, 1931... ..		21,073
	£21,113	£21,113

Incorporating these recommendations the Estimates show:—

	£	£
Estimated Revenue, 1931		3,515,983
Estimated Expenditure, 1931—		
Recurrent 3,344,231		
Non-Recurrent 98,701		
		3,442,932
Estimated surplus, 1931		£73,051

Captain Kenealy considers that this estimated surplus should not be shown as a surplus but should be utilised for the betterment of agriculture generally during the course of the year. The other Elected Members consider that the appropriation of funds for the betterment of agriculture should be considered as a separate issue and should not be associated in amount with the amount of the estimated surplus.

The financial position of the Colony as reflected in the Estimates as now prepared may be indicated in the following form :—

Actual Excess of Assets over Liabilities as at	£
31st December, 1929	707,977
Revised Estimates of Revenue, 1930	3,403,351
	<hr/>
	4,111,328
Revised Estimates of Expenditure, 1930 ...	3,549,729
	<hr/>
Estimated Excess of Assets over Liabilities as	
at 31st December, 1930	561,599
Estimated Revenue, 1931	3,515,983
	<hr/>
	4,077,582
Estimated Expenditure, 1931—	
Recurrent	£3,344,231
Non-Recurrent	98,701
	<hr/>
	3,442,932
	<hr/>
Estimated Excess of Assets over Liabilities,	
as at 31st December, 1931	£634,650
	<hr/>

REVENUE ESTIMATES.

Subject to the amendments to which reference is made below, Elected Members agreed to the Revenue Estimates as drafted "on the understanding that Government will take all necessary steps to ensure the maintenance and extension of agriculture on which these Estimates are primarily based."

The Acting Colonial Secretary undertook that Government would give consideration to schemes for the promotion of agriculture which might be placed before it and would announce Government's intentions in regard to them as they appeared.

The following alterations in the draft Revenue Estimates are proposed :—

Head.	Item.		Alterations in Revenue Estimates.
III.	2.	Registrar-General's, Official Receiver's and Public Trustee's Fees	£3,700
		to be increased to £3,950 in view of the appointment of a European clerk proposed for the Registrar-General's office at Mombasa (Head XXVI, item 4).	
III.	21.	Laboratory Analytical Fees	£1,200
		to be increased to £1,750 in view of the appointment of an Assistant Government Analyst (Head XV, item 66).	
III.	22.	Agricultural Produce, Grading, Conditioning and Cold Storage Fees	£9,925
		to be increased to £11,995 in view of the additional quantities of grain expected to be handled and against increased expenditure for which provision is made under Head III, items 80 to 93, of the Expenditure Estimates.	
IV.	26 (b)	Contribution from Kenya and Uganda Railway on account of rates, Mombasa, to be reduced from £5,010 to £4,163	
IV.	36.	Contribution from Kenya Farmers' Association in respect of Agricultural Research	£400
		to be deleted, as it has been agreed that this contribution should not be paid.	

<i>Head.</i>	<i>Item.</i>		
VI.	24.	Mombasa-Malindi Motor Service, new revenue to the extent of	£462
X.	9.	Civil Service Building Scheme	£4,000
		to be reduced to £2,125 on revised information from the Treasurer. The Committee understands that the provision of additional funds to finance the Civil Service Building Scheme is under consideration by Government.	
XI.	7.	Reimbursement from Uganda Government on account of Forester's salary	£250
		to be deleted on advice received from the Government of Uganda that that Government does not propose to undertake work in 1931 on the Mount Elgon forests on the Uganda border.	

NET DECREASE IN REVENUE ESTIMATES ... £40.

Importation of coarse salt used for agricultural purposes.

Elected Members recommend that Government should take all further steps to secure an amendment to the Customs Tariff Ordinance with a view to ensuring that coarse salt used for agricultural purposes is admitted free of Customs duty. The Acting Colonial Secretary undertook that Government's intentions in this matter would be stated at an early date.

Remission of Native Hut and Poll Tax.

Reference was made to section 12 of the Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance (Chapter 51 of the Revised Edition) under which "the Governor may by writing under his hand order that any person or class of persons or the members of any tribe or the inhabitants of any district, area, or place, shall be exempt from payment of the whole or any portion of any tax leviable under this Ordinance, and may in like manner rescind or alter any such order." The Committee was informed that the most careful enquiries were made before action was taken by the Governor under the powers so conferred upon him. The Committee expresses the view that, in cases where remissions were directed under those powers, the Legislative Council should be informed and should be given a general appreciation of the circumstances which had led to the remission.

Estate duty.

A majority of Elected Members wish to repeat the majority recommendation made in the Report of the Select Committee on the draft Estimates for 1930, to the effect that an effort should be made to abolish Estate Duties in Kenya. Captain Kenealy dissents from this recommendation because no alternative means of raising the revenue lost has been agreed to and alterations in taxation should first be submitted to all constituencies before being agreed to by Elected Members.

Trader's licences.

The question of Traders' Licences was raised by Mr. Bemister, who wished his view to be recorded that the incidence of the tax should be examined and that the Ordinance should be amended so as to bring Insurance Agents within its scope.

Education taxes.

The Committee reaffirms the principles upon which Education Taxes are based, namely that the European and Indian communities should be responsible for finding funds by means of special taxation for the net cost of education of European and Indian children respectively. A number of Elected Members are opposed to the present form which these Education Taxes take but, in default of any satisfactory alternative, the Committee agrees to their continuance on the present basis during 1931.

Earnings of Government Departments.

The Committee considers that it would help towards an appreciation of the position if statements were included in the form of an Appendix to the Estimates showing wherever possible the revenue and expenditure of the different water supply schemes and other activities which earn revenue under this Head.

The Committee was informed that in accordance with a suggestion made by Elected Members in Select Committee on the 1930 Estimates, instructions have been issued that final notices by the Land Officer regarding the payment of rents should not issue until March in each year. The question of issuing notices to defaulters under the Non-Native Poll Tax and Education Tax Ordinances is under consideration by a Committee now examining the recommendations contained in the Wade-Mayer Report for the institution of a Central Revenue Registry. Payment of Rents and Poll Taxes.

The Committee recommends that in the Estimates for 1931 and future years, revenue anticipated by way of Stand Premia from farms and town plots should be shown separately. In so far as the Estimates for 1931 are concerned, this recommendation will show an allocation under Head XII of the Revenue Estimates as follows:— Land sales.

XII.—LAND SALES.

	£
1. Stand Premia for Farms	20,000
2. Stand Premia for Town Plots	33,500
	£53,500
<i>Total ...</i>	£53,500

A suggestion was put forward by Captain Kenealy that the anticipated receipts from sales of farms should be increased in order to mark a forward policy in land alienation. This suggestion did not commend itself to a majority of the Committee on the ground that present policy governing the alienation of farm land aims at spreading payments of Stand Premia over a large number of years, in order to enable the capital available when the purchase is effected to be devoted to development, and to avoid heavy initial payments from new allottees. Captain Kenealy wishes to add that his suggestion was not that any alteration should be made in the policy of extended payments but that more land should be alienated.

In regard to town plots, on the sale of which the system of deferred payments is not in force to the same extent, the Acting Colonial Secretary undertook to examine the possibility of optional distribution of the purchase price between stand premium and ground rent.

EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES.

A majority of Elected Members, Captain Kenealy dissenting, expressed agreement in principle with the Government's view that the Estimates for 1931 should be prepared on lines which aim at securing a substantial addition to the Colony's Surplus Balances and, with this end in view, Elected Members paid particular attention to new appointments and new services proposed in the draft Estimates. They have recommended the deletion of provision for most of the new appointments suggested by the Government but in certain instances, where the extension of an existing service is clearly required or where commitments have been entered into, they agree that the provision proposed should stand. In two cases only has the Committee recommended an addition to establishment not reflected in draft Estimates. In one case the Committee considers that strong arguments have been advanced for appointing a European clerk to superintend the Registrar General's office at Mombasa, the cost involved has been compensated by an equivalent increase in the Estimates of Revenue; in the other case a new motor service is proposed, to operate between Mombasa and Malindi, against an increase in the estimated revenue. New appointments.

Elected Members also expressed the view that present conditions of financial stringency did not justify them in supporting a number of proposals reflected in draft Estimates for altering scales of salary and in most cases they have recommended that upward revisions should be deferred. Three proposals for changing the scale of salary or the status of specific posts were Revised scales of salary.

placed before the Committee by the Heads of the Departments concerned and in each case Elected Members supported the improvement suggested, on the arguments placed before them, provided equivalent savings were shown elsewhere in the Head of Estimates concerned.

Wages of
African
employees.

The Committee obtained statements showing the rates of wages paid to unskilled African employees in different Departments, and concludes from an examination of these statements and from discussion with the Heads of Departments concerned, not only that there is a lack of co-ordination in the fixing of rates of wages for this class of labour, but that in many instances the rates paid are excessive. The Committee considers that the evidence placed before it justifies it in asking Government to secure a standardisation of wages to be paid to African employees of Government and that a *prima facie* case exists for a full enquiry. It recommends that such an enquiry should be undertaken as a matter of urgency and suggests that, as the ruling rates of wages necessarily vary in different parts of the country and as between town and country, a number of enquiries should be held, the personnel being chosen so as to contain in each case representatives acquainted with the local conditions in each area.

Menials.

The Committee recommends that the word "menial" should not be used in Estimates and that an alternative description be given in every instance in which the word at present appears.

I.—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

In view of the recent appointment of a new Governor, Elected Members do not oppose the vote as shown in draft Estimates, totalling £18,000, but they wish to place on record their hope, for submission to His Excellency on his arrival in the Colony, that in view of the financial position of the Colony and its tax payers, His Excellency may see fit to give a lead to other Government Departments by reducing the votes shown.

II.—ADMINISTRATION.

GENERAL STAFF.

The Committee was informed that Government proposed to appoint a Committee to investigate the desirability of dividing the Colony and Protectorate into larger but fewer Provinces and to frame recommendations which will lead to a greater measure of decentralisation. An examination of this kind is likely to have so considerable an effect on the organisation of the Provincial Administration that Elected Members consider that all increases in establishment should be held in abeyance pending the result of this enquiry and that provision for the new staff should in the meantime be deleted from draft Estimates. The items affected are:—

Item 9. Eight District Officers	... ..	£1,600
Item 14. Two Clerks (Grade A and C)	... ..	480
Item 18. Five Clerks	... ..	450
Item 27. Passages	... ..	643
Item 31. African Tropical Services Course	... ..	1,000
		<hr/>
	Total ...	£4,173
		<hr/>

District
Officers.
Item 9.

With regard to the additional appointments of District Officers, the Acting Colonial Secretary said that the requirements of the Colony for new District Officers had to be stated more than a year in advance of the time when the new Cadets were to arrive in the Colony, and that after the references made by His Excellency the Governor in Legislative Council in April and July to the necessity for increasing the establishment of District Officers, Government had asked the Secretary of State to make the necessary arrangements for recruiting the number of District Officers required in 1931. Information had recently been received that these arrangements had been completed, and the

selected candidates were now undergoing the Tropical Africa Services Courses in England. He stated, however, that the fact that these candidates had been selected did not necessarily prejudice the question of the number of District Officers on the Colony's permanent establishment. Vacancies arose from time to time in the ordinary course of events, owing to retirements, etc., and he was prepared to give an assurance on behalf of the Government that until a further opportunity had been given to Elected Members to consider the question of a permanent increase in the cadre of District Officers, in the light of the recommendations of the Committee on Provincial Administration, the eight new appointments reflected in draft Estimates would be regarded as supernumerary to establishment, available to fill the first eight vacancies in the present establishment as they arise during 1931 and subsequent years. At the same time he informed the Committee that he was satisfied that the present Administrative staff was inadequate and that it did not make reasonable allowance for leave and sickness. The active staff had recently been as many as fourteen under strength and was now five under strength. He added that the maintenance of the Administrative staff at full strength was necessary to the proper collection of revenue and that the increasing volume of work to be performed in districts made it exceedingly difficult to carry on short-handed.

Elected Members accepted this statement of the position as a temporary measure and on the assurances given, but without prejudice to any opinion they might subsequently express as to the necessity or otherwise of adding to the permanent establishment of District Officers. Reference has been made in a previous paragraph of this report to the view of Elected Members that local candidates should be preferred for selection to fill vacancies as they arise in the present establishment.

The Committee was informed that salary at the rate of £1,000 per annum is at present paid to the officers holding the posts of District Commissioner, Mombasa, and District Commissioner, Nairobi, but that when an officer who has been holding one of these posts goes on leave he receives the salary to which he had attained in the long grade for District Officers. Elected Members stated that this practice did not appear to conform to the intention expressed when these special posts were created three years ago, nor to the description of these posts in the draft Estimates, where they are shown as pensionable posts at a salary of £1,000 per annum, and from which the conclusion must be drawn that there are two officers in the Administration whose pensionable salaries are £1,000 per annum. They suggested that the original intention was to select for these offices two members of the Administrative staff who would after due trial in an acting capacity, be appointed substantively to the posts and who would, thereafter, hold those posts until the time came for them to be promoted to the substantive rank of Provincial Commissioner. The Committee was informed that the present practice of paying the difference between the substantive salary of the officers and £1,000 per annum, as a non-pensionable allowance, had been followed in the interests of the officers concerned because it was unusual to select an officer for promotion to the rank of Provincial Commissioner until he had acted in that office and substantive appointment to the post of District Commissioner, Mombasa, or Nairobi, on the lines suggested by Elected Members, might therefore prejudice the prospects of these officers for qualifying for the higher office of Provincial Commissioner. The Committee agrees that the practice at present followed is in the best interests of the officers concerned and suggests that, in order to avoid misunderstanding in future, the Estimates should be altered by deleting the specific provision made for these two appointments, adding two to the number of existing appointments, and providing for two non-pensionable Duty Allowances for the District Commissioners, Mombasa and Nairobi, calculated from year to year as the difference between £1,000 per annum and the substantive salary of the officer who, it is expected, will occupy each of the offices during the coming year.

Consul for
Southern
Abyssinia.
Item 6.

The Committee was informed that H.B.M's Consulate for Southern Abyssinia has been vacant since July, 1929, and the Acting Provincial Commissioner, Northern Frontier Province, stated that the absence of a Consul since that time had imperilled local conditions on the boundary. Elected Members consider that Government should protest to the League of Nations against a state of affairs whereby it is found necessary to incur expenditure on the maintenance of a Consul for Southern Abyssinia as a protection against raiding parties from a nation which is a member of the League of Nations, but they consider also that if the post of Consul is deemed to be essential for the safety of Kenya natives, Government was most remiss in leaving the post vacant for eighteen months.

Elected Members also consider that Government should consider alternate methods of protecting their own nationals.

Northern
Frontier and
Turkana
allowances.
Item 16.

The system, introduced two years ago, of paying a Duty Allowance to married officers serving in certain stations in the Northern Frontier Province and Turkana was discussed. The Committee agreed that existing provision should stand pending examination by the Terms of Service Commission.

NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

Marketing in
Native
Reserves.

The Committee discussed with the Chief Native Commissioner the steps taken for marketing produce in Native Reserves, with particular reference to the formation of central markets and the control by licence of buyers of hides, simsim, groundnuts, maize and other articles of native produce. Rules have been framed to govern the sale of groundnuts and rules are under consideration in respect of simsim and maize.

In regard to hides, the main difficulty is to ensure that hides which have been properly dried should command a higher price than inferior hides, and this difficulty has not yet been overcome although successful steps have been taken to train natives in proper shade-drying processes.

Elected Members express their regret that so little has yet been done and recommend that further steps should be taken as a matter of urgency to improve the facilities available to natives for the marketing of their produce and to organise them on more modern lines.

Training of
African
artizans.

The Committee also examined with the Chief Native Commissioner questions affecting the industrial training of Africans and the training of Africans by contact. Elected Members express the opinion that the efforts which have for some years been made by the Government in these directions are suffering from a lack of co-ordinated control and direction and that satisfactory results are unlikely to be achieved unless further active steps are taken to devise means for bringing trained African artizans into touch both with Government Departments concerned and with private employers and contractors. References to this question appear in this report in the sections dealing with the Education Department, the Public Works Department, and the Statistical Departments (Native Registration Section), but Elected Members wish at this stage to record their view that the interests of the Colony as a whole and those of the Africans who are undergoing training as artizans demand that a much greater degree of attention should be paid to the present training and future employment of these artizans than those questions are at present receiving from the Native Affairs Department.

Natives on
Crown land.

They also wish to record their view that the control of unauthorised native residence on Crown land is a question which requires the urgent administrative attention of Government.

Native
Deportees.
Item 43.

The Chief Native Commissioner stated that the vote for expenses of Native Deportees was used for making small monthly payments to deportees during the first few months after they had reached the station to which they had been deported. Deportees were provided with living accommodation but,

after a few months, they were normally expected to make their own living. The vote of £150 inserted in draft Estimates is largely a token vote as commitments in respect of any year cannot be accurately gauged in advance.

The Chief Native Commissioner placed before the Committee a report showing how the money provided for Labour Camps was expended. There are at present four Labour Camps in Kavirondo, one in Kikuyu, and one in Nairobi, and money was provided for the construction of three more camps in the Estimates for 1930 but expenditure was deferred owing to the financial position of the Colony. The sum involved—£700—appears as a revote under the Head Public Works Extraordinary. The Committee recommends that one of the camps to be erected out of this vote should be on the route between Meru and West Kenya as there is a constant demand for labour on this route and in the Nyeri area.

Labour camps.
*Items 54
and 55.*

The Chief Native Commissioner explained that money for repatriation was inserted in Estimates as it was in some cases necessary to find money to send back to their homes native labourers who had been left without means. He stated that the cost of repatriation was subsequently recovered, wherever possible, from the last employer.

Repatriation.
Item 57.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT LANDS AND SETTLEMENT.

Captain Kenealy raised the question of bringing under the control of the Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement, the operations of District Committees and Local Road Boards working in areas which had not come in under the Local Government (District Councils) Ordinance. He was informed that the proper co-ordination of the work of these bodies would be given further consideration in connexion with the question of Provincial reorganisation which is to be the subject of reference to a Committee, but that the legislation governing Local Government at present in force in the Colony did not provide for action to be taken on the lines of his suggestion.

Non-local
Government
areas.

The Committee recommends that Elected Members should be consulted as to the representation from among their own numbers of members appointed to the Land Advisory Board.

Land Advisory
Board.

The Committee is of opinion that a further sum of money should be made available for Advertisements for Land Sales and recommends that the vote concerned should be increased from £40 to £90 (a reduction of £50 being made in the Contingencies vote), to mark the fact that the Committee wishes more frequent and more ample advertisement of land sales to be made.

Advertisements
for Land Sales.
*Item 76.
Item 77.*

The Committee was informed that the Government had agreed that land which had been submitted for sale by auction and had not been sold should remain available for sale, on application, at the upset price, for a fixed period after the auction.

Sale of Land.

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Committee agrees to the proposal that the Naivasha Province should be incorporated in the Rift Valley Province and recommends that the Estimates should be amended so as to show, in the Rift Valley Province, the provision separately included in draft Estimates for the Naivasha Province. A minor alteration in the allocation of the votes for Messengers and Station Hands has been inserted at the request of the Provincial Commissioner without change in the totals.

Naivasha
Province.

NORTHERN FRONTIER PROVINCE.

The Committee discussed with the Acting Provincial Commissioner the question of collecting revenue under the Northern Frontier Poll Tax Bill which has passed its second reading in the Legislative Council, and was informed that in the peculiar circumstances of the Northern Frontier Province it was considered desirable to adopt special measures to collect the revenue.

Northern
Frontier
Poll Tax.

The Committee agrees to this proposal as a special case, in relation to the new tax now proposed, and without committing itself to any extension of this system to other Provinces. It recommends the insertion in Estimates of a sum of £200 to cover expenses of collection of revenue. The Committee realises that the figure of £200 is a token vote and that actual expenditure will depend upon actual collection of revenue.

Item 311.
Item 310.

The Committee agrees to the absorption in the item for Expenses of Tribal Police of the sum separately shown in Draft Estimates for Expenses of Tribal Administration.

KABETE REFORMATORY.

Elected Members expressed disagreement with the view put forward by the Committee of Visitors of the Kabete Reformatory that the minimum pay of Junior Warders should be raised to Sh. 30 per mensem.

IIa.—ADMINISTRATION EXTRAORDINARY.

In view of the fact that the system of Provincial Administration is to be the subject of review by a Committee which will go comprehensively into the Provincial organisation, the Committee recommends that the item of £500 inserted for Office Equipment should be deleted from draft Estimates, on the understanding that the requirements of Provincial and District Offices in respect of office equipment will be reviewed either by that Committee or after that Committee has submitted its report.

III.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The Committee notes that the Estimates of the Agricultural Department have been framed on lines which give effect to the recommendation of the Agricultural Commission for the establishment of a Division of Plant Industry and a Division of Animal Industry, and that provision has been made for a Deputy Director to be in charge of each Division. It understands that an appointment has been made to the post of Deputy Director (Plant Industry) at a salary of £1,200 per annum, which replaces the previous post of Deputy Director of Agriculture, but that the post of Deputy Director (Animal Industry) appears for the first time, for consideration, in the draft Estimates for 1931, and that no appointment to that post can in any case be made until the Estimates for 1931 are approved.

Item 94.

Draft Estimates propose the creation of a new post of Deputy Director (Animal Industry) at a salary of £1,200 per annum but, inasmuch as an existing post at the rate of £1,100 per annum will be displaced on the creation of this new post, the sum of £100 only has been inserted as new provision in the Estimates. The Committee is not satisfied that the form in which the senior staff of the Division of Animal Industry is shown in the Estimates correctly represents what is intended. The present staff of this Division includes :—

<i>Veterinary Services—</i>				£
1	Chief Veterinary Officer	...	...	1,100
1	Deputy Chief Veterinary Officer	...	...	1,000
<i>Veterinary Research—</i>				
1	Chief Veterinary Research Officer	...	...	1,100
1	Assistant Chief Veterinary Research Officer	...	...	1,000

In so far as these senior posts in the Division are concerned it is not intended that the creation of the new post of Deputy Director (Animal Industry) should increase the number of senior posts from four to five, but on the creation of this new post the senior establishment in the Division will contain one post at £1,200, one at £1,100 and two at £1,000 per annum. From the

way in which draft Estimates are prepared, however, although financial provision is included on the above lines, a total of five senior posts is shown. The Director of Agriculture was unable to indicate what arrangements in regard to personnel were proposed for 1931, which might have led to an adjustment in Estimates so as to portray accurately the position for next year, but the Committee considers that some alteration is necessary and recommends that a footnote be inserted in Estimates to the effect that, on the post of Deputy Director (Animal Industry) being filled, the post of Chief Veterinary Officer (item 100) will be deleted from Estimates.

The provision made in Estimates, 1930, for a Superintendent of Fencing, was not repeated in the draft Estimates for 1931 as presented to Council, but the Land Bank Bill has now been passed by the Legislative Council and, with the establishment of a Land Bank, operations may be expected under the Fencing Ordinance. The Director of Agriculture informed the Committee that, quite apart from the inspection of fencing work in areas affected, which he hoped to be able to arrange for separately in the initial stages, the administration of this complicated Ordinance would necessitate the appointment of a Superintendent of Fencing attached to the headquarters staff of the Department, and that without such an appointment he was not prepared to give an assurance that the Fencing Ordinance, if brought into operation, could be properly administered. He estimated the cost of this appointment to be :—

Salary : £480 by £20 to £600 by £30 to £720 per annum.

Local Transport and Travelling : £240.

Travelling Allowance : £60.

He thought that the necessary clerical services could, to begin with, be rendered by the existing staff of the Department and he hoped to secure for the new post the services of a competent local resident who, he suggested, should be appointed two or three months before the Fencing Ordinance was applied in order that he might have the opportunity of carrying out essential preliminary work. A majority of the Committee was not prepared to recommend the insertion in Estimates of provision for this purpose, more especially as, for financial reasons, it is not contemplated that it will be possible to bring compulsory fencing measures under the Ordinance into force during 1931.

In regard to the provision of funds for the purchase of fencing material, the Director of Agriculture informed the Committee that he had discussed the matter with the Director of Public Works who saw no difficulty in carrying fencing material to the extent of £5,000 on Unallocated Stores. The Treasurer stated that he saw objections to the proposal to carry £5,000 worth of fencing material on the Public Works Department Unallocated Stores Account and that in any case the proposal would require the sanction of the Secretary of State. No money has been provided in draft Estimates for the purchase of the fencing material required for fencing to be undertaken under the Ordinance during 1931 on Crown land, nor for other commitments of Government under the Ordinance.

The Committee was informed that the post of Agricultural Economist, approved in the Estimates for 1930, had recently been filled by the selection of a candidate from England who is due to arrive in Kenya early next year. Elected Members expressed the view that the financial position of the Colony did not at the present stage warrant this appointment, more particularly as a great deal of work regarding costs of production was now being carried out by the Board of Agriculture, which had not been appointed when this post was approved last year, and they recommend that immediate steps be taken to cancel the appointment already made.

As a result of these representations enquiries were made to ascertain whether the officer selected could be found employment in another Colony. The Committee was informed that the reply to these enquiries indicated that

Superintendent of fencing.

Fencing materials.

Agricultural Economist.
Item 4.

no alternative employment in the Colonial Service was at present available, and that the appointment could not be cancelled without unfairness to the officer concerned. Elected Members regret that they are unable to support the inclusion of provision for this appointment in draft Estimates as in their opinion the interests of the individual should in this case give way to the interests of the Colony.

Personal allowances.
Item 8.

In reply to Mr. Bemister, the Director of Agriculture stated that special allowances to named persons would not be included in the substantive salary of the post when a vacancy occurred owing to the retirement of the named holder.

Clerks.
*Item 10.
and 12.*

The Committee understands that owing to staff changes the amount provided in draft Estimates for Clerks can be reduced by £260.

Contribution to Imperial Bureau of Entomology and Imperial Bureau of Mycology.
*Items 28
and 30.*

Proposals were placed before the Committee for an increase in the contributions from the Colony towards the expenses of the Imperial Bureau of Entomology and the Imperial Bureau of Mycology. While prepared to agree that the Colony derives very considerable benefit from the work of these bureaux, the Committee considered that in view of the present financial position of the Colony and in view of the many Department services which are limited in scope owing to lack of funds, it was unable to recommend an increase in the contributions to these bureaux in 1931.

Contribution to Amani Institute.
Item 29.

Elected Members repeated the views which they had expressed last year regarding the arrangement under which agricultural research is at present being carried on at Amani, and expressed apprehension regarding the value to Kenya of the work done at that Institute. They were informed by the Director of Agriculture that it was proposed to hold at Amani next January a Conference of Directors of Agriculture with the Director of the Institute, at which the Agricultural Adviser to the Colonial Office proposed to be present and, while they agree to the retention of the vote of £2,028 in the draft Estimates for 1931, they would like an opportunity of learning the results of that Conference before committing themselves in principle to a continuance of provision in annual Estimates for a contribution by Kenya to that Institute.

Contribution to Colonial Agricultural Services.
Item 33.

The Committee was informed that information recently received indicated that the amount required for the contribution from Kenya to the Colonial Agricultural Service should be £420 and not £450 as shown in draft Estimates.

Fees and expenses of officers attending courses of instruction, etc.
Item 35.

Captain Kenealy moved the deletion of provision for fees of officers attending courses of instruction, etc., but the majority of the Committee was in favour of retaining this provision, which, it was stated, enabled officers in the Service to qualify in directions in which the knowledge so acquired was of great use to the Colony. The Director of Agriculture informed the Committee that the vote was very carefully administered and that grants were only made in cases where the Colony was likely to obtain benefit.

Board of Agriculture.
Item 36.

The Chairman of the Board of Agriculture informed the Committee that he was satisfied that the provision of £3,000 inserted in draft Estimates would be sufficient to cover the cost of the operations of the Board of Agriculture during 1931. In reply to questions, he stated that he had not been satisfied during the first few months of the existence of the Board with the extent of the publicity given to reports issued by the Board, but he said that there had recently been an improvement in this direction, and he hoped that the difficulties experienced in the past would not occur in future. The Committee agreed with the Chairman of the Board of Agriculture that on a decision being taken to publish memoranda issued by the Board, early steps should be taken to make the memoranda available to the Press, as information of the kind referred to often becomes out of date very quickly.

Agricultural Officers.
*Items 40, 50
64 and 74.*

The Committee agreed to the proposal reflected in draft Estimates for a change in designation by the deletion of the title "Assistant Agricultural Officer" and the substitution of the title "Agricultural Officer" for all officers of this grade, at a salary of £372 by £18 to £480 by £20 to £600 by £30 to £720.

The Director of Agriculture gave information to the Committee regarding the work being performed by the six Agricultural Officers for whom provision is made under the division "Plant Industry." He stated that an account of the work carried out by some of these officers was given in detail in the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1929. Elected Members suggest that greater local publicity should be given to the work being performed by these officers.

Agricultural
Officers.
Item 40.

The Committee noted that provision for Plant Inspectors has been transferred from the non-recurrent Head, Agricultural Department Extraordinary, to the recurrent Head, Agricultural Department. The Director of Agriculture explained that the work of dealing with *stephanodores*, coffee inspection, the control of *striga*, pests, diseases, etc., had started as a special service, but that it was now clear that the work would have to be continued for some time, and transfer of provision to the recurrent Head had been made for this reason.

Plant
Inspectors.
Item 41.

Captain Kenealy suggested that the Personal Emoluments and Other Charges shown under the sub-division of Native Agriculture should be amalgamated with other votes and not shown separately, on the grounds that the schedule purporting to show the expenditure on Native Agriculture was not in itself complete and that the benefits derived by Native Agriculture from the Department of Agriculture were not confined to services for which provision was made under this sub-division. The majority of the Committee was in favour of retaining the separate provision as shown in draft Estimates.

Sub-division
of Native
Agriculture.

The Committee learns that two vacancies at present exist on the establishment of Agricultural Officers and recommends that these vacant posts be held in abeyance during 1931, the figure shown in Estimates being reduced by £744.

Agricultural
Officers.
Item 50.

The Committee was informed that Bills dealing with the coffee and sisal industries had been drafted and that, in the case of the Sisal Bill, correspondence was at present taking place with the Secretary of State.

Coffee and
Sisal Bills.

The Director of Agriculture submitted a revised schedule of the provision necessary for grading and conditioning services and cool stores in 1931, showing an increase of £2,028 in expenditure against an increase of £2,070 in estimated revenue. This statement was prepared as a result of information obtained from later crop forecasts and the Committee recommends that the necessary alterations be made in draft Estimates, on an assurance by the Director of Agriculture that a careful watch will be kept over the expenditure in relation to the work to be done, and that a report on the quantities of grain being handled will be laid on the Table of Legislative Council during course of the year. In reply to a question on the point, the Director of Agriculture stated that the cost of conditioning operations in Kenya compared favourably with that of similar operations in Portuguese East Africa.

Grading and
inspection.

The Committee understands that the figure of £4,220 inserted for Passages in draft Estimates can, owing to a revised programme of leave movements, be reduced to £3,645.

Passages.
Item 95.

The Director of Agriculture explained to the Committee the reasons underlying the proposal to appoint an additional Livestock Officer. He stated that there was an enormous amount of work to be performed by Livestock Officers, both in European areas and in Native Reserves. The Committee recommends that in the present financial position of the Colony provision for the new appointment should be deleted.

Livestock
Officers.
Item 144.

The Director of Agriculture place before the Committee a proposal that the scale of salary laid down for Instructors in Stock should be £372 by £18 to £380 by £20 to £600. He stated that the duties of this post called for qualifications and training superior to and more extensive than the requirements in the case of Stock Inspectors and that a higher scale of salary than that in force for Stock Inspectors was justified. The Committee was opposed to any increase in the scale of salary for these posts at the present time.

Instructors
in Stock.
Item 145.

IIIa.
Agricultural
Department
Extraordinary.
Item 1.

With reference to the insertion in Estimates of the sum of £360 required to pay half the cost of annual veterinary patrols carried out by the Tanganyika Government on the Masai Border, the Provincial Commissioner, Masai, stated that the Masai received little benefit from this service. The Committee suggests that the facts of the case be re-examined by the Government of Kenya and that present arrangements with the Government of Tanganyika should be revised unless it is clearly established that a continuance of the contribution is in the best interests of the Colony.

Item 2.

The Committee notes that no provision is made for departmental services in connexion with any Locust Campaign in 1931.

IV.—AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

Examiners of
accounts.

The Acting Colonial Secretary informed the Committee that, in connexion with the Estimates for 1931, the Auditor had strongly recommended that the posts of Examiners of Accounts in the Audit Department should be replaced by Assistant Auditors as and when vacancies occurred, the proposal being that the present staff of five Examiners of Accounts should eventually be replaced by three Assistant Auditors; that the reasons underlying this proposal were that by this step the Audit Department would contain a larger number of trained Auditors who would be members of the Colonial Audit Department; but that the change had not been reflected in draft Estimates because Government considered that the present system afforded good and permanent employment to local youths in the office of Examiner of Accounts, and that the interests of the Colony were better served by continuing the present system, in spite of the fact that the Auditor's proposal aimed at an eventual saving on the vote. Elected Members desire to associate themselves with the attitude Government has adopted in the matter.

V.—COAST AGENCY.

Mombasa-
Malindi Motor
Service.

The Committee discussed with the Provincial Commissioner, Coast, a proposal to inaugurate a motor service between Mombasa and Malindi. Mr. Montgomery stated that he was convinced that the service would produce revenue in excess of expenditure and that it would prove a great convenience both to the Government and the public. The Committee recommends that provision be made for this new service and that amendments to the Estimates be made as follows:—

Add to Revenue Estimates : £462, this figure being based on a mail subsidy of £150 agreed to by the Postmaster General and other revenue at the rate of £6 per week ;

Add to Expenditure Estimates the capital cost of a Ford 30 cwt. lorry chassis fitted with a light box-body : £250, and recurrent expenditure totalling £279, exclusive of depreciation, which the Committee considers should be placed at 33½ per cent, but for which no appropriation of funds is necessary. The Committee observes that the recurrent cost, estimated at £279, includes £60 for ferry charges and trusts that arrangements may be made with the Port Authority by which these charges may be foregone. Elected Members suggest that the possibility of putting this service out to tender should be constantly kept in mind.

VI.—CONFERENCE OF EAST AFRICAN GOVERNORS.

The Secretary of the Governors' Conference stated that the Estimates for the Conference as shown in Appendix E of the volume of Estimates had been prepared on the same basis as those for 1930 and he anticipated that on the basis of expenditure incurred during the last two or three years there would be savings on the total vote which would result in the contribution from Kenya being reduced to approximately £1,250 in 1931. The Committee recommends that the one line vote provided in Estimates to cover Kenya's share of the expenditure of the Conference should be reduced to £1,250 accordingly.

VII.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

The Acting Commissioner of Customs stated that as a result of the installation of the Hollerith machines it had been possible to reduce by three the establishment of Clerks. The machines had only been in operation for Customs Department purposes since July and a further reduction in the clerical staff at headquarters might become possible during the course of next year. If this proved possible, he wished to use the staff released to open new stations required at Mandera in the Northern Frontier Province, which was situated on a trade route recently opened from Italian Somaliland, and on the Uganda-Ruanda border. In addition to this, he hoped that the use of machinery would enable the relief establishment to be maintained at a more adequate strength.

The Acting Commissioner of Customs informed the Committee that the recent establishment of a Customs station at Wajir had resulted in new revenue being brought in exceeding the cost of the station.

VIII.—EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The terms of service for the teaching staff of the Education Department were discussed and reference was made to the opinion expressed by the Select Committee on the draft Estimates for 1929 "that the terms of service appertaining to the teaching staff in regard to leave require drastic revision." It was decided to leave further consideration of this question to the proposed Commission of Inquiry into the Terms of Service and, in so far as existing staff is concerned, to deal with the draft Estimates as presented.

Terms of
Service of
Teaching
Staff.

Reference was also made to the record of proceedings of the Select Committee on the draft Estimates for 1930 in regard to the financial implications of the present educational policy. The new Education Bill has been published for introduction into the Legislative Council and it is intended to proceed with it at the present session of the Legislative Council. The Committee agreed that questions affecting compulsory education, for which no provision is included in draft Estimates, and other factors influencing educational policy should be reserved for consideration when the Education Bill was before Council. In making recommendations on the draft Estimates of the Education Department for 1931, the Committee wishes it to be understood that it has considered points of detail only and has left discussion of main principles to the Select Committee which will be appointed on the Education Bill and to the Terms of Service Commission.

Educational
policy.

The Committee was informed that the scales of salary for the teaching staff have been the subject of correspondence with the Secretary of State and that new scales have been formulated which are not reflected in draft Estimates but which, generally speaking, involve a reduction in expenditure. A statement showing the proposed scales was placed before the Committee, which recommends that the whole question of the salaries and conditions of service of the teaching staff should be referred to the Terms of Service Commission and that no definite steps should be taken pending the report of that Commission. The Committee understands that the new scales are not intended to be applied to present holders of posts except in so far as they limit promotions.

Scales of
salary for
teaching staff.

The Committee recommends that a Committee including among its members women who are experienced in the training of girls should be appointed to advise the Director of Education on the administration of the funds provided for the Training of African Women and that this principle be extended by adding to Central Advisory Committees on European and Indian Education persons who are fully qualified to express an opinion on the education problems affecting the education of European and Indian girls.

Advisory
Committees on
education of
girls.

ADMINISTRATION.

Inspectors of
Schools.
Item 4.

Draft Estimates reflect a proposal that the scales of salary for Inspectors of Schools should begin at £600 in view of the special experience and standing required for this class of work. Elected Members consider that, until Terms of Service have been examined by the proposed Commission of Inquiry, salary scales for Inspectors should remain on their present basis.

Mr. Malik suggested the appointment of an Indian to inspect Indian schools. The Director of Education undertook to go into this question with him.

Inspectress of
Schools.
Item 5.

Draft Estimates propose a new pensionable post of Inspectress of Schools at a salary of £475 by £25 to £600, with provision for the last three months of the year. The Director of Education stressed the importance of making this appointment and the Committee agrees that it is necessary, but a majority of the Committee is opposed to any appointment of this nature being made permanent under the present terms of service and recommends that, while provision for the appointment is retained in Estimates, the appointment should be shown as non-pensionable and without any stated scale of salary, pending consideration by the proposed Commission of Inquiry on new Terms of Service, and that any person appointed to the post should be required to come under the revised Terms of Service which may be approved as a result of the recommendations of that Commission. The Elected Member for West Kenya dissents from this recommendation.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

Secondary
education.

Discussion took place on the policy referred to in debate in Legislative Council in July, 1930, of concentrating secondary education for European children at the new school at Kabete, which is expected to be open early in 1931. A majority of the Committee is completely satisfied that this concentration will lead both to efficiency and economy, but considers that further opportunity should be taken of explaining the reasons for this policy in the areas most intimately concerned. In particular, it is suggested that the Director of Education should pay early visits to Nakuru and Eldoret to give to persons interested a full explanation of the intentions underlying present policy.

It is also suggested that the Director of Education should visit Nanyuki in order to explain both Government policy regarding secondary education and its proposals for carrying on higher stages of elementary education for pupils from areas where there are not at present sufficient children to warrant carrying elementary education to Standard VI in the local school. The intention in this latter respect is that accommodation should be found for pupils who require education in the higher standards at schools where such higher standards are provided as an alternative to the appointment of additional staff to small schools where the numbers of pupils taking the higher standards do not justify the expenditure involved.

Tuition and
Boarding costs.

The Director of Education informed the Committee that during 1929 average tuition costs, excluding interest and loan charges and pensions commitments, had been decreased from Sh. 783 to Sh. 576 per pupil and average boarding costs from Sh. 218 to Sh. 157. He hoped to see a further reduction in tuition costs during 1931 owing to the larger number of pupils expected.

Children
from neigh-
bouring
Territories.

The Committee understands that as a result of discussion in the Governors' Conference the charges made in respect of tuition and boarding fees for children from neighbouring territories attending Government schools in Kenya will next year be based on the full cost of the services and that application for admission to any Government school from parents of Kenya children will in all cases receive preferential treatment to those received from parents resident in neighbouring territories.

The Committee regards the appointment of a Caretaker for the new school at Kabete as essential, but recommends that the scale of salary should be £240 by £18 to £300 and that pending the formulation of new Terms of Service, the candidate selected for this post should be allowed fourteen days local leave a year but no other leave privileges. The Committee understands that in addition to his salary, the holder of this post will be provided with free quarters near the school but not with free boarding.

Caretaker,
Kabete.
Item 22.

The Committee notes that new and lower scales of salary are proposed for new appointments to posts of Matron and a majority recommends that new appointments should be on a temporary and non-pensionable basis until new Terms of Service have been approved.

Matrons.
Item 38.

The Director of Education explained that payments were made in respect of medical attendance at boarding schools, payment being based on a rate of ten shillings per boarder per term. For this fee the medical attendant gave attendance to boarders and assisted in the medical inspection of the schools. He stated that it was usual to employ private practitioners for this work.

Medical
attendance.
Item 42.

INDIAN EDUCATION.

Reference to the necessity for establishing an Indian Girls' School in Nairobi was made when the Estimates for 1930 were considered. It was then stated that funds were not available for this purpose during 1930, but an assurance was given that the Director of Education would most sympathetically consider the question in connexion with the Estimates for 1931. It may be necessary to hire a building for this purpose. The provision included in Estimates for the salaries of teachers has been based on the assumption that some will be required throughout the year, some for six months, and some for three months.

Indian Girls'
School.
Nairobi.

GOAN EDUCATION.

The Committee discussed a proposal put forward by the Government for making provision in Estimates for some assistance to be given to the education of Goan children. When the Estimates for 1930 were under consideration Elected Members recommended the deletion of the proposed vote for making grants-in-aid for Goan education and Government accepted this recommendation, although with regret, because the difficulty was recognised of incurring any obligation on the part of the State to foreign subjects resident in the territory. More recently, Government has had the question under further consideration because it is satisfied that strong reasons exist for State assistance. It is, in the first place, in the interests of the country as a whole that Goan children resident in the Colony should have reasonable education facilities and that there should be some measure of Government inspection; in the second place, Goan children born in the Colony are British subjects; and in the third place, it is admitted that the Goan community makes a substantial contribution to the Colony's special education tax revenue by way of the Wines and Spirits Consumption Tax, in respect of which the community derives no advantages at present in the form of State-assisted elementary education. A majority of the Committee agrees with the Government that provision should be made for a grant to be paid during 1931 to a school already established for the education of Goan children, but Elected Members consider that this grant should be on an ex-gratia basis and do not wish to commit themselves to a continuance of such a grant as a recurrent charge for future years. On this understanding the Committee recommends that under the sub-division "Indian and Goan Education" a vote of £250 should be provided for Grants-in-Aid to Goan Education and, as it understands that there is a possibility of savings of between £40 and £50 being found in certain eventualities on the vote for Grants-in-Aid for Indian Education, it would offer no objection to such savings being utilised for adding to the Grant-in-Aid for Goan Education during 1931.

Goan
education.

Mr. Malik maintains that the Goan community have a just claim for a substantial grant-in-aid and that any aid granted to them is not an act of benevolence. He cannot, therefore, accept the view that any aid granted should be regarded as on an "ex-gratia basis." He considers that the grant-in-aid should not only continue as a recurrent charge for future years, but that it should be adequately increased to be a real aid. He considers the grant proposed insufficient.

Leading
Artizans.

ARAB AND AFRICAN EDUCATION.

The Director of Education gave information to the Committee in regard to the manner in which leading artizans were employed in charge of gangs of African labourers undergoing training at the Native Industrial Training Depot. He stated that excellent results were being achieved by this method and that during 1931 gangs from the Native Industrial Training Depot under leading artizans would be performing work for local Native Councils, payment from whom to the extent of £2,000 in respect of services rendered was being provided for in the Estimates of Revenue.

Item 72.
Native
Artizans.

The Director of Education stated that no difficulty had hitherto been experienced in placing trained native artizans who wished for public or private employment and that he circularised other Government Departments and farm owners with details of trained Africans about to leave the Depot. He added that there was an increasing amount of work for trained African artizans to do in the Native Reserves.

Jeanes
School
Teachers.
Item 79.

The Director of Education stated that in his opinion very satisfactory results were being achieved at the Jeanes School. After training at the Jeanes School, teachers normally returned to the institution from which they had originally been sent and, under the present system, the Government bear two-thirds of the salary paid to the Jeanes School teacher on his return. At present the rates of salary paid to Jeanes School teachers vary, but the Director of Education hopes, with the assistance of a Committee to be appointed by the Government, to standardize rates of wages in the near future.

"Habari."

The Committee notes that the expenditure provided for "Habari" in the Estimates for 1931 amounts to £818 against an estimated revenue of £400. The editor is at present a member of the staff of the Jeanes School who is assisted by a small editing committee. The circulation is at present about 3,000 copies a month. The Committee realises that "Habari" is of value as a means of enabling the Government point of view to reach the natives in a form which is easily understood, but considers that efforts should be made to increase the circulation and so to aim at a larger revenue against the expenditure involved. It considers that the news matter as published in the past might have been of a more useful kind and that special steps should be taken to aim at a wider circulation for the paper with a view to its becoming self-supporting in due course. The Committee suggests that the Director of Education should be a member of the editing committee.

Grants-in-aid
to schools.
Item 84.

The Committee understands that the administration of the large vote for grants-in-aid to African schools, for which a sum of £32,637 is inserted in the draft Estimates for 1931, is entrusted to the Director of Education, who makes grants in accordance with the circumstances of each case, and that the detailed list incorporated in the Budget Memorandum indicates only the proposed distribution of those grants during the ensuing year and does not in any way bind the Director of Education to the details there shown. The Committee realises that circumstances may arise which necessitate variations from the proposed distribution there shown, which is prepared well in advance of the year to which it relates, but it understands that, in addition to the power of reallocating money proposed as grants between one mission and another or between one school and another, of those shown in the list, there is, under present practice, nothing to prevent the addition of new schools or new institutions to the list of those mentioned in the Budget Memorandum.

The Committee is not satisfied that the administration of so large a sum of money should be entrusted to the Director of Education alone and it considers that the details of the proposed distribution should be followed as far as possible, subject to the power of reallocation being entrusted to the Director of Education with the advice of a committee appointed for the purpose, reallocations being in due course reported to the Legislative Council.

The Committee therefore suggests that a list showing the proposed distribution, on the information available when the Estimates are prepared, should be included in draft Estimates in the form of an appendix and that a committee should be appointed to assist the Director in dealing with cases arising during the course of the year which necessitate reallocation within the total sum provided. The Committee understands that this committee would not be called upon to meet more than three or four times a year.

The Committee understands that the Advisory Committee to the Colonial Office advises the Secretary of State on education matters arising within the Colonial Empire, and that its functions, which were originally confined to problems affecting Native Education, have now been extended to problems affecting the education of all races in the Colonies. In these circumstances, the Committee suggests that the item should be removed from the sub-division "Arab and African Education" and transferred to the sub-division "Administration". Copies of the monthly paper issued under the authority of the Advisory Committee were made available for the inspection of Elected Members who, after reading the paper, proposed the deletion of the grant.

Advisory
Committee to
the Colonial
Office.
Item 86.

The Director of Education informed the Committee that the system was growing whereby Local Native Councils undertook boarding expenses on behalf of pupils being educated in Government schools, tuition costs being borne from public funds. He thought that this system should be encouraged as the financial commitments entered into by the Local Native Councils stimulated control over the attendance of pupils in the school. The present rate of payment in respect of boarding expenses for African pupils in these schools amounted to £7 10s. a year.

Boarding
expenses.
Item 92.

The Director of Education stated that he had not made provision in draft Estimates for installing a telephone to enable the new Arab School at Mtwapa to be in direct communication with Mombasa, as he did not look upon this as an essential service. He suggested, however, that if, during the course of the year, circumstances arose which showed that the matter was urgent, he should endeavour to find savings of £36 to cover the cost, which could thus be met by Special Warrant, if approved.

Telephone to
Arab
School,
Mtwapa.

IX.—FOREST DEPARTMENT.

In reply to enquiries regarding forest fires, the Conservator of Forests stated that an unusual number of forest fires had taken place during the very dry months in the early part of last year, but that taken as a whole forest fires in Kenya were not a very serious problem. He stated that steps were taken to burn the grass in forest glades while the forest itself was still green in order to preserve the forests during the dry period. Captain Kenealy wishes to express the opinion that the rental charged for grazing in forest areas is excessive and that for this reason the cost of controlling forest fires is unnecessarily high. Elected Members hope that Government will go into this question.

Forest fires.

The Conservator of Forests stated that there were no forest reserves in any part of the Colony where cutting was being undertaken without at least an equivalent area being planted. The present rate of afforestation was between 4,500 and 5,000 acres per annum. Gums were being planted in areas where fuel was required; cedar was being planted in areas suitable for the purpose; and cypress was being grown in order to secure a merchantable soft wood. Hard woods were also being planted in certain parts.

Afforestation.

Nairobi
Arboretum.
Item 17.

The Conservator of Forests explained that an increase of funds for the Nairobi Arboretum was required, partly owing to the increased area now enclosed and under cultivation, and partly because prison labour gangs which had previously been made available for this purpose had now been withdrawn. He stated that steps were being taken in regard to the labelling of trees and shrubs in the Arboretum.

Passages.
Item 22.

The Conservator of Forests stated that a sum of £250 could be deducted from the provision inserted for passages in draft Estimates.

Chepalungu
Forest.

The Committee discussed the question of Chepalungu forest. The Conservator of Forests stated that Chepalungu forest contained comparatively little merchantable timber and that no decision had yet been taken in regard to gazetting the forest or any part of it as a forest reserve. About one quarter of the area was comparatively good land and three-quarters scrub forest. He stated that he had under consideration proposals for reserving part of the area as a reserve for the Wandorobo, thus limiting the danger from these people to other forests, but that these proposals were not yet matured. Elected Members stated that they were not prepared to support any such proposals until they had had the opportunity of considering the report of a committee which has been appointed to consider the question of Chepalungu Forest.

Squatters in
forest reserves.

The Conservator of Forests stated that, with the exception of the Wandorobo, there were no unauthorised squatters in forest reserves and that squatters in those reserves were confined to natives in the employ of the Forest Department and a few squatters working for sawmills and contractors. Squatters were not allowed to keep cattle in the forest except in the area between Nairobi and Escarpment, but the Wandorobo had cattle in various forest reserves.

Forests in
Native
Reserves.

The Conservator of Forests outlined the relationship between his Department and the Local Native Councils in regard to forests in Native Reserves. He stated that the position was not yet satisfactory as no definite policy had been laid down governing the control of Native Reserve forests, but he added that a memorandum on the matter had been submitted to the Government and that a more definite policy might shortly be expected. Elected Members consider that a policy on this question should be formulated as a matter of urgency.

Training
grants.
Item 26.

The Committee discussed the provision included in Estimates for Training Grants to provide for the allowances to be paid during training to two Assistant Conservators of Forests to be appointed in 1932. Elected Members stated that in the present financial position of the Colony they were not prepared to recommend the insertion of any provision which implied a commitment on the Colony to appoint additional Assistant Conservators during 1932. They understand, however, that the requirements of the Colony for forest officers have to be notified well in advance in order to ensure that officers with the required training will be available when required and, as they observe that there is one vacant post on the existing establishment of Assistant Conservators, which it is proposed to hold in abeyance during 1931, they agree to the inclusion of £75 as a Training Grant for one officer to be appointed in 1932, as this does not involve the Colony in any commitment beyond the existing establishment.

XII.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Committee understands that owing to unexpected leave movements among the non-European staff a sum of £70 is required to cover Acting Allowances in 1931 and recommends the provision of this amount against equivalent savings under the sub-heads Jurors, Assessors, Witnesses, etc. (Item 25.)

Local
Transport
and
Travelling.

The Committee notes that an addition has been made to the vote for Local Transport and Travelling on the ground that a charge is now levied for the detention of the Judge's coach on circuit. Some members of the

Committee are inclined to consider that excessive provision has been made for Local Transport and Travelling in this Head of the Estimates, but as the whole question of travelling and transport costs is to be examined by a Committee specially appointed for the purpose, the Committee does not propose any alteration in the vote at this stage.

The question of the revisional jurisdiction exercised by the Supreme Court was discussed, and that of the Rules relating to inspection of archives. The Committee was informed that the question of revisional jurisdiction was under consideration at present and that the procedure governing inspection of archives would also be brought under review. The Acting Colonial Secretary undertook on behalf of the Government that Elected Members should have full opportunity for discussing the question of revisional jurisdiction before definite action was taken and that there would be no undue delay in coming to a decision.

Revisional
jurisdiction.

XIII.—LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

A proposal that the post of Office Superintendent in the Legal Department should be substituted for the post of Clerk was included in the draft Estimates for 1930, but the Select Committee on those Estimates considered that this proposal should be referred back to the Attorney General with a request that if, after further personal experience of the working of his office, he was satisfied that a sufficiently strong case existed for the creation of the post of Office Superintendent, he should put forward his recommendation in connexion with the Estimates for 1931. The Attorney General appeared before the Committee and strongly urged that the change should be made. He stated that the officer holding this post required special qualifications, that he must know a certain amount of law, be able to prepare Gazette notices, draft informations, and carry out preliminary work on cases to be heard in the Supreme Court. In addition to this, the Attorney General drew attention to the fact that, with the passing of the Land Bank Bill, his office would be called upon to prepare conveyances under the Ordinance, and that work of this kind could be performed by the officer in question. A majority of the Elected Members, Captain Kenealy dissenting, support the Attorney General in this proposal and recommend that the Estimates be adjusted accordingly.

Office
Super-
intendent.
Item 4.

The Committee understands that Government will have no objection to this change provided that it satisfies itself that no anomalies will be created thereby in other Departments.

Alterations in
Estimates.

The Attorney General stated that the provision for acting allowances could be reduced by £135 and the provision for passages by £60 owing to a revised programme of leave movements which had been worked out since draft Estimates were prepared.

XIV.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT—CONTRIBUTIONS TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

The Committee recommends that the Estimates as drafted be approved, but suggests that the earliest possible steps should be taken, preferably by a committee and if possible before 1931, to re-examine the basis upon which some of the contributions to Local Authorities are calculated. It realises that, with the development of Local Government, circumstances may arise which point to the desirability of amending the basis of payment and suggests that opportunity should be taken during the course of the next year to go into this matter with a view to ascertaining whether adjustment on more equitable lines could be introduced in the near future. It understands that the present grants are in many instances statutory and that an amendment of the law would be necessary before the basis could be changed.

The Committee understands that the provision made in draft Estimates under items 9 and 10 of this Head can be decreased by £2,593, Revenue Head IV, item 26 (b), showing a reduction of £847.

XV.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dispensaries
Nairobi and
other centres.

Under present arrangements, dispensaries are maintained on public funds in Nairobi and other centres, at which Africans may obtain treatment as out-patients without charge. The question was raised whether dispensaries of this kind should be placed under municipal control. On the one hand, it was suggested that municipal control might lead to a closer interest being taken by the ratepayers in the cost of these dispensaries, and that financial arrangements might take into account the possibility of levying a charge on employers in respect of services rendered to Africans in their employ, and of levying a special rate in the area affected. On the other hand, it was pointed out that dispensaries of this kind served a wider population than the municipal rateable area, that it was in the interests of the community as a whole to ensure that medical attention was promptly given in case of need to Africans, whether employed or not, and from whatever place they visited the dispensary; and that any system of levying small charges direct on employers in respect of services rendered to their employees would result in adding to the clerical establishment in order to enable fees to be collected. The Committee makes no definite recommendation on this matter, but suggests that the question should be investigated on a wide basis, taking into account the State's liability to provide medical aid for the African population and the disadvantage of restrictive formalities.

Nairobi
European
Hospital.

After considering figures placed before it by Captain Schwartze regarding the financial working of the European Hospital, Nairobi, the Committee recommends that Government should investigate the possibility of reducing fees at that hospital to Sh. 20 per diem if an adequate insurance scheme is started. The figures placed before the Committee, which had been compiled unofficially, indicated that there was a loss in the working of the hospital, which was attributable partly to the reduced rates payable by Government officials and partly to bad debts, which amounted to about 16 per cent of the revenue due. The suggestion was that by the formation of a limited liability company an insurance scheme might be introduced which would tend to decrease the losses due to bad debts, with the result that a reduction of fees from Sh. 24 to Sh. 20 could be effected without adding to the net cost of the hospital to be borne from public funds. The Committee expresses no opinion on the facts of the case as presented to it, but considers that the matter should be fully investigated on the lines of the suggestion put forward. It understands that the full scope of the proposals contemplate certain additions to the present hospital and that funds for these additions and other improvements to the hospital have been inserted for consideration in the next Loan Schedule.

The Committee understands that certain tentative proposals for the taking over of the European Hospital, Nairobi, by an unofficial body have been discussed with the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, but that such proposals are at the moment purely theoretical.

Indian ward,
Nairobi
Hospital.

The Director of Medical and Sanitary Services undertook to look into the question of superintendence at the Indian ward in the Nairobi Hospital.

Dental
Surgeons.
Item 20.

The Committee discussed arrangements contemplated by the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services for distributing the grant for Dental Surgeons between practitioners in different parts of the country in order to make it easier for Government officials to receive dental treatment without having to travel long distances for the purpose and agrees in principle with the arrangements proposed. A majority of the Committee endorses the Director's efforts to secure that such services shall be performed on the cheapest basis compatible with efficiency, taking into account, in entering into the annual contracts for this purpose, the circumstances as they arise from year to year.

Ward
Masters.
Item 31.

The Committee discussed the proposal to increase the number of Ward Masters and to decrease the number of Male Nursing Orderlies. It understands that appointments of Ward Masters are suggested for the hospitals at

Nairobi, Mombasa, and Kisumu; that the men selected to occupy these posts are properly trained in hospital duties; and that they are qualified in dispensary work, as nursing orderlies, and in clerical duties.

The Director of Medical and Sanitary Services stated that the three Medical Officers posts which it was proposed to hold in abeyance during 1931 were two relief posts previously maintained on the strength for emergency purposes and a second Medical Officer for the Malindi District, where the hospital was not yet built but where, if the hospital is built in 1931, one Medical Officer will be required to do both hospital duties and itinerant medical work in the surrounding district. He stated also that an additional hospital proposed for the Fort Hall Reserve was unlikely to be finished in 1931 and that staff for this new hospital had not therefore been included in draft Estimates.

Medical
Officers.
Item 43.

The Director of Medical and Sanitary Services stated that the increase in the vote for African Attendants of Hospitals shown in draft Estimates was necessary for staffing new hospitals at Kyambu, Digo and Kericho, which would become ready in 1931, and that additional funds were also necessary for adjustment in pay in places such as Kisumu where it had been found that the wages paid by the Medical Department were insufficient to secure the services of Attendants in competition with other public or private employers. He gave details of the rates of salary paid to trained dressers which the Committee regarded as reasonable.

Native
Attendants.
Item 45.

The Committee agrees to the proposed new appointment of an Assistant Government Analyst on the explanation given by the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services that it is proposed to appoint to this post a Laboratory Assistant at present in the service, whose post will be held in abeyance during 1931, and that additional revenue is anticipated from this change. The Committee understands that Head III, item 21, of the Revenue Estimates may be increased by £550 if this appointment is approved.

Assistant
Government
Analyst.
Item 66.

The Committee notes with approval that as a result of work, both of a capital nature and in the field, the position regarding epidemic malaria in the Colony has so improved that it is considered possible to reduce the staff of Medical Overseers.

Malaria.

A suggestion was put forward that steps should be taken to allow pyrethrum powder to be imported and sold at cost price, in the same way as quinine, in order to stimulate the local preparation of insect spray. The Director of Medical and Sanitary Services undertook to investigate this matter.

The Committee recommends that the amounts provided for Local Travelling and Motor Transport should remain as shown in draft Estimates on the understanding that the sums required are to form the question of separate investigation by a Committee.

Local
Travelling
and Motor
Transport.
*Items 84
and 85.*

The Committee recommends the amalgamation into one item of the two small items appearing in draft Estimates for allowances to seconded members of the Indian Medical Department.

Allowances
to seconded
members of the
I.M.D.
*Items 91
and 92.*

The proposed distribution of the sum of £3,795 provided in draft Estimates for Medical Grants to Missions is as follows:—

Church of Scotland Mission, 3 hospitals	...	£1,650
Church Missionary Society, 2 hospitals	... ..	1,450
Seventh Day Adventists	... ..	420
Kiagoi	... ..	275
		Total
	...	£3,795

Medical
Grants to
Missions.
Item 107.

Pumwani Child
Welfare and
Maternity
Centre.
Item 114.

A majority of the Committee endorses provisionally the proposal reflected in draft Estimates for increasing the recurrent grant to the Pumwani Child Welfare and Maternity Centre from £750 to £1,500 per annum because it is convinced that this institution is doing valuable work and that without further financial support it is in danger of having to close down. At the same time, the Committee wishes to make it clear that the payment of any part of this additional grant should be made conditional on Government being completely satisfied with the arrangements for controlling the institution and that additional funds should not be made available unless the necessary steps are taken to ensure that they are properly applied. The Committee also wishes to record its view that the Committee of Management should take further steps to secure additional financial support from the public. Captain Kenealy dissents from the proposal that the recurrent vote should be increased in 1931.

Maseno
Maternity
Home and
C.M.S.
Hospital at
Kaloleni.

The Committee also considered a proposal for a capital grant of £3,000 for this Institution to enable new quarters to be erected for the European and African staff. A majority was not prepared to recommend the insertion in Estimates of money for this purpose in the present financial position of the Colony.

For the same reason a majority of the Committee was not prepared to recommend the provision of money for the Maseno Maternity Home and the Church Missionary Society hospital at Kaloleni, for which votes of £1,388 and £325 respectively, were suggested. In regard to the latter item, members were prepared to agree in principle to the expenditure, provided funds could be saved elsewhere, and the Committee suggests that if further funds are seen to be available during the course of 1931, the matter should be brought before Council for consideration with Supplementary Estimates.

XVI.—MILITARY.

Northern
Brigade.

The draft Estimates for 1931, shown in Appendix M of the volume of Estimates, were discussed with the Officer Commanding Northern Brigade, who gave details of the proposed distribution of troops under the reorganisation scheme. He explained to the Committee that owing to the military situation on the Northern Turkana border it was necessary to maintain, as a temporary measure, an additional company pending further provision for mechanical transport in that area. He stated that lorries had been ordered and that roads were being steadily improved and he hoped to be able to reduce the fighting strength during 1931. For present purposes, however, one half company, in addition to the full strength on reorganisation had been provided for in the Estimates for 1931.

Elected Members understand that the military situation on the Northern Turkana boundary and the safety of the native inhabitants on the Kenya and Uganda side of that boundary are imperilled by raids, which enter Kenya from an unadministered portion of the Sudan, and consider that strong representations should be made with a view to obtaining from the Government of the Sudan a substantial contribution towards the cost of the maintenance by the King's African Rifles of troops in that area.

The Officer Commanding Northern Brigade stated that the establishment of European Officers in each company of the reorganised Northern Brigade of the King's African Rifles had been reduced by one by the deletion of the post of Captain, second in command of each company. He also stated that economy had been effected by centralising the Quartermaster and Pay branches of each battalion at Brigade Headquarters, thus making it possible to economise in personnel and in reserve stores.

The headquarters of the third battalion of the King's African Rifles are at present at Meru, where temporary quarters have recently been erected for the men. Discussion took place on the advisability of moving battalion headquarters to railhead at Nanyuki. The Officer Commanding stated that from a

military point of view there were distinct advantages in moving battalion headquarters to railhead and that he was at present engaged in working out the cost of buildings which would have to be erected at Nanyuki if the move were made. He stated that the savings in transport costs which were anticipated if battalion headquarters and the Supply and Transport Depot were moved from Meru to Nanyuki were estimated at approximately £1,200 per annum. The Provincial Commissioner, Kikuyu, informed the Committee that he would welcome the move to Nanyuki. The Committee supports the principle of this move provided financial conditions permit.

The Committee understands that no final decision regarding the allocation of expenditure on the Northern Brigade between Kenya and Uganda has yet been reached and that the sum inserted in the Kenya Estimates for 1931 must therefore be regarded as a tentative figure only. Elected Members were inclined to the opinion that taking into account the existence in Kenya of a Defence Force, which would act as a reserve for purposes of internal security, the proportion of the cost of the Northern Brigade shown in draft Estimates as allocated to Kenya might prove on examination to be unduly high.

Allocation of
expenditure on
the Northern
Brigade.

The Committee understands that the Inspector General will shortly visit East Africa primarily in order to satisfy himself as to the progress being made with the scheme of reorganisation which he initiated three years ago. Elected Members agree that this visit is necessary, but consider that now that the Northern Brigade is under the control of the Brigade Commander, annual visits from an Inspector General should no longer be necessary. They understand that the term of office of the present Inspector General is due to expire during the course of 1931 and they are prepared to agree to the expenditure shown in Appendix M for the Inspector General for the first half of the year. After that, they recommend that a revised arrangement should come into force under which either the services of an Inspector General are dispensed with altogether, or an extension is made of the military command over which inspection is to take place in order to distribute the cost of inspection over a wider field, while making provision for the Northern Brigade of the King's African Rifles to be inspected once every two years or every three years, and not annually as at present.

Inspector
General.

Captain Kenealy dissents from this recommendation, as he considers that the post of Inspector General should be abolished and that no alternative arrangements for inspecting the Northern Brigade are necessary.

Elected Members note that provision to the extent of £450 is shown for passages for two officers to and from the United Kingdom and to the extent of £600 for transport and travelling expenses and clerical assistance. They regard these as high figures for the service rendered and ask for details as to how they are made up.

The Officer Commanding Northern Brigade stated that the draft Estimates, showing provision for twenty boys at Sh. 20 per mensem had been framed so as to show the ordinary rates of pay of Africans trained in wireless telegraphy duties and that, under item 36, separate provision was made for proficiency pay for wireless operators. He stated that Africans were being taken on and trained in wireless duties by the King's African Rifles and that by this method satisfactory service was obtained at low cost.

Signal
Section.

The Officer Commanding Northern Brigade explained that his object in framing block Estimates for 1931 was to show in as accurate a manner as possible the nature of the duties performed by African ranks and that for this purpose he had shown separately the provision for privates, regimental police, and batmen. He stated that the orderlies or runners to which each officer is entitled had previously been shown as "privates" but that it was easier for the purpose of checking establishment if African ranks who were not part of a section in the field were shown separately. Lt.-Col. Durham considered that the Estimates should be amended by making provision for all these men under the item "privates" but a majority of the Committee agreed that it was preferable to show the provision as drafted.

Batmen.

Patrol roads.

The Officer Commanding Northern Brigade stated that the provision made under item 75 for porters for the repair of patrol roads in Turkana had been inserted in order to enable a number of local natives working under a lance-corporal to keep a section of the main road to Lokitaung clear for motor traffic and that the provision of £1,000 under item 84 was to enable work to be done on the construction and upkeep of tracks required for motor vehicles away from the main roads.

In explanation of a large number of items which showed increases in provision as between the block Estimates, 1930, and the block Estimates, 1931, the Officer Commanding Northern Brigade stated that economy had been effected in the block Estimates, 1930, in order to enable savings to be effected so as to provide money for capital expenditure on mechanical plant.

Arms,
equipment and
uniforms.

Item 78.

Elected Members expressed the view that provision for uniforms should be shown separately from that proposed for arms and equipment.

Local Travel-
ling and
Transport of
Stores.

Item 81.

The Officer Commanding Northern Brigade stated that the amount provided for Local Travelling and Transport of Stores depended on the anticipated movements of troops during the course of the year and that it was hoped that when the reorganisation was complete a smaller sum than £8,000 would be sufficient. He stated that the normal period for which troops were kept at Lokitaung was one year, the health of the troops in that station being a cause of anxiety owing to the difficulty of procuring green food. In regard to item 82, Transport, Northern Garrison, he stated that this item was retained at a very much reduced figure to bear transport expenditure in Uganda, where portage had hitherto been found necessary in parts of Karamoja.

Supply and
Transport
Corps.

The Officer Command Northern Brigade explained the basis on which the Estimates for Supply and Transport had been drawn up. He stated that these Estimates provided to some extent for a completely new service, and that it was for this reason practically impossible to compare the block Estimates for 1931 with the Supply and Transport Corps estimates for previous years. The Estimates for 1931 aimed at making full provision for the transport of both military and civil supplies, a deduction being made in respect of the estimated cost of transport of civil supplies, which in 1931 is placed at £9,500. The balance of £30,715 represented the estimated cost of Military Supply and Transport and 1st Line Transport services.

The Officer Commanding Northern Brigade explained that an increase in personnel was necessary owing to the larger number of lorries which had been placed on order as part of the Northern Brigade reorganisation scheme. The additional appointments proposed would probably be required as permanent appointments but, apart from the post of Major in command of the Supply and Transport Corps, whose appointment was pensionable, he was not yet in a position to state the position regarding the pensionable status of the posts of captain and subalterns. Officers drawn from British Army units would not occupy pensionable posts in the Colony but the Colony would be called upon to pay pension contributions as in the case of other officers seconded from British Army units.

The Officer Commanding Northern Brigade stated that in view of the increase in the number of motor vehicles required, steps had been taken to train additional motor drivers and he explained that, as much of the work performed by the Supply and Transport Corps was done in the Northern Frontier and Turkana Provinces, where long distances had to be travelled through practically uninhabited country, the drivers had to be trained to carry out repairs on the roads and that this demanded considerable mechanical knowledge. He stated that the personnel required for the Supply and Transport Corps had been worked out in detail by a Committee consisting of the Inspector General and the Commanding Officers of the King's African Rifles battalions, with the Officer in Charge of the Supply and Transport Corps. Lieut.-Colonel Durham and Lieut.-Colonel Kirkwood wish to express their

view that the stall proposed for the Supply and Transport Corps is excessive. Lieut.-Colonel Kirkwood also wishes to state that he is not satisfied with the arrangements under which the Supply and Transport Corps undertake the transport of stores, etc., for Civil Departments.

A sub-committee of the Committee was appointed, under the chairmanship of the Treasurer, to examine in detail the proposals reflected in draft Estimates in regard to the Northern Brigade including the Supply and Transport Corps.

The Sub-Committee, with the concurrence of the Officer Commanding, Northern Brigade, recommended the following reductions in the estimates of Military expenditure :—

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS.							£
<i>Item</i> 21.	Passages	...	...	...	...	...	240
	Personal Emoluments of three battalions (no details available)	...	...	...	...	...	960
SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.							
<i>Item</i> 112.	One Subaltern on half pay for January...						20
<i>Item</i> 114.	Reduction of one Staff Sergt. Mechanic						420
<i>Item</i> 117.	Reduction of two Masons	...	...				360
<i>Item</i> 139	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
<i>Item</i> 142	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
	<i>Total reductions</i>	...	...	...	...	...	£2,076

Kenya's share of this saving will amount to £1,272 (representing 61.33 per cent) and expenditure Head XVI, item 1, of the draft Estimates for 1931 should be amended accordingly. As, however, it is understood that the Block Estimates have already been approved in principle by the Uganda Government, the Committee suggests that in order not to delay the passing of the Estimates, the estimated saving be deducted from the total shown on page 141 of the Estimates, with the necessary adjustment in respect of Kenya's share of Military expenditure shown on page 72 of the draft Estimates.

The general effect of the reorganisation of the Military forces in Kenya and Uganda as reflected in draft Estimates was examined by the Sub-Committee and the Committee concludes that, on the basis shown in draft Estimates, the results of the military reorganisation, in so far as Kenya is concerned, is a saving of approximately £10,000 per annum, not including the reductions recommended above.

The Committee agrees that provision should be made for the King's African Rifles Band in the Kenya Estimates. It understands that pending approval of these draft Estimates by Legislative Council the Government has taken no steps to secure the substantive appointment of a new Bandmaster. The Officer Commanding Northern Brigade considers that a new Bandmaster should be appointed as soon as possible and the Committee sees no reason to disagree with this view.

The Committee understands that the sum of £100 provided in draft Estimates for Instruments and Music is largely supplemented by provision made out of the Band Fund, to which officers of the King's African Rifles make voluntary contributions, and which also derives money from outside engagements of the Band.

The draft Estimates for the Defence Force were discussed with the Officer Commanding Northern Brigade and the Staff Officer, Defence Force. The Staff Officer informed the Committee that the money originally provided in the Estimates for 1930 for training had proved inadequate, and he stated that the Central Defence Force Committee, in placing recommendations before

King's African
Rifles Band.

Instruments
and music.
Item 11.

Defence
Force.

Government as to the Defence Force Estimates for 1931, had asked for a sum of £3,000 to be provided for training purposes. This figure had been reduced by Government to £2,600 and he suggested that the original figure of £3,000 should be restored, against a reduction of £200 each on the two items under Head XVIa, Military Extraordinary, for Purchase of Rifles and Lewis Gun Spares and for Purchase of Uniforms. The Committee recommends that this alteration be approved. Elected Members consider that adequate funds should be provided for training, particularly in view of the fact that the members of the Defence Force have exhibited commendable enthusiasm.

Uniforms.

For the same reason they agree with the Staff Officer, Defence Force, that some provision is desirable for uniforms. They understand that the issue of uniforms is intended to be confined to members of town units of the Defence Force who parade for training immediately after office hours and that the issue of uniforms is intended to save the every-day clothes of such members from the wear and tear occasioned by Defence Force duties. They suggest that the Central Defence Force Committee should be consulted as to whether a charge should be made to the members of the Defence Force to cover, in part or in whole, the cost of this uniform, which is estimated at approximately Sh. 25.

Armouries.

The Staff Officer stated that armouries have been erected in different parts of the country, some in concrete and some not, and that armouries are normally under police protection.

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

**Distinguished
Visitors.
Item 10.**

The Committee recommends that the provision for Travelling Expenses of Distinguished Visitors be reduced from £1,350 to £750 on the ground that the Colony cannot at present afford a larger sum for this purpose.

**Burials of
Destitute
Persons.
Item 23.**

The item for payment to be made to the Nairobi Municipality in respect of Burials of Destitute Persons, as at present expressed, refers to payments made to the Nairobi Municipality only. The Committee is of opinion that all Municipalities should receive the same treatment in such matters as this and the majority inclines to the view that the burial of destitute persons should be regarded as a Municipal service. As, however, the Committee is informed that the item represents a statutory liability on Government, the Committee recommends that a sum of £300 be inserted in Estimates for the purpose and that the reference to "Nairobi Municipality" be deleted.

**Safes and
Cash Boxes.
Item 33.**

A majority of the Committee recommends that the provision for Safes and Cash Boxes should be reduced to £750 at which figure it stood in the Estimates for 1930. The Treasurer wishes to record his opinion against this reduction which he considers to be unwise.

**Typewriters.
Item 37.**

The Committee proposes that the item itself should be transferred to Head XVIIa—Miscellaneous Services Extraordinary.

The Committee proposes that the vote for the Purchase and Repairs of Typewriters be reduced from £1,200 to £1,000 in the interests of economy.

XVIIa.—MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES EXTRAORDINARY.

**Capital Grant
to E.A. &
U.N.H.S.**

The Committee wishes to record that provision for a further capital grant to the East Africa and Uganda Natural History Society has not been made because the financial position of the Colony does not permit of such a grant in 1931 and not because, on the merits of the case, a further grant is regarded as unjustified.

**Development of
Civil
Aviation.
Item 4.**

The Committee suggests that a Standing Committee should be appointed to examine the requirements of Civil Aviation from time to time, especially with reference to landing grounds in various centres in the Colony.

The Committee understands that work on the Voi and Makindu Landing Ground is being undertaken during 1930 and that the 1931 vote can be decreased by £600 on this account.

XIX.—POLICE.

Elected Members expressed the view that the expenditure proposed for the Police in this Colony was too high and the Acting Commissioner was asked to place before the Committee proposals for reducing that expenditure and to state the effect of any proposal he might put forward. The Acting Commissioner stated that a proposal for reorganising the Police in Native Reserves and reducing the number of police in those areas from 650 to 493 had been submitted to Government. He stated that he could not make any suggestions for reducing the number of police in settled areas where, in his opinion, the police force should be increased rather than diminished. The Acting Colonial Secretary informed the Committee that proposals regarding police in Native Reserves were under consideration by Government but that sufficient time had not yet been available for them to be discussed in detail with Provincial Commissioners, whose view, as at present expressed, was that the Native Reserves were inadequately policed.

Police in
Native
Reserves.

The Committee discussed the question with a number of Provincial Commissioners and concludes that a *prima facie* case exists for Government taking further steps to review the Police requirements of Native Reserves. In some cases it believes that a reduction in the establishment of Kenya Police in Native Reserves could be effected without any consequential increase in the number of Tribal Police; in other cases it may be found that some addition is necessary to the Tribal Police force.

Captain Kenealy wishes his dissent to be recorded to any suggestion that the strength of the Tribal Police should be increased in any area, as he considers this to be a dangerous policy and that the Kenya Police should be maintained at full strength in the Native Reserves.

The Acting Commissioner of Police gave details to the Committee of the establishment of the Traffic Squad in Nairobi. He described the duties of this squad as including direction of traffic at certain points on the main approaches to the town at certain times of the day; regulation of the parking of cars; supervision of public motor car parks; the testing of cars and lorries; regulation of theatre traffic; attendance and investigations in cases of accidents; duties connected with offences against the Traffic Ordinance; traffic control at the railway station and speed trap work. The staff consisted of one officer in charge of the motor bureau, five European police constables, and twenty-nine Africans. He estimated the cost of the Traffic Squad in Nairobi at about £3,500 per annum and he stated that a great deal of the work of this squad related to offences against municipal by-laws. The Committee discussed with the Mayor and the Town Clerk of Nairobi the question of whether the Municipality might be called upon to reimburse the Government, either in whole or in part, with the cost of police services attributable to the administration of the by-laws. It was suggested that in view of the need for economy a reduction should be made in the provision included in draft Estimates for the Traffic Squad and that, if this was done, the Municipality would be faced with the alternative either of supplementing the vote by making separate provision for municipal police services or of introducing amended by-laws which would be less expensive to administer. The Mayor informed the Committee that in the present state of the Municipality's finances there could be no question of the Municipality being able to find money to pay for any part of this service and that if provision included in the Colony's Estimates were to be reduced it would be necessary to examine the other alternative with a view to ascertaining whether some simplification might be introduced into the present by-laws affecting traffic control.

Traffic
Control.

Certain members of the Committee expressed the view that Nairobi is over-policed and that the work of the Traffic Squad is devoted rather to the administration of by-laws than to the prevention of more serious offences under the Traffic Ordinance such as speeding by heavy lorries.

Reduction in
Police
expenditure.

With a view to indicating its view that Police expenditure should be reduced, the Committee requested the Commissioner to decrease his estimates for 1931 by a token figure of £1,000, to be distributed in approximately equal amounts between the cost of police in Native and Non-Native areas respectively, with particular reference, in the latter case, to the cost of traffic control in Nairobi. A reduction to this extent is reflected in the Schedule attached to this Report, but the Committee wishes to add its recommendation that enquiries should be continued with a view to securing further reductions in Police expenditure.

Super-
intendents
and Assistant
Super-
intendents.
Items 4 and 5.

Draft Estimates reflect a proposal to introduce a long grade system of salaries for Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police with the object of ensuring that blocks in promotion caused by the absence of vacancies in the rank of Superintendent shall not react to the disadvantage of Assistant Superintendents who have reached the present maximum of their scale at £600 per annum. The Committee considers that this alteration in salary scales should not be introduced in advance of the consideration to be given to terms of service by the proposed Commission of Inquiry and recommends that existing scale should be retained for the present. The adoption of this recommendation will result in a decrease of £60 in the amount provided in the Estimates.

Languages
allowances.
Item 34.

The Committee understands that the proposal reflected in draft Estimates is that Language Allowances should in future be confined to allowances paid in respect of a knowledge of the English language and that the allowances which have been paid for many years for a knowledge of Swahili are to be discontinued. It considers that a strong case can be made out for continuing payment of Language Allowances in respect of a knowledge of Swahili to those members of the Force who have drawn such allowances in the past and, in order to enable this to be done, it recommends that a sum of £244 be added to the Estimates on the understanding that allowances paid for a knowledge of Swahili shall be confined to those members of the Force who have drawn such allowances in the past and shall not apply to members of the Force who have not at the present date qualified for such allowance. The amount required to meet this commitment will therefore decrease annually.

Contingencies.
Item 57.

The Committee recommends that the provision made for Contingencies be reduced by £120 by the deletion of sub-item (c) Incidentals.

Ammunition.
Item 62.

On the recommendation of the Acting Commissioner of Police the Committee suggests that the provision proposed for ammunition be increased by £50 against a corresponding reduction in the vote for Musketry Prizes and Targets and Repairs to Ranges (item 69).

Local
Travelling.
Item 65.

The Committee discussed in some detail the provision included in draft Estimates for Local Travelling and the Maintenance and Upkeep of Motor Fleet. This question will be examined in due course by the Committee which is to be appointed to consider transport and travelling questions in general, but certain members of the Committee consider that the provision should be reduced before that separate examination has taken place. The Acting Commissioner urged that the vote should not be reduced, both on the ground that, in the attempt to secure every possible economy in working, the vote for local travelling had already been materially curtailed, and also because expenditure on travelling was essential in following up crime, and for this reason a small margin was necessary to police efficiency. The Committee is confident that steps can be taken to reduce expenditure on travelling and recommends a reduction of ten per cent in the vote, bringing the figure down to £5,803.

With this recommendation is coupled a suggestion that no motor mileage allowance for the use of privately owned motor vehicles for police work in the Nakuru, Eldoret, and Kitale districts should be allowed except in cases of emergency.

The Committee discussed with the Acting Commissioner of Police, the Officer Commanding Northern Brigade, and the Officer Commanding the Supply and Transport Corps, the item of £2,900 inserted in draft Estimates for the transport of police supplies, etc., in the Northern Frontier Province and Turkana. The Acting Commissioner of Police stated that detailed information was not available on which an accurate estimate could be prepared but he thought that, on the figures supplied of actual costs during the first three months of 1930, during which the main transport work in those areas was performed, the figure of £2,900 was an over-estimate to the extent of about £250. The Committee realises that on present information it is difficult to frame an estimate of the cost of this service but, on the information before it, it believes that the figure inserted in draft Estimates could be reduced by £600.

Civil Transport performed by the Supply and Transport Corps.
Item 84.

The Committee understands that the allowances for which provision has been made to the officers acting as Immigration Officer and Assistant Immigration Officer respectively are a survival from the time when a smaller number of European police officers were employed in Mombasa and when immigration work was regarded as an addition to their substantive duties. It understands that under present arrangements, immigration work is part of the normal duties of the officers concerned and in these circumstances it sees no good reason for continuing the allowances. The Committee is, however, prepared to recommend that these allowances be continued for one more year to the officers at present drawing them on condition that the question is referred to the Terms of Service Commission.

Immigration Department.
Items 85 and 86.

XIXa.—POLICE—EXTRAORDINARY.

Provision under this Head to the extent of £3,143 is made for the Lumbwa Levy Force. Captain Kenealy moved that this sum be decreased by £143 on the ground that the present policy was wrong and that the necessity for this levy force had arisen from an administrative failure. The remainder of the Committee saw no good reason for recommending any alteration in the figure as estimated.

Lumbwa Levy Force.

XX.—POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPHS.

In reply to enquiries, the Postmaster General informed the Committee that the reduction in postage rates which had come into force in 1930 had not led to any greater increase in the business of the Department than had been anticipated. He stated also that the charge made for telephone trunk calls in Kenya compared favourably with those in force in England and South Africa and that an extension of time for the minimum call would necessarily raise the minimum price of a call.

Postage and Trunk Telephone rates.

The Postmaster General stated that, following the recommendation of a Committee which considered the question of Rural Telephones two years ago, rates for rural telephones had been adopted and were now in force at the lowest figure compatible with operating rural telephones on an economic basis. Further reductions on this basis could only be expected as a result of closer settlement in the areas served by rural telephones.

Rural Telephones.

The Committee notes that it is proposed to hold the post of Electrical Engineer and Inspector in abeyance during 1931 and to pay the officer performing these duties an allowance at the rate of £150 per annum. While expressing no opinion as to the necessity for filling the substantive post, it is given to understand that no appointment to the substantive post can and will be made until, after due consideration of the facts of the case, money is voted for this post in the Estimates of 1932 or a later year.

Electrical Engineer and Inspector.
Item 12.

Wireless
Engineer
Operators.

The Postmaster General stated that on the Mombasa Wireless Station being taken over by the Imperial Communications Company, Ltd., the staff at present engaged on work at that station would be absorbed in the staff of the Post Office and Telegraphs Department and that he had maintained vacancies in the Department with this end in view.

Chief
Accountant.
Item 58

The Postmaster General asked the Select Committee to consider the question of raising the scale of salary of the Chief Accountant from the present rate of £720 by £30 to £840 per annum to a scale of £840 by £40 to £920 per annum. He stated that this proposal had been included in the recommendations he had made to Government a year ago for regradings and revisions of salaries in the Post Office and Telegraphs Department and that this was the only recommendation he had made which was excluded from the motion governing the revision of salaries in the Department which had been adopted by the Legislative Council in April, 1930. The reason for this exclusion was that Government did not wish to create an anomalous position with reference to posts of similar standing in another Department. The Postmaster General outlined the duties of the post of Chief Accountant and the Committee considers that a good case has been made out for an increase in the scale of salary. It recommends that provision be made in Estimates for the higher scale of salary proposed, to which it understands that the Government of Uganda has agreed, provided equivalent savings are shown elsewhere in the expenditure under this Head. The Postmaster General stated that he was prepared to find the amount required, viz. £40, by reducing the estimated provision for Telegraph Learners at various rates (item 29).

XXI.—PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

Native
Affairs Dept.
Annual
Report.

The Report of the Native Affairs Department for the year 1928 was printed in England and Elected Members understand that the Annual Report of that Department for 1929 has also been printed in England, one reason for this being that, by the issue of this report in England as a non-Parliamentary publication the contents of the report can automatically be brought to the notice of Members of Parliament and arrangements can be made for the report to be circulated to the English press. The Government Printer informed the Committee that the work of printing these reports could be undertaken at the Government Press without dislocation of business and Elected Members wish to make a strong protest against the practice of printing such reports in England.

Documents for
publication.

The Government Printer stated that the amount of matter which came to him for printing was increasing rapidly from year to year and that only by the exercise of the most careful supervision was it possible to keep expenditure within the votes. No increases under Other Charges items had been shown in the draft Estimates for 1931 and he anticipated great difficulty in avoiding over-expenditure unless a reduction took place in the volume of matter to be printed. The Committee considers that every effort should be made during 1931 to reduce the amount of Government publications but it does not wish this recommendation to be applied to bulletins regarding special enquiries of economic importance to the Colony.

Prices of
Government
Publications.

The Government Printer stated that it was Government policy to make Government publications of interest to the community, such as Trade and Railway Reports, Blue Books, etc., available on sale to the public at low cost and that in many cases the price of the publication was considerably lower than the cost of printing. He stated that in his opinion the number of sales of such reports would not be materially affected if the price were increased but the Committee agrees in principle with Government's attitude on this matter and does not wish to suggest any alteration in the present practice.

XXII.—PRISONS.

Elected Members consider that the present circumstances of the Colony do not warrant the proposed change in salary of the post of Assistant Commissioner of Prisons from £750 to £800 per annum. They understand that this post will shortly become vacant and recommend that the claims of local candidates be considered in taking steps to fill the post.

Assistant
Commissioner.
Item 3.

Major Robertson Eustace expressed the opinion that the post of matron should be re-instated but, on an assurance given by the Commissioner of Prisons that adequate supervision or assistance would be forthcoming in future cases involving the detention of European female prisoners as has been the case in the past, he agreed with the rest of the Committee that the post should be abolished.

Matron.

In view of the financial position of the Colony Elected Members recommend that the introduction of an incremental scale for the three posts of carpentry and masonry instructors, who are at present on a salary of £300 fixed, should be held in abeyance during 1931. The Commissioner of Prisons stated that an incremental scale of salary for these instructors was long overdue and that the instructors had supervision of a large amount of work which brought in revenue.

Carpentry
and Masonry
Instructors.
Item 8.

Elected Members oppose the proposal to introduce uniform allowances at the rate of £8 per annum to carpentry and masonry instructors.

Uniform
Allowances.
Item 9.

The Commissioner of Prisons discussed with the Committee the proposal reflected in Estimates to change the system of allowances payable to African warders. Under the present system local allowance is paid to warders at Nairobi and Mombasa and this system, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Prisons, operates unfairly not only because the cost of living varies in different parts of the country but also because the present system offers no facilities for recognising good conduct by way of good conduct pay. The revised system proposed is intended to provide an incentive to efficiency by laying down that warders who, after two years' service, qualify for a good conduct stripe shall be eligible for good conduct pay in whatever station they may be called upon to serve. The proposed system will also possess the advantage of stimulating efficient service by depriving defaulters of privileges which they have earned rather than by punishing them by fines. The Commissioner stated that in his opinion the warder staff would prefer the system of good conduct pay to that of local allowances at present in force. No increase in the amount of the commitment involved is reflected in draft Estimates and the Committee asked the Commissioner of Prisons to ensure that the operation of the revised system of allowances would not entail any additional expenditure of public funds.

Good
Conduct Pay.
Item 17.

The Commissioner of Prisons stated that owing to the absence on leave of two carpentry and masonry instructors it had been necessary, as a temporary measure, to concentrate work at the prison workshops in Nairobi and that for this reason the master carpenter had been transferred from Mombasa to Nairobi.

Master
Carpenter.
Item 24.

Elected Members suggested that the provision of £12,000 for prisoners' food was excessive in view of the reduction in the cost of foodstuffs. They were informed that the money provided in Annual Estimates had proved inadequate for many years past and that account had been taken of the reduction in the price of foodstuffs in preparing the Estimates for 1931, in which the same figure as that provided in the Estimates for 1930 had been shown, in spite of a considerable increase in the number of prisoners.

Prisoners'
food.
Item 29.

The Commissioner of Prisons stated that, in so far as clothing was concerned, orders for cloth were placed through the Crown Agents for the Colony and uniforms were made in the Prison Tailor's establishment. It was suggested that supplies of a similar material could be obtained at a

Prisoners'
clothing and
bedding.
Item 30.

cheaper rate by buying from merchants ex bond at Mombasa. The Commissioner of Prisons undertook to make enquiries in this direction through the Central Tender Board.

Raw materials
Prison
Industries.
Item 39.

The Commissioner of Prisons stated that part of the additional money asked for for raw materials was intended to provide clothing for detainees who required it. He stated that this was a new procedure and that if all detainees were to be provided with clothing a considerable expenditure of public money would result. A majority of the Committee expressed opposition to this new principle and recommends that the vote be decreased by £20, this being the amount which is considered by the Commissioner of Prisons to be required for the purpose of clothing detainees.

The Commissioner of Prisons pointed out that against a proposed increase of £445 in the vote for Raw Materials, Prison Industries, there was a considerable addition anticipated under the Head Earnings of Government Departments in the Revenue Estimates. He explained that a part of the estimated increase of £2,450 in revenue was due to an arrangement with the Railway Administration under which convict labour was employed on the Railway concrete works, but that some part of the increased revenue was due to an anticipated increase in other Prison industries. Elected Members agree with some reluctance that the sum provided for raw material should remain at the figure shown in draft Estimates.

XXIII.—PUBLIC DEBT FUNDED.

The Treasurer stated that the rate of Sinking Fund provided for the 1921 Loan was approximately sufficient to enable the Loan to be repaid on maturity, if the Sinking Fund earns 5 per cent interest. In regard to the 1927 and 1928 Loan, the greater part of which was devoted to Railway and Harbour Services, he stated that the statutory provision for Sinking Funds was 1 per cent, that this sum was included in the draft Estimates, that the Crown Agents for the Colonies were the Colony's advisers as to the rate of contribution which should be made, if any, in addition to the statutory rate, and that he believed that the Crown Agents for the Colonies were satisfied with the present rate. He stated that two methods of supplementing Sinking Fund contributions were available, namely, by increasing the rate over a number of years or, secondly, by devoting part of accrued annual surpluses to a supplementary Sinking Fund.

XXIV.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Report of
Public Works
Department
Committee.

The Committee was informed that the Director of Public Works had prepared a comprehensive memorandum on the Report of the Public Works Department Committee which must engage the attention of Government before the Report of the Public Works Department Committee was published and that in these circumstances Government was not prepared to announce its decisions on the various matters raised in that report. The draft Estimates of the Public Works Department were therefore considered without reference to that report and without prejudice to any action which might be taken at a later stage in the enquiry. Elected Members ask that the final and complete report of this enquiry be laid on the table of Legislative Council as soon as possible.

Training of
Africans.

The Director of Public Works gave a favourable report on the success of the steps taken to train African artisans in the Public Works Department, but he stated that the purpose of the training must be regarded as general, in order to give the trained artisan a chance of obtaining private employment, and not merely in order to train men for work with the Department, because in the vast majority of cases now where money was provided for buildings the work was undertaken by contract. He stated that the Department kept in close touch with Africans who had been employed by the Department, but

that no form of labour bureau was in existence in so far as the Public Works Department was concerned. He stated that none of the agreements entered into with artisans being trained by the Department had yet expired.

The Committee discussed with the Director of Public Works the possibility of inserting a condition in Government building contracts for the employment of a certain percentage of African artisans. The Director of Public Works thought it might be possible to introduce such a system in Nairobi, but that, initially at any rate, this step might lead to an increase in contract prices. He added that the question had been considered in connexion with the employment of Africans trained at the Native Industrial Training Depot, and he undertook to get into touch with the Master Builders' Association in Nairobi and to report to Government the result of his enquiries.

Employment of
Africans.

Discussion took place as to the measure of relief that had been experienced by the executive staff of the Department on the introduction of local government in District Council areas. The Director of Public Works pointed out that in addition to road work, which had to a large extent been handed over to District Councils, there were many departmental activities which must necessarily remain with executive officers of the Department and which could not be performed by the local authority. These activities included such matters as administration of the Water Law, water boring, administration of expenditure on rents and house allowances, Government furniture, maintenance and repair of public buildings, and so on. Activities of this kind could not be handed over to local authorities and it could not therefore be said that much additional prospect of economy in staff arose from the development of local government, taking into consideration the fact that the executive staff had been reduced by two assistant engineers and certain subordinates when local government measures were first introduced.

Local
Government
Authorities.

The Director also pointed out that during the past two years much additional work had been caused by the necessity for surveying alignments of new roads, particularly in connexion with the expenditure of loan monies and the construction of feeder roads in the Colony. At the same time he stated that the loan funds appropriated for this purpose were now practically exhausted and that, in view of the prospect of less work of this kind being undertaken in the future, he had in mind the possibility of introducing a measure of reorganisation under which, in so far as the Nakuru division was concerned, it might be possible for an agreement to be entered into with the local authority for the maintenance of main roads in that area, and of controlling the other activities of the Public Works Department in the Nakuru area from Nairobi.

On the information before it, the Committee considers that proposals on these lines might be worked out with advantage, because it is evident that there is danger of overlapping if both the Government and the local authority maintain a road staff in the same area, and it believes that a comparatively small addition to the staff of the local authority would enable all road work in the District Council area to be undertaken by the local authority itself, with a consequential reduction in aggregate overhead costs. For similar reasons, circumstances might arise in which economy and efficiency could be achieved by the staff of the Public Works Department accepting liability for the work of maintaining roads in certain District Council areas, or part of them, as agents for the local authority.

The Committee also observes that the functions of the Public Works Department in such areas may come under review when enquiry is conducted into the question of having fewer but larger Provinces, inasmuch as it is possible that each Provincial Commissioner in the larger provinces will require an executive division of the Public Works Department attached to his province, the number of Public Works Department divisions being regulated accordingly.

Road
Surveying.

The Director of Public Works stated that with the formulation of a policy of branch railway lines and the selection of routes, demands for road surveys had increased to a great extent. He stated that there were at present four road surveyors and a road location engineer paid from loan funds. Elected Members ask that, wherever possible, road surveyors should assist in the alignment of District roads.

Chief
Accountant.
Item 20.

The Director of Public Works asked the Committee to consider a proposal that the scale of salary of the Chief Accountant should be increased from £720 by £30 to £840, as at present, to a scale of £840 by £40 to £920. He stated that the Public Works Department Commission of 1921 had recommended that the Chief Accountant should be graded as a Deputy Director. The expenditure of the Department had since that time grown from approximately £343,000 to £960,000 per annum and he considered that the salary of the Chief Accountant was too low in relation to the financial responsibility which he carried. His proposal was that the Chief Accountant should be paid at the same rate of salary as executive engineers. The Chief Accountant, by virtue of his office, was entitled to give financial instructions to executive engineers. The Director considered that it was important that the officer in financial authority should not be on a lower scale than the officers he was called upon to instruct. The Acting Colonial Secretary stated that the Government had refrained from taking action on this proposal as it desired to consider this and other staff matters in the Public Works Department when the Public Works Department enquiry was complete. After discussion, a majority of the Committee recommends that effect be given to the Director of Public Works' proposal on the understanding that the higher scale of pay should be brought into force on the 1st January, 1931, and that no increment in that scale should be given to the holder of the post until he has been on the higher scale for one year.

Alterations in
Estimates.

The Director of Public Works notified the Committee that the amount provided in Estimates for Clerks, item 25, could be reduced by £40; that the sum of £40 inserted for Passages, item 112, was not required; and that the amount for Assistant Engineers, Water Control, item 137, should read £720 and not £730, as shown in draft Estimates.

Temporary
Works Staff.
Item 49.

Elected Members suggested that in view of the decrease in the amount of money available for Public Works Extraordinary, a smaller amount than £8,000 might be sufficient for Temporary Works Staff. The Director of Public Works explained that the greater part of the money voted for Temporary Works Staff was devoted to the wages of European temporary staff employed on the maintenance and improvement of roads and bridges, money for which stood in the draft Estimates for 1931 at a slightly higher figure than the vote included in the 1930 Estimates, and that the amount of money provided under the Head Public Works Extraordinary had little effect on the vote for Temporary Works Staff as most of the major items were now carried out by contract. He stated that any reduction in the Temporary Works Staff vote would have the effect of throwing existing machinery out of operation.

Mombasa
Water Supply.

The Committee suggests that the arrangements at present in force under which Government sells water to the Port Authority, which itself sells at a higher rate to shipping, should be subjected to review by the Government, as there appears to the Committee to be no *prima facie* case why the Government should not reap the benefit of the higher rate charged to shipping.

Eldoret
Water Supply.

The Director of Public Works undertook to go into suggestion put forward by Mr. Hoey for a revision of the system of water rates in Eldoret which, Mr. Hoey thought, was likely to result in an increase in revenue by spreading a lower charge for water over a larger number of consumers.

Captain Kenealy asked that further investigation should take place in regard to the prospects of installing a water supply at Nanyuki. The Director of Public Works stated that from enquiries he had made he was not satisfied that the installation of a water supply at Nanyuki would bring in revenue sufficient to cover the working expenses, owing to the scattered nature of the township, but he undertook that the question would be re-examined.

Water supply
for Nanyuki.

The Director of Public Works stated that delay had taken place in the appointment of a Water Board because certain amendments were required to the Water Ordinance which had not yet been brought into operation and which would not be brought into operation until an amending Bill had been passed. Owing to pressure of other work on his return from England, he had not yet been able to devote the necessary time, with the Attorney General, to the preparation of the amending legislation required. The Committee considers that progress with the appointment of a Water Board is an urgent necessity and asks that special steps be taken to push forward the preparation of the amending Bill in order that all preliminary steps to secure the appointment of a Water Board may have been taken before the present Council dissolves early next year.

Water
Ordinance.

The Director of Public Works stated that no report had so far been issued regarding the work of the hydrographic survey and administration of the Water Law Branch. He said that seven self-recording gauges and about sixty other gauges were now in the country and in process of being installed. The Director of Public Works stated that the draft Estimates for 1931, in which it was proposed that one post of Assistant Engineer, Water Control, should be held in abeyance during 1931, presupposed that the Water Ordinance would not be brought into effective operation in that year, and the Committee notes that if that Ordinance is brought into effect supplementary provision will be necessary.

Hydrographic
Survey and
Administration
of the Water
Law.

Captain Kenealy protests against the inadequacy of the provision shown for this service in the Estimates for 1931.

The Committee notes that the estimated revenue in respect of water-boring falls short by £13,500 of the estimated expenditure involved in the service. The Director of Public Works stated that it was never intended that the water-boring service should be completely self-supporting, and that payments made for services rendered were frequently spread over three years. The loss on water-boring, which in effect amounted to a Government subsidy, might in the aggregate come to about 33½ per cent, though in some cases the full cost might be recovered from fees and in others less than two-thirds might be recovered. In some cases also Government had decided to bore for water in certain native areas and on unalienated ground at the public cost. The estimated revenue from water-boring services in 1931 had necessarily to take into account the financial depression, which reacted on demands for water-boring operations both in the settled areas and in the native reserves, and the Director anticipated that unless conditions improved there would not be sufficient demand for water-boring services in 1931 to employ the fourteen water-boring plants at present in charge of the Department. He added that enquiries had been made regarding the possibility of carrying out water-boring by contract, but that there were great difficulties in the way of preparing satisfactory contracts for this kind of work and that the water-boring branch in Kenya had been organised on the models in South Africa and Rhodesia.

Water Boring.

The Director of Public Works stated that the original intention, expressed when the timber seasoning plant was first purchased, was that the plant should in due course be available for disposal to private enterprise and that it had on this account been sited on a plot suitable for this purpose. He stated further that one very important aim in view when the plant had been purchased was experimental work on the seasoning of different kinds of local

Timber
Seasoning.

timber and that the Conservator of Forests was anxious that further experimental work should be carried out. No proposals were therefore under consideration at the present time for disposing of the plant.

XXV.—PUBLIC WORKS RECURRENT.

Maintenance and Improvement of Roads and Bridges.

The Committee considered the proposed distribution of funds provided for the maintenance and improvement of roads and bridges shown in Appendix H of the volume of Estimates. The Director of Public Works stated that the average cost of maintenance of main roads in the Colony, including main trunk roads, was £23 per mile per annum, this figure being an average for the whole Colony. The attention of the Director of Public Works was drawn to the much smaller average rate for which provision appeared to be made for roads in the Machakos district and in Native Reserves in the Nairobi division. The Director of Public Works undertook to go into this question and to put forward a statement for consideration by the Central Roads and Traffic Board at its next meeting.

Rents of Offices and Houses, etc.
Item 3.

Elected Members referred to the passage in the Report of the Select Committee on the Draft Estimates, 1930, in which their opinion was recorded that there might in the past have been justification for renting houses for civil servants as an emergency measure but that it had been their view that the introduction of the scheme of authorising advances to civil servants to buy their own houses would help to remedy the position, and that now that the scheme had been brought into operation definite steps should be taken to stop the practice of renting houses for civil servants. They endorsed the opinion they had expressed last year that it would not be in all respects equitable to change the present practice without due notice, but they considered that adequate opportunity had been given of indicating a change in policy and that definite steps should be taken not later than 1st July, 1931, to discontinue the practice of renting houses for civil servants. They therefore recommend that half the difference between the estimated cost of renting houses for civil servants and the house allowance which the civil servants concerned would draw should be deducted from the estimate of £59,000 proposed under this sub-head. Captain Schwartz wishes his association with the above recommendation to be subject to the views already expressed by him in his rider to the report of the Housing Committee.

XXVI.—REGISTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Mombasa Office.

The Registrar General outlined the difficulties with which his Department had to contend in dealing with bankruptcy cases at Mombasa and asked that provision might be made for a European Clerk, Grade A, who would be placed in charge of that office. Against the cost of this post, estimated to £250, he considered that the addition of a similar sum to the Estimates of Revenue (Head III, item 2) would be justified. The Committee recommends the adoption of this proposal, the post to be non-pensionable.

Bankruptcy Work.

After hearing the Registrar General on the requirements of his office in relation to bankruptcy work, the Committee records the opinion that when the financial position of the Colony has improved an experienced Indian clerk should be added to the establishment of that Department as Examiner of Accounts.

Clerks.

The Registrar General stated that, owing to the retirement of one of the clerks in his office, some reorganisation was desirable, and he asked that provision might be made for an additional European Clerk at a cost of £240 per annum, against savings totalling £312 in the vote for Non-European Clerks.

XXVIII.—SECRETARIAT AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary.
Item 2.

The Committee recognises the necessity for giving the Colonial Secretary some measure of relief in routine work and of providing a more definite link between the Secretariat and the Provincial Administration and agrees accordingly to the inclusion in this Head of the Estimates of the additional post

proposed. At the same time Elected Members express the opinion that the prospect of an enquiry into the Provincial organisation makes it desirable that no substantive appointment be made to this new post pending the results of that enquiry, and their agreement to this additional post is without prejudice to any views they may wish to express on the matter when that enquiry has been undertaken.

The Committee recommends the adoption of proposals put forward by Elected Members to the effect that, as a temporary measure in a period of financial stringency, the rate of allowances paid to Unofficial Members of Executive and Legislative Councils for attending meetings of those Councils and Committees thereof should be reduced from £3 per diem to £2 per diem during 1931, the allowance payable for attending at meetings of committees other than committees of the Council and in respect of nights necessarily spent in travelling to and from Nairobi to remain, as at present, at the rate of Sh. 30 per diem.

Allowances to Unofficial Members of Executive Councils.
Item 27.

Elected Members understand that Government proposes to appoint a Committee to examine the question of devising for the future a more suitable system of making payments to Members. The above recommendation does not refer to any proposal which may result from that Committee's work, but is intended to avoid the necessity of appropriating further funds for the payment of these allowances, as a temporary measure during the present period of financial depression. The Committee understands that it is estimated that a sum of £3,000 should be sufficient to meet claims at the reduced rate during 1931.

XXIX.—STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICAL SECTION.

The Secretary of the Governor's Conference stated that temporary clerical assistance was required on a day to day basis in connexion with statistical work on the Hollerith machines, such as migration statistics. He said that it was not expected that the full vote would be spent during 1930, but he anticipated that the provision of £700 proposed would all be required in 1931.

Temporary Clerical Assistance.
Item 5.

In reply to representations, the Secretary of the Governors' Conference undertook to investigate the form in which meteorological records were made available, with particular reference to the order in which the records of the various meteorological stations appeared in the bulletin.

Meteorological Services.

NATIVE REGISTRATION SECTION.

Elected Members consider that the inclusion of provision for the Native Registration Section under the Head Statistical Departments does not accurately represent the position of this section in the Government organisation and suggest that this and cognate activities might more properly be included under the Head Administration, following the section of the Estimates under the Head which contains provision for the Chief Native Commissioner who, they understand, is in departmental control of these services.

Native Registration.

The Chief Registrar said that special labour returns were necessary from time to time in order to maintain the accuracy of the registration records. He stated that the monthly returns received from employers were apt to be incomplete and that, without an occasional special labour return, serious errors were likely to occur in the registration records. At the same time, he realised that the preparation of special labour returns involved a great deal of work and for this reason, although a special labour return could be called for annually under this Ordinance, no general special labour return had been called for between 1923 and 1930. He stated that the month of November had been selected for the special labour return on this occasion, after consultation with the Director of Agriculture, the Coffee Planters' Union, and the Convention of Associations, and that this return would be used for compiling a detailed analysis of the labour position in the Colony by means of the Hollerith machines.

Special Labour Returns.

Charges for
Renewals
Certificates.

Elected Members again expressed the opinion that a higher fee should be charged for renewal of a registration certificate in cases other than those in which an employer certifies that the loss or destruction of the original certificate was accidental. The Chief Registrar of Natives stated that the number of renewals applied for during the course of a year was approximately 19,000 and that in his opinion so high a figure could not be entirely attributable to accidental losses or destruction. The present charge for renewal is two shillings, one extra shilling being charged for a container if required. Elected Members recommend that the normal charge for renewal should be four shillings, with one extra shilling for the container if required, discretion being given to the Chief Registrar to charge a fee of two shillings on a certificate from the employer that the loss or destruction of the original certificate was accidental.

Native
Employment
Bureau.

In reply to questions, the Chief Registrar of Natives stated that it would be possible for the records in his control to give details of Africans qualified as artisans, etc., but that it would be more difficult to get in touch with the men concerned, and that his department was not organised as a Labour Bureau. The Committee requested the Chief Registrar to examine the possibility of formulating a scheme by means of his records by which employers of artisans, etc., might be able to get in touch with trained Africans who were anxious to obtain employment.

Registration
of Births
and Deaths.

The Committee recommends that in view of the financial position of the Colony the introduction of the Registration of Births and Deaths service should be postponed for one year and that provision should be deleted from draft Estimates accordingly.

Clerks.
Item 16.

The Chief Registrar of Natives stated that the proposals to postpone operations under the Registration of Births and Deaths Ordinance would necessitate the addition of £258 to the sum provided for clerks in the Native Registration section as, with the suspension of operations under that Ordinance, the two trained clerks who were to be used on that work would be borne on the strength of the Native Registration Section during 1931 and the two new clerks originally intended to take their place would not be required.

XXX.—SURVEY AND REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

The Surveyor-General stated that after a lapse of six years two candidates had submitted their names for examination next month for a licence to practice as Licensed Surveyors in Kenya. He stated that the Department was anxious to use the services of Licensed Surveyors in suitable places, but that in so far as survey of Coast titles was concerned, the principal difficulty was the payment of survey fees in respect of small holdings, the fees being necessarily high in relation to the value of the land to be surveyed.

XXXI.—TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE.

The vote under this Head is divided into :—

(a) Expenditure in London	...	...	...	£4,500
(b) Expenditure in Kenya	...	...	...	£500

In regard to the latter item, the Committee understands that expenditure actually incurred during 1930 indicates that £500 is an over-estimate and it recommends that, for 1931, the vote be reduced to £350.

In regard to the item for Expenditure in London, discussion took place as to the association of the London office with the Department of Overseas Trade as a result of which the Committee expresses the view that it is not satisfied as to the value to Kenya of the London office as organised on the present basis, particularly in respect of publicity measures. It considers that active steps should be taken by the London office to offer advice to persons interested in Kenya, whether as potential settlers or as temporary visitors, and to imitate the example set by the Governments of South Africa, the

Sudan, and many others in advertising widely the attractions of Eastern Africa for those who wish to spend the winter abroad to undertake motor, *safari* or big-game expeditions. The Committee has not sufficient information before it to arrive at any concrete conclusion as to what alterations can be introduced, more particularly as neighbouring territories are involved in present arrangements, but it considers that a *prima facie* case exists for an enquiry and recommends that an *ad hoc* Committee be appointed to examine the question with particular reference to the nature of the work which should be carried out on behalf of this Colony in its London office and to the organisation necessary in such an office to enable this work to be adequately performed.

XXXII.—TREASURY.

The Treasurer informed the Committee that he was examining the possibility of forming District Treasuries in substitution for the present system of centralising Treasury work in Nairobi but that he was not yet in a position to place any concrete scheme before the Committee. District Treasuries.

The Treasurer stated that he was prepared to reduce the vote for Local Transport and Travelling by £50 and that for Contingencies by £60. Alterations in Estimates.

In reply to questions regarding the present rate of exchange between East Africa and England the Treasurer undertook to go into the matter and take the question up with the Currency Board in London if he found that any steps to reduce the rate seemed possible. Exchange rate.

XXXIII.—PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY.

The Committee recommends the inclusion in Estimates of the schedule as drafted subject to the following amendments:—

Item 12 : Sabaki River Bridge.—It is now estimated that £7,500 will have been spent before the end of 1930 and that the amount required as a revote to finish the work in 1931 will be £500 only. Lieut-Colonel Durham wishes his view recorded that the cost of this bridge, in view of its situation and the requirements of the area, was unduly high.

Item 18 : General Anti-malarial Measures.—The Committee recommends that the expenditure of the unspent balance under this vote should be postponed, the revote of £2,900 being deleted from the Estimates for 1931. It is understood that this sum is the balance of the vote sanctioned in 1928 and that no specific works are contemplated for its expenditure.

Item 32 : Minor Works.—The Committee recommends that provision be decreased from £10,000 to £5,000.

Item 24 : Reserve.—The Committee recommends that provision be decreased from £2,000 to £1,000.

In regard to the provision of £10,000 included in draft Estimates for Miscellaneous Roads, the Committee understands that part of this money is required as a revote from the sum of £40,000 voted in 1930 as an emergency measure for repairing flood damage to roads and bridges and agrees to the inclusion of the full £10,000 in Estimates, only on the assumption that the sum involved as a revote from the flood damage vote, estimated at £2,300, is in fact required.

The Director of Public Works undertook to examine the question of purchasing light graders for road maintenance work out of the money voted for the purchase of mechanical plant. Mechanical Plant.
Item 20.

The Committee suggests that unofficial representation should be added to the Minor Works Committee, which at present consists of the Treasurer, the Chief Native Commissioner and the Director of Public Works, and which considers applications from Departments for small works estimated to cost £500 or less. The Committee suggests that the question of providing funds from the Minor Works vote for the erection of a dip at Thomson's Falls should be referred for consideration to the Minor Works Committee. Minor Works
Item 23.

Acknowledgment.

The Committee wishes to express its indebtedness to the Clerk of the Legislative Council, Mr. G. R. Sandford, for the admirable manner in which he embodied in this Report the notes which he had made of the proceedings of the Committee.

H. T. MARTIN.
 H. H. RUSHTON.
 CONWAY HARVEY.
 R. W. B. ROBERTSON-EUSTACE.
 H. E. SCHWARTZE.
 FRANCIS SCOTT.
 E. M. VAUGHAN KENEALY.
 C. G. DURHAM.
 J. G. KIRKWOOD.
 F. ARTHUR BEMISTER.
 A. C. HOEY.
 H. F. WARD.
 F. J. COULDREY.
 Ahd. H. MALIK.

NAIROBI,

25th November, 1930.

Canon Leakey attended the earlier meetings of the Committee, but left the Colony before the Report was in draft.

G. R. SANDFORD,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

SCHEDULE.

Amendments to Draft Estimates proposed
by the Select Committee.

Head	Item	DETAILS	Amount proposed in Draft Estimates	Amount proposed by Select Committee
			£	£
		REVENUE.		
III	..	FEEs, MUNICIPAL REVENUE, AND PAYMENTS FOR SPECIFIC SERVICES.		
	2	Registrar-General's, Official Receiver's and Pub- lic Trustee's Fees	3,700	3,950
	21	Laboratory Analytical Fees	1,200	1,750
	22	Agricultural Produce, Grading, Conditioning, and Cold Storage Fees, etc.	9,925	11,995
		Total Fees, Municipal Revenue, etc. ..	142,358	145,228
IV	..	REIMBURSEMENTS.		
	26b	Kenya and Uganda Railway on account of Con- tributions in lieu of rates, Mombasa ..	5,010	4,163
	36	Contribution from Kenya Farmers' Association in respect of Agricultural Research ..	400	—
		Total Reimbursements	840,893	839,646
VI	..	EARNINGS OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.		
	24	Mombasa-Malindi Motor Service .. ..	..	462
		Total Earnings of Government Depts. ..	98,020	98,482
X	..	INTEREST.		
	9	Civil Service Building Scheme	4,000	2,125
		Total Interest	66,659	64,784
XI	..	FOREST DEPARTMENT REVENUE.		
	7	Reimbursements from Uganda Government on account of Forester's Salary	250	—
		Total Forest Department Revenue ..	44,250	44,000
XII	..	LAND SALES.		
	1	Stand Premia for Farms	53,500	{ 20,000
	2	Stand Premia for Town Plots .. .. .			53,500	{ 33,500
		Total Land Sales	53,500	53,500
		TOTAL ESTIMATED REVENUE ..	£ 3,516,023	3,515,983

SCHEDULE.—Contd

AMENDMENTS TO DRAFT ESTIMATES PROPOSED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

Head	Item	DETAILS	Amount proposed in Draft Estimates	Amount proposed by Select Committee
		EXPENDITURE.	£	£
II	..	ADMINISTRATION.		
	4	District Commissioner, Mombasa	1,000	—
	4	Duty Allowance to District Commissioner, Mombasa .. ..	..	120
	5	District Commissioner, Nairobi	1,000	—
	5	Duty Allowance to District Commissioner, Nairobi .. ..	..	120
	9	District Officers (113) [NOTE.—Eight District Officers supernumerary to sanctioned establishment]	69,877	71,637
	14	Clerks (Grades A and C) [5]	2,069	1,589
	18	Clerks [130]	29,394	28,944
	76	Advertisements for Land Sales	40	90
	77	Contingencies	100	50
		<i>Rift Valley Province.</i>		
	158	Hut Counters	161	269
	159	Interpreters	185	260
	160	Office Boys and Messengers	69	197
	161	Station Hands	800	1,200
	162	Conservancy Staff	150	367
	163a	Process Servers .. ..	..	84
	164	Rations to Staff	250	260
	166	Local Transport and Travelling	600	1,000
	167	Travelling Allowances	200	255
	168	Contingencies	165	265
	169	Tools and Implements	50	82
	170	Carts, Harness and Live Stock	165	245
	171	Conservancy	62	74
	172	Uniforms	65	75
	175-7	Telegrams Telephones and Postal Charges	80	117
	177a	Purchase of Forest Produce .. ..	..	25
		Total Rift Valley Province	4,693	6,466
	178 to 193	Naivasha Province	1,773	—
		Total Rift Valley and Naivasha Provinces	6,466	6,466
		<i>Northern Frontier Province.</i>		
	299a	Expenses of Collection of Revenue .. ..	..	200
	310	Expenses of Tribal Administration	40	—
	311	Expenses of Tribal Police	155	195
		Total Administration	288,143	287,413
IIa	..	ADMINISTRATION EXTRAORDINARY.		
	1	Office Equipment	500	—
		Total Administration Extraordinary	2,000	1,500

SCHEDULE.—(Contd.)

AMENDMENTS TO DRAFT ESTIMATES PROPOSED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

Head	Item	DETAILS	Amount proposed in Draft Estimates	Amount proposed by Select Committee
			£	£
		EXPENDITURE.—(Contd.)		
III	..	AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.		
	10-12	Clerks	6,121	5,861
	33	Contribution to Colonial Agricultural Service..	450	420
	50	Agricultural Officers [16] (NOTE.—Two appointments in abeyance)	7,143	6,399
	83	Temporary Graders	420	840
	88	Mechanics (Temporary) [2]	108	216
	92	Grading and Conditioning—Upkeep and Labour	3,400	4,800
	93	Cool Stores—Upkeep and Labour	1,100	1,200
	94	Deputy Director (Animal Industry) [NOTE.—On the post of Deputy Director (Animal Industry) being filled, the post of Chief Veterinary Officer—Item 100— will be deleted from Estimates]	100	100
	95	Passages	4,200	3,645
	144	Live Stock Officer [1]	908	668
		Total Agricultural Department	172,778	172,957
V	..	COAST AGENCY.		
	6	Inferior Establishment, Motor Lorry Drivers, etc.	652	766
	17	Upkeep of Motor Lorries	200	305
	20	Ferry Charges .. .. .	..	60
		Total Coast Agency	6,465	6,744
Va	..	COAST AGENCY EXTRAORDINARY.		
	1	Motor Lorry .. .. .	..	250
		Total Coast Agency Extraordinary .. .. .	..	250
VI	..	CONFERENCE OF E. A. GOVERNORS.		
	1	Kenya's Share of Conference Secretariat	1,750	1,250
		Total Conference of E. A. Governors	1,750	1,250
VIII	..	EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.		
	4	Inspectors of Schools (£400 for 2 years; £475 by £25 to £600 by £30 to £720 by £30 to £840)	3,450	3,450
	5	Inspectress of Schools (Salary Scale omitted) ..	120	120
	19a	Colony's share of cost of Advisory Committee to Colonial Office .. .. .	..	280
	22	Caretaker (£240 by £18 to £300)	300	240
	62a	Grants-in-Aid (Goan Education).. .. .	..	250
	86	Colony's share of cost of Advisory Committee to Colonial Office	280	—
		Total Education Department.. .. .	208,434	208,624

SCHEDULE.—(Contd.)

AMENDMENTS TO DRAFT ESTIMATES PROPOSED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

Head	Item	DETAILS	Amount proposed in Draft Estimates	Amount proposed by Select Committee
			£	£
		EXPENDITURE.—(Contd.)		
XI	..	FOREST DEPARTMENT.		
	22	Passages	1,440	1,190
	26	Training Grants	150	75
		Total Forest Department	41,011	40,686
XII	..	JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.		
	22a	Acting Allowances .. .. .	..	70
	25	Jurors, Assessors, Witnesses, etc.	2,000	1,930
		Total Judicial Department	36,482	36,482
XIII	..	LEGAL DEPARTMENT.		
	4	Clerk (Grade A)	387	—
	4	Office Superintendent .. .. .	..	500
	5	Acting Allowances	215	80
	11	Passages	310	250
		Total Legal Department	9,679	9,597
XIV	..	LOCAL GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS.		
		<i>Mombasa Municipality.</i>		
	9	Contribution in lieu of rates	11,308	9,415
	10	Contribution in respect of Main Roads	2,000	1,300
		Total Contributions to Local Authorities..	100,060	97,467
XV	..	MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.		
	91	House Allowance to Seconded Members of the I.M.D.	27	—
	92	Ration Allowance to Seconded Members of the I.M.D.	27	—
	91a	Allowances to Seconded Members of the I.M.D. .. .. .	..	54
		Total Medical Department	252,061	252,061
XVI	..	MILITARY.		
	1	Northern Brigade—Kenya's share of Expenditure	102,400	101,128
	26	Training (Defence Force)	2,600	3,000
		Total Military	115,283	114,411

SCHEDULE.—(Contd.)

AMENDMENTS TO DRAFT ESTIMATES PROPOSED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

Head	Item	DETAILS	Amount proposed in Draft Estimates	Amount proposed by Select Committee
			£	£
		EXPENDITURE.—(Contd.)		
XVIa	..	MILITARY EXTRAORDINARY.		
		<i>Defence Force.</i>		
	1	Purchase of Rifles and Lewis Gun Spares ..	1,000	800
	2	Purchase of Uniforms	1,000	800
		Total Military Extraordinary	2,000	1,600
XVII	..	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.		
	10	Distinguished Visitors, Travelling Expenses ..	1,350	750
	23	Payment in respect of Burials of Destitute Persons	125	300
	33	Safes and Cash Boxes	1,000	—
	37	Typewriters—Purchase and Repairs, etc. ..	1,200	1,000
		Total Miscellaneous Services	77,751	76,126
XVIIa	..	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES EXTRAORDINARY.		
	4	Development of Civil Aviation	2,725	2,125
	6a	Safes and Cash Boxes .. .. .	..	750
		Total Miscellaneous Services Extraordinary	7,690	7,840
XVIII	..	PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.		
	1	Pensions and Miscellaneous Gratuities.. ..	} 124,000	{ 112,000
	1a	Commutated Pensions .. .. .			{ 12,000
		Total Pensions and Gratuities	124,800	124,800
XIX	..	POLICE.		
	4 & 5	Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents ..	16,941	16,881
	16	European Constables	11,267	11,021
	17	Uniform Allowances	430	420
	30	1st Grade Constables (233)	5,688	5,592
	31	2nd Grade Constables (384)	8,962	8,757
	32	3rd Grade Constables (843)	18,423	18,185
	33	African Recruits (200)	3,881	3,843
	34	Languages Allowances	50	276
	56	Uniforms	5,021	4,938
	57	Contingencies	380	260
	61	Arms and Equipment	932	891
	62	Ammunition.. .. .	42	92
	63	Miscellaneous Stores	2,455	2,430
	65	Local Travelling	6,448	5,803
	69	Musketry Prizes and Targets, etc.	150	100
	84	Transport, N.F.P. and Turkana, performed by King's African Rifles	2,900	2,300
		Total Police	176,877	174,696

SCHEDULE.—(Contd.)

AMENDMENTS TO DRAFT ESTIMATES PROPOSED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

Head	Item	DETAILS	Amount proposed in Draft Estimates	Amount proposed by Select Committee
		EXPENDITURE.—(Contd.)	£	£
XX	..	POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPHS.		
	29	Telegraph Learners at various rates	10,630	10,590
	58(7)	Chief Accountant (£840 by £40 to £920) ..	840	880
		Total Post Office and Telegraphs ..	177,521	177,521
XXIII	..	PRISONS.		
	3	Assistant Commissioner of Prisons	800	750
	8	Carpentry and Masonry Instructors (three at £300)	1,290	1,236
	9	Uniform Allowances	148	116
	30	Prisoners' Clothing and Bedding	2,700	2,680
		Total Prisons	52,051	51,895
XXIV	..	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.		
	20	Chief Accountant (£840 by £40 to £920) ..	840	840
	25	Clerks	3,032	2,992
	112	Passages	40	—
	137	Assistant Engineer, Water Control	730	720
		Total Public Works Department	155,442	155,352
XXVI	..	REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
	2	Assistant to Registrar General	738	720
	4	Clerks (5)	751	1,241
	5	Clerks (7)	1,878	1,566
		Total Registrar General's Department ..	5,957	6,117
XXVIII	..	SECRETARIAT AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.		
	27	Allowances, etc., to Unofficial Members of Executive and Legislative Councils ..	4,000	3,000
		Total Secretariat and Legislative Council	23,850	22,850
XXIX	..	STATISTICAL DEPARTMENTS.		
	16	Clerks	3,825	4,083
	47-57	Registration of Births and Deaths Section ..	865	—
		Total Statistical Departments	26,913	26,306

SCHEDULE.—(Contd.)

AMENDMENTS TO DRAFT ESTIMATES PROPOSED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

Head	Item	DETAILS	Amount proposed in Draft Estimates	Amount proposed by Select Committee
			£	£
		EXPENDITURE.—(Contd)		
XXXI	..	TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE.		
	1(b)	Expenditure in Kenya	500	350
		Total Trade and Information Office ..	5,000	4,850
XXXII	..	TREASURY.		
	19	Local Transport and Travelling	450	400
	23	Contingencies	300	240
		Total Treasury	27,367	27,257
XXXIII	..	PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY.		
	12	Sabaki River Bridge	2,000	500
	18	General Anti-malarial Measures	2,900	—
	23	Minor Works	10,000	5,000
	24	Reserve	2,000	1,000
		Total Public Works Extraordinary ..	60,122	49,722
		TOTAL ESTIMATES EXPENDITURE..	£ 3,464,045	3,442,932

