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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

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No. 467.

UGANDA.

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REPORT FOR 1904-5.

(For Report for 1903-4, see [Cd. 2250].)

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.  
October, 1905.

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No. 467.

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(For Report for 1903-4 see [Cd. 2250].)

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LT.-COL. HAYES SADLER to MR. LYTTELTON.

Entebbe, Uganda,

19th August, 1905.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith copies of the General Annual Report on the Uganda Protectorate for the year ending the 31st March last.

I have, &c.,

J. HAYES SADLER.

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## UGANDA ANNUAL REPORT, 1904-5.

## I.—FINANCIAL.

## (A.) GENERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The estimated revenue for the year 1904-5 was £42,985, the actual revenue was £59,707 0s. 8d., showing an increase over the estimate of £16,722 0s. 8d., and an increase over the revenue of 1903-4 of £8,232 16s. 0d.

2. The estimated expenditure for the year 1904-5 was £184,463, the actual expenditure was £173,038 18s. 3d., showing a saving of £11,424 1s. 9d., and being £13,761 7s. 8d. less than the actual expenditure of 1903-4.

3. The following is a comparative statement showing the actual revenue and expenditure in the years 1903-4 and 1904-5:—

*Revenue.*

| Head of Estimates.                     | 1903-4.       |            | 1904-5.       |            | Increase.     |             | Decrease.    |            |
|--|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
|  | £             | s. d.      | £             | s. d.      | £             | s. d.       | £            | s. d.      |
| Customs ... ..                         | 6,998         | 2 0        | 8,026         | 17 9       | 1,080         | 15 9        | —            | —          |
| Judicial Fees and Fines...             | 3,828         | 1 2        | 1,115         | 5 0        | —             | —           | 2,712        | 16 2       |
| Land Revenue ... ..                    | 1,005         | 6 7        | 1,508         | 0 11       | —             | —           | 102          | 5 8        |
| Licences, Dues, &c. ..                 | 6,091         | 5 11       | 6,267         | 4 8        | 166           | 18 9        | —            | —          |
| Marine Freights ... ..                 | 397           | 1 5        | 367           | 8 0        | 30            | 1 7         | —            | —          |
| Miscellaneous ... ..                   | 4,080         | 11 0       | 3,829         | 1 6        | —             | —           | 1,351        | 9 0        |
| Native Revenue ... ..                  | 25,850        | 15 9       | 36,700        | 19 7       | 11,844        | 8 10        | —            | —          |
| Profit on Cow and Im-<br>mature Ivory. | 1,454         | 0 4        | 806           | 11 7       | —             | —           | 648          | 8 9        |
| Contraband, War Captures,<br>&c.       | —             | —          | 1,801         | 16 8       | 1,801         | 16 8        | —            | —          |
| Municipal Receipts ...                 | 20            | 7 6        | —             | —          | —             | —           | 20           | 7 6        |
| Sale of Land ... ..                    | 1             | 0 0        | —             | —          | —             | —           | 1            | 0 0        |
| Telegraph Receipts ...                 | 808           | 18 0       | *             | —          | —             | —           | 808          | 18 0       |
| <b>Total ... ..</b>                    | <b>51,474</b> | <b>4 8</b> | <b>59,707</b> | <b>0 8</b> | <b>18,872</b> | <b>16 7</b> | <b>5,640</b> | <b>0 7</b> |
| Deduct Decrease ... ..                 | ...           | ...        | ...           | ...        | 5,640         | 0 7         | —            | —          |
| <b>Net Increase ... ..</b>             | ...           | ...        | ...           | ...        | <b>8,232</b>  | <b>16 0</b> | —            | —          |

\* The revenue from telegraph receipts for 1904-5 is shown in the Accounts of the East Africa Protectorate.

*Expenditure.*

| Head of Estimates.                   | 1903-4.             | 1904-5.             | Increase.          | Decrease.          |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
|                                      | £ s. d.             | £ s. d.             | £ s. d.            | £ s. d.            |
| Administration ... ..                | 14,008 15 1         | 15,889 11 2         | 1,885 16 1         | —                  |
| Audit .. .. .                        | 1,095 5 11          | 1,027 12 5          | —                  | 67 18 6            |
| Bombay Agency ... ..                 | 518 8 0             | 548 1 6             | 29 12 9            | —                  |
| Customs ... .. .                     | —                   | 848 1 11            | 848 1 11           | —                  |
| Judicial ... .. .                    | 1,149 0 4           | 1,718 17 5          | 564 7 1            | —                  |
| London Agency ... ..                 | 150 0 0             | 150 0 0             | —                  | —                  |
| Marine ... .. .                      | 4,271 5 7           | 4,188 16 4          | —                  | 87 9 8             |
| Medical ... .. .                     | 17,000 0 0          | 14,089 0 0          | —                  | 2,911 0 0          |
| Military ... .. .                    | 62,890 8 8          | 58,852 15 5         | —                  | 9,087 18 8         |
| Miscellaneous ... ..                 | 8,407 10 8          | —                   | —                  | 8,407 10 8         |
| Native Staff ... ..                  | 8,149 10 8          | 10,870 6 7          | 2,220 15 11        | —                  |
| Non-Effective Services ...           | 9,018 0 5           | 1,852 6 0           | —                  | 7,661 8 5          |
| Police and Prisons ... ..            | 11,099 14 4         | 11,475 18 4         | 873 4 0            | —                  |
| Postal and Telegraph ... ..          | 4,976 5 6           | 4,756 1 1           | —                  | 217 4 5            |
| Printing and Stationery... ..        | 1,284 2 4           | 1,784 16 5          | 500 14 1           | —                  |
| Public Works and Survey ...          | 20,227 6 3          | 26,675 18 7         | 6,448 7 4          | —                  |
| Scientific and Forestry ... ..       | 1,188 17 1          | 1,405 15 5          | 271 18 4           | —                  |
| Transport and Passages ... ..        | 16,268 2 1          | 18,501 14 0         | 2,288 12 8         | —                  |
| Treasury ... .. .                    | 8,485 10 0          | 8,686 6 8           | 200 16 8           | —                  |
| Exchange ... .. .                    | 728 10 2            | 659 8 7             | —                  | 64 1 7             |
| Clearing Lake shore, Entebbe.        | —                   | 840 8 10            | 840 8 10           | —                  |
| Safes and Miscellaneous Expenditure. | —                   | 829 6 8             | 829 6 8            | —                  |
| Medical Department, 1902-3.          | 1,508 8 1           | —                   | —                  | 1,508 8 1          |
| <b>Total ... ..</b>                  | <b>186,800 5 11</b> | <b>173,038 18 3</b> | <b>16,200 11 6</b> | <b>29,961 19 2</b> |
| Deduct Increase ... .. .             | ... .. .            | ... .. .            | ... .. .           | 16,200 11 6        |
| <b>Net Decrease ... ..</b>           | <b>... .. .</b>     | <b>... .. .</b>     | <b>... .. .</b>    | <b>18,761 7 8</b>  |

4. Customs show the satisfactory increase of £1,030 15s. 9d., notwithstanding the introduction of the new export schedule with effect from the 1st April, 1904, by which grains and food-stuffs which formerly paid duty are allowed to be exported free.

Under "Judicial Fees and Fines" the figures for 1903-4 include a sum of £2,677 17s. 10d. for contraband, &c. A new head was opened this year for this item, which shows a decrease of £1,376. The decrease in "Land Revenue" was chiefly due to the temporary stoppage of the issue of rubber permits pending the drafting of new rules. The decrease under "Miscellaneous" was due to less sale of stores, and to less over-payments on account of previous years. The item "Profit on Cow and Immature Ivory" was a temporary and decreasing source of revenue which has now ceased. "Judicial Fees and Marriage Fees" have yielded a larger revenue, while "Registration Fees and Fines" show a slight decrease. "Licenses, Dues, &c.," show a satisfactory increase, notwithstanding the abolition of traders' licenses at the beginning of the year, which brought in £804 in the previous year. The chief increases are "Registration of Porters," £131; "Road, Wharfage and Transit Dues," £224; "Miscellaneous Fees" (formerly

shown under "Miscellaneous Revenue"), £197. Decreases have occurred under "Game Licenses" and "Liquor Licenses." "Native Revenue" shows the very satisfactory increase of £11,346. The following is a comparative statement of the collections in the various Provinces of the Protectorate under this head:—

| —                       | 1903-4. | 1904-5. | Increase. |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|
|                         | £       | £       | £         |
| Uganda Kingdom... ..    | 19,580  | 21,491  | 1,911     |
| Central Province ... .. | 1,720   | 7,891   | 6,171     |
| Western Province... ..  | 2,758   | 5,678   | 2,925     |
| Nile Province ... ..    | 755     | 1,045   | 290       |
| Total ... ..            | 24,758  | 36,105  | 11,347    |

5. The expenditure shows a net decrease over that of the previous year of £13,761. The chief increases were under the following heads:—"Administration," "Native Staff," "Public Works and Survey," and "Transport and Passages," due respectively to increase of staff; the inclusion in the estimate of percentages paid to Chiefs on collections of hut tax in districts outside the kingdom of Uganda; erection of permanent buildings for officers' quarters at headquarters, Kampala and Jinja; increased amount paid to the Uganda Railway for carriage of goods and fares, and the introduction of travelling allowances for officials. It was found necessary to form a Customs Department during this year. This department, in addition to controlling customs, collects all road and wharfage and transit dues, and the expenses for the year amount to £843. A sum of £3,476 was sanctioned to clear the lake shore at Entebbe, in order to safeguard the station from sleeping sickness and malaria. The work was commenced during the year with an expenditure of £840, and is being continued. The decrease shown under the "Medical Vote" was due to the readjustment of the proportions payable by this Protectorate and that of East Africa of the cost of the amalgamated medical service. The decrease under the "Military Vote" is due to the bills for the cost of re-arming the troops (which was carried out during the year) not yet having been submitted by the War Office. The decreases under "Miscellaneous" and "Non-effective Services" were due to liabilities from previous years having been paid in 1903-4.

#### (B.) IMPORTANT CHANGES IN TAXATION.

From the commencement of the year import duties were raised from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent., and a readjustment was made in the schedule of articles liable to export duty. Fees were introduced for the registration of births and deaths, the

registration of documents, the registration of vessels, and for the survey of estates. A poll tax was imposed of Rs. 2 per annum, to be paid by adult male natives who do not own huts or contribute to the payment of the tax on the parental hut. It was only applied to certain parts of the Protectorate. During the year this tax yielded £2,218, and in years to come it should be a fruitful source of revenue.

#### (C.) ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The total assets on the 31st March, 1905, were £84,075 as against £66,046 on the 31st March, 1904. The liabilities were £9,755, showing an excess of assets over liabilities of £74,320. From this has to be deducted £27,842, being salaries and bills unpaid at the close of the year, leaving a net excess of assets over liabilities of £46,478.

#### (D.) CURRENCY.

The currency of the Uganda Protectorate is based upon the Indian rupee. It consists at present of:—

*Silver.*—The Indian and the late Imperial British East Africa Company's coins as under:—

- 1-rupee piece,
- 8-annas piece,
- 4-annas piece,
- 2-annas piece.

*Copper.*—Quarter-anna piece or pice of British India, of the late Imperial British East Africa Company and of the British East Africa Protectorate.

Cowrie shells are still largely used amongst the natives; their importation into the Protectorate is prohibited, and the Government do not accept them.

A new Currency Order in Council has been published, but has not yet been brought into operation. It provides for the silver rupee of British India as the standard coin, and for subsidiary coins on the decimal system. It also provides for the sovereign as legal tender at the rate of fifteen rupees for one sovereign. There is no bank doing business in the Protectorate.

The following table shows the total revenue and expenditure for the last five years:—

| —               | 1900-1. | 1901-2. | 1902-3. | 1903-4. | 1904-5. |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                 | £       | £       | £       | £       | £       |
| Revenue ...     | 81,888  | 78,998  | 41,158  | 51,474  | 59,707  |
| Expenditure ... | 251,597 | 228,680 | 208,738 | 186,800 | 173,039 |

No deduction can fairly be drawn from the figures for the years 1900-1 and 1901-2 in comparing the present financial position of the Protectorate with the past. The large Eastern Province then belonged to Uganda, but was transferred to the East Africa Protectorate on the 1st April, 1902. In the receipts for those two years, moreover, the cash value of hut tax labour was entered as revenue, and since the opening of the railway Uganda has lost the import duties on goods formerly imported through German East Africa. Dealing exclusively with revenue as cash, the statistics should properly start from 1902-3, since when there has been a steady increase of revenue and decrease of expenditure.

As regards revenue generally it should be noted that, with the exception of the small import trade from the Congo and German East Africa, all our goods are imported through Mombasa, the import duties going to the East Africa Protectorate. Uganda is, therefore, unable to show to its credit the increase in a most important source of revenue resulting from the rapid expansion of trade and the development of the country. Taking the figures for the year under report it would seem that, if Uganda was credited with the duty on goods imported into and used in the country, our revenue would show an increase of some £14,000.

## II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

### (A.) IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Uganda being an inland Protectorate its trade really forms part of the trade of East Africa, and figures in the general customs returns of that Protectorate. Our imports by sea come exclusively from East Africa, and reach Uganda according to local requirements and demand through firms whose principals are in Mombasa. Similarly our exports are consigned by merchants to that port. It is not, therefore, possible to ascertain with accuracy in all cases the particular countries from which our imports are received, or the countries to which our exports are eventually consigned. This information appears in the Mombasa returns for the two Protectorates.

At the commencement of the year a small Customs Department was created, with its headquarters at Entebbe.

The following table shows the annual value of the trade proper of the Protectorate for the last three years, previous to which there were no statistics available:—

| Year.         | Imports. | Exports. | Total.  |
|---------------|----------|----------|---------|
|               | £        | £        | £       |
| 1902-3 ... .. | 62,588   | 32,179   | 94,717  |
| 1903-4 ... .. | 123,199  | 52,848   | 176,047 |
| 1904-5 ... .. | 149,787  | 67,375   | 217,112 |

Compared with the figures of the previous year, imports show an increase of £26,538, and exports an increase of £14,527, whilst the increase in total trade is £41,065, or over 23 per cent.

In the last three years both imports and exports have more than doubled.

Goods to the value of £67,084, or 31 per cent., came from the United Kingdom; India comes next with a value of £23,903, then America with a value of £21,652, and Germany with a value of £17,510. The percentage of imports from the United Kingdom has slightly decreased, whilst that of imports from India has almost doubled.

In addition to the figures noted in the above table, goods to the value of £16,611 from the United Kingdom, and of the value of £4,692 from India, were imported for the use of the Administration; goods to the value of £6,552 from the Congo Free State, and of the value of £443 from German East Africa were passed in transit to British East Africa; and goods to the value of £6,643 were similarly passed through to the Congo from British East Africa.

Satisfactory as the progress in trade is shown to have been, the volume would have been considerably larger had we not been handicapped by the terrible epidemic of sleeping sickness which has overshadowed the Protectorate for the last four years.

#### *Principal Articles of Import.*

*Beads.*—There is an increase in value of £1,755 over the previous year, chiefly from Italy and Germany. There is still a demand for beads in the wilder parts of the Protectorate, but this is giving way to the demand for cotton goods; beads are now used chiefly in barter for ivory in the Congo Free State.

*Cement.*—The increase of £1,304 is due to larger demands by contractors, owing to several Government buildings having been given out to contract instead of being built departmentally, and also to private demand.

*Cigars, Cigarettes, and Tobacco.*—The imports were valued at £1,372, showing a slight increase over the previous year. More than half, to the value of £873, came from the United Kingdom, chiefly tobacco.

*Boots and Shoes.*—The imports increased by £707, due to greater demand by the natives. Of the total value of £1,475, the United Kingdom contributed to the value of £1,260, showing a decided preference for the British article.

*Books and Printed Matters.*—The imports increased from £627 to £1,321. France was the largest importer with a value

of £723; the United Kingdom comes next with a value of £497.

*Corrugated Iron.*—The demand for the German article has ceased owing to its inferiority, and the imports, which came to £3,984, were exclusively from the United Kingdom. In addition there was a large supply imported for Government purposes.

*Cotton Goods.*—The total imports rose from £52,635 in the previous year to £61,899 in the year under report, showing an increase of £9,264. The United Kingdom leads with a value of £20,710, closely followed by the United States with a value of £19,813; India and Germany follow with values of £10,347 and £8,240, respectively.

For years past I have drawn attention to the hold which "Americani," an unbleached calico prepared in the United States, has over our markets in Northern and Eastern Africa. Of the total imports of cotton goods this article accounts for £19,452, or over 31 per cent. Its supremacy is due to the fact that it exactly hits off the requirements of the natives, and having little, if any, sizing, they look upon it as good value for their money. It is sold in bales, averaging a net weight of 213 lbs., at £12 3s. 4d. per bale, an increase of about 12s. 8d. per bale over the selling price of last year. In "European Longcloth" and "Miscellaneous" the United Kingdom easily heads the list, but I should like to see "Americani" displaced in our markets by a British article.

*Firearms.*—The imports came to £1,301, showing an increase of £596, almost exclusively from the United Kingdom.

*Flour.*—There is an increase of £1,518, almost exclusively from India, due to an increase in the Indian population, who prefer Indian flour for their unleavened bread, or chupatties. The flour for the Indian troops, too, is supplied from India by contract.

*Machinery.*—Machinery has not yet been imported to any extent, being confined to a few rubber and fibre presses, and to bicycles, which are now coming into favour with the natives. The total imports aggregated £2,318, of which the United Kingdom contributed two-thirds.

*Miscellaneous, General.*—Under this heading are included such articles as soaps and scents, umbrellas, matches, toys, saddlery, and assorted fancy goods. The imports amounted to £10,084, showing an increase of £2,242 over the figures of the preceding year. The United Kingdom contributed goods of the value of £6,887, or £3,040 more than last year; India contributed to the value of £969, and Germany to the value of £889.

*Miscellaneous Hardware.*—The imports rose to £4,665, showing an increase of £1,285, of which the United Kingdom

contributed to the value of £2,615, or a little more than half. The demand was chiefly for building materials. The demand for enamelled ware from Germany is decreasing, owing to the inferiority of the article supplied.

*Petroleum.*—The imports increased from £1,946 to £2,837. Petroleum is rapidly coming into use by the natives. They use the Russian oil, which sells at 6s. 8d. per tin, and of which £1,194 worth was imported. Russian oil is in every way inferior to American oil, which cannot always be obtained in Uganda. The imports of American oil aggregated £1,643.

*Rice* is chiefly imported from India and German East Africa. The imports showed an increase of £392.

*Salt* shows an increase of £1,276, chiefly from India. The demand for foreign salt is increasing among the natives, and the decrease in the rates for its transport by the Uganda Railway enables it to be sold at a price at which the natives will buy.

*Sugar.*—There is an increase of £530, chiefly in the imports from India and the Mauritius, the former contributing to the value of £1,429 and the latter to the value of £413.

*Timber.*—The imports increased from £615 to £2,615.

*Tools.*—Under tools a small increase of £272 is noted.

*Wearing Apparel.*—The natives are beginning to show a decided liking for European clothing. The imports increased by £4,934, reaching a total of £6,428. Germany contributed goods to the value of £2,117, India £2,028, and the United Kingdom £1,983.

*Wines and Spirits.*—The imports came to £5,550, showing an increase of £1,278, due to increase in the European population and to a slight export to the Congo. Spirits, which valued £3,745, came almost exclusively from the United Kingdom. Wines aggregated £1,808, of which £1,090 came from the United Kingdom, chiefly the heavier wines, port and sherry. France supplies clarets, and Germany light Rhenish wines.

In *Beers* preference is still shown for the light German beer, which was imported to the value of £552, the United Kingdom only contributing £42.

*Wire.*—Wire (brass and to a small extent copper) is chiefly used for trading with the Congo. The imports came to £924, or £384 more than last year.

#### *Principal Articles of Export.*

*Chillies.*—The variety in demand is the small Zanzibar chili. There has been a large increase in the export of this

article, chiefly from Busoga, the value of the exports having risen from £54 in the previous year to £4,383 in the year under report. It fetches locally about 1s. 4d. for 12 lbs., but the price, which has been as high as 2d. per lb., has since fallen.

*Coffee.*—But little has been done in coffee, the exports only reaching £236. The quality of the local berry is good, but sleeping sickness is virulent in the Lake districts, where the plant is principally found, and with large supplies in the European markets prices have ruled low.

*Cotton.*—A commencement has been made with an export of £236. The present year will show a large increase, and before long it is hoped that this product will be one of the principal articles of export from the Protectorate. Locally it fetches about 1s. 4d. for 6 lbs.

*Fibres.*—The trade in Sansevieria and Raphea fibres is growing. Exports totalled £1,711, showing an increase of £893 on the preceding year. The industry is a new one and is capable of large development. The local value of these fibres is about 1s. 4d. for 15 lbs.

*Cattle.*—Cattle to the value of £2,915 were exported to East Africa. The returns show a decrease as compared with the previous year.

*Ghee.*—Ghee or clarified butter is made locally and exported to East Africa. The increase in the export from £252 in the previous year to £1,121 during the year under report shows that greater care is now taken in the preparation of Uganda ghee, which should now compete favourably with the Indian article, to which it is in some respects superior.

*Hides and Skins.*—The trade has largely increased, the exports in hides having risen from £1,066 to £3,046, and in skins from £13,752 to £23,006. It is feared that the rapid increase in the demand for goat skins will have nearly depleted the country of goats; the high price these skins now fetch, over a shilling a-piece, has, however, stimulated breeding. These skins are chiefly exported to the United States. The sheep skin is of little value and is not in demand. Hides fetch locally about 1s. 4d. for 3 lbs.

*Ivory.*—The value of the exports was £24,331, showing an increase of £1,879 over the previous year. Of this £6,294 paid duty from the Congo Free State. A further amount, valued at £6,552, was passed in transit from the Congo.

*Native Tools.*—Exports showed an increase of £485, due to demands from East Africa.

*Rubber.*—The value of the exports rose from £2,795 to £3,465, chiefly due to an enhancement of the valuation price

from 1s. 4d. to 2s. 8d. per pound during part of the year under report. The quality of Uganda-prepared rubber placed on the home markets now shows considerable improvement, and good prices are obtained. But the sleeping sickness epidemic has seriously interfered with the development of this industry.

*Sim Sim and Ground-nuts.*—There is a small and increasing export trade in these commodities.

#### (B.) MINES, &c.

There are no mines in the Protectorate. In 1902 the East Africa Syndicate sent out exploring parties, and took up a prospecting area of 100 square miles along the bluff overlooking the Albert Lake, but after a time these parties were withdrawn and operations have not since been resumed. There have been other prospectors, but so far prospecting for minerals has led to no practical result.

At Katwe there is a salt lake with large deposits, which up till lately has been worked by Kasagama, the Kabaka of Toro, on lease; difficulties connected with the situation of the salt lake within the debateable area on the Congo-Uganda frontier led to his relinquishing the lease. Other salt deposits at Kibero on the Lake Albert are worked by the local Chiefs.

The principal native industries are the manufacture of bark cloth, mats of various kinds, hoes for tilling the soil, and a crude kind of pottery. The bark cloth industry is declining with the social advancement of the people and the means they now have of purchasing cotton goods.

The lakes abound in fish, which the natives catch in nets, traps, and by hook and line. One species is in great demand by Europeans and compares favourably with the best kinds in European waters. The natives of the islands and shores of the lakes trade in dried fish, which finds a ready sale, especially a small kind of mud fish which is dried and run on sticks. Sad to relate, the fishing population of the Victoria Nyanza is rapidly becoming extinct from sleeping sickness.

#### (C.) AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES AND BOTANICAL GARDENS.

Uganda is a country bountifully supplied by nature with the banana and bark cloth, which, until other wants were felt, met the ordinary requirements of the natives in food and raiment. Agriculture, as understood apart from the cultivation of these two products, is a matter of very recent date, but considerable progress in this direction has been made. Habits of exertion were first inculcated by the hut tax, which, imposed in 1900-1, obliged those who were unable to pay their taxes

in cash to furnish a month's labour to the Government; then the completion of steam communication with the coast and consequent rapid increase in trade created a demand for labour and lowered the price of cotton goods and ordinary European commodities sought for by the natives; these factors and the ceaseless efforts of our district officers in impressing on the Chiefs and people the advantages to be gained by cultivating saleable produce, and the introduction of the local produce scheme, have brought about a wonderful change in the country. There is now evidenced throughout Uganda and Busoga, and in a less degree in the outlying provinces, a desire to make money by the easy means opened out to them. The soil is extraordinarily fertile and at once repays any labour put into it, whilst the forests and plains abound in economic products of commercial value.

The principal industries are the collection of rubber, chillies and fibres, such as *Sansevieria* and *Raphea*, in which there has been a considerable export during the year under report (see export returns). Rubber is found in all the forests adjoining the Lake shore, and in many of the inland forests; the industry however has been checked by the sleeping sickness epidemic which continues to devastate the Lake regions. A start has been made with cotton, and this should become an important industry in the future. I shall allude to these industries again under the heading "Experimental Crops."

During the year a systematic inspection of the forests was commenced, resulting in most useful information as to their economic capabilities, and the discovery by Mr. Dawe of the valuable rubber tree, *Funtumia elastica*, in the Mabira Forest. This discovery is of particular interest and importance, because experience here, as elsewhere, has demonstrated the great difficulty of protecting the indigenous rubber vines from eventual destruction by ruthless cutting at the hands of the natives, and the successful cultivation of tree rubber would ensure a large and permanent development of the rubber industry of the Protectorate.

The forests, too, abound in many kinds of valuable timber; specimens of the best varieties were procured and sent to the Royal Gardens, Kew, and the Imperial Institute, in order that their commercial properties might be ascertained.

One set of timber specimens and specimens of all economic products are kept open to inspection in the office of the Assistant Secretary at Entebbe.

#### *Experimental Crops.*

*Coffee.*—A plantation of the Nyasaland variety yielded a fine crop, averaging 12 ozs. of coffee in parchment to each tree.

Plantations of *C. Arabica*, "Guatemala" and "Blue Mountain" are also doing well. Coffee grows wild in various parts of the Protectorate, and the success of its cultivation is assured, the quality of the produce being excellent. Over-production elsewhere has, however, prevented any large demand for the local article.

*Cotton*.—A quantity of cotton seed of the Egyptian varieties, Asmouni, Abbasi, and Afffi, was given out to the chiefs and people during the year. The crops have only lately ripened, and so far no definite results have been obtained, except that the Uganda Trading Company report they have purchased about one ton of cotton produced from the seed so distributed. Skilled supervision over our experimental farms at Masaka, Kakumiro, and Jinja is urgently needed; I have been endeavouring for some time past to obtain passed pupils from the Agricultural Schools in India to act as instructors, particularly in the cultivation of cotton; the natives take readily to production, but they require teaching, and have at present very little idea as to how to cultivate and gather the crop; when they get used to this work we can look forward to good results, for cotton is found to grow well, and large portions of the Protectorate are well suited for its cultivation. Four hand-ginning machines have been purchased for the use of the natives.

Very promising are the results obtained from the experiments made by the Uganda Trading Company. Early last year this Company gave out seeds to some 27 or 28 cultivators, and up to date they have bought in about 45 tons of unginned cotton. They have shipped 52 bales to Liverpool, but have not yet heard what success it has met with on the market, and they have another 50 bales ready for shipment. Now, nearly 500 cultivators have applied to this Company for seed, and from the quantity given out they expect to receive some 300 tons of unginned cotton within the next few months. These facts give hope of an extensive cotton industry springing up in Uganda.

The variety of seed which is found to answer best is the American Upland. Egyptian Afffi is reported to have produced a fair quantity, but of inferior quality, the staple being greatly discoloured, and short and weak. Egyptian Abbasi promises well, the staple is clean and long, and of fair length and fine. The quality of the local indigenous cotton is also well reported on. Asmouni and Black Peruvian have not been a success, but as the latter is a semi-perennial it may produce a crop later.

*China-grass* grows rapidly in all parts of the Protectorate in which it has been tried. It rarely exceeds 3 feet in height. Samples have been sent to London to be tested.

*Citronella-grass* grows well and rapidly in large clumps. A small quantity of oil has been distilled, and found to be of good quality.

*Arrowroot*.—A quantity of this plant was grown, and found to answer well. A sample of arrowroot of good quality has been prepared.

*Rubber*.—A large number of plants of *Funtumia elastica* have been raised since its discovery in Uganda. The plants are answering well, both in the Botanical Gardens and in the experimental farms. About 300 plants of Para rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*) planted two years ago now average from 6 feet to 9 feet in height. A further quantity of 1,000 plants has been laid down. About 800 plants of *Castilloa elastica* have been raised during the year, and seem likely to be a success. No attempt to cultivate the indigenous *Landolphia* vines has been made, except by permit holders in the forests covered by their permits, and there with but indifferent success. The experiments with tree rubber, which promise to be successful, are far more important, and it is in this direction we must look for a development of the industry. Seeds of the *Funtumia elastica* have been distributed all over the Protectorate.

Samples of *Landolphia* rubber sent to London were valued at from 4s. 4d. to 4s. 9d. per lb., one sample being valued at 5s.; *Clitandra orientalis* was sold at 4s. 9d. per lb., and samples of *Funtumia elastica* were said to represent a rubber valued at about 4s. 6d. per lb.

*Chillies*.—The small Zanzibar chillie was in great demand by Busoga merchants for export, and a large business was done in this commodity. At one time the prices ruled as high as 8 lbs. for 1s. 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, but have since fallen. The quantity of chillies exported from Jinja has induced the people of Busoga to take largely to the cultivation of this plant, which is found nearly everywhere in a wild state.

*Fibres*.—This is an important industry, and capable of large development. There was a considerable export in *Sansevieria* and *Raphea* fibres during the year, but the want of a proper machine for cleaning the fibre is much felt. So far I have not heard of one that gives satisfactory results; there is plenty of fibre in the country, but its manipulation is not popular with the natives, who complain that cleaning the fibre blisters their hands.

I quote two reports from London, of December and January last, on Uganda fibres:—

*Sansevieria*—"Of somewhat extra length, very satisfactory in this respect. Preparation perfect. Colour, unfortunately, very dull. Present value would be about £27 per ton, but had the colour come snow white (and

we see no reason for this not being possible) £32 to £33 would be realised."

Raphea—"African Raphea shows improved quality, and some 35 bales sold for 29*s.* per cwt. out of a parcel of 90 bales lately imported; there is no doubt that with better preparing and sorting knowledge this quarter will prove a formidable rival to Madagascar traders."

A firm has now started to prepare fibre from the papyrus, which grows in enormous quantities in the Uganda swamps.

No cultivation of fibres has been attempted except Mauritius hemp, of which there is a promising plantation of four acres in the Botanical Gardens.

The Botanical Gardens at Entebbe have exercised a useful influence in the development of agriculture in the Protectorate by experimenting with economic products, distributing seeds and plants, and publishing, in English and Luganda, pamphlets of instructions on preparing native products. It takes time, however, for this information to permeate to the bulk of the people, and as I have said the results of the experimental farms, established in various parts of the country to help in forwarding the cause of agriculture and to serve as object lessons to the natives, have been much handicapped by the absence of skilled supervision. I must say I look more to private enterprise to teach the natives proper methods of cultivation than to any efforts that can be made by the Administration, though we have been doing all we can in this direction with our limited resources; and here the Uganda Trading Company has taken a useful lead.

#### (D.) LAND GRANTS AND GENERAL VALUE OF LAND.

For reasons which will appear elsewhere, the conditions of East Africa and Uganda vary considerably, and there has been no influx of settlers into Uganda similar to that which has been such a marked feature of the last two years in the sister Protectorate.

No leases of land for agricultural purposes were registered during the year, though arrangements were practically concluded for the sale of four plots, varying in extent from 16 to 1,000 acres, to European settlers in the neighbourhood of Jinja. Such land can be purchased on freehold for a minimum of 1*s.* 4*d.* per acre, or leased at about 2*d.* an acre, according to situation. Demand still continues for township plots in Entebbe and Kampala. In all about 166 square miles of forest have been leased for the collection of rubber, the average rental being £2 per square mile. Several applications for the lease of forest lands over larger areas, both for the collection of rubber and felling of timber, are under consideration.

During the year more stringent rules were made with a view to protect the indigenous rubber vine.

#### (E.) SHIPPING.

Entebbe and Jinja are visited once a week by the railway steamer carrying the mails from Port Florence, and once a month a railway steamer makes the round of the Victoria Nyansa. Communication with the mail service is maintained between Entebbe and Munyonyo, the port for Kampala, by means of a steam launch run by the Uganda Railway. The s.s. "Sir William Mackinnon" is used as a despatch vessel and to connect with minor ports not served by the railway steamers, in which capacity she has been most useful.

On the Lake Albert we have a steam launch and two sailing vessels which connect between Butiaba and Wadelai and Nimula, and also carry freight across the Albert to the Belgian port. This traffic is increasing, and the provision of a larger steamer for service on the lake is now under consideration.

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### III.—LEGISLATION.

Eighteen Ordinances were published during the year, and 28 Rules and Orders having the force of law.

The principal Ordinances were:—

The Uganda Registration of Documents Ordinance,  
The Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance,  
The Customs Consolidation Ordinance, and  
The Divorce Ordinance.

The Uganda Marriage Ordinance of 1902 was brought into force on the 1st April, 1904.

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### IV.—EDUCATION.

There are no Government schools. The secular as well as the religious instruction of the natives is entirely taken by the Missionary Societies, whose valuable work in the education of the people and the assistance it has afforded the Administration through its civilising and progressive influence it is always a pleasure to acknowledge.

The Church Missionary Society has 442 primary schools, with a daily attendance of 1,972 boys and 3,419 girls. In addition, instruction is given to about 8,000 boys and 6,000 girls in the various native churches.

The White Fathers' Mission provides 30 schools for boys and 15 for girls, with an average daily attendance of boys and girls of 5,729. There are also 248 small schools under native teachers attached to the churches, with an average attendance in each of from 10 to 40.

The Mill Hill Mission has 10 schools for boys and girls, with a daily average attendance of 1,450.

Luganda is taught in smaller schools, and English in the larger ones. In the Catholic schools attendance is free; in the Protestant schools a small fee is charged for those whose parents can afford to pay.

#### (B.) SECONDARY EDUCATION.

A beginning has only lately been made in secondary education. There are two High schools in the Church Missionary Society, opened in January last—one for the sons of chiefs, which is making rapid progress, the other for girls. There are 59 boys in the former, 28 girls in the latter. The White Fathers have two secondary schools with 555 boys in each. The Mill Hill Mission has one secondary school with an attendance of 12 boys.

The objects the Missions have in view in promoting secondary education are:—To train the natives as teachers in their Missions, to educate the sons of chiefs so as to make them fitted for their future position in life, and to prepare a certain number of youths to take up subordinate posts in the service of the Administration.

Government contributes 10 scholarships of £10 as a grant-in-aid towards higher education.

*Native Christian Marriages.*—Under the Native Marriage Ordinance of 1903 the marriages previously celebrated by the various Missions were rendered valid.

Up to the 31st March, 1904, 4,586 such marriages had been registered by the Church Missionary Society, 8,694 by the White Fathers' Mission, and 691 by the Mill Hill Mission.

During the year under report the number of native marriages celebrated by the three Missions was 2,473.

## V. GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

### (A.) HOSPITALS.

At Entebbe there is a spacious European Hospital containing five wards, an operating theatre, and kitchen and offices, all fitted with modern appliances. There are two resident nurses.

During the year a new dispensary and a native hospital of 24 beds were built. The growing needs of Entebbe render more accommodation necessary, and provision will be made next year for a female ward and another male ward.

Adjoining the European Hospital is the laboratory, where the scientific researches into sleeping sickness are carried on under the direction of the Royal Society.

New dispensaries and hospitals of stone and iron roof are under construction at Kampala and Jinja, and during the present year similar buildings will be erected at Hoima and at Fatiko—the new station in the Acholi country.

In the other out-stations hospital arrangements are still in a primitive state, temporary grass-roofed buildings being used. By the end of 1906-7 I hope to see all the principal out-stations provided with permanent dispensaries and hospitals.

There are no Government asylums, poor-houses, reformatories, or savings banks in the Protectorate.

## VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

### (A.) POLICE.

There are no civil police. The Armed Constabulary will appear under the heading "Military."

### (B.) PRISONS.

*Prisons.*—A large central jail is under construction at Entebbe, and a civil gaol is being built in Jinja. In Toro and Hoima permanent jails have already been built. In the other out-stations permanent jails will be provided as soon as possible.

### (C.) CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

In the High Court and the courts subordinate thereto 346 civil cases and 598 criminal cases were recorded.

Two hundred and sixty-nine of the civil cases involved amounts under £10, 53 amounts under £25, 16 amounts under £100, and 8 amounts exceeding £100.

In criminal cases 51 persons were discharged for want of evidence, 574 were convicted, and 121 acquitted.

Twenty-four criminal cases came before the Session Courts. Ten civil appeals and two criminal appeals were presented to the High Court, and there was one case of confirmation of death sentence.

No Admiralty or bankruptcy case occurred during the year.

In probate and administration 42 causes were dealt with by the High Court, in 35 of which the estate was administered by an Officer of the Court.

The following table shows the occurrence of the more serious crimes during the past five years:—

| —                       | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Murder and homicide ... | 1     | 4     | 4     | 4     | 4     |
| Attempt at murder ...   | 1     | 3     | 1     | —     | 1     |
| Rape ... ..             | —     | 8     | —     | —     | 2     |
| Robbery ... ..          | —     | —     | —     | 8     | —     |
| Housebreaking ... ..    | 2     | 2     | 1     | —     | —     |
| Grievous hurt ... ..    | 2     | 18    | 1     | 8     | 11    |
| Mischief by fire ... .. | —     | —     | —     | —     | 1     |

The judicial machinery of the Protectorate is based on the Indian system. Sessions Courts are held by the Sub-Commissioner of each Province, and the Collector and Assistant Collectors are magistrates and assistant judges within their districts, all being subordinate in their judicial capacity to the High Court sitting at Entebbe.

#### NATIVE COURTS.

In addition to the courts established under the "Uganda Order-in-Council, 1902," a limited jurisdiction in purely native cases vests, under agreement, with the Lukikos, or Native Councils, of the Kingdom of Uganda, Ankole, and Toro, and is at present exercised in accordance with native law and custom under the superintendence of our civil officers.

The system is reported to have worked on the whole satisfactorily, and I believe that substantial justice is given, though in the Uganda Lukiko religious differences have caused dissensions, which on one or two occasions have led to the intervention of the Sub-Commissioner.

Since the close of the year under report native jurisdiction in Unyoro, which had hitherto been tacitly admitted, was put on a proper basis by Ordinance.

## VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

## (A.) POPULATION.

No census has been taken. The population of the Protectorate has been estimated at between three and four millions, but taking into consideration the density of the population in parts of the unadministered portions of the Protectorate, notably in the interior ranges of Mount Elgon, it is possible that this estimate has been put too low.

## (B.) PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Medical Department of the Protectorate was amalgamated with that of East Africa in 1903, and both departments are now under the charge of Major J. Will, R.A.M.C., who is assisted in Uganda by one senior medical officer and nine medical officers. In addition there are two medical officers attached to the laboratory at Entebbe for the investigation of sleeping sickness under the direction of the Royal Society.

The total cost of the Medical Department, debited to Uganda for the year under report, was £14,089.

The Principal Medical Officer reports that the health of Government officials has on the whole been good, and that an improvement in this respect is noticeable during the past year or two, due to better housing, greater facilities for procuring suitable food, a more intelligent appreciation of proper precautions to be observed in order to guard against disease in the tropics, and, generally, to improved conditions of life. This has been particularly noticeable in Entebbe, where the old wattle and daub quarters have given place to solid buildings of brick and iron.

But one death occurred amongst European officials, and that from injuries received from an elephant. Five officials were invalided—two from the Nile Province, two from Entebbe, and one from Unyoro. The commonest diseases amongst officials were malarial fevers and dyspepsia. Among Europeans, official and non-official, there were 96 admissions to hospital, of which 61 were due to fevers, and one death. It is satisfactory to note that black-water fever appears to be decreasing, due doubtless to greater care now exercised against malarial infection. In all three deaths of Europeans were registered, and seven births.

Our hospital returns afford as a rule but slight indications of the general health of the natives, as only those in the immediate vicinity of our stations come in for treatment. Excepting the mortality caused by the continuance of sleeping sickness and outbreaks of small-pox towards the close of the year at

Entebbe, Kampala, and Mbarara, which have since subsided, the general health of the natives in the Protectorate is believed to have been good. The principal diseases from which they suffer are ulcers, abscesses and cellulitis, and venereal diseases.

The health of the troops and police was normal.

#### SLEEPING SICKNESS.

In my reports for the last two years (Africa, No. 15, 1903, and No. 12, 1904) I gave full accounts of the appearance and spread of this dread epidemic in the Protectorate, and discussed the question as to whether any remedial measures were possible. The conclusions arrived at were not hopeful; no remedy has been found; and such measures as segregation and attempting to confine the population of the affected and non-affected districts within their areas were not found to be practicable.

The disease continued unabated during the year in the Lake regions of Uganda and Busoga. During the latter portion of the year it made its appearance in an endemic form in the Nile Province; Captain Greig, a member of the Royal Society's Sleeping Sickness Commission, proceeded to the Nile Province on his way home to investigate the conditions of the disease in that province, and prepared a report on his arrival in England. Towards the close of the year Dr. Hodges, the Medical Officer at Nimule, who had taken great interest in the investigation of the disease in its earlier stages in Busoga, made further enquiries, and reported that the tsetse fly is found in much smaller areas in North Unyoro and the Nile than was at first imagined, and in his report he expresses the opinion that no epidemic of such magnitude as has been experienced on Lake Victoria is to be apprehended, the conditions for a wide-spread epidemic being absent. Nevertheless the presence of the disease on the banks of the Nile is a matter of most serious concern to the Soudan and Egypt.

With the exception of the Nile Province, sleeping sickness appears to have confined itself to the Lake regions, a belt about ten miles in depth round the Victoria Nyanza, where it first appeared; and here and on the adjacent islands the mortality has been appalling, over 100,000 of the people in these districts having been carried off within the last four years. In Uganda opinions are divided as to whether the disease is now abating; in Busoga the chiefs are of opinion that, allowing for the decrease of population due to sleeping sickness, the ravages of the epidemic are on the decrease. It is now spreading slowly to the south along the lake to German East Africa. A few months ago it was understood that though the fly was present in German East Africa sleeping sickness had not yet appeared. On the 20th July, 1905, it was reported to me by a German

official from Bukoba that there were 54 cases of infection in that station, and that the islands to the south of Bukoba were now all infected.

Latterly it has begun to attack Europeans.

For the last three years the Medical Officers attached to the Royal Society's Commission have been labouring incessantly at the investigation of sleeping sickness; its causes have been ascertained and a great deal of work in the scientific study of the disease has been done, but neither here nor in the Congo, where the disease has been under investigation for years, has any remedy yet been discovered. A scheme for extended investigation into sleeping sickness is now under consideration, and details for working the scheme have been submitted.

#### (C.) SANITATION.

During the year the cesspits in the European quarters at Entebbe were filled up, and the dry-earth system, with removal of night soil, introduced. This system is working well, and will be extended as soon as possible to the native quarters of the town. Provision has been made in this year's estimates for the introduction of a similar system in the European quarters at Kampala.

Two windmills have been erected to draw water from some distance from the lake shore at Entebbe, thus securing a pure supply of drinking-water. Eventually we shall require to lay water on to the station and distribute it by pipes along the main roads, but hitherto the absence of funds has obliged us to put up with the less costly system of pumping into tanks near the lake shore; the disadvantage of this system is the difficulty there is in ensuring that the servants take the drinking-water from the tanks, and not from the nearest part of the shore.

A great deal has been done to improve the sanitary condition of Entebbe during the last two or three years; the insanitary wattle and daub structures have all been removed, and the officials are now provided with brick or stone buildings with corrugated iron roofs and cement floors, which has largely added to the health of our headquarter station; labour is continually employed in keeping down the vegetation which grows so rapidly under an equatorial sun, and during the year an extensive scheme was put into operation to completely clear the foreshore and adjoining forest, and safeguard the station from the tsetse fly and anopheles mosquito. When this scheme is completed, as it will be during the current year, Entebbe should be safe from infection by sleeping sickness, but its approaches, running through a fly-infected forest, will remain a source of danger. It will, I consider, be necessary to clear this forest for some thirty yards on each side of the main road.

At present, though the climate is relaxing, Entebbe may be said to be a fairly healthy station.

#### (D.) CLIMATE.

Taking it as a whole, the climate of the Protectorate is pleasant and agreeable, but, with the exception of parts of Ankole and Toro, the uplands of the Nile Province, and perhaps parts of Bukedi, the climate is warm and relaxing, and nowhere can the country be said to be altogether free from malarial influences. The valley of the Nile is decidedly unhealthy, and the shores of the Lakes Victoria, Albert, and Albert Edward have generally been classed as unhealthy.

The chief precautions to be observed by Europeans are those applicable to most tropical countries—moderation in eating and drinking, avoidance of chills and exposure to the sun when in a state of fatigue, and care to guard against malarial infection. All the houses of the officials are now provided with at least one mosquito-proof room, and the use of mosquito nets at night is enjoined.

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#### METEOROLOGY.

Observations are recorded at ten stations in the Protectorate, and the returns are compiled at the principal station, Entebbe, by the Officer in charge of the Scientific and Forestry Department. During the year several stations were provided with standard instruments, and the records were better kept than in preceding years.

#### (A.) RAINFALL.

1904 was an exceptionally wet year in Entebbe, 63·01 inches being registered in 164 wet days. The heaviest rainfall was recorded at Mbarara in Ankole, viz., 91·26 inches. On the Nile 43·63 inches were registered at Wadelai, 38·12 inches at Nimule, and 38 inches at Gondokoro. The heaviest rainfall for one month was 16·84 inches recorded in the Sesse Islands in May.

A register of Lake levels is kept at Entebbe, Jinja, Wadelai and Gondokoro, and the monthly returns are regularly sent to Egypt.

#### (B.) TEMPERATURE.

The temperature varied at Entebbe from a maximum of 83·6 in February to a minimum of 59·0 in July and December. The greatest heat was recorded at Nimule, 101·0 at various

dates, falling to 50·0 in January; Wadelai and Gondokoro were not far behind with maximums of 100·0.

The daily mean sunshine at Entebbe was 5 hours 55 minutes.

The prevailing direction of the wind was from south and south-west. The average velocity for the year was 2·4 miles per hour, being greatest between 7 a.m. and 2 p.m.

### VIII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH.

These are combined services for East Africa and Uganda; the Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs residing at Mombasa and Nairobi, respectively.

The postal service in Uganda was extended during the year by the opening of a post and money order office at Jinja, and a post office at Mbale in Bukedi, the former doing a considerable business, especially in money order transactions. Improvements were made in the service by native runners along the three main postal routes, starting from Kampala to Jinja, Hoima and the Nile, and Toro and Ankole. Letters from Entebbe can now be delivered at Wadelai on the Nile in five days, instead of 12 days as formerly.

The money order system is being extended to the Nile Province.

#### TELEGRAPHS.

There is one main line of telegraph connecting the East Africa system with Jinja, Kampala, Entebbe, Hoima, and Wadelai on the Nile. From Hoima a branch connects with Butiaba—the landing place on the Lake Albert. This year an extension will be carried from Fajao on the Victoria Nile, through Fatiko to Nimule, eventually it is to be hoped to connect with the Soudan system at Gondokoro, which will give us an alternate and cheaper line to Europe, besides adding an important link to the Cape to Cairo system.

During the year under report the extension from Masindi to Wadelai was completed, and the work of making permanent the temporary line from Karanias to Jinja was commenced, and subsequently finished. Telegraphic communication was fairly well maintained, and there were fewer interruptions than in the preceding year.

The Government offices at Entebbe are connected by telephone; and there is a telephone service open to the public, on payment, along the Protectorate telegraph wires. £7,440 is the estimated share paid by Uganda towards postal and telegraph expenditure, including £1,747 for new telegraph construction.

## IX.—MILITARY FORCES AND EXPENDITURE.

From the 1st April, 1904, Uganda ceased to garrison the Kisumu and Naivasha Provinces of East Africa, and the Protectorate troops were reduced by two companies of Indian and two companies of local troops; the two remaining companies of Indians forming an integral portion of the 4th Battalion King's African Rifles.

The following table gives the military expenditure for the last five years, exclusive of the cost of the Armed Constabulary:—

| Year.   |     |     |     | Amount. |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|---------|
|         |     |     |     | £       |
| 1900-01 | ... | ... | ... | 95,765  |
| 1901-02 | ... | ... | ... | 84,939  |
| 1902-03 | ... | ... | ... | 74,895  |
| 1903-04 | ... | ... | ... | 62,300  |
| 1904-05 | ... | ... | ... | 59,352  |

During the year most of the companies of the battalion, which is split up into detachments of companies in four provinces of the Protectorate, were inspected by the Inspector-General, Sir W. Manning, K.C.M.G.

In musketry the figure of merit was 66·50 as against 63·48 in the previous year. The conduct of the men has been good, and their health continued to remain satisfactory.

At the close of the year the strength of the battalion was 825 of all ranks.

## ARMED CONSTABULARY.

The strength of the Armed Constabulary is 1,060. In time of peace they are employed on civil duties under the district officers, but are liable for military duty, and form part of the armed forces of the Protectorate. They are armed with the same rifle as the King's African Rifles. They are trained in their various districts by British non-commissioned officers, and are largely under the control of the Officer Commanding the Troops as regards training and discipline.

In musketry an improvement is noted, though the new rifles were only issued late in the year, and the men had not time to become thoroughly acquainted with them.

The conduct of the force is reported to have been good, and the health of the men satisfactory.

The cost during the year was £10,749.

## UGANDA VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

This corps was formed in 1903, with headquarters at Entebbe. The members must be European residents of the Protectorate, non-British subjects taking a modified form of oath. The corps is armed with the '303 magazine Lee-Enfield rifle. The general shooting rules are those of the National Rifle Association, modified to suit local requirements. To become an efficient member a score of 50 points is required out of a total of 105, at ranges of 200, 500, and 600 yards.

Under the energetic management of its present secretary, Mr. J. F. Cunningham, the corps is making considerable progress in numbers and efficiency. The strength has increased from 32 members to 50, and 3 honorary members. Thirty-four members qualified during the year, several in the out-stations being unable to attend the general annual meeting.

## X.—GENERAL.

## ADMINISTRATION.

The Protectorate is administered by a Commissioner, assisted by a Deputy Commissioner and a staff of four Sub-Commissioners, eight Collectors, and 17 Assistant Collectors. Each Sub-Commissioner is in charge of a province, which is divided into districts under Collectors and Assistant Collectors.

In the kingdom of Uganda and in the Western Province, comprising the kingdoms of Ankole and Toro, native affairs are managed, under agreement, by the Lukikos, or Native Councils, of the Kabakas under our supervision. The same practice obtains in Unyoro. In the Central and Nile Provinces there is no settled form of native government, and native affairs are managed more directly by British officers.

The kingdom of Uganda and nearly the whole of the Western and Central Provinces may now be said to be under effective administration. In the Nile valley we have stations at Gondokoro, Nimule, and Wadelai, which latter will shortly be moved inland to a healthier and more central position among the Acholi tribe. British Administration in the Protectorate is increasing in efficiency and its effects are spreading, but care is taken not to press too rapidly into the remoter tracts and incur responsibilities which would offer us but little present return. The policy of the Administration is rather to avoid conflict with the wilder tribes, such as those inhabiting the large tract of country to the north of Elgon and between the Nile and Lake Rudolf, and trust to the principles of our rules becoming known to them through the intervening tribes

until such time as the permanent occupation of their country becomes a necessity.

(2.) There are no railways or canals in the Protectorate. The Uganda Railway, so called, runs through East Africa and terminates at Kisumu—the East African port on the Lake Victoria.

The principal stations in the Protectorate are connected by broad roads; these are not metalled, but are what would be described as good fair-weather surface roads. In the wet season wheeled traffic is rendered difficult owing to the number of swamps, and the rapid growth of vegetation necessitates constant clearing; the roads are kept clear by the chiefs through whose country they pass, but most of the construction and the repairs to bridges, which are only temporary as yet, are undertaken by the Administration.

The principal roads are: (1) From Entebbe through Kampala and Hoima to Butiaba, connecting the Victoria and Albert Nyanzas, length 179½ miles; a survey of this road is now in progress with a view to improve the communication between the two lakes, primarily by constructing permanent bridges over the rivers. (2) From Entebbe to Fort Portal in Toro, through Buddu and Ankole, length 260 miles; a fair cart road up to Mbarara in Ankole, after which a bridle path with steep gradients. (3) Kampala to Jinja, length 51 miles; a good road lately constructed. (4) Jinja to Mbale, a good cart road, length 85 miles, and the best kept road in the Protectorate. (5) From Mbale communication has lately been connected with Mumias in the East Africa Protectorate by means of a roughly completed cart road. (6) The Lake Albert Edward is connected with both Mbarara and Fort Portal by bridle paths. (7) Between Hoima and Masindi there is a good cart road, length 32 miles, thence land communication with the Nile Province is maintained by a good main bridle path, and also by water via Butiaba as far as Nimule. (8) A cart road to connect Nimule and Gondokoro, length 112½ miles, is now under construction; between these two stations the Nile is not navigable, owing to rapids.

#### IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

There is little to report under this head beyond the movements of traders and small parties of inhabitants from one side of the Nile to the other. In former years there was a considerable influx of people from the Congo Free State anxious to settle on our side of the Nile, but the methods now introduced by the Government of the Congo have stopped this movement, and may induce those who have emigrated to return to their former homes.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure on public works during the year under review was £19,035, classified as under:—

|                     |     |     |        |
|---------------------|-----|-----|--------|
| Personal emoluments | ... | ... | £1,870 |
| Original works      | ... | ... | 12,094 |
| Extraordinary works | ... | ... | 1,000  |
| Upkeep and repairs  | ... | ... | 4,071  |

A great deal was done by the department in the important work of providing our officials with permanent iron-roofed quarters in place of the old and insanitary wattle and daub structure they previously occupied.

At Entebbe a spacious High Court, two first-class houses, ten sun-dried brick and eight stone houses as quarters for junior officials and clerks, commenced in the previous year, were completed.

A new collectorate, survey office, and three houses for officials were commenced and completed, and sixteen sun-dried brick buildings were commenced and completed. Two corrugated iron buildings were erected—one as an office for the Superintendent of Public Works, the other as an Isolation Hospital.

Two large buildings—a central gaol and a combined post and telegraph office—were commenced.

A permanent iron girder and wooden decking staging and protection wall were built on to the pier and breakwater.

At Kampala two brick houses for officials were built; a collectorate and a post and telegraph office were commenced and nearly completed; and a large area of ground for the new station was cleared.

Permanent houses were built at Jinja for the Sub-Commissioner, Medical Officer, Assistant Collector, and Police Inspector.

A pier was constructed of sufficient length to allow of lighters to unload alongside. It is now being extended.

At Hoima, Mbarara, and Toro several new buildings were erected including a court house, collectorate, post office, house for the Sub-Commissioner, and quarters for clerks. We have not yet been able to supply these stations with iron roofs.

In the Nile Province three new houses were built at Nimule, and one house and clerks' quarters at Gondokoro.

## SURVEY.

In previous reports attention has been drawn to the importance of the work of this department, which, besides preparing a general map of the country, is charged with the definition and demarcation of some 9,000 square miles of estates allotted to the chiefs and land owners under the Uganda Agreement of 1900, a work with which the settlement of the

country, the contentment of the people, and the progress of cultivation is intimately connected.

During the year the staff was increased by six European assistants, and three Indian plane-tablers, and five Indian clerks and draughtsmen. The Indian plane-tablers have not proved suited to the work, and are being replaced.

In topographical work 6,630 square miles were added to the area beaconed for primary triangulation, making a total of 13,630 so beaconed; of this area some 9,000 were prepared for secondary triangulation. Observations with the 10-inch theodolite were completed over an area of 2,200 square miles, making a total of 4,660 square miles.

In the half-inch survey observations were completed over 2,720 square miles as compared with 116 in the previous year. The total area returned as completed with the plane table was 1,305, of which 1,160 square miles were done in the year under review.

Owing to particular local difficulties the work of the 4-inch survey and demarcation of estates has not progressed as rapidly as could be wished. 348 square miles of estates were beaconed and area poled. 150 square miles were triangulated, and 87 square miles were completed in detail.

#### PRESERVATION OF GAME.

The regulations have been well observed in the administered portions of the Protectorate. In the unadministered tracts we have no means of controlling the killing of game by the natives. Only three cases of breach of the regulations were reported, in which fines were inflicted for killing two female elephants and one female buffalo. Speaking of game generally its destruction has more to be guarded against from the natives with their traps and pitfalls than from the sportsman with his rifle. In a country like Uganda, which is mostly covered with high grass for the greater portion of the year, a natural protection is afforded to game, and I do not think that the extinction of any species is likely to be apprehended.

#### SUITABILITY OF THE CLIMATE FOR EUROPEANS, AND OPENINGS FOR TRADE AND CAPITAL.

I have remarked on previous occasions that the climatic conditions of Uganda are not altogether favourable for the permanent settlement of European families, and that it will never be a white man's country in the sense that South Africa and parts of East Africa have proved to be. With care Europeans can live in tolerable comfort, but periodical change to a more bracing climate is essential if health is to be maintained. There is no inducement for European labour, the climate over most of the Protectorate is too hot for manual labour in the open, and the employment of European side by side with native labour would not be desirable.

For the development of the country we must rely mainly on native agency, controlled by Europeans and assisted by European capital. Everywhere there is a very rich soil and a plentiful rainfall; much has been done by the Administration to teach the natives how to utilise the opportunities with which nature has provided them, but European enterprise could most usefully step in here, as the Uganda Company has commenced to do, and take a wider field. Openings for capital are also to be found in the development of the rubber industry, in the export of timber, of which the forests contain many valuable varieties, and in dealing with native produce. The country appears to be well suited for the cultivation of cotton, the experiments in which have been so far successful, and this should in time open up a large industry, necessitating mills and plant. Trade, as has been shown under its heading, has more than doubled since 1902-3, and continues to rapidly increase. Amongst other items, previously noted in this report, cotton goods command an increasing market, which will expand as the Protectorate develops. Then there is the fibre industry, only lately started, which is capable of large extension as soon as a machine can be found suitable to clean *Sansevieria*; *Raphea* fibre is more easily manipulated by hand, and both command good prices in the home markets.

#### RATES OF WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

A year ago the price of unskilled labour at Entebbe and Kampala was 4*s.* per mensem, it is now 5*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.*, with a certain tendency to rise. In the outlying districts labour is still obtainable at 4*s.*

The cost of living for natives depends on the price of their staple food, bananas, the cost of which at Entebbe and Kampala has doubled within the last eighteen months. An ordinary labourer can live at these two stations for from 1*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* a month. In the outlying districts for about half that amount.

For Europeans the cost of living entirely depends on the individual. Local food supplies, such as meat, fish, eggs and fowls, though dearer than they were, are still comparatively cheap, but prices are rising. European stores are about double the cost price in England. In the Nile Province food supplies are difficult to obtain, and the cost of living there is proportionately high.

Servants' wages vary from 5*s.* to £1 13*s.* 4*d.* per mensem: Goanese cooks from India demand from £3 to £5 a month, with passages from and to their homes in India.

#### GENERAL CONDITION OF THE PROTECTORATE, AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

As in the two preceding years, development was hampered by the continued ravages of sleeping sickness in the two fore-

most provinces of the Protectorate—Uganda and Busoga. In the face of these adverse circumstances, over which we had no control, it is all the more gratifying to be able to report that the Protectorate has continued to advance steadily on its various lines of progress. Compared with the returns of the previous year, in which I noted in detail the rapid progress that had been made, revenue shows an increase from £51,474 to £59,707, or of 13·8 per cent.; native revenue has increased by £11,344, or by over 44 per cent.; trade shows an increase of from £176,147 to £217,112; whilst expenditure has been reduced from £186,800 to £173,038.

A good idea of the steady increase of trade, and consequently of the increase of wealth in the country, can be gathered by comparing the exports from the Protectorate for the first two months of the year under report with the same months after the close of the year. In April and May, 1904, the exports were valued at £8,644, in April and May, 1905, they aggregated £14,605.

In Uganda the chiefs and people continue to advance in material and social well-being. Cotton and other goods of European manufacture are in greater demand, the conditions of living, especially among the better-to-do classes, are steadily improving, trade is expanding and its prospects are encouraging, and a keener desire than ever is evinced to profit by the facilities afforded by the Missionary Societies for education. The expansion of trade and other causes have created round our centres demands for labour, which have placed within easy reach of the poorer classes the means of earning daily wages. So much has this been the case that, whereas three years ago hundreds of taxpayers were working off their taxes monthly on our buildings and transport in Entebbe, now not a single hut tax labourer is to be seen in the station, and it is much the same at Kampala.

The small tax of 4s. per annum is easily paid in cash, to the benefit of the people and the Administration. This improvement in the social condition of the people has been naturally followed by a rise in the price of unskilled labour, which has risen 25 per cent. within the last few months.

During the year under report a poll tax of 4s. was introduced, the intention being to reach able males who, neither owning huts themselves nor contributing to the payment on the parent hut, were yet found to be earning good wages and capable of contributing their share towards the cost of Administration. The tax was willingly paid, and brought nearly £2,000 in the half-year; it has been extended to Ankole, Toro, and Unyoro, and in course of time will be applied to the whole Protectorate. The abolition of fees on traders' licenses has proved very beneficial to trade; the number of smaller traders has increased, and a considerable business has been done by Uganda traders

in ivory, which they obtain by barter from the natives in the Congo.

Great as is the change that has come over the country since the establishment of our own rule, we must not expect either too rapid a development or too sudden a transition in the character of the people. With all their good qualities the Baganda are by nature indolent and unstable; the present order of things is still new to them, and patience will be required to induce perseverance in the progress they have already achieved. One of the results of freedom from the penalties and restrictions under which they formerly lived is a disposition to disregard the orders of their chiefs, whose hold over their people is lessening; I need not say that it is as much our policy now to uphold the legitimate authority of the chiefs as it was in days gone by to curb their tyrannical power.

*Central Province.*—The progress made by this province under its Sub-Commissioner, Mr. A. G. Boyle, is remarkable, especially when we remember how Busoga has suffered from the sleeping sickness epidemic. Revenue has risen from £6,810 in the preceding year to £11,714; trade has largely increased, the exports from Jinja having risen from £4,263 in 1903-4 to £15,474, and there are now 46 native traders at this port, representing 17 firms, where a year and a half ago there were only four. In fact, the same change that has come over the kingdom of Uganda by the completion of direct steam communication with the coast is rapidly operating in Busoga, without its having the advantages possessed by Uganda of a long established form of native government. Jinja is an important point of call for the railway steamers, and opening up as it does a very rich country, it will be as a business centre to Busoga what Kampala is to Uganda. The increase in prosperity is evidenced by the large increase in the number of people who have paid their taxes in cash in preference to labour, the receipts under this head having risen from £2,140 in 1903-4 to £7,403 during the year under review. In Bukedi—the country of the naked people—trade is increasing, and the tribes are anxious to cultivate saleable produce so as to obtain the much coveted cotton goods. There should be a good market here later on.

*Western Province.*—The districts of Ankole and Unyoro, and especially Toro, are situated too far from our ports to have derived much benefit as yet from the impetus given to trade by communication with the coast. Still, in all three districts progress is reported. Each district shows an increase, though small, in revenue; the number of traders has increased, and in addition to ivory, what should be a promising trade has been opened up with the Congo and German East Africa, particularly with the former, in rubber and skins. The majority of the people still pay their taxes in labour, though an increase

in cash payers is noted in each district. The attempts to induce the cultivation of saleable produce has not yet met with success in Ankole and Toro owing to the distance and cost of portage; the extension of wheeled transport on the main road between the Victoria and Albert Nyanzas should afford facilities by returning carts for the carriage of produce from Unyoro. All three districts have been quiet during the year; a number of people, who had crossed over to the other side of the Victoria Nile some years ago into the wild Kabuli country, were induced by the Sub-Commissioner to return to Unyoro side; and the measures reported in this district last year, defining the rights of the Chiefs over their peasantry, have worked well and given general satisfaction to both parties.

*The Nile Province.*—On the whole the province has remained peaceful. Diwans, or Native Councils of the chiefs, have been started, and are being given a trial. Trade, chiefly in cotton goods, cattle, and articles of native manufacture from Uganda and Unyoro, is slowly increasing, and the native traders are said to exercise a civilising influence on the people. The revenue is small, but shows a slight increase. Two years ago the hut tax was introduced tentatively in the parts more immediately under our influence, and the returns are slightly in excess of last year; the measure, however, is one which in the present state of the country can only be gently extended. The principal tribes with whom we have to deal are the Bari in the north under Gondokoro, and the Acholi and Mahdi in the south under Nimule and Wadelai. These three stations are all situated in the valley of the Nile on the western frontier of the province. The civil station at Wadelai is now about to be removed to Fatiko, a healthier and more central position among the southern sections of the Acholi tribe, where its influence will more be felt; this is the first step it has hitherto been thought desirable to take in the direction of more effective administration in the interior of the province, the development of which, owing to the poverty and primitive conditions of its inhabitants, will necessarily be slower than in the nearer and more favoured portions of the Protectorate.

I would wish to bring to your notice the good work done by Mr. George Wilson, C.B., the Deputy Commissioner, who acted as Commissioner for the latter half of the year, and by the members of the administrative and departmental staff, whose individual efforts have made the year one of continued progress.

J. HAYES SADLER.

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## COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following recent reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

### ANNUAL.

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| 451 | Hong Kong ... ..                              | "         |
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| 461 | British Solomon Islands ... ..                | 1903-1905 |
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### MISCELLANEOUS.

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| 25  | Hong Kong ... ..                   | Bubonic Plague, 1903.           |
| 26  | Northern Nigeria ... ..            | Mineral and Vegetable Products. |
| 27  | Miscellaneous Colonies ... ..      | Medical Reports.                |
| 28  | Gold Coast and Sierra Leone ... .. | Rubber.                         |
| 29  | Ceylon ... ..                      | Geological Survey.              |
| 30  | Pitcairn Islands ... ..            | Report by Mr. R. T. Simou.      |