



COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA

**REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER
FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT
FOR THE YEARS
1948, 1949, 1950**

1951

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To: The Hon. Member for Education, Health and Local Government.

In accordance with section 113 of the Municipalities Ordinance, Cap. 136, and section 132 of the Local Government (District Councils) Ordinance, Cap. 140, I have the honour to submit herewith a report on the work of this Department and on the activities of the six Municipal Authorities and the seven European District Councils for the years 1948, 1949 and 1950.

With your permission it has been decided to combine the reports for these three years since, due to the absence of a substantive Local Government Inspector during most of 1949 and an inspectorate staff during 1950, it was not possible to complete the audits of the accounts for 1948 of the various local authorities until early in 1950, and those for 1949 until early in 1951, which automatically delayed the completion of the statistical data for the 1948 and 1949 reports. The audits of the local authorities accounts for 1950 have not yet been completed.

The present report has been cast in a somewhat different mould from its predecessors. The individual annual reports received from all the local authorities have been summarized and included as Parts V and VI to avoid repetition in the body of the report.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE YEARS 1948, 1949 AND 1950

PART 1—ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL

A. General

The office of the Local Government Department remained throughout the period under review in the temporary wooden buildings in Lugard Avenue. Ali Municipalities except Kitale and most of the District Councils, however, are housed in commodious modern buildings.

B. Staff

Mr. T. C. Colchester, the Commissioner for Local Government, visited South Africa with the Deputy Labour Commissioner to examine African housing towards the close of 1948. He then proceeded on overseas leave and was transferred to Northern Rhodesia. Mr. J. H. L. Webster acted for a short period early in 1949, and Mr. R. J. C. Howes from the middle of March, 1949, until November, 1950, when Mr. J. E. Hunter was appointed from the United Kingdom as substantive Commissioner for Local Government. As mentioned in an earlier report the post of Commissioner for Local Government has had a varied history. It was originally combined with that of the Commissioner for Lands and Settlement, and later with that of the Commissioner for Mines. In 1938 policy changed again and the Financial Secretary doubled the post of Commissioner for Local Government; then late in 1939 the former arrangement was resumed and persisted through the war years. As a result of the acceptance by Government of the proposals in paragraph 26 of Sessional Paper No. 3 of 1945 the post of Commissioner for Local Government was once more re-designated and, with effect from 1st January, 1946, the Secretary for Health and Local Government carried out the duties of the Commissioner under the Municipalities and District Councils Ordinances. Finally, halfway through 1949, it became apparent that the duties of the post of Secretary for Health and Local Government and the importance of Local Government had increased to an extent which necessitated the splitting of the post and the creation of a separate salaried post of Commissioner for Local Government. Effect was given to this in the 1950 Estimates.

The Local Government staff remained unchanged in 1948, but in 1949, in addition to the transfer of the Commissioner for Local Government, both the Local Government Officer and the Local Government Inspector resigned and the Assistant Local Government Inspector was transferred to another Department on promotion. This meant that the Local Government Office was extremely short-handed throughout 1949 and an almost entirely new staff had to be recruited. The temporary Local Government Officer, Lt.-Col. P. St. John Cox, was made substantive and Mr. H. Steel, the Executive Officer, Hospital Authority, undertook the duties of Acting Local Government Inspector. A new Assistant Local Government Inspector, Mr. P. J. Riley, was recruited in July, 1949, and a permanent Local Government Inspector, Mr. A. Altorfer, was appointed from the United Kingdom in January, 1950.

C. Standing Committees

(i) *Urban*

The unofficial members of this committee consisted during the period under review of:—

The Hon. E. A. Vasey, C.M.G., M.L.C. (1948 and 1949).

The Hon T. R. L. Preston, M.L.C. (1950).

The Hon. A. Pritam, M.L.C. (1948 and 1949).

The Hon. J. Jeremiah, M.L.C. (1948, 1949 and 1950).

Mr. F. H. Narraway (1949 and 1950).

The Hon. W. G. D. Nicol, M.L.C. (1948).

The Hon. W. B. Havelock, M.L.C. (1949 and 1950).

The Hon. D. M. A. Rana, O.B.E.. M.L.C. (1950).

The official representation on this committee consists of the Commissioner for Local Government, as Chairman, the Attorney General, the Director of Medical Services and the Director of Public Works.

The committee, which is responsible for advising the Member on all matters relating to Local Government in the urban areas and for approving the By-laws and Annual Supplementary Estimates of the five Municipal Boards of Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu and Kitale, met twice in 1948, thrice in 1949 and four times in 1950.

(ii) *Rural*

The unofficial representation on this committee during the period under review consisted of:—

The Hon. E. A. Vasey, C.M.G., M.L.C. (1948 and 1949).

The Hon. T. R. L. Preston, M.L.C. (1950).

The Hon. W. B. Havelock, M.L.C. (1949 and 1950).

A. Dykes, Esq. (1948 and 1949).

Major General C. C. Fowkes, C.B.E.. D.S.O., M.C. (1950).

Captain D. A. Vaughan Phiipott (1948, 1949 and 1950).

selected on the basis of two Elected Members of Legislative Council (one of whom is on the Standing Finance Committee), and two representatives of District Councils. This committee, in addition to dealing with routine matters under the Ordinance, including the approval of Estimates and Supplementary Estimates of all European District Councils, appointed a sub-committee, which in 1949 carried out an inquiry into salary revisions for clerks, engineers and treasurers under section 35 (1) of the Ordinance. As a result of this inquiry the Standing Committee was able to approve appropriate scales applicable to each Council for its senior Officers. This committee met twice in 1948, thrice in 1949 and four times in 1950.

D. Development and Constitution

(a) *Municipalities*

The appointment of two nominated Africans in 1948 to the Boards of Mombasa and Kitale ensured that African interests are now represented on every Municipal Council and Board for the Colony. Arab Councillors' Election Rules

on the lines of the existing Indian Councillors' Election Rules were promulgated in November, 1949, to enable the Arab community in the future to elect its own representatives on the Mombasa Municipal Board.

During 1949 the Municipalities (Issue of Stock) Rules were published whereby, with the Secretary of State's approval, Municipalities may raise loans from other than Government or local sources and issue stock. The Nairobi Municipal Council, due largely to the Chairman of its Finance Committee, Mr. E. A. Vasey, and its Treasurer, Mr. A. Kent, was successful in floating a loan of £1,500,000 on the London Market. The stock issue was over-subscribed several times. It has not been considered desirable as yet to extend the facilities provided under the Municipalities (Issue of Stock) Rules to the Municipal Boards to enable them to float their loans, but towards the close of the period under review an insistent demand arose from these Municipalities for the provision of loan finance from Government sources. The Nakuru and Eldoret Boards are in urgent need of funds to extend their water supply undertakings, and the Mombasa Board is anxious to embark on an ambitious development programme embracing roads, street lighting, Asian and European housing schemes, sewerage and drainage schemes and re-planning of the old town. The Local Government Office received many requests for loan finance, which it was unfortunately not in a position to provide. However, a sum of £1,800,000 was made available in 1950 for issue over the next five years on loan to local authorities, who have now been requested to indicate their loan requirements for the above period.

As was to be expected, the Nairobi Municipal Council led the way in progressive local government. Its by-laws served as models for the other Municipalities and its public health services, African housing scheme, sewerage works, and water supply plans, including the completion of the Ruiru dam, added to the general amenities of the capital.

The Township of Kitale was raised to Municipal status at the beginning of 1948 and was assisted by a block grant from Government of £3,000 to cover the usual Government grants in lieu of rates on Crown Land, maintenance and construction of main trunk and district roads, salaries of senior officers, etc. The new Kitale Board was served by the chief officers of the Trans Nzoia District Council during 1948 and 1949 and also shares that Council's offices.

By the end of 1949 the Board had decided to engage its own staff, which it did in 1950, and was also considering the advisability of applying to Government to be placed on the normal grant basis under the provisions of the Municipalities Ordinance.

A record of the work carried out by the Municipal authorities will be found in their annual reports for 1948, 1949 and 1950, summarized versions of which have been included in Part V of this report.

(b) Townships

The Township Committees of Thika, Nyeri and Nanyuki asked for the establishment of Township Accounts under the provisions of Part III of the Townships Ordinance, and late in 1949 the requisite permission was received and estimates for these three Townships for 1950 were submitted through the Local Government Department to the Governor in Council for approval. In each case Government insisted that, as a necessary prerequisite to the establishment of these accounts, the townspeople concerned should agree to the principle of the imposition of rating.

The general standard of public services provided in Townships throughout the Colony left much to be desired. An annual sum of £5,000 was included in the Colony's estimates towards the provision of sanitary services in Townships, but was quite inadequate to meet the many requests for assistance.

Roads and drains, particularly the roads serving the African locations in Townships, did not receive the attention or finance they required. District Commissioners, who are the statutory Township authorities under the Ordinance, were hampered by lack of funds for the many desirable services and amenities and seldom had sufficient time to devote to those Township matters which are properly the concern of Local Government. It is therefore hoped that now the principle of establishment of Township Accounts has been accepted by Government it will, in time, be possible to extend the system to other major Townships and thereby assist the local citizens to develop their sense of civic responsibility and to inculcate pride in their own particular town.

(c) District Councils

Nairobi District Council remained the only Council to impose rating. Discussions were held over the period under review with all Councils on the desirability of the introduction of this measure, but although councillors appreciated the need to raise their own revenues if they were to get away from central government control, which apart from proving irksome, prevented the development of responsibility for the management of local affairs, they were slow to take any definite action in the matter. Their chief concern remained, as in the past, the state of the roads and it must be reported with regret that they could be regarded as little more than agents for the expenditure of Government funds on the maintenance and construction of district roads within their particular areas. There was, however, a welcome development in the growing recognition of the need to provide social services for the 500,000 African resident labourers who live in the seven District Council areas, and welfare centres were established at Saboti, Dundori, Ndaragwa and South Kinangop. The management of these welfare centres was carried out by committees deriving their authority from the District Councils to whom Government contributed, by grant and loan, towards the establishment of these centres. Nevertheless, it is true to say that the Africans living in the European settled areas were less well off than their brothers in the African Land Units in regard to the provision of such amenities as dispensaries, hospitals and schools. A record of the works carried out by the District Council Authorities will be found in their annual reports for 1948, 1949 and 1950, summarized versions of which have been included in Part IV of this report,

(d) Suburban Areas

It is becoming more and more evident that such areas as Karen and Tigoni will have to be legislated for on Parish Council lines to organize their special needs. This should overcome the problem that a small isolated settlement cannot carry the overheads and organization to operate efficiently. In order to implement the above need, as well as to reorganize the present local government set-up in the rural areas, it is proposed in the near future to enact a new District Councils Bill.

The Nairobi Regional Planning Board has played an important part in deciding the policy for organizing the regional planning and land usage of the urban areas on the city limits .

(e) Co-ordination

During 1948 and 1949 annual Conferences of District Council Representatives took place in Nairobi and Nakuru respectively. In addition to the District Council representatives a number of Elected Members attended.

This conference was discontinued in 1950 and was replaced by an Association of District Councils of Kenya which held its own conference in that year and it is proposed that this procedure will continue in the future,

A Conference of Municipal Representatives, held under the regis of the Commissioner for Local Government, took place in the Town Hall, Nairobi, on 14th August, 1949. The principal matters discussed were the taxation of Africans in the Municipalities and the responsibility for their primary education.

(f) *Legislation*

The following Ordinances connected with Local Government were enacted during the period under review:—

1948

- (a) The Local Government (Loans) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, which prescribes the course of action to be taken in regard to the period of redemption and the establishment of a sinking fund for the repayment of loans to Local Authorities.
- (b) The Local Government (Rating) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, which provides for the validity of new Valuation Rolls under certain circumstances.
- (c) Three Ordinances amending various sections of the Municipalities Ordinance.
- (d) The Resident Labourers (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, which extensively amends the principal Ordinance,

1949

- (e) The Local Government (Rating) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1949.
- (f) An Ordinance amending various sections of the Municipalities Ordinance.
- (g) Resident Labourers (Amendment) Ordinance, 1949, which provides for the confiscation and sale of illegally held resident labourers' stock.

1950

- (h) Two Ordinances to amend the Municipalities Ordinance,
- (f) The Resident Labourers (Amendment) Ordinance, 1950, which provides for the amendment of sections 7, 16, and 24 of the principal Ordinance.
- (j) An Ordinance to amend the Local Government (District Councils) Ordinance.

In addition to the above, new and amending by-laws are frequently passed by Local Authorities.

(g) *Public Works*

A fair advance has been made by Local Authorities in the work of development and reconstruction, more particularly in regard to housing, water supplies and roads.

The Municipal Board of Kitale, in 1950, appointed its own senior officers including a properly qualified engineer. Prior to that it shared the services of the Trans Nzoia District Council staff.

Kisumu is now the only Municipality which has not got its own town engineer, relying as it does on the advice of the Divisional Engineer, Public Works Works Department.

(i) *Roads in Rural Areas*

All District Councils, with the exception of the Trans Nzoia District Council, the Nyanza District Council and the Aberdare District Council have spent their allotment of D.A.R.A. funds granted to them in accordance with the recommendations of the Lane Report and will, in future, be allotted capital grants for road construction or reconstruction by the Road Authority in accordance with their special needs,

District Councils have also spent a fairly substantial proportion of their allotment under the Lane Report on the purchase of expensive road machinery, without which modern road construction cannot take place.

The amount of direct expenditure on all kinds of roads in Local Authority areas is shown in the Local Government Inspector's report (see the appendix to this report).

(ii) *Housing*

Adequate housing for all races in the Colony—and particularly for Africans—still remains a major problem in urban areas. The rapid expansion of secondary industries, together with the increase in population of all races, are the main contributory factors. The supply of new housing cannot keep pace with the demands. In the rural areas the position is not acute, and temporary housing, in local materials, can be quickly provided.

There has been no real shortage of building materials, with the possible exception of temporary shortages of cement, while all available artisans have been kept fully occupied. A local cement factory should come into operation in the very near future, and this should help in speeding up the building of all types of housing.

The wages of building operatives remained more or less stable during 1950, following the almost spectacular increases which occurred at the beginning of 1949. Building costs in general were still on the high side. Many and varied new building materials appeared, including asbestos, aluminium, types of pre-fabricated bricks, concrete blocks and slabs, to compete with cut stone. Brick and tile factories continued to expand their premises and increase their output.

New types of mobile housing—rectangular and circular—appeared during the period under review. These were in a variety of materials, including asbestos sheeting, wooden and metal sections and reflected a higher degree of manoeuvrability than former types.

Government African Housing.—Progress continued to be made, if somewhat slowly. Accommodation for Government African servants in outstations shows a steady increase and improvement. The Labour Department built model designed houses at Eldoret and Thomson's Falls for African Staff.

Government Road Gang Housing.—The improvement in standards noted in 1949 was maintained during 1950. The old "A" type corrugated iron hovel finally disappeared and roomy rectangular mobile hutments were provided; a number of permanent camps were also built.

Government Departments continued to notify the Labour Commissioner of the intention to establish a camp and of its actual establishment.

District Council Road Gang Housing.—The housing provided by District Councils for their road gangs continued to improve, and by the end of 1950 the "A" type iron shelter was fast disappearing. It can now be said that District Councils' road workers are reasonably housed. It has been a long battle and, though Councils generally have been co-operative, finance was a major factor militating against an earlier improvement. All camps were inspected frequently by officers of the Labour Department.

Contractors' Camps.—Considerable improvement has been effected in the general standard of housing in contractors' camps, "A" type shelters being forbidden. Few prosecutions were necessary and a satisfactory all-round improvement can be recorded.

Urban Housing.—This is the major problem and, as mentioned, the demand continued to outstrip the supply. Many new factories were erected in the larger towns and, while employers were encouraged to build their own workers' accommodation—and, indeed, many did—there still remained an acute shortage,

Rural Housing.—The position in the rural areas is generally satisfactory. Many plantations and estates have provided excellent permanent housing, usually built of cut stone produced on the place, and, where stone was not available, good type mud and wattle and thatch quarters were provided. The long contract resident labourer continued to build his own quarters from materials provided by the employer in which to house his often large family.

Comment.—A Government-sponsored scheme was worked out whereby the African could build his own house, with Government assistance by way of loans, the provision of cheap materials, and supervision by technicians. No houses had actually been built by the end of 1950, but a start was contemplated very early in 1951. A Municipal Authority also decided to embark on a similar scheme.

(iii) *Water Supply*

The water shortage in certain parts of Nairobi is still acute, not by reason of lack of water, but because of the inability of the present reticulation system to deal with the enhanced flow of water consequent on the opening of the new Ruiru dam. However, the City Council is making determined efforts to improve this and has embarked on a long-term programme, which is expected to provide ample water to all parts of the Municipality by the end of 1952.

The Nakuru Municipal Board, in the face of considerable opposition from residents in the Naivasha District Council area, has finally obtained Government's approval to prepare a long-term scheme for bringing water from the Melawa River and has engaged a consulting engineer to prepare details. Meanwhile, the Nakuru Municipal Board has augmented its borehole supply of water to satisfy the immediate needs of the Municipality.

Elsewhere water, though never plentiful, was adequate for immediate needs, but Eldoret, Kisumu and Kitale are all in process of planning new reticulation schemes.

The long-term needs of Mombasa are under active consideration by Government, which has accepted responsibility for the implementation of an adequate water supply scheme for the Municipality.

(iv) *Public Health and Social Centres*

There are now four social centres set up by the District Councils of Trans Nzoia, Aberdare, Nakuru and Naivasha. These are the result of increased appreciation of the need for the establishment of such centres in District Council areas, where the 500,000 Africans still lack many of the amenities which they find in their Native Land Units.

The Nairobi City Council and the five other Municipal Boards continued to pay close attention to public health matters and the expenditure on these and other important work was increased everywhere.

There were no major outbreaks of disease and the health of the population remained generally good.

No District Council has yet been declared a Public Health Authority under the Public Health Ordinance, since, with the exception of Nairobi, they do not rate themselves.

(v) *Resident Labour*

The problem of the reduction of resident labourers and their stock in the settled areas is still acute. The machinery for the promulgation of Orders made by District Councils under the Resident Labourers Ordinance has functioned satisfactorily but there was evidence of the need for some co-ordination whereby District Councils may achieve more uniformity in their orders and in future these will be referred to the Association of District Councils for approval before being published.

PART II—FINANCE, AUDIT AND INSPECTION

See the Local Government Inspector's detailed report in the appendix in so far as 1948 and 1949 are concerned.

PART III—RATING AND FISCAL POLICY

The appreciation of land values in all Municipalities, which commenced in 1945, continued during the period under review, but was most marked in Nairobi and Mombasa. This rise of values has been reflected in the new Valuation Rolls which have been prepared in Nairobi, Nakuru and Kitale and it is probable that valuations in other Municipalities and Townships are considerably below current prices.

The establishment of a Government service of valuers for the smaller Municipalities and Townships, whereby valuations may be carried out on a uniform basis, is in process of implementation.

PART IV—TOWN PLANNING

It has become clear that the present Town Planning and Regional Planning organizations are rapidly becoming out-moded and these should be linked in the one Town and Country Planning Board, which would comprise and co-ordinate all the different departments and authorities concerned.

This re-organization has become necessary owing to the very rapid development of housing estates in rural areas and the growth of built up areas on the outskirts of Municipalities. The European prefers to live under rural conditions while working in the town and finds it is easier and less expensive to obtain a plot outside municipal limits whereon to build his house unhampered by restrictions, however necessary, of building by-laws.

The Thornton-White Report for the re-building of Mombasa Old Town was presented to the Board and accepted in principle. This Report includes a proposal to reclaim some of the 65 acres of foreshore between the Mombasa Club and the Nyali Bridge for the purpose of the erection of dwelling houses. Fear has been expressed in some quarters that the proposed reclamation may result in considerable erosion to the mainland opposite.

A new development plan has been adopted for Nakuru and Eldoret.

PART V—MUNICIPALITIES

NAIROBI CITY COUNCIL

GENERAL

The Municipal Council was constituted on the 24th December, 1928.

CHARTER

Early in 1949 the attention of the Council had been drawn to the fact that 1950 was the 50th Anniversary of the establishment of Local Government in Nairobi and it was agreed that a petition should be addressed to His Majesty The King, asking for the elevation of the Town to City status by Royal Letters Patent. By the end of 1949 a Celebrations Committee had been set up to deal with the general organization of the proposed celebrations and a provisional sum of £10,000 was earmarked for this purpose.

Among the matters negotiated by the committee in the earlier stages was the matriculation of a new Coat of Arms for the City. The old badge or roundel designed by Mr. Fletcher in 1923 had never been formally approved by the College of Arms. Much correspondence on the geography, history and ethnology of Nairobi and Kenya passed between the Council and the Royal College before the first tentative design was submitted to the Council. The design was relatively simple in the tradition of English heraldry, and was accepted by the Council with very little alteration. The Arms were matriculated in March, 1950, and the sealed document bearing the right to bear the Arms reached Nairobi a few days before the Charter celebrations.

There was a desire on the part of Council that His Majesty The King or some other member of the Royal Family should visit Nairobi in person at the time of the celebrations. It was, therefore, with great satisfaction that Nairobi heard that His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, K.G., and the Duchess of Gloucester would pay an official visit to the capital to present the King's Letters Patent in person.

The formal ceremonies began on the 30th March, 1950, Charter Day—when the Duke and Duchess, on their arrival at the Town Hall, were greeted by the Charter Mayor, Alderman F. G. R. Woodley and the Mayoress. After the presentation of an Address of Welcome contained in a silver casket and a speech of welcome by the Mayor, the Duke presented the Letters Patent, bearing the Great Seal. An interesting feature of the proceedings was the presentation to the Duke as the King's representative, of a small antique silver pepper-pot containing 30 pepper-corns, the prescribed rent due to the Crown for the various lands held by the Council.

From the 30th March until the 2nd April, Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester attended various official functions in accordance with the following programme:

30th *March*.—Charter Ceremony. Presentation of Colours to the 2/3rd (K) King's African Rifles. St. John's Ambulance investiture. Civic Reception (evening).

31st *March*.—Presentation of the Freedom of the City to His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester. State Dinner Party.

1st *April*.—King's African Rifles—Regimental Dinner.

2nd *April*.—Civic Service at the Cathedral of the Highlands. Visit to the African Locations.

3rd *April*.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess depart.

The estimated population of the City (excluding Military) at the close of 1950 was:—

Europeans 14,500	
Asians and other.. . . .	52,000
Africans 70,000	
Total 136,500.	

The area of the City is 32.1 square miles.

Alderman Sir Richard Woodley and Councillor N. F. Harris were Mayor and Deputy Mayor respectively during 1948 and 1949. In 1950 Councillor N. F. Harris was elected Mayor and Alderman J. R. Maxwell appointed Deputy Mayor. Councillor J. R. Gregory, O.B.E., was elected Alderman in April, 1950, vice Alderman E. A. Vasey, C.M.G., M.L.C. Alderman Vasey resigned his office in March, 1950, on becoming Member for Education, Health and Local Government.

STAFF

Mr. J. Riseborough performed the duties of Town Clerk with Mr. H. R. Bridger and Mr. A. W. Kent as City Engineer and City Treasurer respectively during the period under review.

ROADS

(a) *General*.—There is a total road mileage of 322.9 within the City limits made up as follows:—

	<i>Bitumen</i>	<i>Murram</i>	<i>Unmade</i>	<i>Total</i>
Trunk and District Roads . .	23.6	0.7	—	24.3
Other Roads	72.5	26.1	—	98.6
(approx)	—	—	200	200.0
	96.1	26.8	200	322.9

The increase in traffic on Nairobi roads, which has been evident in each of the post-war years, continued throughout 1948, 1949 and 1950 and a large volume of maintenance, repair and reconstruction work was necessary. Fortunately the availability of staff, materials and plant was adequate and it was possible to carry out a good programme of work during this period.

The following figures, showing the total amounts spent on construction and maintenance, indicate the increase in road work during the past years. They include expenditure on new capital works and private street repairs:—

	£
1946	30,072
1947	61,975
1948	87,417
1949	108,677
1950	161,695

(b) *Plant*.—Council's plant position continues to improve and new acquisitions include a motor grader, 4 road rollers, 7 tip-trucks and a number of other new vehicles.

(c) *Materials*.—There has been no difficulty in the supply of materials, either local or imported and in spite of seasonal scarcity of cement there was no delay in work on this account. Prices of materials in 1950 showed a slight increase over 1948 and 1949.

(d) *Maintenance*.—A considerable mileage of bituminous roads was surface dressed and the surface dressing policy of the past three years is leading to a reduced need for patching. The maintenance of murrum roads, most of which require grading and re-surfacing twice a year, is a continued expense and the provision of bituminous surfaces on all public roads in the City is desirable.

(e) *New Construction*.—A large programme of major works was undertaken during the past three years. One of the most important of these works was to improve the approach to the aerodrome by way of Forest Road, Juja Road and Eastieigh. This route, made possible by the new works, enables airport traffic to use more attractive and less heavily trafficked roads.

(f) *Private Street Works*.—Plans and estimates for a considerable number of private streets were approved by Council, but the necessary legal formalities following objections from frontagers delayed construction and, incidentally, caused considerable expense to Council. In all, work was started on only 16 private streets during the period under review and, in addition, a certain amount of private street work in the Fairview and Gyan Singh Estates, started in 1947, was completed.

(g) *Traffic*.—Heavy traffic densities were recorded on the main roads; 12-hour census figures—6 a.m. to 6 p.m.—taken in the latter part of 1950 were:—

Ainsworth Causeway	9,169
Race Course Road	13,014
Aerodrome Road	9,827
Fort Halt Road	7,902
Ngong Road	6,150
Landhies Road	4,145
Whitehouse Road	12,324
Delamere Avenue	8,201

With the enthusiastic and helpful co-operation of Senior Superintendent Hoyle (Traffic Officer, Kenya Police), various expedients were tried to improve traffic conditions on the more congested roads. These included the provision of three traffic lanes on Ainsworth Causeway, experimental pedestrian crossings and the realignment of many traffic islands, the re-siting of traffic signs, together with the provision of two new car parks and the increase in capacity of some of the others.

(h) *Street Lighting*.—In the latter part of 1949 the arrival of additional fittings, which had been on order for many months, enabled a considerable extension of street lighting to be made. Over 300 new lamps were fixed, but the scheme was held up for some time, particularly in the African locations, through the lack of poles.

An experimental installation of fluorescent lighting in Hardinge Street was not entirely successful, but installations of Mercury Discharge fittings in Government Road and Delemare Avenue have worked satisfactorily.

(i) *Future Planning*.—Plans have been completed for two major capital projects as under:—

(a) *East African Highway* (1st Part).—The construction of a double 30 ft. carriageway from Ainsworth Causeway to Delamere Avenue.

(6) *Ring Road*.—The construction of a single 30 ft. carriageway road from Ngong Road to Salisbury Road via Kileleshwa.

Negotiations are still proceeding with regard to Government's contribution in respect of the East African Highway.

SEWERS AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

It is perhaps inevitable that, in a town growing at the speed at which Nairobi has grown during the past few years, sewer development should lag behind requirements.

In Nairobi's case the situation is aggravated by low density development and the necessity of importing the majority of materials used, two features that combine to make sewers an expensive necessity.

However, in 1949, the Council embarked on a determined effort to overtake building development and during that year 30,118 lin. ft. of sewers were constructed, compared with 22,324 lin. ft. in 1948, while in 1950 a further 17,000 lin. ft. were added bringing the total mileage in sewers within the Municipality up to 51.11 miles.

Messrs. Howard, Humphreys & Sons, Consulting Engineers, have been instructed to prepare schemes to sewer further large areas of the town and the cost of this work, which commenced in 1950, is anticipated to amount to about £500,000.

In 1950 the Council pressed for an amendment to the Municipalities Ordinance to enable it to recover the cost of branch sewers from plot-holders. This amendment has now become law and will be enforced during 1951.

WATER SUPPLY

(a) *General*.—The rapid development of the City put a further strain on the inadequate reserves of water supply and as a result of increased demand there were many cases of hardship during dry periods, particularly in the Muthaiga, Burnbrae, Fairview and Desai road areas. Restrictions on the use of water for non-essential purposes were in force until May, 1950, when they were removed.

The completion of the Ruiru dam and pipe-line in March, 1950, brought relief to most areas of the City, although certain areas continued to experience shortages during the dry months. These shortages were due to deficiencies in the distribution system as opposed to lack of water.

(b) *Existing Sources of Supply*.—

(i) *Kikuyu Springs*.—These have continued to give an unfailing supply of water, amounting to approximately 1,000,000 gallons per day, and with the advent of additional water from Ruiru it was found possible, during 1950, to maintain the Kikuyu Reservoir practically full.

(ii) *Ruiru Supply*—Before the completion of the Ruiru dam and 16 in. pipe-line in March, 1950, the supply was maintained through the existing 9 in. and 12 in. pipe-line from the river implemented by the partially completed dam, augmented by a booster pump installed on the 12 in. pipe-line.

The Ruiru dam and new 16 in. main were completed and put into service in March, 1950, and this main has since then delivered approximately 1,700,000 gallons daily, the deliveries from the 9 in. and 12 in. mains being reduced to give a total delivery from the Ruiru Reservoir of just over 3,000,000 gallons per day.

(iii) *Nairobi Dam*.—This project has given satisfactory service during the period under review and provides a regular daily supply of about 2,000,000 gallons to the centre of the City.

(c) *Purity of Water*.—A large number of samples of water are taken annually for bacteriological examination and the results show an overwhelming preponderance as being highly satisfactory.

(d) *New Works*.—

(i) *Chania-Sasumua Scheme*.—Preliminary work was completed on this scheme in 1950 and tenders for the actual dam construction were received. A contract for the work was entered into by the firm of Messrs. Equator Roads and Engineering Co.

(ii) *Filter Plant, Kabete*.—The two new filter units were completed and put into service in April, 1950, and have enabled the augmented supply from Ruiru to be satisfactorily dealt with. Old type filters numbers 1 and 2 have also been reconstructed and are now giving excellent service.

(iii) *Muthaiga Trunk Main*.—This main was completed in September, 1950, and although a number of bursts were experienced on the line, these were repaired and the main put into full service in October.

(iv) *Kabete Hill Tank Trunk Main*.—Good progress in the laying of this main was made during 1950 and it will be in service in January, 1951. It is designed to improve the day pressures in the central and industrial areas of the City.

(v) *New Mains*.—In all, 32 miles of new mains, in addition to the above new trunk mains, were laid during 1948, 1949 and 1950.

HOUSING

(a) *European*.—With the exception of urgently needed European housing there were no major building projects in 1948. The first Municipal European Housing Scheme was begun on a site off Ngong Road and is known as the Woodley Estate Scheme.

In 1949 building projects to the value of over £500,000 were launched, but thanks to the building trade output capacity to which the arrival of new firms of contractors contributed, there was no serious upward trend of prices.

The following is a resume of the various schemes planned and/or started during this year:—

(i) *Woodley Estate*.—This scheme comprised 10 two-bed roomed houses, 14 three-bedroomed houses, 41 one-bedroomed flats, and was completed early in 1949.

(ii) *Woodley Flatlets*.—This scheme comprises 24 one-roomed flatlets and was begun and completed during 1949.

(iii) *Woodley 11*.—This scheme comprises 50 two-bedroomed houses, 20 three-bedroomed houses and was begun in 1949.

(b) African.—

(i) Bahati.—Work on the first portion of this estate began in 1949. Contracts for 62 blocks each providing accommodation for 24 Africans, were made. Of these 62 blocks, 32 are being built in traditional stone and tile construction and the rest in pre-cast concrete posts and panel construction with corrugated asbestos roofs. Work was more than half completed by the end of 1949.

(ii) Gorofani.—This scheme consists of 17 blocks of two-storied African dwellings, each block providing accommodation for 38 Africans. Work started on the scheme in the latter part of 1949.

(c) Other Work.—Other works undertaken in 1949 included new quarters for the Fire Master, a new clinic in Victoria Street for Asian Maternity and Child Welfare. New European staff housing for the Municipal African Affairs Officer. Additional public conveniences were provided in Kariakor Location. By the end of 1949, 184 quarters in the first phase of the Bahati scheme had been completed and occupied. During 1950, two phases were completed, bringing the total up to 904 with a reasonable capacity for 2,712. During 1950 the first part of the employers housing scheme at Gorofani was completed. This consisted of 35 double-storied blocks of 16 rooms, each capable of housing three persons. Unfortunately it was found necessary to demolish the temporary Mararani Estate of 12,000 bed spaces during the year, so that the net gain for 1950 was approximately only 3,000 bed spaces. The waiting list, which is still closed, contains the names of over 4,000 Africans and it is estimated that at least 8,000 bed spaces are still required.

The building of the proposed estate for City Council employees and the additional blocks for Gorofani will help considerably to reduce this number. The estimated deficit is based on present population figures and should the influx into the City continue at its present rate as seems likely, a fresh demand will have been created by the time this deficiency has been made good.

TOWN PLANNING

(a) General.—The general form of planning having been laid down by the master plan published in 1948, it was possible during 1949 to commence a considerable amount of detailed planning.

Early in that year the Council passed a scheme under the 1931 Town Planning Ordinance and work on the details of this scheme is now in progress.

(b) Town Planning Advisory Panel.—In February, 1949, at the request of the Council, Government set up an Advisory Panel under the Chairmanship of His Worship the Mayor and consisting of technical representatives of various public and private bodies in Nairobi. This panel is charged with the duty of examining all development projects and reporting its views to Government. The panel has had before it enormous projects, of which the more important have been the lay-out of the Kenya Centre, the lay-out of the new office areas between Kingsway and Delamere Avenue, the lay-out of the Cultural Centre and various commercial building projects. The advice that the panel has rendered to Council and the Government has been most valuable.

(c) Development.—The policy in the development of new sites, whether for residential, commercial or industrial use, has been to try and get at all stages a full measure of agreement between the interested parties, the developers, Government and the Council and to ensure that the development follows the general lines indicated by the Master Plan.

Areas covered by development plans include Park Road area, Group Hospital area, parts of Upper Parklands, Nairobi South Asian Housing Estate, "Processional Way" area, South Hill Estate, Aerodrome road area, High Ridge, parts of Upper Hill Estate, parts of Pangani, the area north of Juja road and parts of St. Austin's Mission. In addition a large number of small sub-divisional schemes have been approved.

AFRICAN AFFAIRS

(a) *General.*—Both 1948 and 1949 were comparatively quiet years and this can be attributed very largely to the enforcement of By-law 718, introduced to control unemployed persons.

At the beginning of 1950 there was great and growing unrest among the African population in Nairobi and this culminated in the strike in May of that year. Many meetings of African Trade Unions and Associations were held from January onwards, and unscrupulous Asian and African agitators, whose whole object was to make trouble, gained a certain following of Africans, among whom were some who felt they had genuine grievances about the housing shortage and the rising cost of living. The agitators obviously had no interest in these people as their grievances were not strongly represented in the demands made on Government. Housing was hardly mentioned at all, while wages were only introduced in the final stages, which culminated in the strike. The actual stoppage of work was brought about by the arrest of Makhan Singh and Fred Kubai, who had finally over-reached themselves. The majority of Africans did not take part in the strike and the situation was well handled by the police, who took vigorous action and prevented the situation from getting out of hand. After the commencement of the drift back to work, there were some ugly instances of intimidation, but the speedy enrolment of a large force of African Special Police and constant Jeep patrols resulted in many arrests and the virtual end of the strike.

The Voluntary Unemployed Persons Ordinance came into force during the year and this Act, which permits an unemployed man to live in Nairobi for only seven days and provides for his eventual direction to essential work, has been of great importance in keeping down the number of spivs in Nairobi.

(b) *Brewery.*—The average sale of African beer in 1948 and 1949 remained fairly steady, though it was substantially below the average for previous years. In 1950, these sales showed a disquieting drop and this is having an adverse effect on the Native Trust Fund. This drop is mainly due to the competition from the sale of European beer, of which a great deal is now sold in the locations, though the rise in the cost of living is certainly a factor. Sales of European beer in the City Council's beer shops were low until the 1st December, 1950, when the price was reduced to Sh. 1.30 per bottle, after which sales were more than doubled. If sufficient supplies can be obtained, this will certainly result in a steady source of revenue for the Native Trust Fund.

FINANCE

See appendix to this report in regard to the years 1948 and 1949.

VALUATION

A new Valuation Roll for the Municipality, dealing with unimproved site values, was laid before a sub-committee of the Municipal Council in February, 1948,

Some 13,020 objections were lodged to this Roll out of which only 46 objections were upheld by the Valuation Court appointed to consider them.

Two Supplementary Rolls were prepared in 1949 bringing all new sub-divisions of existing plots into the Roll for collection of 1949 rates.

During the first 10 months of 1950, every interest in every parcel of land was re-valued for the preparation of the 1951 Roll which was completed, and laid before Council on 31st October, 1950. In this Valuation Roll a deduction from the value of the relevant interest in every plot, where there is a liability for private street charges, has been made. Also where land is held on lease the lessor's interest includes the reversionary interest as at the 2nd January, 1950.

the total values of the Valuation Roll of the City for 1948, 1949 and 1951 are set out below:—

	1948	1949	1951
	£	£	£
Others	6,042,488	6,085,111	10,708,410
Others—Agricultural	1,111,210	11,210	7,085
Crown	2,551,722	2,582,071	7,809,658
Crown—Agricultural	8,250	8,250	950
High Commissioner for Trans- port	1,047,095	1,034,216	2,902,142
High Commission	-	-	365,058
Local Authority	568,394	529,989	1,312,885
Exempt	1,247,325	1,290,612	3,195,173
Total	£12,576,484	£11,541,459	£26,301,361

PUBLIC HEALTH

The years 1948, 1949 and 1950 were again healthy ones, although it would be idle to suppose that conditions in the City are such that an epidemic of plague, malaria or typhoid might not spread seriously before it could be brought under control and though extended epidemics have not occurred, the death and attack rates of pulmonary tuberculosis are still significant. Furthermore, the infant mortality rate, which is regarded as the most significant index to the health of a town, showed an increase over the five years previous to 1948, both in the case of Europeans and Asians. With regard to the African tuberculosis and infant mortality rates, ready explanations which suggest themselves are the high degree of overcrowding which exists and the widespread existence of a state of sub-nutrition.

Insufficiency of housing for all races needs no stressing and from this and the overcrowding of stores, warehouses, shops, offices and all such buildings rises the present very great sanitary problem.

Since 1947, 49 cases of poliomyelitis have been recorded as contracted in Nairobi, 17 in 1947, 11 in 1948 and 21 cases in 1949. The 49 cases were made up of 43 children and 6 adults. By races 25 Europeans, 13 Asians and 11 Africans.

In May, 1949, a monkey, *Cercopithecus aethiops*, was successfully inoculated with virus from the septic tank effluent from a house in which a case of poliomyelitis had occurred 6 weeks previously. The monkey specimen was sent to the Virus and Rickettsia Laboratory in Johannesburg where the virus was isolated and maintained.

Mosquito control by oiling was confined to the City with the result that many important sections just outside the City were permitted to breed their quota of *a. gambia*. The consequence of this may well have serious repercussions, especially after periods of heavy rain and will have to be carefully watched.

The Parklands Day Nursery was well attended throughout the period and the health of the children was generally good, colds and tonsillitis being the highest cause of absence.

The work of the Health Department in Asian Maternity and Child Welfare continued to be carried out in the same buildings as previously, as did the Pangani Clinic and the Ngara Road Clinic, except that a lavatory and store was added to the latter in 1949. The Sandiford Road Clinic continues adequate for the district it serves, i.e. the area limited by its own unfortunate geographical situation, an Asian residential island surrounded by Railway Workshops, commercial area and African location.

There has been an increase in admissions to the African Maternity Hospital during the last three years and in live births. There has been a continued decrease in maternal deaths and a most welcome decrease in the number of cases arriving already far advanced in obstructed labour and beyond effective help.

BY-LAWS

The City Council passed the following by-laws and rules which were published during 1948, 1949 and 1950:—

- (i) The Nairobi Municipality (General) By-laws, 1948.
- (ii) The Nairobi Municipality (Building) By-laws, 1948.
- (iii) The Nairobi Municipality (Building) (Amendment) By-laws, 1948.
- (iv) The Nairobi Municipality (Building Inspection Fees) By-laws, 1949.
- (v) The Nairobi Municipality (Fire Brigade) By-laws, 1949.
- (vi) The Nairobi Municipality (Milk and Dairies) By-laws, 1949.
- (vii) The Nairobi Municipality (Superannuation Fund) Rules, 1950.
- (viii) The Nairobi Municipality (General) (Amendment) By-laws, 1950.
- (ix) The Nairobi Municipality (Superannuation Fund) (Amendment) Rules, 1950.

MOMBASA MUNICIPAL BOARD

GENERAL

The Board was constituted on 27th November, 1928, area is 21.2 square miles, of which the Island is 5.5 square miles.

POPULATION

The following figures are taken from the latest population census:—

European.	2,225
Indian.	23,746
Arab.	13,376
African.	56,500
Others.	1,524
Total.	97,371

The above figures are approximate only and the present total of population is considerably greater.

CONSTITUTION

In January, 1949, the Member for Health and Local Government visited Mombasa for the purpose of conducting an inquiry into the constitution of the Board.

As a result of this inquiry section 10 of the Municipalities Ordinance, Cap. 136, was amended and the membership of the Board was re-constituted as follows:—

- (1) A Chairman to be appointed by the Member.
- (2) Seven European members, of whom three should be elected and four nominated by the Member,
- (3) Seven Indian Members, to be elected.
- (4) Two Arab members to be elected.
- (5) Two African members to be nominated by the Member.
- (6) The Liwali for the Coast.
- (7) Not more than four members, to be nominated by the Member, to represent the Government of the Colony.
- (8) One member to be nominated by the Member, to represent the Port Administration.

STAFF

During the period under review the senior officers of the Board were Mr. Tidy, town Clerk, Mr. Rushworth, Town Treasurer and Mr. McIntye, Town Engineer.

FINANCE

See appendix to this report in regard to 1948 and 1949.

HOUSING

During the period under review good progress was made with the erection and completion of double-storied blocks of flats for the housing of municipal African employees. Work was at first held up by the lack of sanitary fittings, but on receipt of these, three blocks were speedily completed and handed over for occupation, later a further two blocks were started and work is proceeding satisfactorily.

The work of building eleven blocks of double-storied flats at Port Tudor Estate for the housing of general African labour, has also been proceeding according to plan. These are an initial experiment prior to embarking on a further 33 blocks. This policy was adopted by the Housing Board so that the different types of dwelling could be inspected on completion with a view to deciding which type should be finally adopted. The non-arrival of piping and wood-working machinery held up the project in its initial stages, but this difficulty has been overcome and it is hoped eventually to construct 270 blocks of double-storied flats in addition to such amenities as markets, shops, schools and recreation grounds. Owing to the rapidly increasing population and lack of ground space on the Island, it has been accepted that in future, construction must take the form of multiple-storied buildings.

WATER SUPPLY

There has been a considerable increase in consumption by the ordinary public and the port during the period under review.

The average daily consumption of piped water is approximately 2,000,000 gallons or roughly 19 gallons per head of the population.

The maximum carrying capacity of the present pipe line is about 2,250,000 gallons per day, leaving a working margin of only 250,000 gallons per day. In view of the increasing number of dwellings being built, the above fact cannot be regarded with equanimity. In order to relieve this strain on the present water system Government is implementing a revised reticulation system which has its source in the Mzima Springs area.

There are 62 wells in use on the Island, but these are heavily contaminated. It is with the utmost difficulty that a well can be closed, for most of them are connected with the Mosques and are pious bequests to posterity.

PUBLIC HEALTH

On the whole the period under review has been a healthy one and compares very favourably with previous years. No notifications of louse-borne typhus, smallpox, plague or yellow fever were received from the municipal area. Tuberculosis again headed the list of communicable diseases and showed a steady increase on previous years. These notifications refer only to cases of tuberculosis which come to the notice of orthodox practitioners. About 80 per cent of the notified cases are Africans who are discovered to be tubercular following a visit to the Native Civil Hospital or a general practitioner. There are no means of discovering how many African, Arab or Indian cases remain undiagnosed through attending unqualified practitioners and, therefore, the inference is that there are many more cases than those actually notified. The low standard of living of a large proportion of the population favours the dissemination of tuberculosis to a degree that makes it a serious menace to the whole community and it is possible that the time is coming when Mombasa should be provided with a separate hospital for tuberculosis of all sorts.

It is an unfortunate fact that the attendance at the venerea! diseases clinics increased during the period under review. However, it may be that the African population is becoming more willing to undergo treatment, in which case the increase in attendance may be a matter for congratulation rather than the reverse. It is certainly a fact that a small number of women have at last been persuaded to come for in-patient treatment in the Infectious Diseases Hospital a step which has previously always been strongly resisted. The total number of cases of malaria notified shows a decrease as compared with previous years but this is almost certainly attributable to the provisions of the Mombasa Municipality (Notification of Malaria) By-laws, 1948, which call for a positive blood slide before notification of malaria. *Ae.aegyptie* was once again the most prevalent of the mosquitoes caught, with *Ae.pemhuensis* coming a close second.

AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Political interest during the period under review has been mainly focused on changing labour conditions and wage rates. In 1948 the effects of the 1947 strike for better wages still remained fresh in the minds of the agitators that reside in Mombasa with the result that there were continual labour disturbances. However, owing to the imprisonment of 13 leaders of the African Workers' Federation, during 1948, for exercising illegal judicial powers and the display by Government of a real determination to prevent disturbances, there were no stoppages of work on a major scale.

Politically, the nomination, in 1948, of the first African Representative for the Coast to the Legislative Council and the appointment of a second African to the membership of the Municipal Board caused great satisfaction.

1949 started on a disquieting note. As in previous years the unrest may be largely attributable to the African Workers' Federation.

At the beginning of 1950 there were again signs of labour unrest and there was a strong rumour that a strike would be staged at the end of January. The main issue was the question of the payment of arrears of back pay, consequent on the findings of the East African Salaries Commission and there is no doubt that the situation was again aggravated by the African Workers' Federation. Meetings were held of the Wage Co-ordinating Committee and the Coast Labour Committee, where resolutions were passed that no more arrears of pay would be paid. This question of arrears of pay has also been the subject of considerable dissatisfaction amongst the Municipal staff, but in accordance with the resolution passed by the Board a decision was reached that no more such arrears would be paid to its employees and the dissatisfaction has slowly died down.

A determined effort to put African primary education on a sound footing was made by the Board during the three years under review. The African Affairs Committee, in 1948, held many discussions and made strong representation to Government which resulted in the convening of a conference in Nairobi of representatives from all Municipalities. Unfortunately no conclusion was reached at the conference on the basic question of what authority was responsible for primary education in the Municipalities. One result was that an increased tax for 1949 was introduced, from which a proportion will be allocated to the Board for use on African services generally, of which education is admittedly the most important.

The Beecher Report on African Education was issued late in 1949 and has been adopted in principle by Government. This recommends that the responsibility for African primary education should, in the future, rest with Central Government and should not be taken over by Local Authorities. However, the suggestions contained in the above report have not as yet been implemented.

BY-LAWS

The following by-laws and rules were approved by the Board and came into operation during the period under review:—

- The Mombasa Municipality (Building and Construction) (Amendment) By-laws, 1948.
- The Mombasa Municipality (Dealers in Second-hand Goods) By-laws, 1948.
- The Mombasa Municipality (Drainage) (Amendment) By-laws, 1948.
- The Mombasa Municipality (Health) By-laws, 1948.
- The Mombasa Municipality (Public Markets) By-laws, 1948.
- The Mombasa Municipality (Sanitary Removal Fees) (Revocation) By-laws, 1948.
- The Mombasa Municipality (Sanitary Pail Fees) (Amendment) By-laws, 1948.
- The Mombasa Municipality (Slaughterhouse, Sale and Conveyance of Meat) (Amendment) By-laws, 1948.
- The Mombasa Municipality (Traffic) (Amendment) By-laws, 1948.
- The Mombasa Municipality (Dealers in Second-hand Goods) (Amendment) By-laws, 1949.
- The Mombasa Municipality (Ice Cream) By-laws, 1949.
- The Mombasa Municipality (Suppression of Mosquitoes) By-laws, 1949.

The Arab Councillors Election Rules were also passed by the Board and came into operation during 1949. These Rules provide for the implementation of the present constitution of the Board in accordance with which there are two Arab Elected Members.

- The Mombasa Municipality (General Nuisances) (Amendment) By-laws, 1950.
- The Mombasa Municipality (Provident Fund) (Amendment) By-laws, 1950.
- The Mombasa Municipality (Pound) (Amendment) By-laws, 1950.
- The Mombasa Municipality (Restaurant) (Amendment) By-laws, 1950.
- The Mombasa Municipality (Hawkers) (Amendment) By-laws, 1950.
- The Mombasa Municipality (Refuse Receptacles) (Amendment) By-laws, 1950.

NAKURU MUNICIPAL BOARD

GENERAL

Established in January, 1929. Area 12 square miles. The estimated population of the Municipality is as follows:—

EUROPEANS	1,159
Asians	2,912
Goans	335
Africans and others	10,374 (approximately)
Total	<u>14,780</u>

Mr. F. H. Narraway was chairman of the Board during 1948 to 1950 inclusive, while Mr. C. E. Devlin was deputy chairman for 1948 and 1949 and Mr. R. D. F. Ryland for 1950 until November of that year when Mr. N. H. Hardy was elected deputy chairman in his place.

STAFF

During the years under review the senior officers on the staff consisted of Mr. K. M. Louis, Town Clerk, Treasurer and Head of Works Department, Mr. T. S. Owen, Municipal Engineer from 1st January, 1948 to 30th April, 1949, when he resigned and Mr. W. Dewar was appointed in his place on 6th June, 1949,

FINANCE

See appendix to this report for details in regard to 1948 and 1949.

HOUSING

In 1948 new temporary housing for Africans was completed. This consisted of 312 rooms constructed in *pise-de-terre* at a cost of £15,000. Some doubts are being felt whether or not this was the correct medium for this type of housing as there are indications that maintenance costs may be high.

During 1949 the European housing situation was considerably eased by private enterprise but the Asian housing problem was as acute as ever. During this year three staff houses were completed for the use of the European staff and were occupied by the Town Clerk, African Affairs Officer and the Town Engineer. The African situation although considerably alleviated by the building of the *pise-de-terre* houses in 1948 could not be called satisfactory and perhaps the best way of overcoming the shortage of African housing would be to make plots available to large employers for the erection of African staff housing.

During 1950 work was largely concentrated in the municipal compound where further *rondaavels* were constructed to house additional labour. In September, 1950, the Town Planning and Development Committee appointed an Asian Housing Sub-Committee to investigate and report back upon the necessity for an Asian Housing Scheme. By the end of the year good progress had been made in the preparation of plans for this scheme at an estimated cost of £82,000. It is proposed that this scheme shall consist of 94 residences varying in type from 3-roomed houses on a tenant purchase basis to 3- and 2-roomed flats.

In 1950 a new Town Planning lay-out for the African location was approved and the Board resolved to constitute itself as a preparatory authority for the purpose of future town planning schemes.

ROADS AND DRAINS

There are 45 miles of road within the municipal boundaries made up as follows:—

	Miles
Main Roads	3.63
District Roads	3.96
Town Roads	37.05

During the period under review the following roads were brought up to bituminous standard: Ebrahim Road and Location Road. In addition work was started on the bituminization of the Nairobi road running from the railway crossing to the southern boundary of the Municipality and on Lake road a length of stone-lined drain was constructed to assist in the carrying away of very heavy storm water.

In 1950 the last section of the main Nairobi road was completed and during the year the grass verges were laid and trees planted. In Donald Avenue re-sealing was effected and tarmac repaired where necessary. In addition the new alignment of the Solai road was made and the cut and fill section was completed and opened to light traffic.

SEWERAGE

In June, 1950, a request was made by the Board to the Public Works Department that a sewerage scheme be prepared for the Municipality. At the end of the year the survey for this scheme was proceeding. The total cost of this scheme is estimated at approximately £130,000,

WATER SUPPLY

In order to combat the serious shortage of water in the Municipality, application was made in 1947 to the Water Board for permission to extract from the Melawa River up to 4 cusecs. Later in the year the East African Railways and Harbours stated that their estimated requirements of water from the Municipality would eventually amount to about 300,000 gallons of water a day. This made a further application to the Water Board necessary and permission for the extraction of a further $\frac{1}{4}$ cusec was obtained. Pending the implementation of the Melawa scheme, agreement was reached with Major J. A. MacDonald for the Board to take over three bore holes on his land, which would supply 100,000 gallons of water per day. This enhanced temporary supply of bore hole water was brought into operation in September 1949; the time lag being on account of the non-delivery of the requisite piping. Even with this extra supply, together with the existing Mereroni supply, the Board was barely able to meet requirements and appeals had to be made to the public to save water. In 1949 a new reticulation main was installed from the bore hole water supply to the African location, which substantially eased the water shortage in that area. Progress upon the Melawa scheme is still very slow but various maps and plans have been prepared ready for the commencement of construction and, on the practical side, lockspitting of the entire route of the pipe-line has been completed. Also in 1950 the entire railway housing area was changed over to individual meters, extensions to the reticulation system and mains extension allowing an increase of 157 new consumer connexions.

PUBLIC HEALTH

There was one case of poliomyelitis in 1949 contracted by a European child, who fully recovered; there was also one case of plague in the same year, diagnosed clinically as pneumonic, which was confirmed by examination of lung smears after death. The fact, however, that it occurred in a crowded, temporary, construction camp hut and that no other cases developed makes it extremely unlikely that it was, in fact, plague. Otherwise the period under review was a healthy one and there was no abnormal incidence of disease. Typhoid cases were sporadic and investigation of them seldom revealed anything of value. The length of time which it takes to establish the diagnosis of typhoid makes it impossible to do more than make a guess at the origin of the infection by the time that it is notified. Since there is only a negligible amount, if any, of malaria transmission in Nakuru, mosquito control is really treated as an amenity service rather than a Public Health one and despite the fact that efforts are made to eliminate mosquito breeding, it cannot be said that Nakuru is anything like as free of mosquitoes as it should be. One of the causes of this is the very primitive system of sullage water disposal in the town which provides many inaccessible breeding places for dirty water breeders. Circumstances are such that a one bucket night soil system has still to be tolerated in the business and bazaar area of Nakuru. This, in itself, is bad enough, but perhaps its most unpleasant, not to say dangerous, feature is that latrine washings and liquid excrement are carried away from the sanitary lanes, in open gutters which also serve to conduct sullage water from the plots. These open gutters lead to untrapped, badly graded, covered roadside drains, which lead in turn to large open drains. In dry weather, when there is no rain to flush the system and no municipal water to spare for this purpose, the gutters become extremely foul and constitute Nakuru's least desirable feature.

It is very obvious that a proper sewage system is badly needed, but it is equally obvious that this cannot be provided in the absence of water and money. Up to the present, the problem of water-borne sewage systems of business plots has been solved in the case of the Stag's Head Hotel by allowing soakage pits, etc. to be built in the Municipal Arboretum. Elsewhere the only solution to date is to require the plot owner to provide a septic tank, a tank for effluent and a tank-carrying vehicle to remove the effluent. This is unsatisfactory and it is clear that the Municipality will have to either provide an effluent removing service or a cess-pit emptying service,

AFRICAN AFFAIRS

It was decided early in 1948, that owing to the increased activity in the sphere of African affairs it was essential to have the services of a full time African Affairs Officer, This appointment was taken over by Mr. J. H. Mandefield, in April. Also in 1948, the new Government African Primary School was opened, which went a long way to relieving the shortage of education facilities within the Municipality.

During the period under review there were no outstanding events of political significance. Various unconfirmed reports suggested the presence of Mau-Mau activities in the Municipality, but no conclusive evidence was forthcoming in substantiation. In 1950 the efforts of agitators to cause a strike in Nakuru following the collapse of the Nairobi strike, were unsuccessful.

Throughout 1948, 1949 and 1950 labour relations continued to be happy and the absence of any serious labour trouble in Nakuru during these years is most encouraging.

During the above years the beer hall was very satisfactorily conducted and showed an extremely heavy revenue for each year, from which the funds of almost the entire welfare activities of the Africans in the Municipality are derived. The profit margins for the year's revenue were as follows:—

	<i>Per cent</i>
1948	48.5
1949	86
1950	100

The market continued to function satisfactorily within the limits permitted by an inadequate building and provision was made in the Board's capital estimates for 1951 for the erection of a new market which should be built in 1953.

BY-LAWS

The following by-laws were adopted by the Board and published during the years 1948, 1949 and 1950:—

1948—Nil.

Nakuru Municipality (Roads and Streets) (Amendment) By-laws, 1949.

Nakuru Municipality (Taxi-cab) By-laws, 1949.

Nakuru Municipality (Vehicle Parking and Traffic) By-laws, 1949.

Nakuru Municipality (Water) (Amendment) By-laws, 1949.

Nakuru Municipality (Amendment) By-laws, 1950.

Nakuru Municipality (Meat) (Amendment) By-laws, 1950.

Nakuru Municipality (Control of Stock) By-laws, 1950.

Nakuru Municipality (Provident Fund) (Amendment) By-laws, 1950.

KISUMU MUNICIPAL BOARD

GENERAL

Constituted in January, 1941, area $5\frac{3}{4}$ square miles including $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles of water. The population according to the latest census figures is as follows:—

Europeans	423
Indians	5,346
Africans	5,500
Goans	281
Other Races	238
Total	<u>11,788</u>

CONSTITUTION

The Municipal Board consists of the following members, all of whom are nominated: —

- (a) District Commissioner (Chairman).
- (b) Seven Members, three of whom shall represent the Government of the Colony and the East African Railways and Harbours Administration.
- (c) Five Indian Members.
- (d) Two African Members.

The office of deputy chairman to the Board has been held by Mr. J. L. Riddoch, O.B.E., for the whole of the period under review.

STAFF

The Board is run by a small and economical staff; the Town Clerk carrying out the duties of both Town Clerk and Town Treasurer. The Medical Officer of Health and three Health Inspectors are seconded Government servants. It has for some time been considered that the Board should appoint its own Health Staff.

Retention of the Divisional Engineer, Public Works Department, as consulting engineer to the Board has not proved very successful owing to the heavy demands on the time of this officer in the fulfilment of his normal duties. In view of this fact, Government has now approved the Board's suggestion that it should appoint its own Consulting Engineer and Mr. S. M'Connell, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., has agreed to serve the Board in this capacity. Mr. M'Connell has, for the past two years, been engaged in advising the Board in regard to its water supply and drainage problems.

FINANCE

See appendix to this report in regard to 1948 and 1949.

TOWN PLANNING

The Town Planning Adviser has continued to render considerable help to the Municipality and has submitted a lay-out for the proposed Asian and African areas. This plan has not yet been implemented.

The land shortage in Kisumu is as acute as ever and fabulous prices have been realized on the sale of certain business plots. Determined efforts have been made to get rid of the Arab *manyatta*, where conditions are so appalling that application has been made to the Commissioner of Lands for the T.O.Ls. upon which the plots are held to be cancelled, but the Commissioner of Lands has been loath to take this drastic step until alternative plots have been found for them. With this object in view an area for Arabs has been set aside in the community lay-outs and it is hoped that in due course the old Arab *manyatta* will disappear.

ROADS

There are 31.7 miles of roads within the Municipality, including 9.2 miles of main trunk road.

Wear and tear of the murramed sections of the main roads is increasing with great rapidity. This is due to a combination of circumstances, but mostly to high traffic density in the dry seasons. Efforts have been made to control this by the erection of sign posts, but these appear to be completely ignored by all sections of the community.

Considerable reconstruction has been carried out on the Mumias road, the main carriage-way of which, has now a bituminized surface,

DRAINAGE

The question of drainage has received considerable attention during the period under review and it is accepted in principle that a modern sewerage system is a necessity although it is said that the whole of the Municipality cannot be served at one time. The use of storm water drains is no longer satisfactory for the disposal of sullage, due to the rapid development of the Town.

HOUSING

Throughout the Municipality overcrowding is very bad in both Asian and African areas. When the R.A.F. camps became available in 1949 it was decided to convert them into Asian housing. This has been done and the accommodation thus made available has considerably relieved the situation.

The Board has a scheme for the housing of its African staff and has prepared plans for the construction of dwellings wherein to house its European and Asian staff. Land has been allotted to the Board for this purpose and a loan negotiated with the National Bank of India, Ltd. It is, therefore, hoped that the situation will shortly take a turn for the better.

ELECTRIC LIGHT

The provision of electric light became a reality in 1948, the greater part of the commercial area being supplied by August and the residential areas by September of that year.

MILK SUPPLY

It has been realized for a long time that the quality of the milk sold in Kisumu has not been satisfactory. Until the establishment of the Municipal Milk Depot an even greater problem was the wholesale watering of milk which took place. This was stopped to the extent that it is not now a major nuisance. For years the milk available during December, January and February, has been far below requirements and to combat this shortage the Board entered into a contract to receive 300 gallons of milk per day from Elmenteita, which is some ten hours from Kisumu by train. The milk is pasteurised and cooled at source and there has been little reason for complaint on the grounds of poor keeping. Its butter fat content, is not, however, so satisfactory. Now that it is possible to test for butter fat and to gauge quality correctly, it is possible to keep a close check on supplies. It has been found that clean milk leaving the municipal depot becomes dirty by the time it is delivered to the consumer by the dairymen. Frequently too, it has been polluted with water. The methods of distribution generally are most unsatisfactory.

At the present time the Board is resolved that in addition to continuing its wholesale milk business, it shall undertake the pasteurisation and retail distribution of milk, and in order to implement this resolution it has adopted new Milk and Dairies By-laws and has applied for a loan from Government for the purpose of installing a pasteurisation plant.

The reasons for the Board's resolution are as follows:—

- (a) Already the Board has been forced, in order to obtain milk, to enter the wholesale milk business.
- (b) The only way to ensure the delivery of safe milk to the consumer, is to filter, pasteurise and cool this milk prior to delivery in aluminium capped bottles.
- (c) No local dairy can do, or is prepared to do (b) above,

- (d) It should be possible to ensure that the pasteurised Elmenteita milk reaches the consumer in a clean condition and at the same time accept and pasteurise milk from additional sources, i.e. Molo, Turi, Mau Summit and African milk. To ensure that only reasonably clean milk is pasteurised all consignments will be resazurin tested as they come into the depot and only milk with a reading of over three or four will be pasteurised. It may even prove possible to bulk milk so that the high butter fat content of one milk can offset the low content of another.

WATER SUPPLY

The scheme for the pumping of water from Lake Victoria, as prepared by the Consulting Engineer to the Municipality, has been adopted by the Board and is in process of implementation. This changeover from gravity supply from the Escarpment to the lake supply has made progress, but it is increasingly evident that every effort must be made to increase the tempo of the scheme if the water supply to the town is to be adequate.

The Railway Administration have been given specially reduced rates and this concession has been granted in consideration of the great bulk of water used by the railway in the business of watering the engines. However, there has recently been a large increase of railway employees into the town, who have been enjoying the privilege of cheap water, of which other residents of the town have not been able to avail themselves. It is now the intention of the Board that the railway reticulation shall be taken over by it in order that houses occupied by railway servants may be metered and the occupants charged the same rates as other consumers.

In order to supplement the town's supply when needed, a small pumping plant, installed by the R.A.F. near the Lake shore, has been purchased by the Board, as a stand-by.

In addition to the above the foundations of a 200,000-gallon water reservoir have been dug.

PUBLIC HEALTH

During the period under review the state of public health remained remarkably high and with the exception of one minor smallpox outbreak in the overcrowded and insanitary Asian housing area there has been no epidemic worthy of mention.

Despite this state of affairs it should be stressed that housing conditions are such that epidemics could readily flourish and reach alarming proportions. A sanitary conscience has not yet been awakened among the poorer members of the general public.

No isolation unit is available in Kisumu and in this respect the Board has a duty towards its public which it has not yet accepted. This function might best be served economically by co-operative effort with Government. With the improved plan for the Native Civil Hospital, African and Asian isolation will be dealt with, but no European facilities are as yet envisaged.

ANTI-MALARIAL CONTROL

A high degree of control has been maintained during the years under review and the methods include anti-mosquito and anti-larval control, which involve D.D.T. impregnations of huts bi-annually. Paris Green and anti-malaria oil were used against larvae. Measures also extended into the contiguous native reserve to prevent infestation penetrating the Municipality.

Permanent works involved maintenance and repairs to Partington's Dyke, the Gulf Head Point, the Karsat River and Swamp, seepages and contour drains.

The aerodrome anti-larval measures were stopped in 1949 and reliance has since been placed on D.D.T. hut spraying, maintenance of drains, etc,

BY-LAWS

The following by-laws were approved and published during 1948, 1949 and 1950:—

- The Kisumu Municipality (Curing of Hides and Skins) By-laws, 1948.
- The Kisumu Municipality (Milk and Dairies) (Amendment) By-laws, 1948.
- The Kisumu Municipality (Shore and Bank Protection) By-laws, 1948.
- The Kisumu Municipality (Vehicle and Traffic) By-laws, 1948.
- The Kisumu Municipality (Aerated Water, Ice and Ice Cream Factories) By-laws, 1949.
- The Kisumu Municipality (Butchers and Fishmongers) By-laws, 1949.
- The Kisumu Municipality (Bakeries) By-laws, 1949.
- The Kisumu Municipality (Deposit of Materials) By-laws, 1949.
- The Kisumu Municipality (Hairdressers and Barbers) By-laws, 1949.
- The Kisumu Municipality (Slaughterhouse) By-laws, 1949.
- The Kisumu Municipality (Street Trading) By-laws, 1949.
- The Kisumu Municipality (Vehicle Parking and Traffic) (Amendment) By-laws, 1949.
- The Kisumu Municipality (Livestock) By-laws, 1950.
- The Kisumu Municipality (Building Inspection Fees) (Amendment) By-laws, 1950.
- The Kisumu Municipality (Dhow Repairing Yard) By-laws, 1950.
- The Kisumu Municipality (Refuse Removal) (Amendment) By-laws, 1950.
- The Kisumu Municipality (Business Areas) By-laws, 1950.
- The Kisumu Municipality (Management of Cemeteries) By-laws, 1950.

ELDORET MUNICIPAL BOARD

GENERAL

Constituted on 7th November, 1931. Area 5½ square miles.

POPULATION

The estimated population of the town is at present:—

Europeans.888
Indians	1,761
Goans.84
Arabs.	31
Africans.	4,427
Others.85
	85
Total.	7,276

The number of registered voters on the roll at the end of 1950 was 275.

CONSTITUTION

The Board consists of:—

- Six European Elected Members.
- Two European Nominated Members.
- Two European Government Nominated Members.
- Three Indian Nominated Members.
- One Representative of the Uasin Gishu District Council.
- TWO AFRICAN NOMINATED MEMBERS,

The chairman for 1948, 1949 and 1950 was Mr. G. R. Pembridge with the exception of the first five months of 1948 when Mr. J. Wilson-Beard was chairman. The deputy chairmen were as follows: for the first half of 1948 Mr. G. R. Pembridge, for the second half of 1948 and the first half of 1949 Mr. C. Edison Egleton, for the second half of 1949 and the first half of 1950 Mr. J. Wilson-Beard, and for the second half of 1950 Mr. T. H. Pretty.

STAFF

Mr. G. M. Jack as Town Clerk and Mr. D. Howard as Acting Municipal Engineer carried out their respective duties during 1948 and 1949. During 1950 Mr. G. M. Jack remained as Town Clerk with Mr. F. G. Hutton as Municipal Engineer. The Municipal Accountant was Mr. W. J. Hamilton.

FINANCE

See appendix to this report in regard to 1948 and 1949.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Normal services were carried out during the three years under review and there was considerable activity in the reconstruction of roads and drains within the Municipality.

In addition, negotiations were carried on between the Board and the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd. for an improved lighting service and a scheme has been submitted to the company for a quotation for its installation. During 1949, considerable improvements were made to the runway of the aerodrome with the aid of special funds granted to the Municipality for that purpose.

The abattoir has received a considerable amount of attention during the past three years. A new hide drying shed was erected in 1949 and many improvements were made in the general running of this service. More improvements would have been put in hand if it was not for the uncertainty of the future of municipal abattoirs in view of the intentions of the Kenya Meat Commission. The treatment of condemned carcasses and their sale for human consumption has proved an unqualified success and extremely popular with the African population.

ROADS AND DRAINS

There was no Road Superintendent for more than half of 1949 and, therefore, only minor improvements were carried out during this period. However, traffic islands were built where the main Uganda road runs through the native location and these have had the desired effect of slowing down the traffic on this stretch of road.

In 1950, the most important work done was the reconstruction and strengthening of the decking of the Pioneer Bridge. The road surface for some 50 yards each side of the bridge was regraded and finished in bitumen grouted black trap. In addition curbs and drains were laid and the bitumen surface extended to complete the west side of Grigg Street.

TOWN PLANNING

Planning for the lay-out of Eldoret West has been going on for some considerable time but it was not until 1950 that the lay-out was approved. The Municipal Board has engaged an engineer to carry out the necessary survey and preparation of plans and he will commence his work early in 1951.

The lay-out of the Civic Centre is at present under discussion with the Town Planning Adviser, but no decisions have as yet been reached. It is hoped that the Assistant Town Planning Adviser will visit Eldoret early in 1951. The town as a whole is being planned by the Town Planning Adviser and when this has finally been settled and approved it is the intention of the Board to have the provisions of the Town Planning Ordinance applied to Eldoret.

WATER SUPPLY

Proposed improvements to the water supply of Eldoret fall into two parts:—

(a) *Scheme 1.*—This provides for re-laying 8,000 ft. of the pipe-line from the intake with a 6 in. asbestos pipe along a new alignment and on a more even grade, also the erection of a new steel storage reservoir of 100,000 gallons capacity near the site of the present brick tank. This scheme was modified on the advice of the Municipal Engineer in that it is now intended to leave the old 5 in. main when the new 6 in. has been laid. Both mains will be retained joining up at the old valve No. 9. The new reservoir is to be constructed of concrete and the steel tank has been sold to the East African Railway and Harbours. When this has been completed there will be 500,000 gallons storage or two and a half days supply at present consumption rates.

(b) *Scheme 11.*—A long term scheme has been approved by the Public Works Department and Government has been requested to make a loan of £90,000 to the Board for the carrying out of this scheme. Of this loan £70,000 is required for the first part of the scheme and £20,000 for the completion of the scheme at a later date.

This scheme completes the duplication of the main intake line from valve 9 to the town and provides for the installation of a filtration plant. A dam at the head-works is also contemplated to comply with the requirements of the Water Board. When the scheme is completed the town will have an adequate supply of clean and pure water which it is estimated will be sufficient for at least twenty years. In regard to the proposed filtration plant, negotiations are in hand to obtain some five acres of land on the Kapsoya Bluff for the site of the plant. The area has been delineated and preliminary work is in hand. The actual design of the filtration plant has not yet been finally agreed upon. A chlorinator has been ordered which will be used to treat the existing water supply and will later be incorporated into the design of the filtration plant.

AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Although the Board has provided a considerable amount of African housing including five blocks of four-roomed permanent quarters, built to an adaptation of the approved Rodseth type of housing, 45 *rondaavels* constructed of murrum blocks and 63 wooden huts, the African housing situation continues to be unsatisfactory, mainly due to the fact that more and more Africans are bringing their wives and families into the town. It is hoped that the housing shortage will very largely be overcome when the Eldoret West Housing Scheme has been completed.

The canteen continues to be popular, although profits have not on the whole been as big as might have been expected. It is an interesting fact that in Eldoret, although Africans are now permitted to buy European beer, this has not affected the sale of beer in the canteen. Once more the drinking of methylated spirits and nubian gin by Africans in the location was a problem during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Medical Officer of Health reports that the general state of cleanliness and sanitation in the Municipality is not satisfactory. The Asian housing position is very bad indeed, while the African housing situation is far from what it should be. In the Asian area overcrowding has reached high proportions when as many as ten families are to be found living in the crowded quarters of business-cum-residential plots of 50 x 100 ft. All the attendant evils of overcrowding are present, including a filthy and overloaded sanitary system. The premises in the bazaar area in particular are in an extraordinarily bad state of dilapidation and overcrowding. Very many of them are so dilapidated that nothing short of demolition and re-building would meet the case. It is apparent that until the Town Planning scheme is approved and put into execution the present conditions will continue to prevail and possibly even get worse.

The Board is making an approach to Government with a view to a Public Works team visiting Eldoret early in 1951 for the purpose of planning a sewerage scheme for the town. When this scheme has been adopted and carried out, it, together with the provision of an enhanced water supply, will go a long way towards making Eldoret a healthier and more sanitary town.

BY-LAWS

The following by-laws were approved by the Board during 1948, 1949 and 1950 and were published: —

The Eldoret Municipality (General Nuisances) (Amendment) By-laws, 1948.

The Eldoret Municipality (Encroaching Structures and Obstructions) (Amendment) By-laws, 1949.

The Eldoret Municipality (Vehicle Parking and Traffic) By-laws, 1950.

KITALE MUNICIPAL BOARD

GENERAL

Constituted on 1st January, 1948. Area 6.5 square miles. The Board consists of the following members, all of whom are nominated: —

District Commissioner, Chairman.

Eight Europeans.

Three Indians.

Two Africans.

One representative of the Trans Nzoia District Council.

STAFF

The funds at the disposal of the Municipality were not sufficient in 1948 and 1949 to provide a full time staff at salaries comparable with other Municipalities and, therefore, the Trans Nzoia District Council kindly agreed to assist the Municipality until such time as it could stand on its own feet, by (a) allowing the use of its offices and (b) allowing the Clerk to Council, Treasurer and Stenographer to accept part time duty with the Board.

In addition to the above, the services of a retired engineer were secured on a part time basis.

On January 1st, 1950, a complete change was made from the administration of the past two years. The joint staffing arrangements which had existed between the Board and the District Council were terminated, the District Council still permitting the use of their old store as the Board's offices.

Mr. E. Wiltshire, the Municipal Engineer, was invited to take over the duties of Town Clerk, which he did. Major Martineau, Foreman of Works, became Works Supervisor, and Mrs Carey became part time clerk and stenographer.

ROADS

The condition of the roads in the Municipality has considerably improved during the last three years and by constant clearing, drains have dried out and become more impervious to rain, although there is still a serious dust nuisance within the Municipality. The Board is carrying out a programme of bituminization and road widening within the municipal limits, but lack of rain and a serious shortage of water has held up any real progress in this direction.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Municipality is still without a resident Health Inspector and owing to the cutting down of his travelling allowance, the Health Inspector from Eldoret has been able to make only infrequent visits. The Works Supervisor has done his best to deal with the suppression of mosquito breeding as well as the clearing of drains and the supervision of the sanitary squad. The town is growing to such an extent that the conservancy carts are insufficient in size and quantity to do the work required of them and the time has come when mechanical means must be resorted to.

The Health Inspector has said in his report that he is far from satisfied with the state of affairs existing within the Municipality and this is specially the case in regard to conditions obtaining in the African location. He points out that the present system of sullage and night-soil disposal is not satisfactory and urges the necessity of a sewerage scheme. However, before such a scheme can be implemented it will be necessary for Kitale to have an adequate water supply and Government is at present taking steps to arrange for a new reticulation system to be installed.

AFRICAN AFFAIRS

In 1949, plans were passed and a loan obtained from Government for the erection of African houses and an African Beer Hall in the location. A start was made to improve conditions in the African location at Pangani in 1950 and an up-to-date Beer Hall was constructed and opened by the Provincial Commissioner, Rift Valley, on 10th May. Judging from the amount of beer consumed the object is a popular one.

A market has also been constructed in the location and has proved itself a complete success. Both the Beer Hall and the Market are revenue earning services.

FINANCE

See appendix to this report in regard to details of finance for 1948 and 1949.

BY-LAWS

The following by-laws were adopted by the Board and published during 1948, 1949 and 1950:—

- The Kitale Municipality (Control of Stock) By-laws, 1948.
- The Kitale Municipality (Control of Dogs) By-laws, 1948.
- The Kitale Municipality (Motor Omnibus) By-laws, 1948.
- The Kitale Municipality (Refuse Removal) By-laws, 1948.
- The Kitale Municipality (Revocation of Rules) By-laws, 1948.
- The Kitale Municipality (Slaughterhouse) By-laws, 1948.
- The Kitale Municipality (Control of Traffic) By-laws, 1949.
- The Kitale Municipality (Excavations) By-laws, 1949.
- The Kitale Municipality (General) By-laws, 1950.
- The Kitale Municipality (Building) By-laws, 1950.

The (General) By-laws included all by-laws made previously and revoked them.

PART VI—DISTRICT COUNCILS

NAIROBI DISTRICT COUNCIL

Established 1929. Area 2,020 square miles. Road mileage 412.45 miles. Number of registered voters 783.

CONSTITUTION

Mr. A. J. Millar was chairman of Council for 1948 and 1949 and Sir Francis Fetherston-Godley, O.B.E., was elected chairman in 1950. Mr. C. E. V. Buxton was deputy chairman in 1948 and continued in this appointment until late in 1949 when Mr. N. W. Dixon was elected in his place. Mr. G. B. Mousely was elected deputy chairman in 1950. The Council works through area committees and committees dealing with specific matters such as roads and works. Council is also represented on the Nairobi City Council, Liquor Licensing Board and Transport Licensing Board.

STAFF

Council's staff consists of Mr. J. R. L. Covey as Clerk to Council and Mr. J. C. Trowsdale as Accountant. Mr. W. J. Dyack, Council's Engineer, proceeded on overseas leave in June, 1950, and it was decided to terminate his services with effect from 31st December, 1950, Mr. J. N. Hugo being appointed in his place.

ROADS

Normal maintenance work was carried out during the period under review and Council finally expended all Lane Report moneys at its disposal by the middle of 1950.

In 1948 the Local Government Inspector criticized Council's use of road machinery on the grounds that the methods employed were uneconomical, due to the fact that Council was in possession of more plant than could be used with the money available. This has since been put right by the sale of a considerable amount of machinery that was considered redundant.

Most of the work carried out by Council in accordance with the Lane Report was executed during 1949 and the first part of 1950 and the roads to receive the greatest benefit were the Mbagathi Road, Langata Road, Kabete Road, Redhill Road, Upper Limuru Road, Bennet's Ridge Road, Donyo Sabuk Road and the Machakos-Konza Road.

In addition to the above, Council reconstructed 4.25 miles of the Ngong Road to a bituminous standard, from funds made available as a grant by Government.

Labour was again in excess of demand, although the standard of work performed was no improvement on previous years.

FINANCE

For details in regard to 1948 and 1949 *see* appendix to this report.

SOCIAL CENTRES

Council considered the formation of African Social Centres at Tigoni, Thika and Ngong, as early as 1948, but so far none of these have been established. A suitable building was acquired at Tigoni, in 1948, from the W.D. Disposals Board, but that is as far as matters went. At Thika it was not possible to find a suitable location, while at Ngong negotiations are still proceeding for the purpose of acquiring a suitable site from Government.

A Primary School for European children was constructed at Tigoni during 1950, the cost of this school was found from accumulated rating funds at Council's disposal. By the end of 1950 the school was catering for 50 children of whom 12 were under the age of 6 years.

OFFICES AND EUROPEAN HOUSING FOR COUNCIL'S STAFF

After prolonged discussions between Council and Government, a site consisting of approximately 40 acres was granted to Council on a 99 years lease, in 1950, at a peppercorn rental. The site is situated just beyond Dagoretti corner in the Ngong Forest Reserve. Council plans to erect at least four European houses, also housing for Asians, African Labour a Mechanical Workshop and a main Storage Depot for petrol and oil. The question of the erection of Council's offices on this site has been held in abeyance for the time being pending a decision whether they should be sited outside Nairobi or in the City itself.

RATING

Council continued the same system of graduated rating during 1948, 1949 and 1950. In addition a sum of Sh. 2 was charged in respect of clearance certificates issued when land was transferred.

Council has under consideration the imposition of an Industrial Rate and preliminary steps are being taken for the preparation of a Roll.

NAKURU DISTRICT COUNCIL

Established 1929. Area 2,600 square miles. Road mileage 414 miles. Registered voters 561.

Constitution

The following Chairmen held office during 1948, 1949 and 1950 respectively: Mr. James Mackay and Mr. D. H. Pell-Smith (for 1949 and 1950) and the following were deputy chairmen, Mr. D. F. Duncan and Mr. C. D. Hill (for 1949 and 1950).

The Council works through four Standing Committees as follows:—

Land Settlement Committee.

Road Committee.

Resident Labour Committee.

Special Works Committee.

The Council is also represented on the following Boards and Committees: Regional Water Board, Nakuru Municipal Board, Liquor Licensing Board and School Committee.

Staff

Mr. C. C. Wilks as Clerk Supervisor and Mr. A. H. Bankart as Accountant, are the senior members of Council's staff, a secretary, five road foremen and a workshop foreman, comprising the remainder of the European staff.

Finance

See appendix to this report for details in regard to 1948 and 1949.

Roads

Most of Council's road equipment has recently been replaced and is now in good condition. Council found that the retention of old plant, which is often out of commission, owing to breakdowns, is both uneconomic and inefficient. Most of Council's new plant was purchased in 1949 from the proceeds of a Government loan of £15,000.

Good progress was made by Council on road work under the Lane Report during the three years under review and in 1950 Council expended the last of the D.A.R.A. money allotted to it under the Lane Report and was advanced a further sum against its total capital allotment, from the Road Authority, for the next five years.

In addition to road construction work Council maintains its 414 miles of road in good condition.

The labour position improved during the period of this report and on an average the amount of work performed was satisfactory. Council was at first of the opinion that permanent housing for road gangs was not an urgent necessity, in view of the fact that during the period of Council's road improvement programme it was more economical to have movable camps. However, during 1949 and 1950 a considerable amount of permanent housing for road gangs was completed and Council still has a certain amount of money earmarked for expenditure on this type of work.

Social Welfare

Dundori Welfare Centre has shown good progress and its financial position is sound. Council is now able to undertake various improvements to the Centre from profits and a beer hall was constructed towards the end of 1950. Unfortunately the African has availed himself of the permission to purchase bottled beer, for which he has developed a strong partiality, with the result that revenue from the sale of native beer has dropped. This is not peculiar to Nakuru District Council but has been noted in many Local Authority areas including Municipalities.

New Offices

The Council built new offices, a store and a workshop during 1948 from funds obtained as a loan from Government.

UASIN GISHU DISTRICT COUNCIL

Established January, 1929. Area 1,681 square miles. Road mileage 446 miles. Registered voters 649,

Constitution

The chairmen of Council during 1948, 1949 and 1950 were as follows: Hon. L. R. M. Welwood, M.L.C., Mr. E. B. Hosking, C.M.G., O.B.E. (for both 1949 and 1950). The deputy chairmen for the same period were: Mr. E. B. Hosking and Mr. A. J. Mouton (for 1949 and 1950).

Council has no area committees but works through two Standing Committees, i.e. Finance and General Purposes and Settlement. There are also special committees dealing with subjects which are referred to them. Council is also represented on the Eldoret Municipal Board, Liquor Licensing Board and the Lake Victoria District Water Board (North).

Staff

Council's senior staff consists of Mr. J. H. Phillips as Clerk Supervisor for all three years with Mr. W. Honey as Accountant during 1948 and part 1949. Mr. S. Morton part 1949 until November, 1950, when his place was taken by Mr. M. A. Priest. In addition Council employs two clerks, an Inspector of Works and four road foremen, all of whom are European.

Finance

See appendix to this report in regard to 1948 and 1949.

Roads

The rains during the period under review were normal and both main trunk and district roads were maintained up to standard.

This Council has progressed extremely well with the recommendations contained in the Lane Report and had expended all the D.A.R.A. funds at its disposal for this purpose by the middle of 1950. In order to ensure that its road construction programme should not suffer, an advance to Council was made by the Interim Road Authority, against the total capital allotments earmarked for Council for the next five years.

The Roads Engineer, Public Works Department, has reported most favourably on the standard of road work carried out by this Council during the last three years.

Council's staff of road labourers averaged about 400 and showed a slight decline over previous years. Due to the difficulty of obtaining labour, Council is aiming at the highest possible degree of mechanization in respect of road work. There was a considerable increase of new settlers during the three years in question and a material increase in the volume of agricultural produce transported by road. This increase resulted in an accelerated rate of wear in respect of most roads in the district, which was intensified by the sharply defined wet and dry seasons.

African Affairs

This Council was slow to provide its road labour with permanent housing and the reason for this, as stated by Council, was that such camps could only be used to the best advantage when it was possible to station European Road Foremen at each one, from which road maintenance work can be carried out. It should be noted, however, that other District Councils have built many permanent road camps with considerable success.

During 1950, the Council abandoned its previous policy and built 45 corrugated iron portable houses of a type approved by the Labour Department and it is satisfactory to note that the use of the old bad "A" type corrugated iron huts has been discontinued.

RESIDENT LABOUR

In 1947, Council made a Resident Labourers Order which provided for the gradual reduction and eventual elimination, over a period of three years, of all native-owned stock in the Uasin Gishu District Council area. It was found impossible to implement this Order and in 1950, an amendment was made extending the period by two years, i.e. until 1953. The application of this amendment Order has proceeded smoothly and thanks to the efforts of the Administration and the Labour Department there has been a material reduction of the numbers of native-owned stock in the District.

ABERDARE DISTRICT COUNCIL

Established 1928. Area 5,400 square miles. Road mileage 493 miles. Registered voters 523.

CONSTITUTION

Major H. B. Sharpe has been chairman of Council during the whole of the period under review. The deputy chairman for 1948 was Mr. A. W. Sutcliffe while Mr. C. Bathurst Norman was deputy chairman for 1949 and 1950.

The District Council functions under two Area Committees with headquarters at Nanyuki and Thomson's Falls respectively, while an Executive Committee, which is also the Finance and General Purposes Committee, controls finance and staff, considers tenders and all matters pertaining to roads and has authority to take executive action between meetings of committees and of Council. In addition there are two Land Committees, i.e. Eastern and Western, whose duty it is to advise on land transactions.

Further sub-committees are appointed as required and report on various matters as they arise.

Council is also represented on the Liquor Licensing Board and Water Board.

STAFF

Mr. E. V. Hulme continued to carry out the duties of Engineer Clerk assisted by Mrs. M. Hulme in the capacity of Accountant. In addition, Council employs five European road foremen, a European carpenter and two African clerks.

FINANCE

See appendix to this report for details in regard to 1948 and 1949.

ROADS

General maintenance and improvement of roads was carried out during the period and at the same time Council continued to carry out its programme of capital improvement under the Lane Report.

Little damage was done to roads during the wet seasons of the three years under review which were normal. Prosecutions under section 61 (2) of the Local Government (District Councils) Ordinance, Cap. 140, were carried out, half the funds obtained being handed to Council.

The labour shortage was very acute during the period, but had not become serious owing to Council acquiring additional road plant, thus offsetting the shortage of labour.

Mention should again be made of the fact that this is the only Council which has found it possible to carry out the recommendations of the Lane Report, within the funds allotted for each project, to a high standard of workman-ship. This satisfactory state of affairs is almost entirely due to the knowledge and effort of the Engineer Clerk.

AFRICAN AFFAIRS

A total of £4,100 has been granted to the Council for the permanent housing of road labour. Council have expended this sum on the erection of permanent road gang housing constructed of concrete blocks. In addition 21 roudaavels have been erected in the Thomson's Falls/Rumuruti area, comprising four camps of good semi-permanent buildings. It is a fact that most of the labour in the high altitudes and colder regions prefer wattle and daub buildings to stone housing and it is the intention of this Council to erect the former type in the colder Western area.

SOCIAL CENTRE

The Social Centre at Ndaragwa continued to function successfully under the supervision of a European committee, working in an honorary capacity, and an African committee. This Centre is proving a great amenity to the local Africans and is paying its way, both of which facts are very largely due to the energy and efficiency of Council's chairman, Major H. B. Sharpe.

A canteen, school and school teacher's house have been completed and are in use. The school was built and furnished from a Government grant of £250, while a similar grant of £200 was received for the erection of the school teacher's house.

During 1950 the question was debated as to whether the canteen should be closed down on account of an unfortunate incident, but it was subsequently decided to keep the canteen open.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Council's head office at Nanyuki and subsidiary office at Thomson's Falls were completed during 1950 and the former was officially opened by His Excellency the Governor on June 1st, of that year.

TRANS NZOIA DISTRICT COUNCIL

Established 1930. Road mileage 332 miles. Voters 400. Area 1,121 square miles.

CONSTITUTION

The chairmen for the years 1948, 1949 and 1950 were Mr. E. N. Valpy, Mr. F. R. Bancroft and Mr. A. Knight respectively, while the deputy chairmen for the same period were Mr. G. E. L. Nicholson, Mr. A. Knight and Mr. C. J. F. Saville.

The work of this Council is conducted through four committees, i.e. Finance and General Purposes Committee, Health Committee, Land Settlement Committee and African Affairs Committee. There are 15 elected members of Council, but there were unfortunately, only two elections contested during the year. The Council is also represented on the following Boards: Kitale Municipal Board, Liquor Licensing Board and Transport Licensing Board.

STAFF

There were no changes in Council's staff during the period under review other than the replacement of one road foreman.

FINANCE

See appendix to this report for details in regard to 1948 and 1949.

ROADS

The maintenance of this Council's roads reflects great credit on the Executive Officer and his road staff. Of the 332 miles of roads under the jurisdiction of the Council, almost the entire length was graded, widened and drained during the period under review.

The policy of establishing tractors and drags at selected sites was put into force by the purchase of two John Deere rubber tyred tractors and drags.

Of the 32 miles of main trunk road which the Council maintains under contract with the Public Works Department, approximately 30 per cent was re-murramed each year at a cost of £52 per mile, which compares very favourably both with the Public Works Department estimate for the same work and that of other District Councils.

Council found itself unable to carry out any appreciable construction or reconstruction of roads under the recommendations of the Lane Report until 1950. but in that year very great progress was made to a commendably high standard. The reason given by Council for its inability to carry out its Lane Report programme was that labour and machinery previous to 1950 were only sufficient for maintenance and it was not until Council had purchased further plant, including a D.8 Tractor with Angle Dozer, a Sheepsfoot Roller and a Stone Crusher that it was able to start carrying out its programme of new construction. In addition the services of an Italian bridge foreman were obtained during the latter part of 1948.

AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Council's policy of permanent housing for static road labour gangs was continued and 32 camps were established, 50 per cent of the buildings in these camps were constructed of brick with corrugated iron roofing, the remainder being of the traditional wattle and daub type.

It is an unfortunate fact that Council up to date has not been able to fill all these houses but the position is improving and will, it is hoped, continue to do so. However, the labour position in Council's area cannot be accepted as satisfactory.

In addition to the permanent housing built for Council's own road gangs, permanent gangs were established at three points on the main trunk road in brick houses built from reserve funds in the main trunk road grant.

AERODROME

Funds were made available in October of 1948 for the construction of a new runway for the Kitale Aerodrome of 2,000 yards and this was ready by the middle of 1949.

SOCIAL CENTRE

The Social Centre at Saboti consists of the following:—

Four shops-cum-dwelling houses, one beer shop, one dispensary, one school, one headman's house, and quarters for employees.

The beer shop was well patronized to start with but trade fell off when maize became readily obtainable on neighbouring farms. The situation is now more favourable possibly because the brewing of illicit beer is being more strictly controlled.

The dispensary was unfortunate in that the African dresser was convicted of mal-practice in 1948 and sent to prison. Difficulty was experienced in selecting a new dresser and three, who were tried out at the Native Civil Hospital, proved inefficient, but late in 1948 a satisfactory appointment was made.

The school was completed in December, 1949, and continues to function, though not very satisfactorily. The reason appears to be that Council has found considerable difficulty in obtaining the services of a really efficient teacher and also because the neighbouring farms themselves attend efficiently to the educational requirements of their own employees.

A temporary market has been finished and it is intended to erect a small market in permanent materials during 1951, which should prove to be a revenue-earning project.

It is a regrettable fact that the Social Centre ran at a loss during 1948 and 1949 but it is satisfactory to record that in 1950 the Centre showed a profit of £150 and this figure should increase in the future.

RESIDENT LABOUR

On the whole the position in regard to resident labourers in Council's area is satisfactory and it is reported that all cattle were cleared from the area by 31st March, 1950.

NAIVASHA DISTRICT COUNCIL

Established March, 1929. Road mileage 228 miles. Area 2,100 square miles. Registered voters 458.

CONSTITUTION

During the period under review Mr, J. W. Etherington was chairman for the whole period, while Mr. R. Hall was deputy chairman in 1948 and 1949 and Mr. D. W. Gillett in 1950.

The Council has two area committees dealing with matters relating to the Gilgil and Naivasha areas respectively, the Executive Committee for general purposes, and a Native Affairs Committee. Due to the two separate area committees there is a marked lack of homogeneity in the area as a whole. Sub-Committees are appointed as and when required to consider specific problems, such as water supply, land acquisition, etc. Council is also represented on the Liquor Licensing Board.

The climate, agricultural and topographical conditions of the area vary considerably between the high altitude, rainy lands of the Kinangop and the lower dry areas in the vicinity of Lakes Naivasha and Elmenteita.

STAFF

Major R. S. Bird was Clerk Supervisor until he resigned in November, 1948, and was replaced by Mr. J. C. Kerr in April, 1949, who is still serving in that capacity. Mrs. O. G. Frere carried out the duties of Accountant to Council until 15th September, 1950, when she resigned and was replaced by Major E. A. Friend.

The Council also employs two road foremen, one for the Naivasha area and one for the Gilgil area.

FINANCE

See appendix to this report for details in regard to 1948 and 1949.

ROADS

The roads in Council's area have improved considerably since the appointment of Mr. Kerr who has had considerable experience of road work in the Public Works Department.

Council is at present in process of constructing a road from the Longonot turnoff to the South Kinangop Dairy, under contract with the City Council of Nairobi. It is hoped that this road will be finished by the middle of 1951. This road will be used by the Nairobi City Council transporting material from Nairobi to the site of the new Sasumua Dam,

AFRICAN AFFAIRS

The Council has carried out an efficient programme of constructing permanent housing for road gangs. These houses have been built of permanent materials with corrugated asbestos roofing and have been furnished with fire places. Council has received a total of £4,100 from Government as a free grant for the above construction work.

SOCIAL CENTRE

Twelve acres of land have been purchased on the South Kinangop for the purpose of establishing a Social Centre, The sale price of £100 was subscribed by local residents and a like amount from the Central Native Trust Fund for the purpose of clearing the land. The centre was finished in 1950 at a cost of £600, which was obtained as a loan from Government. In addition to the usual market and tea shop, etc., there is a school building which is extensively used.

After the first year of its existence this Social Centre is showing a profit and there is every indication that it will do even better in the future. Council is to be congratulated on the success of this Centre and on its successful efforts to provide amenities for the Africans of the area.

GILGIL DISPENSARY

Five acres of land at £5 per acre were purchased and buildings to the value of £350 were taken over from the military authorities for the above project. A sum of £200 was subscribed by local residents and a further £200 from the Native Trust Fund. The dispensary has been completed and after a certain amount of difficulty in the provision of adequate water supply, furniture and equipment, was opened at the end of 1949 under the charge of Dr. Semple,

The dispensary is an undoubted asset to the district but is at present in debt to the extent of over £140 and ways of meeting this will have to be considered by Council and Government in the near future.

NYANZA DISTRICT COUNCIL

Established 1929. District road mileage 251 miles. Area 1,024 square miles. Registered voters, Europeans 437, Indians 63.

In January, 1949, the Sotik Ward of Nyanza District Council, which returned three members, were divided into three single member wards.

CONSTITUTION

Mr. R. Pearce was chairman of the Council during 1948, 1949 and 1950. The deputy chairman for 1948 was Mr. R. S. Cinnamon who continued in this office until towards the end of 1949 when he resigned and Mr. H. H. Marshall was elected in his place. In 1950, Mr. W. A. Kerr became deputy chairman in place of Mr. H. H. Marshall.

The Council carried on its business through the medium of four committees, namely: the Finance and General Purposes Committee, South Area Committee, the North Area Committee and the Roads of Access Committee,

In addition, *ad hoc* sub-committees are formed when necessary.

STAFF

The office staff consists of Mr. E. Cooper as Clerk Supervisor and Mrs. Cooper as his assistant. There is an outside staff consisting of a Supervisor of Works and two road foremen all of whom are European.

FINANCE

For details in regard to 1948 and 1949 see appendix to this report.

ROADS

During 1948 and 1949 Council carried out very little work under the Lane Report. This was mainly due to lack of road machinery and an efficient staff. However, Council have now collected a reasonable amount of road machinery and under the guidance of an experienced engineer carried out a considerable amount of construction work during 1950. This included the construction of 11 miles of the new Nandi Hills Township radial roads and 10 miles of the new Chepalungu road. In addition, a considerable amount of widening, hardsurfacing and the construction of permanent bridges was undertaken.

The rainfall during the period under review was not exceptional and no serious damage occurred through adverse weather conditions. The Council was able to expend its Basic Road Grant to good purpose, although work was a little disturbed on account of changes in staff, the introduction of mechanization and the taking over of the Kericho and Sotik road system.

The traffic on Council's roads showed a general increase during the period of this report and the damage done to roads by thoughtlessly used and fast-driven heavy vehicles is still a cause of great worry and expense to Council, as it is indeed to all local authorities throughout the Colony.

The supply of labour throughout 1948, 1949 and 1950 was far from satisfactory. Although higher wages were offered the labour position during these years was the worst that the Council had ever experienced. The shortage was most felt in Council's north area which depends on Luo natives, who appear to find a good living in their native reserve and are not attracted by outside employment in spite of inducements greatly in excess of those offered a few years ago.

RESIDENT LABOUR

The implementation of this Council's Resident Labour Order, 1942, has caused a certain amount of concern and Council has found it necessary to make a great many amendments. So much so, that Council has been requested to make one comprehensive Order including and revoking its Order of 1942 and all amendments made thereto.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. HUNTER,
Commissioner for Local Government.

Nairobi,
1st June, 1951.

APPENDIX

REPORT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR

The following statements are extracted from the accounts and records of District Councils established under the Local Government (District Councils) Ordinance, 1928, for the year ended 31st December, 1948.

The report on Municipal Councils and Boards and Hospitals established under the Local Government (Municipalities) Ordinance, 1928, is not available, as the inspections for the year under review have not been completed.

- (i) Statement of Liabilities and Assets.
- (ii) Statement of District Roads and General Revenue.
- (iii) Statement of District Roads and General Expenditure.
- (iv) Statement of Revenue other than District Roads.
- (v) Statement of Expenditure other than District Roads.

District Councils' Revenue, excluding contracts entered into with Government under section 56 (3) of the Local Government (District Councils) Ordinance, 1928, amounted to £235,799, compared with £176,585 in 1947, approximately a 40 per cent increase.

In addition to the foregoing revenue, unexpended Special Grants amounting to £14,700 were brought forward from 1947 and a sum of £553 appropriated from Special Reserves.

The following is an analysis of 1948 revenue compared with 1947: —

	1947		1948	
	Amount	Per cent of Total	Amount	Per cent of Total
Basic Road Grant and Temporary Addition thereto	£ 85,861	48.63	£ 91,560	38.83
Supplementary Maintenance Grant	-	-	36,107	15.31
Special Grants including D.A.R.A..	78,215	44.28	95,681	40.58
District Rates (Nairobi District Council)	4,839	2.74	5,057	2.14
Sundry Revenue	7,670	4.35	7,394	3.14
	176,585	100	235,799	100

District Roads mileage increased from 2,431 in 1947 to 2,512 in 1948. The average amount available per mile of district road, including administration and general charges was therefore approximately £91 compared with £72½ in 1947 and £40j in 1946.

	Average Revenue per mile of District Road		
	1946	1947	1948
	£	£	£
Basic Road Grant	21.54	21.41	32.09
Temporary Addition to Basic Road Grant	5.39	13.91	14.36
Supplementary Maintenance Grant	-	-	14.37
Special Grants	3.21	4.97	4.64
Post-war Improvements (D.A.R.A.)	4.80	20.54	29.83
Flood Damage	•78	2.96	-
Military Contributions	•90	-	-
African Housing (permanent) for road labour..	-	3.70	3.18
Sundry Revenue	2.10	3.16	•44
	38.72	70.65	98.91
District Rates (Nairobi only)	1.78	1.99	2.01
Total per mile of District Roads	40.50	72.64	100.92

Nyanza District Council Roads

It will be noted that the mileage shown for Nyanza District Roads on Revenue Schedule B (ii) is 228½ whereas on the Expenditure Schedule B (iii) the mileage is shown as 142½. This is explained by the fact that although the Basic Road Grant was paid to Nyanza District Council in respect of 86 miles of roads in the Kericho/Sotik area, no expenditure was involved by Council on these roads which were in fact maintained by the P.W.D. from the latter's funds.

District Roads and General Expenditure for the year amounted to £217,718 compared with £150,826 in 1947 and £94,793 in 1946.

The following is an analysis of the expenditure for 1948:—

	£	Per Cent of Total	Per mile of District Rds.
Administration and General Charges, Gross	27,866	12.80	
Less charged to hospitals, trunk roads and special grants, etc.	4,382	2.01	
	23,484	10.79	9.68
General Maintenance and Improvements of District Roads	90,419	41.53	37.27
Construction	5,111	2.35	2.11
Post-war Improvement Programme (D.A.R.A.)	74,680	34.30	30.78
Bridges construction	304	.14	.12
Bridges maintenance	1,077	.49	.44
Flood Damage	498	.23	.21
African (permanent) Housing for Road Labour	4,861	2.23	2.00
Contributions to Capital	13,478	6.19	5.56
Contributions to Special Reserves	3,806	1.75	1.57
Total District Roads and General Expenditure	217,718	100.00	89.74

Administration and General Charges comprised 12.92 per cent of gross expenditure against 16.27 per cent for 1947, which is a good improvement.

Post-war Improvement Programme (D.A.R.A.) £74,680 was expended as against £49,930 which shows an acceleration in this programme, due to a large extent by accumulation of the necessary plant.

Note.—Excess of Expenditure over revenue amounted to £4,595, made up of Nairobi District Council £2,527 and Trans Nzoia £2,068.

Revenue for roads other than district roads amounted to £16,626. Unexpended balances brought forward from 1947 brought this sum up to £19,951

Expenditure on roads other than district roads amounted to:—

	£
Trunk Roads	15,333
Township, Native Reserves and other roads	2,242
	17,575
Amount required to cover over-expenditure in 1947 ..	152
	£17,727

following:—

	£
Plant and Machinery	151,612
Buildings and Land	22,123
Furniture and Office Equipment	3,118
Unexpended Funds on hand	1,847
	£178,700

Capital Funds from which the foregoing were purchased were as follows:—

	£
Government Loans	1,500
Internal Loans	8,754
Government Grants and Assets in kind	17,954
Other Grants and Donations	1,171
Contributions from Revenue	103,636
Advances from Councils Funds pending raising of Capital	157
D.A.R.A. Advances	45,528
	£178,700

B (i)

DISTRICT COUNCILS
STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1948

	Nairobi	Nakuru	Uasin Gishu	Nyanza	Naivasha	Trans Nzoia	Aberdare	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
CAPITAL FUNDS AND LIABILITIES :								
Government Loans	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	1,500
Loans from Renewals Funds	305	2,600	-	4,268	-	1,275	-	8,448
Loans Redeemed	131	-	-	-	-	175	-	306
Government Grants and Assets Transferred ..	7,262	4,123	994	2,623	-	-	2,952	17,954
Other Grants and Donations	-	-	-	-	-	1,171	-	1,171
Contributions from Revenue	27,916	11,762	14,039	10,411	7,263	15,456	16,789	107,636
Advances from Councils Funds pending raising of Capital	-	-	-	-	-	157	-	157
D.A.R.A. Advances	7,266	9,145	5,622	7,115	9,763	958	5,659	45,528
Total Capital Funds	42,880	27,630	20,655	24,417	17,026	20,692	25,400	178,700
Sundry Creditors	12,586	2,452	1,337	986	142	367	166	18,036
Redemption Funds	-	508	-	-	19	-	-	527
Grants Unexpended	5,959	4,559	2,498	3,876	7,595	2,747	954	28,188
Plant Renewals Funds	14,553	15,363	6,698	4,204	3,233	5,659	9,196	58,906
Bridges Maintenance Reserves	-	-	581	-	-	109	510	1,200
Roads and Bridges Improvements Reserve ..	-	-	-	-	-	181	-	181
Other Reserves	3,179	1,351	1,584	6,308	102	2,451	627	15,602
Revenue Funds	17,547	5,239	11,801	1,094	2,752	1,569	4,671	44,673
TOTAL CAPITAL FUNDS AND LIABILITIES £	96,704	57,102	45,154	40,885	30,869	33,775	41,524	346,013

DISTRICT COUNCILS
STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1948—(Contd.)

	Nairobi	Nakuru	Uasin Gishu	Nyanza	Naivasha	Trans Nzoia	Aberdare	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
CAPITAL OUTLAY AND ASSETS :								
Plant and Machinery	41,551	23,926	19,621	12,781	16,499	14,531	22,703	151,612
Buildings and Land	850	3,110	469	11,007	366	5,605	716	22,123
Furniture and Office Equipment	479	594	565	629	161	506	184	3,118
Unexpended Funds on Hand	-	-	-	-	-	50	1,797	1,847
Total Capital Outlay	42,880	27,630	20,655	24,417	17,026	20,692	25,400	178,700
Sundry Debtors and Payments in advance	1,413	1,054	275	825	1,005	982	460	6,014
Stores and Works in progress	4,513	4,264	2,816	909	1,400	1,386	1,889	17,177
Expenditure in advance of Funds	410	5,796	4,221	408	-	1,036	666	12,537
Advances pending Loans or raising of Capital..	-	7,086	1,403	-	752	157	2,207	11,605
Loans to Capital	305	2,600	-	4,268	-	1,275	-	8,448
Cash and Investments	47,183	8,672	15,784	10,058	10,686	8,247	10,902	111,532
TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY AND ASSETS £	96,704	57,102	45,154	40,885	30,869	33,775	41,524	346,013

B (ii)

DISTRICT COUNCILS

STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1948

DISTRICT ROADS AND GENERAL REVENUE

COUNCIL	Nairobi	Nakuru	Uasin Gishu	Nyanza	Naivasha	Trans Nzoia	Aberdare		Percent- age of Total Revenue	£'s per mile of Dist. Road
								Total		
DISTRICT ROADS MILEAGE	413	411	421	228½*	252½	315	471	2,512		
GOVERNMENT GRANTS:	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	<i>per cent</i>	
Basic Road Grant	11,093	8,292	8,311	+6,606	5,033	6,914	9,242	55,491	23.53	22.09
Temporary Addition to Basic Road Grant	7,210	5,390	5,402	+4,294	3,272	4,494	6,007	36,069	15.30	14.36
Supplementary Maintenance Grant	13,679	3,000	5,022	3,995	567	1,282	8,562	36,107	15.31	14.37
Special Grants under Section 105	522	667		1,203	5,558		3,355	11,305	4.79	4.50
Funds used in anticipation of Special Grants..				135		216		351	•15	.14
Post-war Improvements Funds (D.A.R.A.) ..	8,287	13,518	20,817	10,447	10,088	368	11,390	74,915	31.77	29.83
Grant for Aerodrome extension						1,110		1,110	47	.44
African Housing (Permanent) for Road Labour	750	1,500	1,200	750	1,500	1,500	800	8,000	3.40	3.18
Total Grants	41,541	32,367	40,752	27,430	26,018	15,884	39,356	223,348	94.72	88.91
DISTRICT RATES	5,057	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,057	2.14	2.01

*Nyanza District Council Road Mileage *see* Note in report.

+£3,983 subsequently refunded for Kericho-Sotik Roads,

DISTRICT COUNCILS
STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1948—(Contd.)

DISTRICT ROADS AND GENERAL REVENUE

COUNCIL	Nairobi	Nakuru	Uasin Gishu	Nyanza	Naivasha	Trans Nzoia	Aberdare	Total	Percentage of Total Revenue	£'s per mile of Dist. Road
DISTRICT ROADS MILEAGE	413	411	421	228½*	252½	315	471	2,512		
SUNDRY REVENUE:	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	<i>per cent</i>	
Vehicle Licences ..		105	10	71	58	35		279	-	
Interest on Current Account	60	24	163	33		69	56	405	-	
Shops in Rural Areas	71	52	10	21	37	11	17	219	-	
Resident Labourers Ordinance—Permit Fees..	10		29			5	4	48	-	
Control of Quarries	1,628							1,628		
Special Grant by Government towards Administration Charges	1,166	652	290	258	404	364	460	3,594		
Fines ..							58	58		
Local Contributions				200	29			229		
Sundry	159	137	3	90	7	176	112	684		
Aerodrome Maintenance						250		250		
Total Sundry Revenue	3,094	970	505	673	535	910	707	7,394	31.4	2.95
Total District Roads and General Revenue	49,692	33,337	41,257	28,103	26,553	16,794	40,063	235,799	100.00	93.87
Appropriations from Reserve Funds	192					149	212	553		
Special Grants brought forward	3,925	2,804	1,281	359	2,727	2,648	956	14,700		
Excess Expenditure over Revenue	2,527					2,068		4,595		
TOTAL	£ 56,336	36,141	42,538	28,462	29,280	21,659	41,231	255,647	-	-

*Nyanza District Council Road Mileage see Note in report.

B (iii)

DISTRICT COUNCILS

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1948
DISTRICT ROADS AND GENERAL EXPENDITURE

COUNCIL	Nairobi	Nakuru	Uasin Gishu	Nyanza	Naivasha	Trans Nzoia	Aberdare	Total	Percent- age of Total Expendi- ture	£'s per Mile of Dist. Roads
DISTRICT ROADS MILEAGE	413	411	421	142½	252½	315	471	2,426		
EXPENDITURE	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	<i>per cent</i>	
ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL CHARGES									- - - - -	
Salaries and Allowances —										
Administrative and Office Staff Salaries	3,442	2,091	1,757	948	1,426	1,882	1,386	12,932		
Cost of Living Bonus ..	469	260	266	47	118	285	129	1,574		
Provident or Gratuity Fund	219	113	74	50		181	50	687		—
Leave Pay and Passages Reserve	692	327	269	81		253	146	1,768		—
Housing	207	172			58		63	500		—
Travelling Expenses -										—
Members	970	376	273	243	341	313	295	2,811		—
Administrative Staff	856	648	404	184	307	303	432	3,134		—
Office and General Expenses-										
Office Accommodation	222	115	45	46	41	76	31	576		—
Postages, Telegrams, Telephones and Stationery	480	225	192	122	115	117	151	1,402		—
Advertising and Elections	40	93	106	55	53	47	31	425		—
Insurance ..	36	25		6	34	26	19	146		—
Depreciation of Furniture and Fittings	48	83	50	47	11	25	10	274		—
General Expenses (including Audit and Inspection)	485	238	339	166	117	109	183	1,637		—
Total Administration and General Charges ..	8,166	4,766	3,775	1,995	2,621	3,617	2,926	27,866	12.80	11.49
<i>Less Charged to Hospital</i>						182		182		
<i>Less Charged to Trunk, Other Roads and Special Grants</i>	604	739	1,409	399	194	736	119	4,200	2.01	1.81
Net Administration and General Charges	7,562	4,027	2,366	1,596	2,427	2,699	2,807	23,484	10.79	9.68

DISTRICT COUNCILS
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1948—(Contd.)
DISTRICT ROADS AND GENERAL EXPENDITURE

COUNCIL	Nairobi	Nakuru	Uasin Gishu	Nyanza	Naivasha	Trans Nzoia	Aberdare	Total	Percent- age of Total Expendi- ture	£'s per Mile of Dist. Roads
DISTRICT ROADS MILEAGE	413	411	421	142½	252½	315	471	2,426		
EXPENDITURE	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	per cent	
Net Administration and General Charges <i>Bf.</i> ..	7,562	4,027	2,366	1,596	2,427	2,699	2,807	23,484	10.79	9.68
District Road Works-										
General Maintenance and Improvements	29,563	12,126	7,678	6,175	5,740	9,449	19,688	90,419	41.53	37.27
Construction	-	677	-	1,151	-	1,068	2,215	5,111	2.35	2.11
Post-war Improvements Programme (D.A.R.A.)	8,287	13,518	20,582	10,447	10,088	368	11,390	74,680	34.30	30.78
Bridge Construction	-	-	-	-	304	-	-	304	.14	.12
Bridges Maintenance	402	-	314	-	-	149	212	1,077	.49	.44
African Permanent Housing for Road Labour	-	58	-	773	1,605	2,053	372	4,861	2.23	2.00
Flood Damage	-	-	-	-	498	-	-	498	.23	.21
Other Charges and Appropriations—										
Contributions to Capital	1,664	133	5,697	1,210	267	3,065	1,442	13,478	6.19	5.56
Contributions to Reserves	529	-	-	-	-	-	239	768		
Grass Fires Control (net)	-	6	2	13	-	81	-	102		
Resident Labourers Ordinance	-	-	21	-	-	3	-	24		
Quarries Control	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,600	1.75	1.57
Aerodrome Extension	-	-	-	-	-	541	-	541		
Aerodrome Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	250		
Sundry	-	-	380	-	-	141	-	521		
Total District Roads and Other Expenditure ..	49,607	30,545	37,040	21,365	20,929	19,867	38,365	217,718	100.00	89.74
Basic Road Grant and Temporary addition										
Kericho-Sotik Roads (Reserved)	-	-	-	5,200	-	-	-	5,200		
Unexpended Grants carried forward	2,385	4,156	2,481	803	7,562	1,792	1,382	20,561		
Excess Revenue Over Expenditure-										
Rates	4,344	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,344		
Other Surpluses	-	1,440	3,017	1,094	789	-	1,484	7,824		
GRAND TOTAL	56,336	36,141	42,538	28,462	29,280	21,659	41,231	255,647		

B (iv)

DISTRICT COUNCILS
STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1948

REVENUE OTHER THAN DISTRICT ROADS REVENUE

	Nairobi	Nakuru	Uasin Gishu	Nyanza	Naivasha	Trans Nzoia	Aberdare	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
TRUNK ROADS:								
Balances brought forward from 1947	-	-	31	81	-	943	-	1,055
Contract Payments Public Works Department	-	780	4,683	4,032	-	1,529	-	10,944
Special Grants	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,000
Other Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over Expenditure carried forward to 1949	-	-	2,083	-	-	149	-	2,232
Total Trunk Roads	-	780	8,797	4,113	-	2,621	-	16,311
TOWNSHIP, NATIVE RESERVE AND OTHER ROADS:								
Balances brought forward from 1947	1,295	419	-	389	167	-	-	2,270
Maintenance and Other Grants	1,994	420	-	950	238	-	-	3,602
Over Expenditure carried forward to 1949	-	-	-	144	-	-	-	144
Total Other Roads	3,289	839	-	1,483	405	-	-	6,016
TOTAL ROADS OTHER THAN DISTRICT ROADS	3,289	1,619	8,797	5,596	405	2,621	-	22,327

B (v)

DISTRICT COUNCILS

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1948

EXPENDITURE OTHER THAN DISTRICT ROADS EXPENDITURE

	Nairobi	Nakuru	Uasin Gishu	Nyanza	Naivasha	Trans Nzoia	Aberdare	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
TRUNK ROADS:								
Over Expenditure brought forward from 1947	-	88	64	-	-	-	-	152
General Maintenance	-	644	7,970	3,004	-	1,351	-	12,969
Administration Charges	-	48	746	300	-	332	-	1,426
Special Works (Permanent Housing for African Road Workers)	-	-	-	-	-	938	-	938
Balances unexpended carried forward to 1949	-	-	17	809	-	-	-	826
Total Trunk Roads	-	780	8,797	4,113	-	2,621	-	16,311
TOWNSHIP, NATIVE RESERVE AND OTHER ROADS:								
Over Expenditure brought forward from 1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Expenditure	557	436	-	876	373	-	-	2,242
Balances Unexpended carried forward to 1949	2,732	403	-	607	32	-	-	3,774
Total Other Roads	3,289	839	-	1,483	405	-	-	6,016
TOTAL ROADS OTHER THAN DISTRICT ROADS	3,289	1,619	8,797	5,596	405	2,621	-	22,327

MUNICIPALITIES AND HOSPITALS—1948 DISTRICT COUNCILS—1949

1. *Scope of Report*—The report for last year (1948) did not include Municipalities and Hospitals as the inspections for that year had not been completed. The Local Government Inspector proceeded on leave pending retirement in June, 1949, and his successor did not take up his appointment until January, 1950. One Assistant Local Government Inspector's post was vacant for two months, and the other has remained unfilled. There was consequently considerable delay before the arrears of inspection work could be carried out.

The present report, therefore contains a review of:—

Municipalities 1948.

Hospitals 1948

District Councils 1949.

At the time of writing it has not been possible to complete the inspections of the accounts of Municipalities and Hospitals for 1949. The annual review of the finances of these Authorities will therefore be included in the next report.

A. MUNICIPALITIES—1948

2. *Municipalities*.—Municipalities whose accounts for 1948 were subject to audit numbered six as under:—

Municipal Council (1)—Nairobi.

Municipal Boards (5)—Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu and Kitale.

Kitale Municipal Board was constituted on 1st January, 1948.

3. *Revenue and Expenditure*.—Comparative figures for the years 1946, 1947 and 1948 are as follows:—

	1946	1947	1948
	£	£	£
Gross Revenue	521,525	592,723	864,166
Gross Expenditure	486,908	575,845	734,185
Net Surplus ..	£34,617	16,878	129,981

The increased gross revenue in 1948 was chiefly due to the introduction of new valuation rolls which, together with increases in the percentage rate levy, provided additional rates revenue of 49 per cent as compared with 1947. In the case of Nairobi the increased rates revenue was not absorbed by a corresponding increase in expenditure, and £134,928 was carried to reserves.

There is no doubt that increased levels of wages, salaries and higher prices generally, were partly responsible for the increased expenditure which is apparent, but even allowing for these factors the increase is considerable, and reflects increased activities on the part of all Municipalities.

The following indicates the relative share of each Municipality in the total revenue expenditure for 1947 and 1948:—

	1947 per cent	1948 per cent
Nairobi	67	67
Mombasa	19	16
Nakuru	4	5
Eldoret	3	4
Kisumu	7	7
Kitale	—	1
	100	100

5. Tables M.2, M.3, M.4, show the gross expenditure, gross income and net costs of services of the six Municipalities during 1948,

The following being a summary:—

	Table M2 Gross Expenditure		Table M3 Gross Income		Table M4 Net Expenditure and Income	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
SERVICES (MAIN GROUPS)—	£		£		£	
Trading Services	164,500	23	196,328	23	31,828	7
Miscellaneous Income	—		9,143	1	1,943	2
General Site Value Rates ..			252,036	29	252,036	58
Government Contributions in lieu of Rates	—	—	140,595	16	140,595	33
TOTAL NET INCOME ..					433,602	100
Public Health	206,995	28	105,230	12	101,765	34
Public Works and Services..	142,109	19	53,013	6	89,096	29
Housing (All races)..	90,098	12	78,303	9	11,795	4
Administration—Not Al- located Elsewhere	66,534	9	4,633	1	61,871	20
African Affairs—Not Al- located Elsewhere	7,194	1	1,056	—	6,138	2
Other Services	56,755	8	23,799	3	32,956	11
TOTAL GROSS AND NET EXPENDITURE	734,185	100	—	—	303,621	100
Net Surpluses, 1948	129,981	18	—	—	129,981	42
					433,602	142
	864,166	118	864,166	100		

6. *Surpluses*.—Three Municipalities had surpluses for the year as follows:—

Nairobi £134,928 of which £115,256 was transferred to General Reserves and £19,672 to Water Reserves.

Kisumu £15. Transferred to Reserves.

Kitale £1,227. Transferred to Reserves.

7. *Deficits*.—Deficits of the following three Municipalities were met from accumulated reserves:—

	£
Mombasa	979
Nakuru	5,086
Eldoret121

In the case of Nakuru the year's deficit £5,086 was substantial in relation to the total revenue expenditure of £30,212 and indicates that in future years the assessment rate levy will require to be considerably increased.

8. *Water Undertakings*.—Profits for the year totalled £23,128 for four Municipalities including Nairobi which was £19,673. Nairobi's water undertaking profits were retained in the accounts of the undertaking, while those of the remaining three authorities were credited to general account in direct relief of rates. Mombasa received £5,900 as two-thirds share of the 1947 profits of the Government owned water supply, and this sum was credited to the general account.

9. *Reserves.*—Reserves of Municipalities at 31st December, 1948, with comparative figures for 31st December, 1947, are shown hereunder:—

	31st December, 1947	31st December, 1948
	£	£
Renewals and Replacement Reserves	221,290	234,985
Other specific Reserves	128,585	123,626
Revenue Funds (accumulated free surpluses)	152,409	282,857
Total	<u>£502,284</u>	<u>641,468</u>

10. Table M.6 shows details of Government grants paid to Municipalities in 1948. Grants paid were the highest on record and totalled £253,385, an increase of £89,252 compared with 1947.

Government contributions in lieu of rates amounted to £140,595 or 55 per cent of the total. In three Municipalities: Eldoret, Kisumu and Kitale, Government contributions under this head exceeded the amounts raised locally by way of rates. In Nairobi the Government contribution was equivalent to a little over half of the amount of rates collected from private rate-payers.

Nairobi's share of the total revenue grants was 69 per cent and Mombasa's 21 per cent, leaving 10 per cent shared between the remaining four Municipalities.

Table M.7A shows the incidence of net expenditure of Municipalities as between rates and Government grants and shows the amounts payable under each of these heads to meet the financial burden of Local Government after allowing for all other sources of income. The figures given cover a period of 10 years (1939 to 1948 inclusive).

Table M.7B summarizes the figures by showing in percentage form the the proportion paid by way of Government grant. It will be seen that in the case of larger authorities Government's proportionate share of the total is considerably less than for smaller Municipalities, while the general trend of the period is for Municipalities to assume increasing financial responsibility for the cost of Local Government.

In 1939, Government's share of the total was 61 per cent and after an increase during the war years due to large grants to Mombasa on account of the water supply profits of the Government controlled undertaking, and to war-time A.R.P. grants, the percentage declined to 50 per cent, in 1948, for all Municipalities taken together.

In four Municipalities: Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu and Kitale, Government met 75 per cent or more of the total public burden of Local Government.

11. *Capital Expenditure.*—Table M.5 shows the details of capital expenditure incurred by Municipalities during the year. Total capital expenditure was £472,428 of which Nairobi's share was £368,095 and Mombasa's share £61,983. Total capital expenditure to 31st December, 1948, was a little over £2,500,000, details of which are contained in the summary of balance sheets (Table M.I).

12. *Loan Debt.*—Loans to all Municipalities outstanding at the end of the year were £1,450,620 made up as follows:—

	£
Government and E.A.R. and H. loans	1,097,143
Loans from bank ..	87,825
Staff provident funds	34,589
Internal reserves	224,444
Bank overdraft	6,619
Total	<u>£1,450,620</u>

These figures represent the net loan debt after deducting redemption funds in hand,

No loans were advanced by Government to Municipalities on general account during the year, but £23,765 was advanced on loan from the Housing Fund. The largest source of borrowing to finance capital expenditure during the year was from internal reserves by way of temporary loans, £252,444 was raised in this way, of which Nairobi's share was £238,466. These temporary borrowings were replaced in Nairobi by the proceeds of the 1949 stock issue. Full details of capital income during 1948 are shown in Table M.5 (Items 26 to 36), Government played a very minor part in financing Municipalities' capital expenditure, as may be seen by the following percentages taken from the end column of the table. The percentages denote the proportion of total capital income of all Municipalities under the headings quoted:—

	<i>Per cent</i>
Housing Fund Loans	5.2
Temporary Government Loans.	4.4
Government Grants	5.8
<hr/>	
Total capital financing from Government sources	15.4
Loans from Banks	19.6
Loans from internal reserves and Revenue Funds	57.0
Contributions from Revenue and Reserves ..	8.0
<hr/>	
Total	100.0
<hr/>	

Although Nairobi will in future be largely independent of Government for capital finances it would seem that other Municipalities will be handicapped in their development unless ways can be found in the future to assist them by providing a greatly increased share of the capital funds required.

13. *Surcharges.*—During the period under review the following surcharge was imposed:—

Municipality: Kitale.

Persons surcharged. Members of the Finance and General Purposes Committee.

Particulars: Payment of travelling allowances to Government officers in respect of whom an inclusive fee for service is payable to Government.

Amount: Sh. 1,996/50.

How disposed of: Sh. 1,600 (recovered).

Sh. 395/50 (pending).

14. *Authority for Expenditure.*—The Municipality of Kitale commenced a brick manufacture undertaking in 1948 which involved expenditure of £929 in that year. This expenditure was outside the Board's powers under the Ordinance and no approval was obtained from the Commissioner for Local Government. The Member for Health and Local Government has since accorded his approval to the writing off of the final resultant loss on the undertaking, amounting to £669,

On 31st December, 1949, three Municipalities had incurred capital expenditure either in excess of or in anticipation of loan sanctions, as follows;—

	£
Nairobi	7,824
Eldoret	6,648
Mombasa	1,155
<hr/>	
Total	£15,627
<hr/>	

15. *Site Value Rates.*—The following table shows the percentage site value levy in Municipalities for 1947 and 1948, together with the date of the valuation roll in force during 1948:—

	<i>Municipal Site Value Rate</i>		<i>Date of Last Valuation Roll</i>
	<i>1947</i>	<i>1948</i>	
	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	
Nairobi	4	3	1948
Mombasa	1	1½	1947
Nakuru ..	1½	1½	1948
Eldoret	1	2	1947
Kisumu	1	1½	1948
Kitale	—	1½	1948

16. *Tables.*—The following summary tables relating to the finances of Municipalities in 1948, are appended:—

- M.1. Balance Sheets.
- M.2. Gross Expenditure (Revenue Account),
- M.3. Gross Income (Revenue Account).
- M.4. Net Expenditure and Income (Revenue Account).
- M.5. Capital Accounts.
- M.6. Government Grants.
- M.7A. Incidence of net expenditure—Rates and Grants.
- M.7B. Incidence of net expenditure—Rates and Grants (Percentage Summary).

B.—DISTRICT COUNCILS—1949

17. *Local Authorities.*—The accounts of seven District Councils were subject to audit for the year 1949 as follows:—

Nairobi, Uasin Gishu, Naivasha, Aberdare, Nakuru, Nyanza and Trans Nzoia.

18. *Accounts and Statistics.*—The annual summary statements of District Councils' revenue and expenditure published in previous annual reports, have comprised the following tables of income and expenditure:—

- (a) District Roads and General Services, and
- (b) Trunk, Township, Native Reserve and other Roads.

This classification of income and expenditure was based on a classification of roads, irrespective of the sources of income, and consequently expenditure and income relating to D.A.R.A. works was included under "District Roads, etc.", since these works are improvements and extensions of District Roads, although the grants paid to District Councils from D.A.R.A. funds were specific grants which were to be expended in accordance with the Lane Report programme. Similarly special grants for district roads construction were included in the District Roads statements. This classification was, moreover, made only at the stage of preparation of the Local Government Inspector's annual report; the accounts of District Councils themselves comprising one Revenue and Expenditure Account.

For 1949 District Councils' revenue accounts have been prepared in two sections in accordance with the following classification, which is also applied in Tables D2 and D3:—

(a) *Table D2.—General District Revenue Accounts.*

Containing expenditure on Administration, District Roads Maintenance, and sundry other services; and income from Basic Road Grants, District Rates (Nairobi only), Licence Fees and Sundry Revenue

The services included in these accounts are those which Councils carry out at their own discretion as autonomous Local Government bodies, subject to general control and direction from Government; they may be regarded as the basic functions of District Councils. The net surpluses or deficits on these accounts at the end of each year are carried to Council's General Reserves (i.e. Revenue Funds) since none of the revenue is earmarked for particular purposes.

(b) *Table D3.—Special Funds and Grants*

Containing expenditure and income relating to special grants, chiefly for road construction, maintenance and construction of trunk and township roads under contract, and D.A.R.A. works, under the Lane Report programme.

The works included in these accounts are financed from special grants, all of which are earmarked for particular purposes. In executing the works, Councils act as spending agents of Government and consequently any balances on the accounts are carried forward from year to year, until they are ultimately spent on the purposes for which the grants were given.

This classification is therefore based on sources of revenue, irrespective of the type of roads on which the money is spent. It will help to evaluate the extent to which District Councils' resources of labour, vehicles and plant, etc., are applied to their own Local Government functions, as compared with special work which, by its nature, is liable to considerable fluctuations from year to year.

Capital accounts have been prepared for all District Councils for the first time, as it is considered that the extent of their capital transactions requires an adequate record in this form. Table D4 is a summary.

A further summary table is included this year (Table D5) to show the total revenue expenditure, and to furnish percentage analyses of expenditure, together with a summary of administration expenditure (gross and net),

19. *General District Revenue Accounts.*—Table D2 contains a summary of the transactions of all District Councils on these accounts for 1949.

20. *General District Revenue Accounts—Income.*—The following is a comparative analysis of income for the last three years:—

INCOME	1947		1948		1949	
	Amount	Per cent of Total	Amount	Per cent of Total	Amount	Per cent of Total
	£	%	£	%	£	%
Administration Revenue, including Govt. Grants	7,914	7	7,976		12,284	8
Basic Road Grants and Additions....	85,861	83	123,684	6	127,974	85
District Rates (Nairobi District Council) ..	4,839	5	5,057	88	5,156	3
Sundry Revenue....	4,803	5	3,800	4	5,936	4
				2		
TOTAL INCOME .. £	103,417	100	140,517	100	151,350	100

The Basic Road Grant, with the percentage and special additions thereto, thus remains the principal source of revenue of all District Councils.

21. *District Revenue Accounts—Expenditure.*—The following comparative analysis for three years show the expenditure met from the sources shown in paragraph 20:—

	1947		1948		1949	
	Amount of Total	Per cent %	Amount of Total	Per cent %	Amount of Total	Per cent %
	£	%	£	%	£	%
Administration and General Charges	24,534	26	27,866	20	33,633	23
District Roads and Bridges	62,589	66	91,496	67	90,539	62
Contributions to Capital..	5,839	6	13,478	10	19,150	14
Other Expenditure	1,796	2	3,738	3	3,059	1
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	£ 94,758	100	136,578	100	146,381	100

Expenditure on roads and bridges maintenance shows a relative decline in 1949, due to the higher proportion spent on the acquisition of capital assets, chiefly road plant and vehicles, and to higher administration and general charges.

The administration charges shown in the accounts of District Councils and in the summary tables appended hereto, are generally those relating to Clerk Supervisors and their office staffs. Other overhead charges relating directly to roads are apportioned to the various road works and are not separately shown. It is hoped that an analysis of roads expenditure under a few simple headings including overheads will be able to be made in the future so as to afford useful comparative costs.

22. *Revenue Funds.*—Revenue funds of all District Councils taken together increased during the year 1949 from £44,673 to £50,923 as follows:—

Revenue Funds as at 1st January, 1949	£	44,673
Add Sundry Reserves transferred		1,281
Surpluses for the year—		
	£	
Nairobi		8,364
Aberdare		1,898
		10,262
<i>Deduct</i> deficits for the year—		
	£	
Nakuru		1,952
Uasin Gishu		1,254
Nyanza		842
Naivasha		347
Trans Nzoia ..		898
		5,293
		4,969
<i>Revenue Funds at 31st December, 1949</i>		£50,923

The deficits shown above were due to the high level of capital expenditure of nearly all Councils, 21 per cent of which was met directly from revenue.

The revenue funds of particular Councils at the end of the year ranged from £251 (Nyanza) to £26,440 (Nairobi) and while the former cannot be regarded as an adequate working balance, the latter is open to criticism as being in excess of normal requirements.

23. *Special Funds and Grants.*—Table D3 contains a summary of income and expenditure relating to special funds and grants (other than maintenance works financed from Basic Road Grants).

Roadworks carried out by District Councils were:—

	£
(a) Trunk and Township Roads	18,460
(b) Construction Works (Special Grants)	20,805
(c) D.A.R.A. Works	103,751
Total	£143,016

This expenditure is considerably more than the amount spent on the maintenance of district roads, £90,539, and indicates the extent to which Council's resources are now being used for works other than normal maintenance programmes.

(a) *Trunk and Township Roads.*—Five Councils maintained trunk and township roads under contract during the year.

(b) *Construction Works (Special Grants).*—The transactions of all District Councils on account of special grants for road construction works are summarized as follows:—

	£
Unexpended grants from 1948	14,115
Grants Received 1949	66,631
Total	80,746
Expenditure 1949	20,805
Unexpended grants carried forward to 1950	£59,941

(c) *D.A.R.A. Works.—Improvement of District Roads.*—The amount made available from D.A.R.A. Funds for District Councils in implementation of the recommendations of the District Roads Improvements Committee, 1944 (Lane Report) was £422,870 as at the end of 1949. Of this sum, £310,782 had been paid to Councils at that date, and had been expended by them as follows:—

	£
On Road Works	228,658
On the purchase of Plant and Machinery	71,985
Total Expenditure	300,643
Unexpended, carried forward	10,139
Total	£310,782

The amount expended on the purchase of plant and machinery represents a higher proportion of the grant than was first envisaged. Councils will, however, be required to replace the advances for plant from the following sources:—

- (a) Plant renewals fund accumulations.
- (b) Proceeds of sale of plant no longer required.
- (c) Purchase price of plant taken over by Councils for their own use on other works.

24. *Capital Expenditure and Income.*—£87,518 was expended by Councils on capital works and equipment during the year. Details are shown in Table D4. This indicates a considerable degree of expansion, compared with former years, since it amounts to 37 per cent of the total capital outlay of District Councils up to 1949.

£72,753 was spent on vehicles, plant and equipment, a considerable portion of which was required for improvement works under the Lane Report. Councils are also making increasing use of mechanical plant for road construction and maintenance. Small sums were spent on housing for road gangs, offices, stores and workshops, staff housing and other minor works.

The chief sources of finance for the year's capital expenditure were:—

	£	<i>Percentage of Total</i>
Appropriations from D.A.R.A. Funds for Plant ..	29,260	32
Renewals Reserves	25,718	28
Revenue Contributions, i.e. appropriations from Road Maintenance Grants	19,439	21
Government Grants—Housing of Road Gangs	8,000	9
Internal Loans	4,400	5
Other Sources	5,047	5
Total	£91,864	100

It is clear that if major developments in the sphere of local government in the rural areas are to take place in the future, Government assistance in the form of loans, will be required, and that District Councils will have to raise their own local revenues in order to service the loans. The continued dependence of all Councils except Nairobi upon Government as the main source of revenue imposes severe financial limitations on the progress of local government in these areas.

25. *Administration Charges.*—Details of these charges are shown in Table D2, and some statistical comparisons in Table D.5 There are considerable variations in the administrative charges as between different Councils.

In order to meet the demands of the Lane Report programme, most Councils have found it necessary to increase their administrative overheads, and have also acquired more plant and machinery. The proportion of administration charges to total expenditure will remain reasonable for most Councils, so long as funds remain to continue with the capital development programmes, but when these are finished it may be necessary for some Councils to reduce their administrative costs so as to preserve a reasonable proportion.

26. *Tables.*—The following summary tables relating to the finances of District Councils in 1949 are appended:—

- D1. Balance Sheets.
- D2. General District Revenue Accounts.
- D3. Special Funds and Grants—Revenue Accounts.
- D4. Capital Accounts.
- D5. Summary and Analysis of Expenditure, and Statement of Administration Charges.

C.—HOSPITALS—1948

27. *Hospitals.*—The accounts of two hospitals were subject to audit:—

- Eldoret, European Hospital.
- Kitale, European Hospital.

28. *Patient Days*.—Patient days for the two hospitals were as follows:—

	<i>Eldoret</i>	<i>Kitale</i>
1945	2,833	2,158
1946	4,325	2,328
1947	4,005	2,457
1948	4,363	3,888

29. *Cost per Patient Day*.—The gross cost per patient day, excluding capital charges were:—

	<i>Eldoret</i> <i>Sh. cts.</i>	<i>Kitale</i> <i>Sh. cts.</i>
1945	38 60	28 43
1946	28 26	32 70
1947	37 58	37 89
1948	33 16	35 34

•Before the operation of the Hospital Services (European) Ordinance, 1946.

30. *Cost to European Hospital Authority*.—The net cost of maintenance, i.e. gross costs less fees, charges and sundry revenue, chargeable to the European Hospital Authority since 1948 were:—

YEAR	ELDORET		KITALE	
	Net Cost	Per Patient Day	Net Cost	Per Patient Day
	£	<i>Sh. cts.</i>	£	<i>Sh. cts.</i>
1946	4,654	21 52	2,750	25 50
1947	5,725	28 59	(a)4,207	32 47
1948	5,471	24 87	(b)6,374	32 78

(a) Including £198 capital expenditure.

(b) Including £906 capital expenditure.

31. *Local Funds*.—

(a) *Eldoret*.—Surplus revenue for the year was £72 derived from donations and the net revenue from X-Ray services. At the end of the year the Revenue Fund stood at £1,520 and Special Reserves at £2,630.

(A) *Kitale*.—Surplus revenue for the year was £181 derived from the Wireless Appeal Fund, less expenditure therefrom and from the net revenue from X-Ray services. After providing £586 for new X-Ray plant, the revenue Fund was £130 at the end of the year and the Renewals Reserve amounted to £389.

32. *Tables*.—The following tables summarizing the finances of these hospitals for 1948 are appended:—

H1. Balance Sheets.

H2. Revenue Accounts (Hospital Authority).

H3. Revenue Accounts (Local Funds).

H4. Revenue (Local) Funds.

A. ALTORFER,
Local Government Inspector.

TABLE MI
MUNICIPALITIES
SUMMARY OF BALANCE SHEETS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1948

	Nairobi	Mombasa	Nakuru	El do ret	Kisumu	Kitale	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS:							
CAPITAL							
<i>Capital Liabilities:</i>							
Loans outstanding—Government and E.A.R. & H. . .	(a)881,370	167,212	6,248	18,370	23,943	—	1,097,143
Banks	67,753	-	20,072	-	-	-	87,825
Staff Provident Funds	(b) 34,589	-	-	-	-	-	34,589
Internal Reserves	163,779	31,979	10,768	14,523	3,395	—	224,444
Cash overdrawn on Capital Account	—	-	-	6,619	-	-	6,619
Total Capital Liabilities	1,147,491	199,191	37,088	39,512	27,338		1,450,620
<i>Capital Surplus:</i>							
Government Grants	232,159	26,225	3,249	11,403	3,727	3,540	280,303
Gifts and Donations	460	12,230	-	-	-	—	12,690
Contributions from Revenues and Reserves	267,614	70,777	22,430	4,331	19,743	-	384,895
Loans Repaid	(d)334,503	49,943	19,970	25,378	7,818	-	437,612
Total Capital Funds	1,982,227	358,366	82,737	80,624	58,626	3,540	2,566,120
REVENUE							
Revenue Liabilities	62,587	14,061	3,075	1,367	7,049	351	88,490
Reserves—							
Renewals and Replacements	134,015	12,214	31,046	24,664	33,042	4	234,985
Other Specific Reserves	92,691	12,053	1,282	4,373	13,227	-	123,626
Revenue Funds	(c) 200,289	67,643	7,948	2,360	3,390	1,227	282,857
TOTALS	2,471,809	464,337	126,088	113,388	115,334	5,122	3,296,078

TABLE M1—(Contd.)

	Nairobi	Mombasa	Nakuru	Eldoret	Kisumu	Kitale	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
ASSETS AND OUTLAY:							
CAPITAL							
Water Undertakings	638,742	-	37,300	43,743	36,350	-	756,135
Public Health and Sanitation	65,675	26,493	844	247	1,202	-	94,461
Sewerage	221,238	-	-	-	-	-	221,238
Roads, Drains and Street Lighting	149,385	-	7,282	4,100	-	-	160,767
Markets and Abattoirs	75,358	4,276	1,551	2,081	4,246	-	87,512
Housing—							
European	117,629	9,615	-	-	(f) 1,085	-	128,329
Asian	104,639	-	-	-	(f) 5,467	-	110,106
African	437,862	68,923	15,008	19,640	-	-	541,433
Town Planning	7,447	187,933	-	-	-	-	195,380
Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	52,399	23,438	9,525	4,954	7,893	1,074	99,283
Sundry Properties	105,776	21,544	8,252	5,859	2,383	961	144,775
Total Capital Outlay	1,976,150	342,222	79,762	80,624	58,626	2,035	2,539,419
Cash in Hand on Capital Account	6,077	16,144	2,975	-	-	1,505	26,701
Total Capital Assets	1,982,227	358,366	82,737	80,624	58,626	3,540	2,566,120
REVENUE							
Sundry Debtors	67,075	19,653	5,705	3,619	8,892	132	105,076
Stores	94,167	16,060	5,372	5,641	1,350	213	122,803
Investments (including Loans to Capital)	254,709	56,809	27,141	16,807	44,945	-	400,411
Cash in Hand on Revenue Account	73,631	13,449	5,133	6,697	1,521	1,237	101,668
TOTALS	2,471,809	464,337	126,088	113,388	115,334	5,122	3,296,078

NOTES:

- (a) After deducting £3,216 Redemption Funds in hand.
(b) After deducting £11,854 Redemption Fund in hand.
(c) Temporary Loans £164,681 less redemption funds £902.

- (d) Includes £15,972 Redemption Funds provision.
(e) Includes Water General Reserve £10,000.
(f) Temporary Camps.

TABLE M2
MUNICIPALITIES
SUMMARY OF GROSS EXPENDITURE—REVENUE ACCOUNT YEAR, 1948

Ref.	Services	Nairobi	Mombasa	Nakuru	Eldoret	Kisumu	Kitale	Total
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	PUBLIC HEALTH							
1	Medical Officer of Health's Department and General Services	38,879	20,857	1,137	1,782	5,812	334	68,801
2	Maternity and Child Welfare	23,045	7,509	-	-	-	-	30,554
3	Refuse Collection and Disposal	24,114	17,240	1,458	454	1,497	(e) —	44,763
4	Night Soil Removal	23,693	4,131	1,899	3,084	4,127	836	37,770
5	Public Conveniences	6,996	2,289	-	109	880	-	10,274
6	Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	14,833	-	-	-	-	-	14,833
		131,560	52,026	4,494	5,429	12,316	1,170	206,995
	PUBLIC WORKS AND SERVICES							
7	Roads and Drains	62,608	18,399	7,006	2,795	4,561	1,075	96,444
8	Street Scavenging	11,328	4,259	851	582	389	(e) -	17,409
9	Fire Control	4,937	3,275	399	250	623	189	9,673
10	Street Lighting	5,447	2,204	466	497	239	-	8,853
11	Parks and Gardens	6,471	2,004	246	73	936	-	9,730
		90,791	30,141	8,968	4,197	6,748	1,264	142,109
	HOUSING							
12	European Housing and Hostels	25,700	-	-	-	1,033	-	26,733
13	Asian_	8,646	-	-	-	3,047	-	11,693
14	African—Locations and Housing	42,233	3,301	1,862	4,276	-	-	51,672
		76,579	3,301	1,862	4,276	4,080	-	90,098

TABLE M2—(Contd.)

Ref.	Services	Nairobi	Mombasa	Nakuru	Eldoret	Kisumu	Kitale	Total
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	OTHER SERVICES							
15	Valuation Expenses	3,108	2,346	2	50	93		5,599
16	Town Planning	6,441	6,954					13,395
17	Licensing Expenses	8,084	1,242	156	62	21	22	9,587
18	Sundry Properties	3,883			531			4,414
19	Private Street Works and Other Works	6,666						6,666
20	Subscriptions and Donations ..	6,499	500	62				7,061
21	Administration Charges—not allocated to specific	44,770	15,617	1,114	2,454	1,340	1,239	66,534
22	Miscellaneous and General Charges	4,139	493	(a) 3,497	236	(c) 1,601	67	10,033
		83,590	27,152	4,831	3,333	3,055	1,328	123,289
24	AFRICAN AFFAIRS—not included under specific services	3,521	3,673	-			-	7,194
	TRADING SERVICES							
25	Water Undertakings	69,374		8,022	6,488	10,852		94,736
26	Markets and Pounds	7,792	1,901	204	84	1,412	10	11,403
27	Slaughter Houses	15,545	4,311	958	1,294	133	272	22,513
28	Funerals and Cemeteries	4,505	648	824	239	215	95	6,526
29	Milk Shops and Depots	(b) 12,582				(d) 11,992		24,574
30	Other Trading Services	4,360	119	49	106	114		4,748
		114,158	6,979	10,057	8,211	24,718	377	164,500
		£ 500,199	123,272	30,212	25,446	50,917	4,139	734,185

NOTES: (a) Includes Capital Contributions, Works and Sundry Plant £3,156.

(b) African Milk Shops.

(c) Includes Capital Contributions, Works and Sundry Plant £1,071.

(d) Milk Depot.

(e) Included in Nightsoil Removal.

TABLE M3
MUNICIPALITIES
SUMMARY OF GROSS INCOME—REVENUE ACCOUNT, YEAR, 1948

Ref.	Services	Nairobi	Mombasa	Nakuru	Eldoret	Kisumu	Kitale	Total
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	PUBLIC HEALTH: Medical Officer of Health's Department and General Services	19,010	9,523	569	937	2,913	(d) -	32,952
2	Maternity and Child Welfare	12,509	4,701	-	-	-	-	17,210
3	Refuse Collection and Disposal	1,238	16	2,342	492	1,274	-	5,362
4	Night Soil Removal	22,530	3,774	907	3,264	5,514	310	36,299
5	Public Conveniences.....	3,944	-	-	-	-	-	3,944
6	Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	9,463	-	-	-	-	-	9,463
		68,694	18,014	3,818	4,693	9,701	310	105,230
7	PUBLIC WORKS AND SERVICES: Roads and Drains—Government Grants and other Income	30,769	11,753	3,501	2,927	3,076	(d) -	52,026
8-11	Miscellaneous Public Services	(e) 745	-	-	-	(f) 71	(g) 171	987
		31,514	11,753	3,501	2,927	3,147	171	53,101
12	HOUSING : European Housing and Hostels— Rents and Charges	25,746	-	-	-	1,033	-	26,779
13	Asian Housing—Rents	7,588	-	-	-	3,047	-	10,635
14	African Locations and Housing—Rents and Government Grant	34,455	642	1,400	4,392	-	-	40,889
		67,789	642	1,400	4,392	4,080	-	78,303

TABLE M3—(Contd.)

Ref.	Services	Nairobi	Mombasa	Nakuru	Eldoret	Kisumu	Kitale	Total
	OTHER SERVICES:	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
16	Town Planning—Rents etc.	1,542						1,542
17	Licences and Registration Fees	6,287	3,481	1,193	710	436	313	12,420
18	Sundry Properties—Rents	2,574			415			2,989
19	Private Street Works and Other Private Works	6,848						6,848
21	Administration—Government Grants and other Income	1,608	1,269	779	530	477	(d) -	4,663
23	Miscellaneous and General Revenues	5,145	2,651	193	350	569	235	9,143
		24,004	7,401	2,165	2,005	1,482	548	37,605
24	AFRICAN AFFAIRS—Not included under specific services	21	1,035	-		-	-	1,056
	TRADING SERVICES:							
25	Water Undertakings	89,047	(h) 5,900	8,688	6,758	13,371		123,764
26	Markets and Pounds—including African Markets ..	9,423	2,952	251	15	1,915	126	14,682
27	Slaughter Houses	17,046	3,986	697	1,341	277	310	23,657
28	Funerals and Cemeteries	3,439	68	622	208	24	27	4,388
29	Milk Shops and Milk Depots	(a) 12,968				(c) 12,150		25,118
30	Other Trading Services	(b) 4,477	18	35	66	123		4,719
		136,400	12,924	10,293	8,388	27,860	463	196,328
31	ASSESMENT RATES:							
	General Site Value Rates	198,963	47,699	2,099	1,315	1,086	874	252,036
	Government Contributions in Lieu	107,742	22,825	1,850	1,605	3,573	(d) 3,000	140,595
		306,705	70,524	3,949	2,920	4,659	3,874	392,631
		635,127	122,293	25,126	25,325	50,929	5,366	864,166

NOTES:

(a) African Milk Shops.

(b) Quarry.

(c) Milk Depot.

(d) Consolidated Grant for Rates.

(e) Street scavenging £41, Fire Control £69; Street Lighting £32; Parks and Gardens £603.

(f) Parks and Gardens £71.

(g) Fire Control—Grass Cutting Cont. K.U.R. & H. £171.

(h) 2/3rd share of profits Government Water Undertaking.

TABLE M4
MUNICIPALITIES
SUMMARY OF NET COSTS OF SERVICES—REVENUE ACCOUNT—YEAR 1948

Ref.	Services	Nairobi	Mombasa	Nakuru	Eldoret	Kisumu	Kitale	Total
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	PUBLIC HEALTH: Medical Officer of Health's Department and General Charges	19,869	11,334	568	845	2,899	334	35,849
2	Maternity and Child Welfare	10,536	2,808			-	-	13,344
3	Refuse Collection and Disposal	22,876	17,224	884	38	223	-	39,401
4	Night Soil Removal	1,163	357	992	180	1,387	526	1,471
5	Public Conveniences	3,052	2,289		109	880	-	6,330
6	Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	5,370	-	-	-	-	-	5,370
		62,866	34,012	676	736	2,615	860	101,765
	PUBLIC WORKS AND SERVICES:							
7	Roads and Drains	31,839	6,646	3,505	132	1,485	1,075	44,418
8	Street Scavenging	11,287	4,259	851	582	389	-	17,368
9	Fire Control	4,868	3,275	399	250	623	18	9,433
10	Street Lighting	5,415	2,204	466	497	239	-	8,821
11	Parks and Gardens	5,868	2,004	246	73	865	-	9,056
		59,277	18,388	5,467	1,270	3,601	1,093	89,096
	HOUSING :							
12	European Housing and Hostels	46	-	-	-	-	-	46
13	Asian	1,058	-	-	-	-	-	1,058
14	African Locations and Housing	7,778	2,659	462	116	-	-	10,783
		8,790	2,659	462	116	-	-	11,795

TABLE M4—(Contd.)

Ref.	Services	Nairobi	Mombasa	Nakuru	Eldoret	Kisumu	Kitale	Total
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
15	OTHER SERVICES:							
	Valuation Expenses	3,108	2,346	2	50	93	-	5,599
16	Town Planning	4,899	6,954	-	-	-	-	11,853
17	Licensing	1,797	2,239	1,037	648	415	291	2,833
18	Sundry Properties	1,309	-	-	116	-	-	1,425
19	Private Street Works and Other Private Works	182	-	-	-	-	-	182
20	Subscriptions and Donations	6,499	500	62	-	-	-	7,061
21	Administration Charges—not allocated to specific services	43,162	14,348	335	1,924	863	1,239	61,871
22	Miscellaneous and General Charges	4,139	493	3,497	236	1,601	67	10,033
23	Miscellaneous and General Revenues	5,145	2,651	193	350	569	235	9,143
		59,586	19,751	2,666	1,328	1,573	780	85,684
24	AFRICAN AFFAIRS—not included under specific services	3,500	2,638	-	-	-	-	6,138
	TRADING SERVICES:							
25	Water undertakings	19,673	5,900	666	270	2,119	-	29,028
26	Markets and Pounds	1,631	1,051	47	69	503	116	3,279
27	Slaughter Houses	1,501	325	261	47	144	38	1,144
28	Funerals and Cemeteries	1,066	580	202	31	191	68	2,138
29	Milk Shops and Depots	386	-	-	-	158	-	544
30	Other Trading Services	117	10	14	40	9	-	29
		22,242	5,945	236	177	3,142	86	31,828
31	ASSESSMENT RATES	306,705	70,524	3,949	2,920	4,659	3,874	392,631
32	Net Surpluses	134,928	-	-	-	12	1,227	129,981
33	Net Deficits	-	979	5,086	121	-	-	-
	DISPOSAL OF SURPLUSES AND DEFICITS:							
34	Transfer to General Revenue Funds	115,942	2,195	-	-	12	1,227	119,376
35	Transfer to Water Reserve Funds	19,672	-	-	-	-	-	19,672
36	Appropriations from General Revenue Funds	-	-	5,086	121	-	-	5,207
37	Appropriations from Other Reserves	686	3,174	-	-	-	-	3,860

TABLE M5
MUNICIPALITIES
SUMMARY OF CAPITAL ACCOUNTS—YEAR 1948

Ref.		Nairobi	Mombasa	Nakuru	Eldoret	Kisumu	Kitale	Total	Percentage of Total
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	%
1	EXPENDITURE OVERSPENT BALANCES brought forward from 1947				1,375			1,375	
2	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—1948:								
3	Maternity and Child Welfare	5,615	109					5,724	1.3
4	Conservancy		860			789	534	2,183	.5
5	Public Conveniences	68				384		452	.1
6	Sewerage and Drainage	84,445	(a) 9,351					93,796	19.9
7	Roads	4,177		2,262				6,439	1.3
8	Fire Control		603			5		608	.1
9	Housing—								
10	European	90,561	9,615					100,176	21.2
11	Asian					3,136		3,136	.7
12	African	14,349	30,145	13,349	2,279			60,122	12.7
13	Staff	1,771		2,172				3,943	.8
14	Town Planning	CR 105	1,155					1,050	.2
15	Sundry Properties	(b) 583			346			929	.2
16	Municipal Offices		2,123				2	2,125	.4
17	Furniture and Sundry Equipment		513			36	107	656	.1
18	Vehicles and Plant	9,515	5,748	2,954	1,827	1,060	432	21,536	4.6
19	Workshops and Depots		69	267				336	.1
20	Water Undertakings	156,353		4,946	2,364	1,831		165,494	35.1
21	Slaughter houses	763		255		53		1,071	.2
22	Brickfield						960	960	.2
23	African Affairs—Native Stadium		1,692					1,692	.3
24		368,095	61,983	26,205	6,816	7,294	2,035	472,428	100.0
25	BALANCES IN HAND carried forward to 1949	6,078	16,144	2,989	30	—	2,464	27,705	-
	TOTAL	374,173	78,127	29,194	8,221	7,294	4,499	501,508	-

TABLE M5—(Contd.)

Ref.		Nairobi	Mombasa	Nakuru	Eldoret	Kisumu	Kitale	Total	Percentage of Total
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	%
25	INCOME BALANCES IN HAND brought forward from 1947..	4,084	21,327	—	1,228	—	-	33,639	-
	CAPITAL INCOME 1948:								
	Loans—								
26	From Government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	From Government—Housing Fund ..	10,000	13,765	—	—	—	—	23,765	5.2
28	From Banks	70,000	—	20,072	—	—	—	90,072	19.6
29	From Internal Reserves	CR 2,750	9,615	3,332	—	—	—	10,197	2.2
30	Temporary from Government	20,000	—	—	—	—	—	20,000	4.4
31	Temporary from Internal Reserves ..	238,466	13,307	—	—	671	—	252,444	54.8
32	Government Grants—Colonial Development and Welfare Fund	10,000	12,212	—	—	—	—	22,212	4.8
33	Government Grants—Other Grants	—	—	1,131	—	—	3,540	4,671	1.0
34	Contributions from Revenue	16,725	7,901	4,645	345	4,019	—	33,635	7.3
35	Contributions from Reserves	648	—	—	—	2,604	—	3,252	•7
36		363,089	56,800	29,180	345	7,294	3,540	460,248	100.0
37	OVERSPENT BALANCES carried forward to 1949	—	—	14	6,648	—	959	7,621	—
38	TOTAL	374,173	78,127	29,194	8,221	7,294	4,499	501,508	—

(a) Station Area Drainage Scheme

(b) Bus Garage

TABLE M6
MUNICIPALITIES
GOVERNMENT GRANTS-IN-AID, 1948

	Nairobi	Mombasa	Nakuru	Eldoret	Kisumu	Kitale	Total	Percentage of Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
A. GRANTS ON REVENUE ACCOUNT:								
Contribution in lieu of Rates	107,742	22,825	1,850	1,605	3,573	(a) 3,000	140,595	55
Municipal Staff Salaries	1,542	1,269	475	530	435	-	4,251	2
Public Health Services	(b) 29,000	12,187	569	937	2,912	-	45,605	18
Traffic Revenue Grant	-	8,422	2,200	2,038	1,834	-	14,494	6
Trunk and Main District Roads Contribution..	-	3,331	1,045	752	1,242	-	6,370	3
Roads and Traffic Consolidated Grant..	(c) 28,000	-	-	-	-	-	28,000	11
Government Owned Water Supplies, Share of Profits	-	5,900	-	-	-	-	5,900	2
Contribution towards loss on African Housing Scheme	7,778	-	-	-	-	-	7,778	3
Construction of Roads and Drains	-	-	255	137	-	-	392	-
TOTAL	174,062	53,934	6,394	5,999	9,996	3,000	253,385	100
Percentage of Total	69%	21%	3%	2%	4%	1%	100%	
B. GRANTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT:								
C.D. & W. Grants—Housing Fund	10,000	13,765	-	-	-	-	23,765	
Trunk Roads, Reconstruction	-	-	1,131	-	-	-	1,131	
Assets Transferred from Township	-	-	-	-	-	1,540	1,540	
Special Capital Grant	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000	
TOTAL	10,000	13,765	1,131			3,540	28,436	

Notes: (a) Consolidated Grant in lieu of Rates Contribution, Staff Salaries, Public Health and Traffic Revenues Grants.
(b) Consolidated Grant.
(c) Consolidated Grant in lieu of specific grants from Trunk Roads and Traffic Licence Revenue.

Table M7A

MUNICIPALITIES

A. Table showing Incidence of Net Expenditure as between Rates and Government Grants (Excluding Capital Expenditure and Capital Grants).

	Rates	Grants	Total
NAIROBI:	£	£	£
1939	27,047	38,943	65,990
1940	27,069	47,128	74,197
1941	27,091	39,937	67,028
1942	27,105	42,532	69,637
1943	39,865	51,657	91,522
1944	47,530	52,129	99,659
1945	54,815	63,553	118,368
1946	82,779	81,803	164,582
1947	110,430	98,441	208,871
1948	198,963	174,062	373,025
MOMBASA :			
1939	16,790	25,815	42,605
1940	17,092	27,121	44,213
1941	17,072	27,899	44,971
1942	19,923	42,791	62,714
1943	24,722	49,922	74,644
1944	24,860	" 61,409	86,269
1945	30,231	61,211	91,442
1946	30,566	60,382	90,948
1947	33,950	49,933	83,883
1948	47,699	53,934	101,633
NAKURU:			
1939	No rates levied	2,300	2,300
1940	No rates levied	2,300	2,300
1941	203	2,568	2,771
1942	285	2,927	3,212
1943	286	2,758	3,044
1944	285	3,306	3,591
1945	292	3,309	3,601
1946	632	4,890	5,522
1947	608	4,949	5,557
1948	2,099	6,394	8,493
ELDORET:			
1939	376	3,567	3,943
1940	382	2,352	2,734
1941	394	2,316	2,709
1942	392	2,670	3,062
1943	395	2,595	2,990
1944	399	2,544	2,943
1945	626	2,709	3,335
1946	626	3,173	3,799
1947	807	3,714	4,521
1948	1,315	5,999	7,314
KISUMU :			
1939			—
1940			—
1941	254	7,508	7,762
1942	255	5,427	5,682
1943	258	6,926	7,184
1944	260	6,329	6,589
1945	522	6,225	6,747
1946	521	6,180	6,701
1947	522	7,096	7,618
1948	1,086	9,996	11,082

TABLE M7A—(Contd.)

	Rates	Grants	Total
	£	£	£
KITALE: 1948	874	3,000	3,874
ALL MUNICIPALITIES:			
1939	44,213	70,625	114,838
1940	44,543	78,901	123,444
1941	45,013	80,228	125,241
1942	47,960	96,347	144,307
1943	65,526	113,858	179,384
1944	73,334	125,717	199,051
1945	86,486	137,007	223,493
1946	115,124	156,428	271,552
1947	146,317	164,133	310,450
1948	252,036	253,385	505,422

table m7b
municipalities

B. Table Showing Proportion of Government Grants to Total Rates and Grants.
(Percentages are based on the figures shown in Table M7A)

Year	Nairobi	Mombasa	Nakuru	Eldoret	Kisumu	Kitale	All Municipalities
1939	% 59	% 61	too	% 90	-	%	% 61
1940	64	61	100	86	-	-	64
1941	60	62	93	86	97	-	64
1942	61	68	91	87	96	-	67
1943	56	67	91	87	97	-	63
1944	52	71	92	86	96	-	63
1945	54	67	92	81	92	-	61
1946	50	66	89	84	92	-	58
1947	47	60	88	82	93	-	53
1948	47	53	75	82	90	77	50

Note: The figures for "Government Grants" in Table M7 include Government Contribution in Lieu of Rates.

The Figures for "Rates" are those relating to assessments on private and Municipal property.

TABLE D1
DISTRICT COUNCILS
SUMMARY OF BALANCE SHEETS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1949

	Nairobi	Nakuru	Uasin Gishu	Nyanza	Naivasha	Trans Nzoia	Aberdare	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS								
CAPITAL LIABILITIES:								
Loans from Government	-	-	-	-	-	1,472	1,000	2,472
Loans—Internal	-	8,818	1,729	4,268	811	1,238	2,535	19,399
D.A.R.A.—Advances for Plant..	19,039	11,000	5,622	11,692	9,313	9,582	5,659	71,907
Cash Overdrawn—Capital Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	463	463
CAPITAL SURPLUS	40,685	37,472	20,542	19,376	14,458	26,026	31,958	190,517
TOTAL CAPITAL FUNDS	59,724	57,290	27,893	35,336	24,582	38,318	41,615	284,758
Revenue Liabilities	21,385	2,257	1,737	5,742	134	87	-	31,342
Unexpended Grants for Road Works	28,006	1,949	5,999	17,019	11,632	8,205	240	73,050
Plant Renewals Reserves	20,062	12,903	8,636	6,271	5,268	8,096	9,266	70,502
Other Specific Reserves	3,376	2,055	2,064	596	250	2,994	1,146	12,481
Revenue Funds	26,440	2,246	11,128	251	2,405	1,368	7,085	50,923
Cash Overdrawn—Revenue Account	-	3,646	-	-	-	-	-	3,646
TOTAL	158,993	82,346	57,457	65,215	44,271	59,068	59,352	526,702

TABLE D1—(Contd.)

	Nairobi	Nakuru	Uasin Gishu	Nyanza	Naivasha	Trans Nzoia	Aberdare	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
ASSETS AND OUTLAY								
CAPITAL ASSETS:								
Vehicles and Plant	55,427	40,861	22,037	19,370	18,194	24,584	32,829	213,302
Buildings, Furniture and Equipment	2,766	11,784	3,456	13,537	1,659	5,589	4,194	42,985
Permanent Housing—African Road Gangs	224	1,146		927	2,876	4,571	2,679	12,423
African Social Centres		1,077			760	2,822	1,913	6,572
Cash in hand—Capital Account	1,307	2,422	2,400	1,502	1,093	752		9,476
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS	59,724	57,290	27,893	35,336	24,582	38,318	41,615	284,758
Sundry Debtors	4,843	5,412	538	473	763	1,291	712	14,032
Stores	3,306	4,696	2,671	1,559	697	2,129	1,121	16,179
Investments (including Loans to Capital)	35,228	14,948	18,076	11,071	6,726	9,290	12,717	108,056
Cash in hand—Revenue Account	55,892		8,279	16,776	11,503	8,040	3,187	103,677
TOTAL	158,993	82,346	57,457	65,215	44,271	59,068	59,352	526,702

TABLE D2
DISTRICT COUNCILS
SUMMARY OF GENERAL DISTRICT REVENUE ACCOUNTS—YEAR 1949

	Nairobi	Nakuru	Uasin Gishu	Nyanza	Naivasha	Trans Nzoia	Aber- dare	TOTAL	
								Amount	Per cent of grand total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
EXPENDITURE									
ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL CHARGES:									
Salaries and Allowances	5,752	3,318	3,213	2,237	1,860	2,840	2,117	21,337	15
Travelling Expenses	1,701	1,078	774	578	772	662	763	6,328	4
Office Expenses	1,168	733	483	894	214	342	319	4,153	3
General Charges (including Inspection Fees)	512	243	284	284	178	109	205	1,815	1
Total Administration and General Charges	9,133	5,372	4,754	3,993	3,024	3,953	3,404	33,633	23
DISTRICT ROADS AND BRIDGES:									
General Maintenance and Improvement	26,383	10,501	10,642	8,072	6,579	10,664	13,180	86,021	59
Other related expenditure	1,803	1,314	6	469	662	-	264	4,518	3
Control of Quarries	1,782	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,782	1
Contributions to Capital	-	5,945	2,930	2,153	2,376	1,508	4,238	19,150	14
European Primary School	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	-
Cemeteries—Grants	275	-	-	-	-	-	-	275	-
Other Charges	36	14	74	13	44	608	3	792	-
Total Expenditure	39,622	23,146	18,406	14,700	12,685	16,733	21,089	146,381	100
Surpluses for the Year	8,364	-	-	-	-	-	1,898	10,262	-
	47,986	23,146	18,406	14,700	12,685	16,733	22,987	156,643	

•Includes Aerodrome Maintenance £312, Grass Fires—Control of £113, Post War Plans £134 and Sundries £49.

TABLE D2—(Contd.)

	Nairobi	Nakuru	Uasin Gishu	Nyanza	Naivasha	Trans Nzoia	Aber- dare	TOTAL	
								Amount	Per cent of grand total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
INCOME									
Administration—									
Government Grant	1,353	621	498	400	368	482	390	4,112	3
Other Contributions	1,879	1,128	1,382	1,089	638	989	619	7,724	5
Rents received	-	168	50	60	-	45	125	448	-
Total Administration Revenue	3,232	1,917	1,930	1,549	1,006	1,516	1,134	12,284	8
BASIC ROAD GRANTS:									
Basic Road Grant	11,093	8,390	8,311	6,649	5,033	7,293	9,689	56,467	37
Temporary Addition 80 per cent	8,874	6,712	6,649	5,319	4,026	5,834	7,724	45,138	30
Special Maintenance Grants	16,000	3,270	-	209	+2,194	696	4,000	26,369	18
Total Basic Road Grants and Additions	35,967	18,372	14,960	12,177	11,253	13,823	21,422	127,974	85
District Rates	5,156	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,156	3
Contributions from other Local Authorities for Roads	800	34	-	-	-	-	-	834	1
Quarry Licence Fees	2,065	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,065	1
European Primary School—Fees	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	-
Bank Interest, Vehicle and Shop Licences and Sundry Revenue	661	871	262	132	79	496	431	2,932	2
Total Income	47,986	21,194	17,152	13,858	12,338	15,835	22,987	151,350	100
Deficits for the Year	-	1,952	1,254	842	347	898	-	5,293	-
	47,986	23,146	18,406	14,700	12,685	16,733	22,987	156,643	-

+£567 Brought forward from 1948.

TABLE D3
DISTRICT COUNCILS
SUMMARY OF SPECIAL FUNDS AND GRANTS—REVENUE ACCOUNTS—YEAR 1949

	Nairobi	Nakuru	Uasin Gishu	Nyanza	Naivasha	Trans Nzoia	Aberdare	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
EXPENDITURE OVEREXPENDITURE Brought forward from 1948 .. Trunk and Township Roads			2,083			149		2,232
EXPENDITURE—Construction and Maintenance, 1949:								
Trunk and Township Roads	2,099	1,523	6,229	7,399		1,210		18,460
Special Grants—Construction Works	6,111	5,286	343	2,463	5,393	496	713	20,805
D.A.R.A. Works	30,045	15,427	17,451	2,868	10,123	7,549	20,288	103,751
	38,255	22,236	24,023	12,730	15,516	9,255	21,001	143,016
UNEXPENDED balances Carried forward to 1950								
Trunk and Township Roads	397	658		1,215		195		2,465
Special Grants—Construction Works . .	27,610	1,278	5,498	13,095	11,193	1,027	240	59,941
	28,007	1,936	5,498	14,310	11,193	1,222	240	62,406
TOTAL . .	66,262	24,172	31,604	27,040	26,709	10,626	21,241	207,654

TABLE D3—(Contd.)

	Nairobi	Nakuru	Uasin Gishu	Nyanza	Naivasha	Trans Nzoia	Aberdare	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
INCOME								
UNEXPENDED BALANCES Brought forward from 1948:								
Trunk and Township Roads	496	403		1,217				2,116
Special Grants—Construction Works	2,371	1,706		858	6,704	1,523	953	14,115
	2,867	2,109	-	2,075	6,704	1,523	953	16,231
REVENUE—1949:								
Trunk and Township Roads	2,000	1,778	7,945	7,397		1,554		20,674
Special Grants—Construction Works	31,350	4,858	5,841	14,700	9,882			66,631
D.A.R.A. Works—Appropriations	30,045	15,427	17,451	2,868	10,123	7,549	20,288	103,751
	63,395	22,063	31,237	24,965	20,005	9,103	20,288	191,056
OVEREXPENDITURE Carried forward to 1950:								
Trunk and Township Roads	-	-	367	-	-			367
TOTAL	66,262	24,172	31,604	27,040	26,709	10,626	21,241	207,654

TABLE D4
DISTRICT COUNCILS
SUMMARY OF CAPITAL ACCOUNTS—YEAR 1949

Ref.		Nairobi	Nakuru	Uasin Gishu	Nyanza	Naivasha	Trans Nzoia	Aber- dare	Total	Per- centage of total
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	EXPENDITURE OVERSPENT BALANCES Brought forward from 1948	410	117	1,403	-	146	322	2,890	5,288	-
2	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE 1949: Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	4,987	16,280	4,273	3,163	2,276	2,359	10,155	43,493	49.6
3	D.A.R.A. Plant and Equipment	11,774	2,067	-	6,795	-	8,624	-	29,260	33.4
4	Permanent Housing—African Road Gangs	224	875	-	770	600	1,355	2,176	6,000	6.9
5	Council Offices, Stores and Workshops	-	628	235	480	39	908	364	2,654	3.0
6	African Welfare Centres, Schools and Dispensaries	-	196	-	-	187	45	433	861	1.0
7	Furniture, Office Equipment and Sundries	98	286	226	383	207	15	68	1,283	1.5
8	European Primary Schools	1,212	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,212	1.4
9	Staff Housing	-	-	399	1,217	57	-	400	2,073	2.4
10	Aerodromes	-	-	-	-	-	682	-	682	.8
11		18,295	20,332	5,133	12,808	3,366	13,988	13,596	87,518	100.0
12	BALANCES IN HAND Carried forward to 1950:									
13	Permanent African Housing—Grants	2,930	2,554	2,400	1,502	1,224	546	421	11,577	-
	Other Unspent Balances	-	-	-	-	166	356	123	645	-
		2,930	2,554	2,400	1,502	1,390	902	544	12,222	-
15	TOTAL ..	21,635	23,003	8,936	14,310	4,902	15,212	17,030	105,028	

TABLE D4—(Contd.)

Ref.		Nairobi	Nakuru	Uasin Gishu	Nyanza	Naivasha	Trans Nzoia	Aber- dare	Total	Per- centage of total
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	INCOME									
	BALANCES IN HAND Brought forward from 1948:									
16	Permanent African Housing—Grants	2,250	2,429	2,440	—	324	—	1,797	9,200	—
17	Other Unspent Balances	—	—	—	—	182	569	4	755	—
18		2,250	2,429	2,400	—	506	569	1,801	9,955	—
	CAPITAL INCOME—1949:									
19	Loans from Government	—	—	—	—	—	—	250	250	•2
20	Loans from Renewals Funds	—	—	1,800	—	—	—	2,600	4,400	4.8
21	Contributions from Revenue	98	6,040	2,930	2,153	2,395	1,508	4,315	19,439	21.2
22	Contributions from Renewals Reserves	4,987	11,335	1,806	1,164	74	1,774	4,578	25,718	28.0
23	Contributions from Other Reserves ..	—	—	—	2,519	—	—	55	2,574	2.8
24	Appropriations from D.A.R.A. Funds for Plant	11,774	2,067	—	6,795	—	8,624	—	29,260	31.9
25	Donations	—	—	—	—	10	—	22	32	—
26	Government Grants—African Housing	904	1,000	—	1,679	1,500	2,117	800	8,000	8.7
27	Government Grants—Other Grants ..	—	—	—	—	120	469	1,602	2,191	2.4
28		17,763	20,442	6,536	14,310	4,099	14,492	14,222	91,864	100.0
29	OVERSPENT BALANCES Carried forward to 1950	1,622	132	—	—	297	151	1,002	3,209	—
30	TOTAL ..	21,635	23,003	8,936	14,310	4,902	15,212	17,030	105,028	

TABLE D5—(Contd.)

	Nairobi	Nakuru	Uasin Gishu	Nyanza	Naivasha	Trans Nzoia	Aberdare	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
C. ANALYSIS OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE (Item A3 above):								
1. District Roads—Maintenance and Improvement	36	26	25	31	26	41	32	31
2. District Roads—D.A. R.A. Works	38	34	41	10	36	29	48	36
3. Special Grants—Construction Works	8	12	1	9	19	2	2	7
4. Trunk and Township Roads—Maintenance	3	3	15	27	—			6
5. Total Roads Expenditure	85	75	82	77	81	77	82	80
6. Administration Charges (gross)	12	12	11	15	11	15	8	12
7. Other Expenditure (including Contributions to Capital)	3	13	7	8	8	8	10	8
8. Total Revenue Expenditure	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
D. ADMINISTRATION CHARGES:								
1. Gross Expenditure	9,133	5,372	4,754	3,993	3,024	3,953	3,404	33,633
2. Administration Revenue, including Government Grant	3,232	1,917	1,930	1,549	1,006	1,516	1,134	12,284
3. Net Administration Charges.	5,901	3,455	2,824	2,444	2,018	2,437	2,270	21,349
4. Net Administration Charges as percentage of Total Revenue Expenditure (Item D3; Item A3)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	7.6	7.6	6.7	8.9	7.2	9.3	5.4	7.4

Table HI
HOSPITALS

SUMMARY OF BALANCE SHEETS AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1948

	Eldoret	Kitale	Total
	£	£	£
LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS CAPITAL:			
Loans outstanding from Government	512		512
Capital Surplus—			
Government Grants	1,838	4,935	6,773
Loans repaid	1,096	-	1,096
Contributions from Revenue and Donations	6,377	4,635	11,012
Total Capital Funds	9,823	9,570	19,393
REVENUE:			
Sundry Creditors	863	294	1,157
Reserves and Renewals Funds	2,630	389	3,019
Revenue Funds	1,520	130	1,650
Bank Overdrafts		592	592
TOTAL	14,836	10,975	25,811
ASSETS AND OUTLAY CAPITAL:			
Buildings and Grounds	6,600	6,565	13,165
Plant Furniture and Equipment	3,223	3,005	6,228
Total Capital Outlay	9,823	9,570	19,393
REVENUE:			
Sundry Debtors	842	1,127	1,969
Stores	652	268	920
Investments	1,304	-	1,304
Cash in hand	2,215	10	2,225
TOTAL	14,836	10	25,811

Table H2
HOSPITALS

SUMMARY OF REVENUE ACCOUNTS—YEAR 1948

	Eldoret	Kitale	Total
	£	£	£
A. HOSPITAL AUTHORITY ACCOUNTS			
EXPENDITURE:			
Nursing and Domestic Staff	3,995	3,079	7,074
Drugs and Dressings (Net cost)	167	131	298
Domestic and Establishment Charges	2,238	2,844	5,082
Administration and General Charges	597	469	1,066
Total Recurring Charges	6,997	6,523	13,520
Capital Expenditure	237	906	1,143
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	7,234	7,429	14,663
INCOME:			
Patients' Fees	1,665	1,054	2,719
Other Income	97	1	98
TOTAL INCOME	1,762	1,055	2,827
Balance Charged to Hospital Authority	5,472	6,374	11,846
	7,234	7,429	14,663
TABLE H3			
	Eldoret	Kitale	Total
	£	£	£
B. LOCAL FUNDS			
EXPENDITURE:			
Administration Charges	118		118
Welfare Expenditure (Radio Apparatus)		130	130
Other Charges	60	11	71
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	178	141	319
Surplus Revenue for the Year	72	181	253
	250	322	572
INCOME:			
X-Ray Fees (less operating costs)	95	168	263
Donations	155	154	309
TOTAL INCOME	250	322	572

Table H4

	Eldoret	Kitale	Total
	£	£	£
C REVENUE (LOCAL) FUNDS			
Balances Brought forward from 1947 ..	1,498	535	2,033
Add Surpluses for 1948 (as above)	72	181	253
	1,570	716	2,286
Deduct Capital Expenditure 1948-			
X-Ray Plant		586	586
Ex-gratia Staff Payment	50		50
Balances in Hand Carried forward to 1949	1,520	130	1,650