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No. 558.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

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REPORT FOR 1906-7.

(For Report for 1905-6, see No. 525.)

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

June, 1908.

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No. 558.

**UGANDA PROTECTORATE.**

(For Report for 1905-6, see No. 525.)

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THE GOVERNOR to the SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,  
Uganda.  
30th March, 1908.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a Report on the Blue Book for the year 1906-7, prepared by Mr. George Wilson, C.B., Deputy Commissioner.

I have, &c.,

H. HESKETH BELL,  
Governor.

The Right Honourable,  
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.G.,  
&c., &c., &c.

REPORT ON THE UGANDA BLUE BOOK FOR  
1906-7.

I.—FINANCIAL.

(A.) GENERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The estimated revenue for the year 1906-7 was £72,492; the actual revenue (exclusive of land sales) was £95,902 12s. 6d., showing an increase over the estimate of £23,410 12s. 6d., and increase of £19,147 3s. 3d. over the revenue of the preceding year.

The estimated expenditure for the year 1906-7 was £207,048; the actual expenditure was £191,502 15s. 7d., showing a saving of £15,545 4s. 5d., and an increase of £359 18s. 7d. over the expenditure of the preceding year.

*Revenue.*

The following is a comparative statement showing the actual revenue collected in 1906-7, as compared with the preceding year:—

—	Revenue of 1905-6.	Revenue of 1906-7.	Nett Increase.	Nett Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Customs .. .. .	12,509 13 6	13,187 1 7	677 8 1	—
2. Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue, not otherwise classified.	52,505 0 6	64,072 10 0	11,507 0 6	—
3. Fees of Court or Office, Payments for Specific Services, and Reimbursements in Aid.	3,332 19 5	3,330 14 1	—	502 6 4
4. Government Vessels .. ..	755 15 2	314 19 6	—	440 15 8
5. Rents of Government Property	2,102 12 9	2,643 2 4	540 9 7	—
6. Interest .. .. .	489 15 11	456 4 0	—	33 11 5
7. Miscellaneous Receipts .. ..	4,499 12 0	7,813 11 7	3,313 10 7	—
8. Land Sales .. .. .	33 18 0	869 10 4	835 11 10	—
9. Sale of Government House (part)	—	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	—
10. Profit on Purchase of small Ivory.	—	2,084 8 11	2,084 8 11	—
Total .. .. .	70,789 7 9	98,772 2 10	20,959 7 6	978 12 5

There has been a satisfactory increase in the figures under the principal heads; the most notable is that of £11,507 from licences, excise, and internal revenue. Towards this amount

Hut and Poll Taxes have contributed £8,702, Game Licences £1,632, and Road and Wharfage Dues £794.

The following is a statement of the revenue derived from Hut and Poll Taxes for the past four years:—

Provinces,	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Increase in 1906-7 on previous year.	Decrease in 1905-7 on previous year.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Uganda Kingdom .	19,530	21,491	25,659	27,878	2,219	—
Central Province ...	1,720	7,891	8,995	14,198	5,203	—
Western Province ...	2,753	5,678	9,222	11,137	1,915	—
Nile Province ...	755	1,045	1,822	1,186	—	636
Total ...	24,758	36,105	45,698	54,399	8,337	636

The increase of Fees for Game Licences simply indicates the growing popularity of this country for sport. On the other hand, that for Road and Wharfage Dues can be taken as an important criterion of the advance of trade. These dues amounted in 1906-7 to £4,017 18s. 6d., against £3,223 3s. for the previous year. Miscellaneous receipts include a fine inflicted upon the people of Ankole as part retribution for the murder of Acting Sub-Commissioner Galt in 1905.

The satisfactory receipts from Customs are dealt with separately under "II.—Trade, Agriculture, and Industries."

Rents of Government Property have shown a satisfactory advance.

The increase of £835, under Land Sales, is, for technical purposes, termed an "Extraordinary Item of Receipt." There are also to be included in this category £2,000 for part payment of the sale price of £3,000 for old Government House, and £2,084 for profit on purchase (for administrative reasons) of immature ivory, making a total, with the above Land Sale figures, of £4,920, which, deducted from the total receipts for the year, give the actual recurrent revenue an advance of £15,063 over that of the last preceding year. The decrease of £502 under Fees of Court or Office Payments for Specific Purposes and Reimbursements in Aid, is somewhat due to a reduction in fees for registration of native labour created by a legislative measure easing the conditions of inter-provincial traffic; it is also helped by the administration having discontinued the sale of fuel to the Uganda Railway steamers, in the interests of private enterprise which was forthcoming.

The revenue under "Government Vessels" shows a decrease of £440—the Protectorate steamer "Sir William Mackinnon" in the preceding year having shown abnormal receipts by acting as a substitute for a temporarily disabled railway steamer.

The Lake Albert traffic also failed to reach the earnings of the previous year. It must not be thought, however, that this means that the traffic with the Congo has diminished; on the contrary it is growing, but owing to the inadequate service of very small vessels and the consequent irregular running, the traffic has been deviated to land routes.

The following table shows the total revenue (inclusive of Land Sales) and expenditure for the last five years:—

—.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ...	41,158	51,474	59,707	76,789	96,772
Expenditure ...	203,733	186,800	173,039	191,142	191,502

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

Two important changes in legislation affecting taxation have been made during the year:—

1. The Uganda Arms Ordinance, 1906, which is practically a consolidating enactment in regard to arms and ammunition, and,

2. The Uganda Game Ordinance, 1906, which supersedes previous Ordinances and regulations in regard to game.

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

The total assets on the 31st March, 1907, were £93,813, and the liabilities £12,552, showing an excess of assets over liabilities of £81,261. Of this amount the sum of £54,301 has been taken into account in fixing the grant-in-aid for 1907-8, leaving £26,960 still available.

#### (D.) CURRENCY.

The currency of the Uganda Protectorate remains upon the basis of the Indian rupee, consisting of silver coins of India and of the late Imperial British East Africa Company, as under:—

##### *Silver.*

- 1 rupee piece.
- 8 anna piece.
- 4 anna piece.
- 2 anna piece.

##### *Copper.*

Quarter anna piece or pice of India and of the late Imperial British East Africa Company.

*Cowrie Shells.*

These are still used amongst the natives, but the prohibition of their importation into the Protectorate and their non-exploitation by the Government is steadily wearing down their popularity. This action will be completed by the introduction of the subsidiary coinage ranging from 50 cents (eight pence) to a half-cent. (less than one-third of a farthing).

"The East Africa and Uganda (Currency) Order in Council, 1905," was published on the first of June of that year, and came into operation on the 1st of April, 1906, except in so far as it refers to the new subsidiary coinage based upon the decimal system, as current in Ceylon. This decimal coinage will be of the following values:—

50 cents.  
25 cents.  
10 cents.  
5 cents.  
1 cent.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cent.

Under the provisions of the Order-in-Council currency notes of the values of:—

Rs. 5  
Rs. 10  
Rs. 20  
Rs. 50  
Rs. 100  
Rs. 500

were put into circulation during the year.

The only bank doing business in the Protectorate is the National Bank of India, Limited, which established a branch at Entebbe in November, 1906.

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

### (A.) IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

1. The total value of imports and exports (exclusive of goods in transit, specie, and Government stores) for the last five years was:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1902-3 ... ..	62,168	29,540	91,708
1903-4 ... ..	114,472	43,156	157,628
1904-5 ... ..	143,297	60,378	203,675
1905-6 ... ..	165,618	89,826	255,444
1906-7 ... ..	222,588	116,001	338,589

2. The total value of imports of goods in transit, specie, and Government stores during the last five years was:—

Year.	Goods in Transit.	Specie.	Government Stores.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1902-3 ... ..	370	—	12,500	12,870
1903-4 ... ..	8,460	11,089	13,000	32,549
1904-5 ... ..	6,294	21,900	19,320	47,514
1905-6 ... ..	21,125	19,438	9,224	49,787
1906-7 ... ..	41,638	12,064	19,922	73,624

3. The total value of all imports for the last five years was:—

	£
1902-3 ... ..	75,038
1903-4 ... ..	147,021
1904-5 ... ..	190,811
1905-6 ... ..	215,405
1906-7 ... ..	296,212

*Comparative Statement of Imports.*

Articles.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Increase.	Decrease.
Class I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco:—	£	£	£	£
Grain ... ..	—	256	256	—
Rice ... ..	2,524	4,091	1,567	—
Flour ... ..	3,645	4,397	752	—
Provisions ... ..	15,970	19,697	3,727	—
Foreign wines and spirits ... ..	7,063	9,698	2,635	—
Ale and beer ... ..	837	1,983	1,146	—
Tobacco ... ..	1,903	2,534	631	—
Total Class I. ... ..	31,942	42,656	10,714	—
Class II.—Raw Materials (Unmanufactured):—				
Wood ... ..	589	3,379	2,790	—
Oils ... ..	2,634	6,172	3,538	—
Ivory ... ..	10,913	11,658	745	—
Cattle and miscellaneous live stock	131	451	320	—
Horses ... ..	100	120	20	—
Donkeys ... ..	17	33	16	—
Mules ... ..	268	110	—	158
Goats and sheep ... ..	53	23	—	30
Rubber ... ..	7,610	17,556	9,946	—
Hides and skins ... ..	34	247	213	—
Miscellaneous... ..	—	566	566	—
Total Class II. ... ..	22,349	40,315	18,154	188
Carried forward ... ..	54,291	82,971	28,868	188

*Comparative Statement of Imports—cont.*

A. ticles.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Increase	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Brought forward ... ..	54,291	82,971	28,668	188
<b>Class III.—Manufactured or partly :—</b>				
Iron and steel—				
Ammunition ... ..	536	401	—	135
Firearms ... ..	1,091	713	—	378
Corrugated iron ... ..	5,488	5,966	478	—
Other unenumerated ... ..	3,039	3,509	1,114	—
Hardware ... ..	5,359	7,387	2,028	—
Machinery ... ..	3,503	8,556	5,053	—
Manufactures of wood ... ..	4,827	2,022	—	2,805
Yarns and textile fabrics—				
Americani (unbleached calico) ...	35,606	44,789	9,183	—
Bafta (long cloth) ... ..	49,148	{ 6,492	} 20,250	—
Other kinds ... ..		{ 62,906		
Chemicals, drugs, &c. ... ..	1,370	1,334	—	36
Leather ... ..	1,366	1,793	427	—
Earthenware, chinaware, and glass...	2,429	1,801	—	628
Paper ... ..	2,436	2,020	—	416
Cement ... ..	1,186	1,291	105	—
Lime ... ..	2	225	223	—
Miscellaneous... ..	12,722	26,001	13,279	—
<b>Total Class III. ... ..</b>	<b>130,164</b>	<b>178,206</b>	<b>52,440</b>	<b>4,398</b>
<b>Class IV.—Miscellaneous and un-</b>				
<b>classified.</b>	<b>2,288</b>	<b>3,049</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>—</b>
Bullion and specio ... ..	19,438	12,064	—	7,374
Stores imported by the Government ...	9,224	19,922	10,698	—
<b>Grand Total... ..</b>	<b>215,405</b>	<b>296,212</b>	<b>92,767</b>	<b>11,960</b>

Nett increase, £80,807.

*Table Distinguishing Imports from Foreign Countries from Imports from United Kingdom, India, and British Possessions (exclusive of Specie and Government Stores).*

—	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ... ..	27,975	52,572	67,121	79,671	87,197
British Possessions—					
India and Burma ... ..	6,400	12,739	23,993	23,655	19,102
British East Africa ... ..	1,570	3,447	784	756	2,309
Ceylon ... ..				—	378
South Africa ... ..				—	117
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>35,945</b>	<b>68,758</b>	<b>91,808</b>	<b>104,082</b>	<b>109,103</b>
Carried forward ... ..	35,945	68,758	91,808	104,082	109,103

*Table Distinguishing Imports, &c.—cont.*

—	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
	£	£	£	£	£
Carried forward ...	35,945	68,759	91,808	104,082	109,103
Foreign Countries—					
Germany ... ..	6,720	14,098	17,510	16,452	58,930
Italy ... ..	1,835	2,405	4,474	8,286	8,885
Russia ... ..				—	2,336
	} Included in these years under Miscellaneous European Ports.				
Belgium ... ..				—	6,810
Holland ... ..	1,735	399	79	504	488
France ... ..	1,215	3,087	2,531	8,332	4,080
Miscellaneous European Ports.	905	1,734	1,665	4,912	2,709
Egypt ... ..	1,325	698	374	523	368
United States of America	9,155	19,203	21,652	33,617	45,407
Arabia ... ..	1,135	96	—	642	419
German East Africa ...	895	1,782	1,898	1,072	2,798
French Possessions ...	} Included in these years under Miscellaneous Ports.				20
Congo Free State ...	435	8,468	6,328	18,512	32,284
Asiatic Ports ... ..	845	2,156	975	176	139
African Ports ... ..	65	319	480	800	—
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>26,595</b>	<b>54,440</b>	<b>57,966</b>	<b>82,788</b>	<b>155,123</b>
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>62,540</b>	<b>123,198</b>	<b>149,774</b>	<b>186,860</b>	<b>264,226</b>

The above tables show an increase in trade, which, in most instances, is very satisfactory. Provisions, corrugated iron, "Unenumerated," hardware (tools, &c.), machinery, yarns and textile fabrics, leather, and miscellaneous, show figures indicating a sure and wholesome advance in civilizing progress, and, in particular, to that spread of "wants" among the natives which is the most practical incentive to industry, even if it may not be ethically ideal in all its bearings. The large reduction in "Manufactures of wood" is in its way also beneficial, as it is a sign of growing local industry. Besides an additional number of furniture workshops in the principal centres, many of the chiefs in the interior have their own staff of carpenters and other artizans. Though there is a large import of leather this year, there is also a local tannery at work which is producing quite a fair supply of leather, in the tanning of which local barks are used. On the other hand there are items which call for reflection in their pointing to a lack of local enterprise. For instance, the quantities of rice imported in bulk for the last three years are as under:—

	From India.	From German East Africa.
	lbs.	lbs.
1904-5 ...	102,806	359,844
1905-6 ...	183,495	159,548
1906-7 ...	159,335	485,756

UGANDA, 1906 ..

That a satisfactory production of rice was practicable in Uganda was demonstrated years ago, but political disorders then checked the industry, and it has never recovered. An uncertainty of a market has been much to blame for this, for the "Ugandan" can subsist so easily that he risks little on chance. This is a drawback of the country's natural productiveness which is being steadily combated with some practical economic results.

Oils, again, give opportunities for local enterprise. The figures given include largely those for kerosene, which we cannot replace locally, but much can be done to supply vegetable oils. Sem-sem, cotton seed, sunflower, and castor oils, have already been produced on a small scale by Government means, but the example has not yet been followed, though much talked of, by commercial firms.

The increase in timber imports, will, I believe, be short-lived, now that our forests are being successfully exploited; time is yet required for seasoning the woods.

The table showing countries of origin of imports is one which should attract the attention of our British Chambers of Commerce. Of a total of £264,226, plus £19,922 (for Government Stores): £284,148, £109,103  
19,922

£129,025 come from British possessions, and £155,123 from foreign countries. In particular, attention should be drawn to the

*Imports of Unbleached Calico, locally known as Americani.*

From	...	...	United Kingdom.	U.S. America.	Italy.	India.
			Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
1904-5	...	...	7,200	1,113,080	64,460	276,138
1905-6	...	...	48,684	1,881,039	30,350	107,210
1906-7	...	...	19,417	2,566,843	112,750	13,450

## Detail Statement of Exports.

	1905-6.			1906-7.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Unit.	Quantity.	Value.	Unit.	Quantity.	Value.	Unit.	Quantity.	Value.	Unit.	Quantity.	Value.
Class I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco :—			£			£			£			£
Pulse ...	Lbs.	1,860	— 7	Lbs.	9,840	18	Lbs.	9,840	18	Lbs.	—	— 7
Maize ...	—	—	—	Lbs.	1,697	— 3	Lbs.	1,697	— 3	Lbs.	1,860	— 7
Moong ...	Cwts.	300	175	Cwts.	110	129	—	—	—	Cwts.	190	46
Coffee (Sesse) ...	—	30,277	19,036	—	29,370	10,736	—	—	—	—	907	8,300
Chillies ...	"	234	44	"	2,425	483	Cwts.	2,191	439	—	—	—
Ground-nuts ...	"	1,088	2,169	"	1,463	3,107	—	375	938	—	—	—
Clarified butter (Ghee)...	"	1,689	1,301	"	1,206	837	—	—	—	Cwts.	483	464
Sugar, unrefined (Jaggre)	"	1,812	354	"	9,308	1,763	Cwts.	7,496	1,409	—	—	—
Sim-sir. ...	"	14	1	"	1,599	2	Lbs.	1,585	1	—	—	—
Miscellaneous ...	Lbs.	—	—	Lbs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Class I.	—	—	23,087	—	—	17,078	—	—	2,808	—	—	8,817
Class II.—Raw Materials :—												
Timber ...	—	3,067	5,128	—	3,604	63	—	537	63	—	—	—
Hides ...	Cwts.	559,072	30,825	Cwts.	660,938	9,682	Cwts.	101,868	4,554	—	—	—
Goat skins ...	No.	41,384	408	No.	106,770	32,974	No.	65,386	3,149	—	—	—
Sheep skins ...	"	63	96	"	135	1,555	"	72	1,147	—	—	—
Calf skins ...	Cwts.	461	62	Cwts.	2,431	245	Cwts.	1,970	149	—	—	—
Miscellaneous skins ...	No.	444	62	No.	581	79	No.	137	17	—	—	—
Ivory ...	Cwts.	—	15,628	Cwts.	—	24,331	Cwts.	—	8,703	—	—	—

Hippo. teeth ... ..	Lbs.	2,419	161	Lbs.	2,330	155	—	—	—	Lbs.	89	6
Cattle ... ..	No.	1,876	4,186	No.	1,883	5,645	No.	7	1,459	—	—	—
Sheep and goats...	"	121	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	No.	121	18
Miscellaneous live stock	"	839	422	No.	1,115	598	No.	276	176	—	—	—
Cotton ... ..	Tons	43	1,089	Tons	175	11,411	Tons	132	10,322	—	—	—
Cotton seed ... ..	Lbs.	—	—	Lbs.	889	2	Lbs.	889	2	—	—	—
Fibre, sansevieria ...	Cwts.	76	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cwts.	76	39
" raphia ... ..	"	2,361	1,377	Cwts.	564	291	—	—	—	"	1,777	1,086
Gums and resins ...	Lbs.	639	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lbs.	639	1
Rhino. horns ... ..	"	36	5	Lbs.	17	2	—	—	—	"	19	3
Rubber ... ..	"	42,718	5,696	"	73,191	9,759	Lbs.	30,473	4,063	—	—	—
<b>Total Class II.</b> ...	—	—	65,141	—	—	97,792	—	—	33,804	—	—	1,153
<b>Class III. — Manufactured or partly:—</b>												
Bark cloth ... ..	No.	24,827	1,056	No.	3,224	155	—	—	—	No.	21,603	901
Curios ... ..	Cases	130	135	Cases	194	218	Cases	64	83	—	—	—
Grass rope ... ..	Bdls.	283	28	Bdls.	737	23	Bdls.	454	—	Bdls.	—	5
Native mats ... ..	No.	5,942	176	No.	7,129	309	No.	1,187	133	—	—	—
" tools ... ..	"	4,556	156	—	—	—	—	—	—	No.	4,556	156
Sim-sim oil ... ..	Tins	81	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tins	81	1
Trophies ... ..	Cases	22	19	Cases	80	234	Cases	58	215	—	—	—
Unenumerated ... ..	No.	54	27	No.	58	139	No.	4	112	—	—	—
<b>Total Class III.</b> ...	—	—	1,598	—	—	1,078	—	—	543	—	—	1,063
<b>Class IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified.</b>	—	—	—	—	—	53	—	—	53	—	—	—
<b>Grand Total</b> ...	—	—	89,826	—	—	116,001	—	—	37,208	—	—	11,033

Net Increase ... .. £26,175

The net increase of £26,175 under exports is not yet up to the standard of our expectations, though the trade which it represents now strains our systems of communications and transport to their utmost limit.

Part of the productive season has been disappointing—a fault not very usual in this country—so crops have not reached their best in quality and quantity. Yet a glance at the figures opposite to sem-sem and cotton are encouraging, and those against ground-nuts point to a new and growing trade. I should mention that the results of the year's sales in Liverpool proved that the local valuation of cotton could be taken as somewhere about 50 per cent. short of true value.

The business done in butter (ghee), hides, and skins, has been good, a notable fact being the rise in value of sheep skins and a fall in that of goat skins. The output of rubber has increased, temporarily perhaps, as strict regulations for collection must, for a time, check a crude tapping, which, giving copious returns yet proves destructive to the rubber-producing trees and vines. The industry will be a staple one in this country in a few years, so far as the prospects of the rubber trade generally can be judged.

Most of the unrefined sugar now produced at the local factories is absorbed by Asiatic residents and natives, and so reduces the export returns.

The tardy expansion of the coffee trade in spite of its known opportunities, of the proved quality of the local production, and of the ready market offered for it, is difficult to explain.

One reason given is a growing local demand, the people now steadily acquiring a taste for it in beverage form in addition to the old habit of chewing the bean. Another is that the European and Asiatic residents have, as a rule, adopted the local coffee in preference to that imported. Though these are among the best of arguments in favour of the local product, they do not explain its failure to become a large industry. Heavy rail and other freights are partly responsible, but perhaps the most forcible deterrent is the number of years which are required to bring the tree to maturity and so become productive to the grower. There are, undoubtedly, increasing plantations of thousands of trees of some years' growth which will soon add to the output.

Cocoa does not yet figure on the lists of exports, but experiments demonstrate that the tree will be one of the principal revenue producers; its growth in the Botanical Gardens wins admiration, and the Imperial Institute passes the beans as being of good economic value, notwithstanding that the preparation of the samples sent for inspection was naturally of an elementary character.

As was predicted last year, the market in chillies has proved to be fluctuating; however, the product exists, practically in a wild state, to wait its chance another year.

The fibre trade has succumbed to that in cotton—the native finding it comparatively unprofitable.

Cotton has made its mark upon the country as its principal industry, and the bulk of the population within easy access of shipping will be occupied by it to an extent, indeed, that makes it appear as if attention to other products will be given merely as a distraction.

#### (B.) MINES, MANUFACTURES, &C.

There is nothing of value to add under this head to last year's report, no opportunities for definite movements in the directions indicated having been offered.

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

The prediction of cotton production becoming the national industry is being fulfilled, and the cotton fields are so extending as to call for organised departmental machinery to guide the industry. The exports rose from 43 tons in 1905-6 to 175 tons in 1906-7, but this has not represented the increase in trade, some hundreds of tons of unginued cotton being in store at the end of the year. This subject is now so large and important as to require treatment in a special paper.

Coffee and cocoa culture have already been commented upon, (under "Exports").

Rubber planting is being extended by commercial enterprise and is being taken up by the natives. The Para trees mentioned in previous reports are maintaining their satisfactory rate of progress, the following figures being the records, on 31st March, 1907:—

—	Date of Planting.	Height.	Girth at 3 ft. above ground
Para ... ..	November, 1904	ft. in. 21 10	inches 8
Castilloa ... ..	June, 1904	11 10	17

The original Para tree, mentioned in previous reports, at 5½ years measured 30 feet in height and 17½ inches in girth three feet above the ground.

Experiments in the cultivation of the indigenous *Funtumia elastica* are being made in appropriate forest sheltered spots.

Specimens of local produce, especially of woods, have been sent to the Imperial Institute for examination. Large quantities of seeds and seedlings of economic plants, e.g., rubber,

coffee, and cocoa have been distributed among Europeans and natives, and useful agricultural knowledge has been widely diffused by means of pamphlets printed in the vernacular throughout the country. A large number of local species have been added to the Herbarium.

The Botanical Department is issuing a separate report which will give in detail much of the valuable work done by it.

#### (E.) SHIPPING.

Railway steamers call once a week on mail and cargo work and make monthly easterly and westerly voyages round the Lake.

The s.s. "Sir William Mackinnon," a Protectorate armed vessel, has been even more than usually useful during the year; in the latter part, in addition to her usual duties, having been used in organising regular services for the encouragement of new transport routes, *viz.*, the Nile from the Lake Victoria to Unyoro. The steam-launch "Victoria," after being made useful for traffic with the railway steamers at Entebbe until the completion of the pier, was placed upon the Nile and Lake Kioga for the purposes of the new route first mentioned.

The steel boat, purchased last year, was detailed to assist the launch "Victoria."

The steam-launch and two sailing vessels, engaged in Lake Albert-Nimule traffic, have been much occupied in regular Government work, and so have not been able to do justice to the traffic between Butiaba and the Congo ports.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

No.	Substance of the Law.	Date.
1.	The Civil Procedure (Recognised Agents) Ordinance, 1907.	24th January, 1907.
2.	The Uganda Rivers Ordinance, 1907 ...	29th March, 1907.
3.	Authentication of Signatures to Documents Ordinance, 1907.	6th June, 1907.
4.	The Uganda Treasury Savings Bank Ordinance, 1907.	9th September, 1907.
5.	The Uganda Removal of Undesirable Natives Ordinance, 1907.	21st October, 1907.
6.	The Uganda Oaths Ordinance, 1907 ...	28th November, 1907.
<i>Order in Council.</i>		
	The Colonial Prisoners Removal Order in Council, 1907.	9th September, 1907.

## IV.—EDUCATION.

A grant of £150 was made from public funds towards the support of scholarships for students in the High School of the Church Missionary Society. It is expected that the other Missions will shortly be able to make arrangements to participate in such grants. His Highness the Kabaka of Uganda continues to be taught by an English tutor, at the expense of the Government. Otherwise, the cost of education throughout the Protectorate is borne by the various Missions.

The accompanying table has been compiled from figures furnished by the Missions:—

Missions.	1904-5.		1905-6.		1906-7.	
	No. of Schools.	No. of Children on rolls.	No. of Schools.	No. of Children on rolls.	No. of Schools.	No. of Children on rolls.
Church Missionary Society.	42	1,972	45	5,648	58	12,878
White Fathers ...	45	5,729	51	5,951	52	6,380
St. "Joseph's Mill Hill Mission.	11	1,450	11	961	433*	7,000
					13	1,091

\* Under Native Teachers.

## IV A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

The activities of the Missions may be judged from the accompanying table of churches belonging to each:—

*Mission Churches.*

Missions.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Church Missionary Society (Protestant)	1,082*	1,070*	1,025*
White Fathers (direct supervision of the Fathers) (Catholic).	17	18	18
White Fathers (Under native teachers) (Catholic).	—	—	806
St. Joseph's Mill Hill (Catholic) ...	12	11	11

\* 63 of these have been registered as Churches. The remainder are more or less under the supervision of native teachers,

Schools exist in connection with all these churches, and the ordinary work of education is being carried on in each centre side by side with purely religious and ecclesiastical work.

#### IVB.—MARRIAGES.

##### (A.) NATIVE.

The following statement shows the number of churches registered by the various missions in accordance with the Marriage Ordinances, and the number of native marriages that have been registered during the year, as compared with last year:—

Missions.	No. of Churches Registered.	No. of Native Marriages.	
		1905.	1906.
Church Missionary Society ... ..	62	717	668
St. Joseph's (Mill Hill) Mission ... ..	11	250	214
White Fathers ... ..	18	1,294	1,281
Muhammadan marriages ... ..	—	58	103
	Total	2,319	2,466

##### (B.) EUROPEAN.

	1905	1906
European Marriages for the period under review	2	6
" Births                      "              "              "	12	5
" Deaths                     "              "              "	4	4

The registration of births and deaths of natives is not yet made compulsory.

#### V.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

1906.

The following tables show the number of criminal cases and the number of persons tried on criminal charges and number of civil cases taken out in the High Court and the Courts constituted under the Subordinate Courts Ordinance, 1902, compared with the last two years. The figures include criminal

and civil cases tried by the British Courts constituted under the Native Courts Ordinance, 1905, which appear for the first time in this report:—

*Criminal.*

Year.	Discharged for want of evidence.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total number of persons	Total number of cases.
1904 ... ..	51	574	121	746	598
1905 ... ..	81	744	109	934	646
1906 ... ..	79	639	65	783	652
British Native Courts(B.N.C.)	6 } 85	47 } 686	4 } 69	57 } 840	37 } 689

*Civil.*

Year.	Amounts of Rs. 150 and under.	Amounts above Rs. 150 to Rs 500.	Amounts above Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,500.	Amounts above Rs. 1,500.	Value not stated.	Total.
1904 ...	269	53	16	8	—	346
1905 ...	232	40	15	9	—	296
1906 ...	220 } 242	62 } 66	22 } 26	11	4 } 50	319 } 395
(B.N.C.)	22	4	4	—	46	76

Thirty criminal cases were tried in the Superior Courts, 12 by the High Court, and 18 by Courts of Session during the year; in addition 11 cases of serious crime were tried by the British Native Courts, and the following table compares the cases of serious crime for the last six years:—

—	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Murder and homicide	4	4	4	4	15	9 } 17
(B.N.C.) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	8 } 17
Attempt at murder ...	3	1	—	1	—	1 } 2
(B.N.C.) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1 } 2
Rape ... ..	3	—	—	2	4	5 } 6
(B.N.C.) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1 } 6
Robbery ... ..	—	—	3	—	—	1 } 2
(B.N.C.) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1 } 2
Housebreaking ...	2	1	—	—	1	1
Grievous hurt ...	18	1	3	11	3	—
Mischief by fire ...	—	—	—	1	1	3
Total ... ..	30	7	10	19	24	20 } 31
(B.N.C.) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	11 } 31

The cases dealt with by the High Court on appeal, &c., during 1906, compared with 1904 and 1905, are shown below:

Year.	Appeals.		Confirmation of Death Sentences.	Civil Revision.	Criminal Revision.
	Civil.	Criminal.			
1904 ... ..	10	2	1	—	—
1905 ... ..	5	2	3	—	2
1906 ... ..	5	3	5	1	36

The special jurisdictions vested in the High Court were exercised as shown below:—

	1904.	1905.	1906.
1. Admiralty ... ..	—	—	—
2. Probate and Administration ... ..	42	40	25
3. Divorce ... ..	—	6	5
4. Lunacy ... ..	—	—	4
5. Bankruptcy ... ..	—	—	2

Five miscellaneous applications to the High Court in matters other than cases before the Court were dealt with during the year.

The Chronological Table and Index of the Laws in the Uganda Protectorate was prepared for the year by the Judges.

In September, 1906, an order was made under the Criminal Procedure Ordinance, 1906, directing that persons triable by the Courts of Session in the Kingdom of Uganda or the Central Province should until further order be committed for trial to the High Court; this order is still in force and the Sub-Commissioners in those provinces are thereby released from their duties as Sessions Judges.

A committee consisting of the two Judges, the Crown Advocate, and the Land Officer was appointed at the commencement of 1907 to report on and make recommendations with regard to the present laws and future legislation concerning land in the Protectorate; their report was submitted in March.

Judge Carter was appointed to enquire into the native customs with regard to land tenure in the Protectorate, and has since submitted reports on the subject.

## VI.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

## (A.) HOSPITALS.

There is one European hospital at Entebbe at which were treated during the year 42 cases with no deaths. There are also 13 native hospitals scattered throughout the Protectorate.

At these were treated, as in-patients, 799 cases, with 59 deaths, and, as out-patients, 40,994 cases with 51 deaths.

Each district is in charge of a medical officer who has under him at the various branch dispensaries, European dispensers, Indian hospital assistants, or Indian compounders. The work of the medical staff is performed by natives of the country. The number of vaccinations done in the Protectorate was 1,275, of which 254 were unsuccessful. The reason for these numbers being so small and the large percentage of failures is said to be due to the lymph seldom reaching the outstations in good condition and the present staff being insufficient to allow of extensive touring by the medical officers. The formation of a Government Vaccine Farm is recommended, and certainly the country is so much infected with small-pox as to justify the measure.

## (B.) GAOLS.

The health of the inmates has been excellent and much better than that of natives in a similar class living in freedom in civil life.

Three cases of small-pox occurred in the main gaol at Entebbe, but rigid isolation, segregation, and vaccination were carried out and no further cases occurred. The infection was contracted while the prisoners were working outside the gaol.

There are no Government asylums, poor-houses, reformatories, &c., in the Protectorate.

## VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

## (A.) POPULATION.

Excepting in the Uganda Kingdom it is not yet possible to make a census of the people in the Protectorate which would be sufficiently accurate for statistical purposes.

Roughly speaking, the population of the several provinces and districts is:—

Uganda	...	...	...	656,000
Central Province	...	...	...	1,840,000
Unyoro	...	...	...	234,000
Toro	...	...	...	68,000
Ankolé	...	...	...	250,000
Nile Province	...	...	...	191,000

Note.—Uganda Kingdom—

Total Population, 1906-7	...	...	...	655,817
Death Rate per 1,000	...	...	...	30.1
Birth " "	...	...	...	18.9

## (B.) PUBLIC HEALTH.

The public health has, as a whole, been as good as might be expected in a country afflicted by sleeping sickness, a certain amount of small-pox, and having suffered a famine owing to a failure of the rains.

There was an increase of malaria and blackwater fever in the stations round the Lake shore during the months of May, June, and July.

Sleeping sickness and syphilis are the two diseases that chiefly account for the low birth-rate. Both these diseases have been the subject of special Medical Commissions, and proposals have been made and are in part being carried out for their abatement. Special attention has been paid to malaria, and there is now no doubt that the measures taken for clearing the foreshore and draining the swamps in the vicinity of Entebbe, Jinja, and Munyonyo, are having effect.

Epidemics of small-pox, dengue, beri-beri, and measles, have occurred in the country during the year.

Plague remains endemic in certain areas of the Protectorate.

There was a small but severe outbreak at Mbale in Bukedi.

## SLEEPING SICKNESS.

The end of the year was marked by the inauguration of the measure for the complete evacuation by the inhabitants of the fly-infested shores of the Lake, thus removing at one swoop the main source of infection.

The mapping of the distribution of *Glossina palpalis* was practically completed by the Sleeping Sickness Extended Investigation, and its close association with the epidemic of sleeping sickness confirmed. There has been a progressive diminution in the number of deaths, probably owing to decrease and removal of population from fly-haunted areas.

The bulk of the interior of the Uganda Protectorate has been found to be fly-free and suitable for the reception of infected Lake-shore people when their removal was found practicable. Clearing the shores about Government stations, landings, &c., has proved to be effective in getting rid of *Glossina palpalis* locally. A camp was opened in Busiro for local segregation of the sick and for the trial of special treatment by atoxyl. The general condition of the camp and the results from treatment at the close of the year were rather hopeful.

There has been a gratifying change in the native attitude towards the preventive measures adopted or proposed by Government. With an increased knowledge of sleeping sickness and of its relation to the fly which carries it has come an increased confidence and interest, especially noticeable among the Chiefs in the Uganda Kingdom.

**(C.) SANITATION.**

The conservancy in vogue in the main stations is almost entirely the pail system. This has proved very satisfactory, and it is hoped to extend it to other stations in the near future. The native method of pits may be excellent for small communities but cannot be considered generally suitable where the presence of such pits may defile the water supply.

The water supply for Entebbe and Hoims is very good, but the same cannot be said of some of the other stations.

In all stations the water should be boiled and filtered before being used. Disease due to water infection is very common among the natives of the Protectorate.

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**METEOROLOGY.****(A.) RAINFALL.**

Observations were maintained at Entebbe and eight out-stations.

At Entebbe the rainfall was 59·42, or 6·32 inches less than 1905. The average rainfall for the last seven years at Entebbe is 58·83 inches. The heaviest rainfall recorded was that at Mbarara, where 68·90 inches fell, a decrease of 26·67 inches on that of the previous year.

**(B.) SUNSHINE.**

The mean daily bright sunshine at Entebbe was 6 hours 6 minutes. A daily mean of 7 hours 12 minutes was registered in October, while February had only a daily mean of 4 hours 42 minutes, as compared with 7 hours 45 minutes last year.

**(C.) TEMPERATURE.**

At Entebbe the highest maximum temperature recorded was 86·5° on the 12th March, the lowest minimum 55·2°, on the 25th December.

Nimule experienced the highest maximum temperature, viz., 108·0°, and Wadelai recorded the lowest, viz., 43·0°, but there is a doubt of the accuracy of the latter.

**(D.) LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF ENTEBBE.**

The final values for latitude and longitude have been determined to be—

Latitude 0° 4' 2·75" N.

Longitude 32° 27' 45·20" E.

## (E.) LAKE LEVELS.

The levels of Lake Victoria throughout the year were higher than usual.

## VIII.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

## POSTAL.

There has been a considerable increase of work during the year, the transactions in some cases being more than double those recorded for the previous year. The most noticeable increase has been in connection with the correspondence between Kampala and Jinja and the different offices in the East Africa Protectorate. The Money Order returns show an increase of £6,000 in the remittances to Uganda, this mainly on account of the trade in cotton and chillies.

The system of relay mail service, *i.e.*, mails conveyed by runners stationed at different points along the route, has been extended during the year by the arrangement of a relayed service to Masaka and Mbarara. The mails so forwarded have been received with great regularity, the journey from Entebbe to Masaka (70 miles) being performed in 26 hours, and from Entebbe to Mbarara (140) in 2½ days. Arrangements have been made to apply the same system to the mails between Jinja and Mbale (Mount Elgon), and a similar service to Toro is under consideration.

Owing to the development of trade at Jinja it was found necessary to appoint a European to that station for postal work, and still more recently it has been found necessary to appoint an assistant. Up to 1904 the postal work was done by the clerk attached to the Collectorate. It would be difficult to find a parallel in a tropical country to the rapid increase and development of trade at Jinja.

A Departmental Post and Money Order Office has been opened at Gondokoro. The amount of money order business has been inconsiderable up to the present, but the office was warranted in connection with the direct exchange of mails with Khartoum, which required the presence of a trained postal official at the station.

An arrangement for the issue and payment of British Postal Orders at Entebbe and Kampala came into operation on the 1st October, 1906. It is intended to extend the service to other places in Uganda during the ensuing financial year.

A direct parcel post exchange has been established with South Africa; it came into force on 1st July, 1906.

Additional officers have been provided at Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, and Gondokoro, in order to cope with the increasing postal business.

#### TELEGRAPHS.

The telegraph line between Kisumu (Railhead) and Jinja has been improved by the addition of a second wire (iron).

The original light copper wire will be replaced by iron as circumstances permit. The dismantled copper wire will be used for telephone extensions in towns.

Telephones are in general use between Government Offices in Entebbe and Kampala, and it is hoped that the system may soon be sufficiently perfect to admit of the general public being allowed to become subscribers.

There are 458 miles of telegraph lines in Uganda, independently of telephone wires.

The Uganda maintenance staff consists of 1 assistant superintendent, 3 European inspectors, 2 assistant inspectors, 3 Indian linesmen, and 8 African assistant linesmen.

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#### IX.—MILITARY FORCES AND EXPENDITURE.

The following table gives the military expenditure for the last six years, exclusive of that upon the police:—

Year.					Amount.
					£
1901-2	...	...	...	...	84,939
1902-3	...	...	...	...	74,395
1903-4	...	...	...	...	62,390
1904-5	...	...	...	...	53,352
1905-6	...	...	...	...	57,207
1906-7	...	...	...	...	43,871

The health of the African troops was satisfactory, and the health of the officers was fair, except at Nimule, where three cases of blackwater fever occurred, one of which terminated fatally. Nimule is in process of evacuation by the troops.

The new Indian contingent suffered considerably from malaria after their arrival. The two sepoys who contracted sleeping sickness are progressing favourably, and no further cases have been detected.

It has been found necessary to discharge nearly all the more elderly native soldiers, and younger men have been recruited to replace them. A trial has been made with a section of natives from Bukedi. At present opinions vary as to their

suitability, but that of the senior officers is favourable, and the result of the experiment is to be reported later.

Preparations are being made for the concentration of the troops at Bombo, 23 miles from Kampala.

One company and a half have been acting as escort to the Uganda-Congo Boundary Commission.

As soon as the concentration of the troops is completed, it is expected that the efficiency of the battalion will be greatly increased.

#### POLICE.

On the 25th May, 1906, an Inspector-General of Police and Prisons was appointed, and so those establishments have gained a distinct organisation.

The police have been recruited from native races, as follows:—

Nilotic	...	...	...	...	276
Swahili	...	...	...	...	37
Baganda	...	...	...	...	496
Kavirondo	...	...	...	...	63
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	103

A uniform system of recruiting throughout the Protectorate is under consideration.

The physique of the men is fair. A standard measurement has now been laid down, and no recruit will in future be attested who does not measure 5 feet 6 inches in height and 33 inches in chest measurement.

#### VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

The volunteers are armed with Lee-Enfield rifles, of which a complete equipment for 100 men is kept in store. Fifty members passed the capititation standard during the year.

The cost of the corps to public funds was slightly greater than the year before owing to the large number of members passing the capititation standard.

### X.—GENERAL.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

In the year in question, the Government of the Protectorate was controlled by His Majesty's Commissioner, assisted by a Deputy Commissioner and a Secretary, and a staff of four Sub-Commissioners who administer the provinces. Under the immediate supervision of these latter officers nine Collectors

and 20 Assistant Collectors officered the divisions known as districts and sub-districts.

The native Governments of Uganda and Toro have continued to perform their duties with satisfaction; as did, also, the native Government of Unyoro until the end of the year, when there were signs of slackness, which have since been corrected.

The Province of Ankole has very much improved in tone and temper during the year. The fine inflicted for the murder of Mr. Galt was paid without the slightest tension being incurred, and the country seems to be inclined to benefit by the lesson it received.

The remarkable progress made by the Central Province has been maintained during the year under review, and Jinja has now become the centre of a great trade activity.

#### PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure on public works during the year 1906-7 was £27,359, classified as under:—

	1905-6	1906-7
	£	£
Personal Emoluments ... ..	1,795	4,788
Upkeep and Repairs ... ..	3,225	1,837
New Works ... ..	13,073	20,734
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	18,093	27,359
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The principal attention of the department has been directed to new works during the year. At Entebbe, numerous buildings were erected, including a set of quarters for three European subordinates, quarters for six clerks, a large market roofed with galvanised iron, police lines, township store, workshop, sheds, a slaughter-house, and eight corrugated iron buildings lined with matchboarding and cement floors, for the Sleeping Sickness Commission.

The new Government House was commenced during the year, and the Customs House was removed from the breakwater to the railway pier.

A new road was made connecting with the railway pier, Entebbe, and repairs were done to the Entebbe-Butiaba road, Jinja-Iganga road, Munyono-Kampala road, and a few cement culverts on the main road between Lake Victoria and Lake Albert, and, in addition, a substantial bridge was built over the Maanja River.

#### SURVEY.

The scale of the topographical survey has been reduced from  $\frac{1}{2}$ " to a mile to 1/125,000. For cadastral surveys within the

native capital a scale of 1/1500 has been employed; this was rendered necessary by the smallness of the estates, of which many are under one acre.

It will not be necessary to beacon any further area for main triangulation within the Kingdom of Uganda, and no extension of this work was made during the year under review.

An area of 13,630 square miles had been previously prepared, and within this area observations had been completed with 10" theodolite over approximately 1,034 square miles, making the total to date 5,694 square miles, approximately: continued haze interfered largely with this work. Observations for secondary triangulation were completed over a further area of 908 square miles. The average triangular error of the main work is under five seconds, that of the secondary 4.814 seconds.

The area over which detail for topographical survey had been completed at the end of March, 1907, was 2,991 square miles, an increase for the year of 366 square miles.

The area over which observations for the cadastral survey scale 1/10,000 were completed during the year is approximately 40 square miles, making the total area to date 430 square miles. Detail was completed over 82 square miles, and the total area completed to date is 382 square miles. Of the area of 82 square miles surveyed during the year five miles was on a scale of 1/2500, the number of estates within that area being 350.

During the year an inspection of the department took place by Major Hills, R.E., C.M.G.

#### LAND OFFICE.

The number of leases granted during the year was 49, the number of grants 7, total 56: the corresponding numbers for the previous year were 64 and 2, total 66: therefore there is a decrease shown compared with the previous year of 10.

The leases granted were 46 township, 2 agricultural, and 1 forest, the grants 3 township, and 4 agricultural, while 4 leases of township plots were cancelled; the resulting net increase in revenue is £506.

A large number of applications have been received, mostly from South Africa, from persons desirous of taking up land in Uganda, but little or no tangible progress has been made in this direction, mainly owing to the difficulty of obtaining land in suitable localities. A scheme has been propounded by the Land Officer whereby it is believed that this difficulty could be overcome: it consists in allowing leading natives to dispose of a percentage of their land under Government supervision. It appears to be generally admitted that the terms on which Government is now prepared to grant freehold of agricultural

land are fair and reasonable; the conditions are a preliminary lease for a maximum period of three years, within which time one tenth of area leased must be brought under cultivation, or, as an alternative, expenditure to the extent of ten shillings per acre must be incurred in the development of the land leased. The Uganda Company has acquired some 5,000 acres of land, conditionally, and a fair amount of expenditure has been incurred in its development.

The total number of claims to native estates under the Uganda Agreement of 1900, registered to 31st March, 1907, was about 6,800, an increase for the year of 1,800.

GAME RETURN.

The following list gives the full return of the animals killed, together with the names of the districts concerned:—

	DISTRICTS.							Total.
	Uganda Kingdom.	Unyoro.	Ankole.	Gondokoro (Bari).	Busoga.	Shuli.	Toro.	
Bush Buck ...	M. 6	12	3	9	2	4	—	36
	F. 1	—	—	—	—	3	1	5
Reed Buck ...	M. 17	3	29	4	1	4	2	60
	F. 4	—	—	—	—	1	—	5
Oribi ...	M. 7	2	14	33	3	12	—	71
	F. 6	4	2	15	—	4	—	31
Elephant ...	M. 10	25	7	17	9	11	16	95
	F. —	1	—	2	—	—	1	4
Topi ...	M. 17	—	19	1	—	—	3	40
	F. 5	—	3	1	—	—	—	9
Buffalo ...	M. 2	2	3	3	—	1	—	11
	F. 1	—	1	2	—	—	—	4
Impala ...	M. 11	1	3	—	—	—	—	15
	F. 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Water Buck ...	M. 26	18	35	16	3	16	—	114
	F. 5	1	—	1	—	1	—	8
Cobus Cob ...	M. 40	23	11	6	3	27	9	125
	F. —	—	2	1	—	1	—	4
Zebra ...	M. 15	1	9	1	—	—	—	26
	F. 5	1	2	—	—	—	—	8
Serval Cat ...	M. 4	1	6	—	—	—	—	11
	F. —	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Hippopotamus ...	M. 3	—	4	2	—	—	9	18
	F. —	2	1	1	—	—	—	4
Hartebeeste ...	M. 29	5	1	38	10	26	—	109
	F. 15	4	—	14	—	4	—	37
Duiker ...	M. 3	1	1	1	—	—	—	6
	F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Harness Antelope ...	M. 1	1	—	2	—	1	—	5
	F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walt Hog ...	M. 5	3	5	2	—	2	—	17
	F. 2	—	1	3	—	1	—	7
Wild Pig ...	M. —	—	1	1	—	1	1	3
	F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carried forward ...	249	111	164	176	31	120	42	893

	DISTRICTS.							Total.
	Uganda Kingdom.	Unyoro.	Ankole.	Gondokoro (Bari).	Ibasoga.	Shuli.	Toro.	
Brought forward ...	219	111	104	176	31	120	42	803
Dik-dik ... .. M.	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	4
... .. F.	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Jackal ... .. M.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
... .. F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lion ... .. M.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
... .. F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sitatunga ... .. M.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
... .. F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roan Antelope ... .. M.	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
... .. F.	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Wild Dog ... .. M.	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	3
... .. F.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Monkey ... .. M.	2	2	—	—	—	—	7	11
... .. F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
Colobus Monkey ... .. M.	—	4	2	—	—	4	1	11
... .. F.	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3
Antelope, Class B. ... .. M.	11	—	—	1	1	—	—	13
... .. F.	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Civet Cat ... .. M.	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	5
... .. F.	—	2	9	—	—	—	—	11
Eland ... .. M.	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
... .. F.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Prong Buck ... .. M.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
... .. F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhinoceros ... .. M.	—	1	—	3	1	1	—	6
... .. F.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Tragalaphus Speke... .. M.	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
... .. F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Heads ... ..	268	126	189	190	33	131	53	990

#### GENERAL CONDITION OF THE PROTECTORATE.

Compared with the returns of the previous year, revenue shows an increase from £76,789 to £96,772, or of 26·02 per cent. Hut and Poll Taxes have increased by £8,701, or by 19·04 per cent.; trade shows an increase from £305,231 to £412,213; while expenditure has been practically the same, £191,502, as against £191,142 in the former year.

These figures are so distributed as to show an agreeable progress throughout the Protectorate, excepting perhaps in the Nile Province, where the sphere of active administration is for the time being kept within practicable limits.

In addition to that provided by steadily expanding revenue the best indications of good order and contentment are such as may be seen in the response by the Uganda native authorities to the measure for the clearance of inhabitants from the whole length of the Lake shore, from the Nile to the Kagera Rivers, the field of sleeping sickness infection and in the peaceable collection of the fine imposed upon Ankole.

The great development of the Central Province has already been mentioned.

The only disturbing circumstance in the Protectorate has been an appearance, at the end of the year, of unrest among many of the Unyoro Chiefs, which culminated later in an unreasonable attitude of defiance. It was rapidly settled without resort to force.

I have refrained throughout this report from dwelling upon several subjects which invite more expansive treatment, for the reason that much delay has already taken place in its production, and the compilation of the present year's report is now near at hand, when more justice can be done to the fuller development of affairs.

GEORGE WILSON,  
Deputy Commissioner.

Entebbe,  
March 31st, 1908.

## 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.

	Colony.	Year.
526	St. Helena ... ..	1906
527	Ceylon ... ..	"
528	Bermuda ... ..	"
529	Gibraltar ... ..	"
530	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
531	Sierra Leone ... ..	"
532	Colonial Survey Committee ... ..	1906-1907
533	Weihaiwei ... ..	1906
534	Gold Coast... ..	"
535	Malta ... ..	1906-1907
536	Gambia ... ..	1906
537	British Central Africa Protectorate	1906-1907
538	Bechuanaland Protectorate ... ..	"
539	Leeward Islands ... ..	"
540	Straits Settlements ... ..	1906
541	Turks and Caicos Islands ... ..	"
542	Somaliland Protectorate ... ..	1906-1907
543	Bahamas ... ..	"
544	Barbados ... ..	"
545	Trinidad and Tobago ... ..	"
546	Grenada ... ..	"
547	Mauritius ... ..	1906
548	Fiji ... ..	"
549	Jamaica ... ..	1906-1907
550	British Guiana ... ..	"
551	Northern Nigeria ... ..	"
552	British Honduras ... ..	1906
553	St. Lucia ... ..	1906-1907
554	Southern Nigeria ... ..	1906
555	St. Vincent ... ..	1906-1907
556	Basutoland... ..	"
557	East Africa Protectorate... ..	"

### MISCELLANEOUS.

	Colony.	Subject.
44	East Africa Protectorate ...	Survey Department.
45	Do. do. ...	Geology.
46	Northern Nigeria ...	Mineral Survey, 1904-5.
47	Do. do. ...	Do. 1905-6.
48	Nyasaland Protectorate ...	Do.
49	East Africa Protectorate ...	Veterinary Department.
50	British Colonies ...	Cultivation of Cotton.
51	Southern Nigeria ...	Forest Administration.