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UGANDA.

REPORT FOR 1910-11.

(For Report for 1909-10, see No. 670.)

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

February, 1912.



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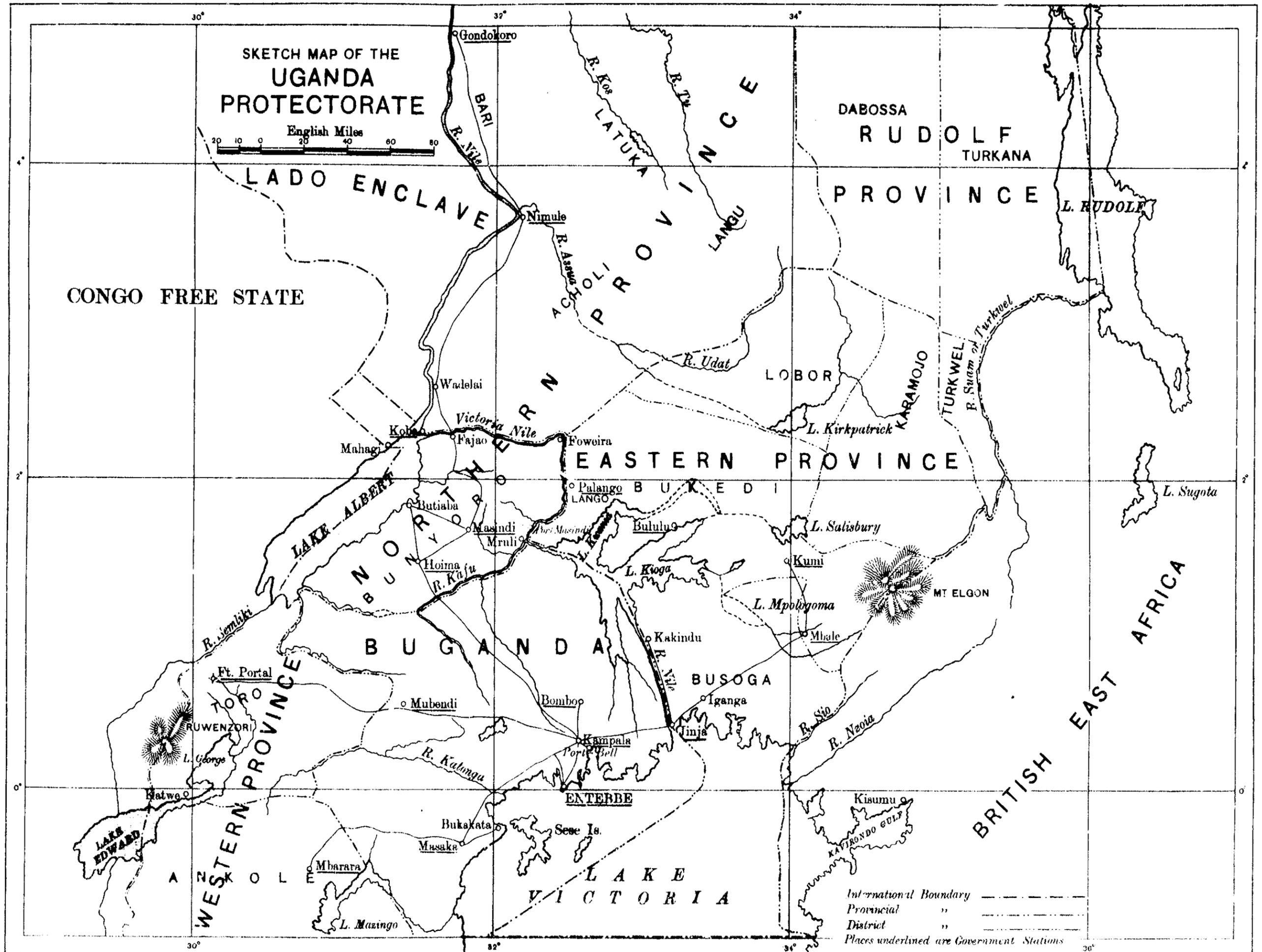
The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
678	Weihaiwei	1910
679	Gambia	"
680	Ashanti	"
681	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
682	Falkland Islands	"
683	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
684	Bahamas	1910-1911
685	Colonial Survey Committee	"
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687	Imperial Institute	1910
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689	Fiji	"
690	Somaliland	"
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692	Nyasaland	1910-1911
693	Seychelles	1910
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696	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1910-1911
697	Swaziland	"
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699	Trinidad and Tobago	"
700	Mauritius	1910
701	Grenada	"
702	British Guiana	1910-1911
703	Jamaica	"
704	Northern Nigeria	"
705	East Africa Protectorate	"
706	British Honduras	1910
707	Tongan Islands Protectorate	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject
71	Imperial Institute	Foodstuffs.
72	Fiji	Hurricane, 1910.
73	Jamaica	Cayman Islands.
74	Ceylon	Mineral Surveys, 1906-7 and 1907-8.
75	West Indies	Imperial Department of Agriculture.
76	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907-8.
77	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement Fund.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.



REPORT ON UGANDA BLUE BOOK, 1910-11.

I.—FINANCIAL.

1. The following statement shows the revenue, grant-in-aid, and expenditure for the past five years:—

—	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ...	96,772	111,883	102,572	165,145	191,094
Grant-in-aid ...	112,000	85,000	95,000	103,262	96,000
Totals ...	208,772	196,883	197,572	268,407	287,094
Expenditure ...	191,502	195,528	256,337	240,240	252,374

2. The revenue for the year under report showed an increase over the estimate of £30,634, and over the actual revenue for 1909-10 of £25,949.

3. *Increases.*—Two-thirds of the total increase was derived from Poll Tax, which is the principal source of revenue of the Protectorate. The total collections for the year amounted to £113,440, an increase of £19,199 on the previous year. The increases were derived from the following sources: £10,400 from the Eastern Province, principally from the Bukedi District, due to the successful crops of cotton, &c., grown by the natives; £3,361 from the Ankole District of the Western Province, where the Poll Tax was raised from 4s. to 6s. 8d. during the financial year; and £3,870 from the Province of Buganda, due to increased prosperity in that province. These satisfactory increases demonstrate the continued prosperity of the native population due to the development of the natural resources of the country.

Customs show an increase of £4,025 over the estimates, principally derived from export duties on ivory, chillies, and hides.

Road and wharfage dues show a satisfactory increase of £1,382, due chiefly to the large increase in the import trade of the Protectorate.

The principal increases over the estimates on Miscellaneous Receipts were on account of contraband ivory, £2,488; found ivory, £986; and political fines, £815. It is impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the receipts from these sources. Over £1,000 worth of the contraband ivory was obtained from persons trading illegally in the closed District of Karamoja. The increase in political fines was in connection with chiefs fined in the Nile District.

The increase of £388 under the heading Post Office and Telegraphs was the excess revenue derived from the previous year's working of the telegraphic traffic of the Protectorate.

Although a net decrease of £137 occurred on the estimate for Fees of Court, &c., there were increases under several of the sub-heads.

The increase on sale of crops, £733, was chiefly derived from cotton from the Government plantations.

4. *Decreases.*—The chief decreases were Land Survey Fees, £257; Lumber Works, Tero Forest, £921; and sale of Lemon Grass Oil, £298. The decrease in Land Survey Fees is accounted for by some difficulty which was experienced in the issue of final certificates for native estates. As regards the receipts from the lumber works, owing to delay in the erection of the machinery less timber was cut than was anticipated. The lemon grass distillery was closed down as it was found that without additional expenditure on machinery it could not be worked profitably.

A decrease occurred on the estimated amount for rents of Government property due to the anticipated leases of the Budonga and Bugoma Forests not having been effected.

5. The total expenditure for the year was £20,581 less than the amount sanctioned in the Estimates, due to savings which it was found possible to effect and to works which it was found impossible to complete during the year. The expenditure does not include the amount of £180,000 specially authorised for the construction of the Jinja-Kakindu Railway.

6. The excess of assets over liabilities at 31st March, 1911, exclusive of the loan for the construction of the railway, was £88,839.

SAVINGS BANK.

7. The following comparative statement shows the number of depositors at the 31st March of each year since the institution of the Savings Bank:—

Year.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits during the year.	Total Deposits at credit of Depositors on 31st March.
1907-8	45	£ s. d. 581 6 5	£ s. d. 567 3 9
1908-9	123	2,400 16 2	2,270 15 0
1909-10	309	2,580 17 0	3,819 6 2
1910-11	322	1,703 6 2	3,502 2 10

8. The natives of the Protectorate still seem disinclined to use the bank to any extent; they are, however, steadily becoming enriched by trading and agriculture, and they will no doubt in course of time learn to appreciate the objects of the bank.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

9. The following tables, showing the imports and exports during the last five years, amply demonstrate the progress which is being made in the development of the Protectorate:—

IMPORTS.

Year.	Private Merchandise	Government Stores.	Specie.	Goods in Transit.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1906-7	222,588	19,922	12,064	41,638	296,212
1907-8	267,967	14,288	28,508	60,204*	371,567
1908-9	281,254	41,740	13,694	82,615†	419,303
1909-10	288,876	34,228	36,901	43,395	408,400
1910-11	347,823	32,428‡	123,383	51,724	555,358

* Includes £28,000 bullion from the Belgian Congo in transit to Europe.

† " £33,333

‡ " £6,007 railway material for construction of Jinja-Kakinda Railway.

EXPORTS.

*Re-Exports.**

Year.	Domestic Produce.	Merchandise.	Specie.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1906-7	116,001	No record	No record	116,001
1907-8	147,028	29,077	2,503	178,608
1908-9	127,175	36,598	10,640	174,413
1909-10	175,934	43,910	5,427	225,271
1910-11	306,609	30,847	2,870	340,326

* Exclusive of goods in transit. For value of goods in transit, see Statement of Imports above.

IMPORTS.

10. The principal increases in imports are in respect of provisions, £6,638; salt, £2,685; sugar, £1,676; wines, £3,086; tobacco, £1,730; timber, £1,119; ivory, £18,721; corrugated and other iron, £4,903; hardware, £1,276; brass and copper ware, £3,523; agricultural implements, £3,687; yarns and textile fabrics, £34,213; drugs and chemicals, £1,625; stationery, £2,816; apparel, £4,699; bicycles, £3,986; bags and sacks, £5,005; beads, £1,336; and lamps, £1 919.

11. *Food, Drink, and Tobacco.*—This class shows an increase of £19,982. The increase in provisions is due to a great extent to the larger demands for imported provisions by the natives. Local salt can be obtained from the salt lakes in the Toro and Bunyoro Districts, but owing to the cost of transport it cannot compete with imported salt at any distance from the sources of supply. The quantity of rice imported is still very considerable notwithstanding the efforts to encourage the local cultivation of the grain. Large quantities are obtained from German East Africa, where special machinery for cleaning the grain has lately been imported, with the result that the quality has been much improved, and it is now more generally used by all classes. The tobacco imported is chiefly of the "shag" kind, which is made up

by the natives into cigarettes. The local cultivation of tobacco is receiving the attention of the Agricultural Department.

12. *Raw Materials, Unmanufactured.*—This class shows an increase of £20,088, chiefly derived from ivory brought from the Belgian Congo and re-exported.

13. *Raw Materials, Manufactured or Partly.*—This class shows an increase of £67,550. The increase is largely due to the importation of cotton cloths of all descriptions, principally fancy cloths of the cheaper kinds. There is also a large importation of cheap cotton blankets. The importation of bags and sacks rose from £3,258 to £8,263. These are used principally for packing cotton and other produce for export, and the increase is due to the expansion of the trade in these articles. The increase in agricultural implements, chiefly hoes, is due to extended cultivation. A large saw-mill plant, additional machinery for cotton ginning, weighing machines, and a number of sewing machines were imported during the year. The imports of specie show a remarkable rise from £36,901 to £123,383. Silver coins to the value of £110,860 and subsidiary coinage to the value of £8,294 were imported. The bulk of the money has been used in the purchase of cotton, and the wealth of the natives has considerably increased, especially in outlying districts.

EXPORTS.

14. The great expansion of the export trade is phenomenal, an increase of £130,675 on domestic produce being recorded. The amount of the increase in domestic exports over the previous year exceeds the value of the total exports of the Protectorate of five years ago. The articles chiefly responsible for the increase are cotton, chillies, ivory, hides, cotton seed, and ground-nuts. The figures would have been still further increased had not transport been seriously affected by an unfortunate outbreak of rinderpest along the main routes from the cotton fields. Large quantities of produce remained in the outlying districts towards the end of the year, which could not be moved. A railway is, however, in course of construction between Jinja and Namasagali, and additional steamers and lighters are being placed on Lake Kioga, which will effectively deal with all the produce from the fertile Bukedi District.

15. *Food, Drink, and Tobacco.*—The increase under this head was £13,918. The quantity of chillies exported was nearly double that of the previous year and ground-nuts show a satisfactory increase.

16. *Raw Materials, Unmanufactured.*—The increase under this head was £115,791. The greatest expansion in the export trade is shown under this class and is largely due to the increase in cotton export, the value of which—ginned, unginned, and seed—increased from £60,445 in 1909-10 to £168,620 in 1910-11. The approximate quantity of lint cotton exported during the year under review was 2,470 tons, as compared with 1,158 tons in 1909-10. Hides show a decrease in quantity, but an increase in value. The decrease is due to the outbreak of rinderpest and consequent prohibition of the export of hides. A slight decrease

is shown in the value of wild rubber exported owing to the trees and vines being rested for a few months during the year. Plantation rubber is now being exported and extensive planting of rubber trees of different varieties is being carried out.

17. *Raw Materials, Manufactured.*—The increase under this head was £966. The exports of cotton-seed and sesame oil show an improvement and a still further extension of these industries is anticipated.

18. *Direction of Trade.*—As the destination of exports cannot always be given in Uganda, this heading deals only with imports. A satisfactory increase is shown in the imports from the United Kingdom, although the total value does not reach that of two years ago. The articles in which the largest decreases are shown are cement, hardware, machinery, and *americani* (unbleached calico). In *americani* the falling off from the United Kingdom has been from 385,419 yards to 31,035 yards. The imports from India have increased from 37,990 yards to 49,150 yards.

19. The chief increases from the United Kingdom are in agricultural implements, apparel, bags and sacks, bicycles, brass and copper ware, corrugated iron, stationery, and cotton goods. In most cases the better class of all goods comes from the United Kingdom and the cheaper qualities from foreign countries. The chief exception is *americani*, of which article the United States of America supplies 95 per cent. of the trade. Another article of which there is a large import into the Protectorate is hoes, which come from the United Kingdom and Germany in almost equal quantities. With regard to cotton cloths, it has been ascertained that many of the kinds which were formerly considered to have their origin in foreign countries come from the United Kingdom. Several of the largest importers at Mombasa are Germans and French, who have their own labels fixed to the cloths, and this appears to have given rise to the impression that they were of foreign manufacture. A very marked interest has been taken by British manufacturers in the trade of the Protectorate during the year. A list of the chief articles imported into the Protectorate was forwarded to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Department of the Board of Trade, and it was intimated that the Treasurer of the Protectorate as Commercial Correspondent of the Board of Trade would file catalogues for reference. Many catalogues have been received and many requests for information have been attended to.

20. *Transit Trade.*—This trade is almost entirely with the Belgian Congo and shows a very satisfactory increase over the previous year. Other than ivory, which accounts for £3,594 of the total, the chief articles of increase in the traffic are provisions, hardware, and cotton goods.

III.—LEGISLATION.

21. During the year two Orders in Council were published dealing with the mutilation of currency notes and making pro-

vision for offices of the Currency Board. Twenty-one Ordinances, one Native Law, and two Native Agreements were enacted or entered into. The following were the most important Ordinances:—The Customs Tariff Ordinance, Newspaper Surety Ordinance, Motor Traffic Ordinance, Collective Punishment Amendment Ordinance, and the Uganda Railways Ordinance.

IV.—EDUCATION.

(A.)

22. The following report of the educational work of the Anglican Church of Uganda for the year 1910-11 has been furnished by the Church Missionary Society.

23. *Primary Education.*—The total number of children under instruction at the close of the year was 46,780—25,500 boys and 21,280 girls. The following table shows the rate of progress in each division of the Protectorate for the last four years:—

—	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.
Buganda	25,257	28,400	26,890	32,188
Northern and Western Provinces	5,521	5,652	7,295	9,692
Eastern Province	1,470	919	2,565	4,900
Total	32,248	34,971	36,850	46,780

The large increase in the numbers for the year under review is due to the action taken by the local Board of Education in issuing special instructions to all its teachers to organise the educational work of their districts on more thorough lines than hitherto.

In each Province there has been a notable advance in the number of children under instruction. In the Eastern Province the numbers have almost doubled during the last twelve months, showing clearly that there has been a distinct recovery from the state of disorganisation into which the famine of three years ago had thrown the educational work of the Province. The Lunyoro-speaking peoples (Northern and Western Provinces) are evidently making steady progress, the 5,652 children of two years ago having increased to 9,692 recorded in the foregoing table.

24. *Normal School.*—The prosperity of educational work depends entirely on the supply of native teachers, trained for the important work of laying a foundation on which the whole of the educational fabric is reared, and a considerable advance has been made in this part of the educational organisation. The most important of these normal schools is that at Mengo, where some 56 young teachers are now in residence. The course of training is for two years. The practising school is the Nami-rembe day school of some 400 boys. The sum of £500 is being

spent this year in providing new dormitories and living rooms for the students.

25. *Technical Education.*—The introduction into our primary schools of training in native industries has been developed largely during the year. Mat and basket making for the girls, and pottery making, bark cloth making, and blacksmith work for the boys are the industries specially taught. In Toro, lace making and weaving form part of the training in the girls' school. The latter industry is being very specially pressed with a view to making it a means of providing employment for large numbers of women who have very little to do.

26. *Special Educational Efforts.*—During the year considerable progress has been made in the direction of providing suitable schools for the sons of chiefs. Mengo High School, with its 160 pupils, continues a career of much prosperity and usefulness. Agriculture has now taken a definite place in the curriculum. The planting of cotton, coffee, and rubber forms a regular part of the school work. The Jinja School for sons of chiefs has been removed to Kamuli, where some 100 boys are in residence. A grant of £200 for a new school has just been made from Diocesan funds. Agriculture is made a special feature in the training given in this school. The headmaster, in his report, states that of the 100 acres of land acquired for the purpose from the Government, already 20 acres are under cultivation. Cotton is being largely sown and several thousand rubber seedlings are ready for planting out. It is hoped eventually that the boys will spend half the day in school and half on the plantation. The school will accommodate 200 boys. It is believed that such a training as is given here will give the leading natives in Busoga a healthy respect for sound manual labour and an anxiety for the development of their country. At Ngora, in the Eastern Province, another school for sons of chiefs has been founded on the same lines and is doing somewhat similar work. There are 54 boys in residence. The sum of £250 is being spent on school buildings. Similar schools have been founded at Mbarara in Ankole, Kabarole in Toro, and Hoima in Bunyoro. If the natives of these countries are to develop their own lands—and it is of primary importance they should do so—it is absolutely essential that every encouragement should be given to these central schools, which have as one of their principal aims the training of sons of chiefs on sound practical lines.

The Gayaza High School for the daughters of chiefs still continues its high standard of work. Seventy girls are now in residence. At Kabarole, in Toro, a similar school has been started, and it is hoped before long that other schools of a like nature will be opened.

27. *Secondary Education.*—At King's School, Budo, boarding accommodation has had to be increased at a cost of £400, which has been granted from Diocesan funds. Through the munificence of Bishop Wilkinson, of Northern and Central Europe, a chapel is now in course of erection, the cost of which will be £1,000. Sixty-eight boys are now in residence. The aim of this school is to provide a higher education on public school lines,

the formation of character being regarded as of primary importance.

28. *School Buildings and Equipment.*—The equipment of primary schools is proceeding apace. During the past year large sums have been spent on school furniture and on new school buildings. Grants from Diocesan funds of over £2,500 have been made for this purpose. This large expenditure on the part of the Mission on purely educational work will illustrate the extreme importance which is attached to educating the youth of the country and the sacrifices which the Mission is prepared to make on this behalf.

(B.)

Very considerable educational work is also being carried on by the Algerian and Mill Hill Fathers Roman Catholic Missions.

V.—TRANSPORT.

(A) MARINE.

29. The fleet of the Marine Department consists of three steamers with carrying capacities of 100, 68, and 50 tons, respectively, two lighters carrying 30 and 10 tons each, two steam launches, four sailing boats, and a flotilla of native canoes. Regular communication is maintained between the different ports on Lakes Victoria, Kioga, and Albert, and the navigable section of the Nile in Uganda territory. The efforts of the Department were concentrated during the year on dealing with the greatly increased traffic. The number of passengers carried was 8,202, as compared with 6,559 in the previous year; live stock, 238, as compared with 122; and cargo, 1,835 tons, as compared with 1,751 tons.

30. *Lake Victoria Service.*—The s.s. "William Mackinnon" was employed during the year in conveying cargo between Entebbe, Port Bell, Jinja, and Bukakata, on sleeping sickness work, and conveying the Governor on special tours. In all, she made 36 voyages.

31. *Lake Kioga and Victoria Nile Service.*—The stern wheel steamer "Speke" made her first voyage on 1st July, 1910, and on the 29th July struck a submerged rock below Kakindu which damaged one of her foreplates. When refloated after repairs she commenced running on 2nd November, but after making two trips was again laid up for lack of a commander. She re-started running on 1st February, 1911. Nine voyages in all were made during the year. The steam launch "Victoria" with a lighter in tow maintained a regular bi-monthly service between all ports on Lake Kioga. The Lake Kioga slipway was completed on the 25th November, 1910. The ports on this waterway worked and developed during the year were Kakindu, Bululu, Rompanga, Masindi Port, and Palango. New ports were opened at Lali, Bugondo, Sambwe, Namasali, and Kubala.

At Bugondo, the Uganda Company established an agency and erected a warehouse. Several thousand tons of cotton are

expected to be shipped from that port during 1911. At Sambwe a canal was cut to Ngoro, opening up another cotton district. A new channel was cut between the mouth of the Victoria Nile and the open water. This channel has been dredged to a depth of six feet, which will allow a steamer with a draught of five feet to run between Namasagali and Bululu.

32. *Lake Albert and Nile Service.*—With the exception of the paddle steamer "Samuel Baker" all the vessels in this service were employed in running a bi-monthly service from Butiaba to Nimule and back viâ Mahaji, Koba and Wadelai, a weekly service for mails, &c. from Koba to Butiaba, and for special Government work. The erection of the "Samuel Baker" was commenced on 11th April, 1910. She was successfully launched on 11th August, and made her first voyage on 10th December, and was then laid up for lack of a commander.

The ports on this waterway developed and worked during the year were Butiaba, Mahaji, Koba, Wadelai, and Nimule. On 27th February, 1911, Koba was officially closed as a port.

33. *General.*—A little sudd cutting and clearing of channels was carried out on Lake Kioga, but very little could be attempted for want of expert supervision. When this has been systematically undertaken, new centres will be opened up and channels cut to other lakes, thus opening up all the lakes adjoining Lake Kioga and tapping a large tract of fertile country.

(B) INTERNAL TRANSPORT.

34. A satisfactory increase in the internal transport was made during the year, the total weight of goods carried being 8,903 tons, an increase of 2,700 tons on last year's figures.

Two new motor vans arrived during the year, but owing to breakdowns and lack of drivers, through illhealth and other causes, the service was seriously handicapped.

A through motor and cart service between Kampala and Fort Portal was inaugurated, the motor proceeding for 130 miles along the Toro Road where the goods were transferred and the journey completed by bullock carts. The time occupied in transit is from 10 to 14 days.

The rates charged for local produce and general merchandise are less than porter rates, and more freight is offered than can be dealt with.

The mono-rail between Kampala and Port-Bell carried 2,053 tons, an increase in tonnage over last year of 1,310. This tonnage represents but a small proportion of the traffic on the road, but the mono-rail has been taxed to its utmost capacity and is unable to cope with the traffic, the bulk of which has to be carried or hauled in carts by porters.

VI.—JUDICIAL.

35. The number of criminal cases tried in the High Court and the subordinate courts was 1,170 as compared with 1,057 for the preceding year, an increase of 113, and the number of civil cases, 547, as compared with 662, a decrease of 115.

36. Fifty-five cases of serious crime were tried during the year, 11 by the High Court, 5 by Courts of Session, and 39 by the British Native Courts. The cases were classified as follows:—

Murder and homicide	...	...	...	20
Rape	...	...	...	5
Offences against property with violence to the person	...	...	...	1
Other offences against property	...	...	...	15
Other offences against the person	...	...	...	13
Miscellaneous offences	...	...	...	1
				—
				55
				—

37. Fifty cases were dealt with on appeal as compared with 53 during the previous year. The special jurisdictions vested in the High Court were exercised in 31 probate cases and three bankruptcy cases. 23 miscellaneous applications in matters other than cases before the High Court were dealt with.

38. A large increase occurred in the number of civil and criminal cases at Kampala, probably due to the appointment of a Town Magistrate there. A decrease occurred at Entebbe, for which the shifting of a section of the commercial community from that centre to Kampala is responsible.

39. The Native Courts appear to be working smoothly, and the organisation is being extended to Ankole. No data as to the number of cases tried in native courts is yet available.

40. The Laws of Uganda to the end of 1909, and the Proclamations, Rules, and Notices having the force of law, were completed for reprinting and publication in one volume.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(A) POPULATION.

41. The population of the Protectorate as ascertained by the census taken on 2nd April, 1911, is as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans	484	156	640
Asiatics	1,852	364	2,216
Natives...	1,113,047	1,349,422	2,462,469
Natives in unadministered districts..	—	—	378,000
Total	—	—	2,843,325

The approximate population given last year was 2,400,267.

(B) BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

42. The following table shows the native Christian marriages registered by the various missions during the year 1910:—

White Fathers Mission	933
Church Missionary Society	416
Mill Hill Mission	142
	1,491
Mohammedan Marriages	38
European Marriages	2
European Births	10
European Deaths	11

(C) PUBLIC HEALTH.

43. *Hospitals.*—The public health continues good on the whole. The number of admissions of natives to Government hospitals as well as the number of outpatients treated at the Government dispensaries continues to increase. There is also a marked increase in the number of deaths in Government hospitals. This is explained by the increasing tendency of the natives to bring in their sick and allow them to die in the hospitals instead of removing them in a critical condition to die at home, as was the former practice.

44. The total number of admissions of European Government officials, not including wives and families, was 366 as compared with 342 last year. The principal causes of admission were:—

Malaria	134
Diseases of the Digestive System ...	68
Diseases of the Respiratory System ...	14
Local Injuries	32

There were no cases of tick fever this year as compared with 12 last year. Debility caused 10 admissions and dengue fever and febricula 5 each. Blackwater fever caused 4 admissions and 2 deaths as compared with 3 cases and 1 death last year.

45. With regard to the European community generally, there was a marked increase in the number of admissions into the hospitals, the number being 680 as compared with 475 in the previous year, while the deaths recorded were 5 as compared with 8. The increase is due to an increase in the number of Europeans and to the fact that slight illnesses are carefully recorded.

The chief causes of sickness were:—

Malaria	225
Diseases of the Digestive System ...	130
Local Injuries consisting principally of contusions, sprains, and abrasions ...	38
Diseases of the Respiratory System chiefly catarrhal bronchitis	35

Tick fever contributed only three admissions as compared with 15 in the previous year, the reduction being due to improved general knowledge of the circumstances which lead to the infection, greater precautions taken in travelling, the destruction of old infected rest-houses and camps, and the addition of cement floors not only to dwellings but to servants' quarters, offices, and outhouses in place of the mud floors which formerly existed.

Blackwater fever contributed 9 admissions and 3 deaths as compared with 10 admissions and 1 death in 1909.

46. *Health of natives including Asiatics.*—The total number of cases treated at the Government native hospitals and dispensaries was 66,365 with 263 deaths, as compared with 55,905 and 204 deaths in the preceding year.

The death rate was 3·9 per 1,000 as compared with 3·6 per 1,000 in 1909.

47. *Sleeping Sickness.*—The preventive measures against sleeping sickness have been carried out satisfactorily during the year. Additional infected areas have been declared on Lake Albert and along the Victoria Nile. Further investigations of fly-areas have been made in the region of Lakes Edward and George in Western Ankole and Toro, on the Victoria Nile, and in the Bugoma and Budongo Forests. The condition in the Victoria Nyanza area remain quite satisfactory. The deaths from sleeping sickness continue to decrease in number and fresh infections have been rarely met with. Some anxiety was caused by the return to the Buvuma group of islands in stolen canoes of over 1,000 of the inhabitants who were removed last year. These people have been again removed and there is no evidence of the spread of infection from the islanders who have been removed to the interior.

The conditions as regards the Bunyoro (Lake Albert) epidemic area remain satisfactory. The location to which the Bagungu natives were removed is reported on favourably, and deaths from sleeping sickness among them are decreasing.

There is no sign of the extension of sleeping sickness in the Nile valley, but the disease is still present in the villages. Infection has not, so far as is known, spread in epidemic form north of Nimule or more than some 15 miles up some of the larger streams. Fly, however, is known to extend to within some 30 miles of Gondokoro, and there is reason to believe that it may exist far up the course of some of the big rivers.

48. The following table shows the deaths from sleeping sickness in the Uganda Protectorate for the last six years:—

1905	...	...	...	...	8,003
1906	...	...	...	...	6,522
1907	...	...	...	...	4,175
1908	...	...	...	...	3,662
1909	...	...	...	...	1,782
1910	...	...	...	...	1,546
					25,690

49. *Small-pox*.—Twenty-four admissions and 2 deaths are recorded as due to small-pox, as compared with 19 cases and 2 deaths in the preceding year. These figures represent the cases attended at Government hospitals and dispensaries only, but the disease is endemic throughout the Protectorate. A considerable outbreak occurred in the Mbale District from which 2,194 cases and 646 deaths were reported. The infected area was visited by a medical officer and numerous vaccinations performed.

50. *Plague*.—Seventeen cases, of which 13 were fatal, came under treatment during the year, as compared with 74 cases and 37 deaths in the preceding year. All of those cases occurred at Mbale. Forty-two cases with 38 deaths occurred within a three mile radius of Mbale, as against 143 cases with 98 deaths in 1909. Altogether the cases occurring at Mbale and reported from outlying parts of the district during the year numbered 1,929 with 1,659 deaths. Anti-plague measures have been vigorously carried out, by means of which it is hoped that the mortality may be considerably lessened in the near future.

51. *Dysentery*.—A severe epidemic of dysentery occurred during the year in the Ankole and Toro districts. A medical officer and dispenser toured the affected districts, with the result that the disease was eventually checked.

52. *Tick Fever*.—775 admissions and 19 deaths on account of this disease are recorded, as compared with 1,296 admissions and 12 deaths in 1909.

53. *General*.—Much remains to be done in improving the general sanitary condition of the Protectorate and chief towns, though considerable improvement in this direction has already been made; quarters are better built and are better protected against mosquitoes; water supplies are more carefully protected and guarded from contamination, and greater care is taken in the siting and laying out of stations and the siting of dwelling houses, markets, and offices. As far as the financial position would allow, measures have been taken during the year to eradicate malaria and other mosquito-borne diseases, by the clearing of bush and undergrowth, protection of dwelling houses by gauze wire, and the drainage of stations and swamps.

VIII.—POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

54. During the year there was a substantial advance both in the scope and quality of the post and telegraph services.

The estimated number of postal articles, excluding parcels, dealt with during the year was 737,220, being an increase of 3½ per cent. over the previous year. The number of parcels dealt with was 17,631, an increase of 1,711 over the previous year. The value of the parcels imported amounted to £10,040.

55. *Ocean Mail Service*.—The ocean mail service has been considerably improved by the inauguration of the Union Castle sailings of steamers to and from Europe via the Suez Canal.

56. *Inland Mails*.—The runner mail service has been extended in the Eastern Province to Kumi and Bululu.

During the year under review the regular service by relays of native runners has been well maintained.

57. *Money Orders*.—A very considerable increase is shown in postal order and money order transactions. There has been no extension of the scope of the money order service during the year, but postal order business has been extended to Fort Portal in the Western Province. Arrangements are being made by which British postal orders will be issued and paid at all money order offices in the Protectorate.

58. *Telegraphs*.—There has been a considerable increase in the volume of the telegraph traffic coupled with improved efficiency, the latter being due to the better quality of the staff engaged.

42,697 telegrams and cablegrams were dealt with as compared with 33,278 during the previous year, an increase of 28 per cent. The telegraph line has been extended to Masindi Port in Bunyoro, and new offices opened at Kumi and Bululu.

59. *Telegraph construction*.—A telegraph extension in Bunyoro from Masindi to Masindi Port, a distance of 29½ miles, was constructed during the year, and a 15 line telephone switchboard installed at Jinja, with nine connections.

An unusually large number of interruptions were recorded, due in many cases to lightning, falling trees, and the depredations of cattle and wild animals. The greater portion of the telegraph line is erected on growing poles of the fig tree, and interruptions are apt to be of frequent occurrence in consequence.

There are now 17 postal telegraph and telephone offices and eight maintenance telephone stations with 61 telephones in use.

IX.—ARMED FORCES.

(A) MILITARY (4th Batt. King's African Rifles).

60. During the year there was a high percentage of cases of malaria amongst the Europeans at Bombo, the headquarters. Every effort has been made to make that station as sanitary as possible, and planted grass has now taken the place of the former rank growth. The station is situated on a hill and allows of good drainage by gravitation. The water supply is from wells and is of good quality. The health of the troops has on the whole been good. At Bombo 94 cases were admitted into the hospital, one proving fatal. 28 per cent. of the cases were for malarial fevers, 10 per cent. on account of spirillum fever, and about 7 per cent. on account of venereal diseases. The troops are well housed and their lines are in a very satisfactory condition. The health of the companies at out-stations and on detached duty was good.

61. Recruiting tours were made in the Nile District and the Bukedi District of the Eastern Province. In the latter place recruits of good physique, amenable to discipline, and good workers, were obtained.

62. Three British officers and a composite company accompanied a political officer on a political mission to the district of Turkhana in the Rudolf Province, proceeding viâ Nakuru in East Africa in November, 1910, and returning to headquarters in March, 1911.

(B) POLICE.

63. A training depôt for recruits was established at Kampala, the police headquarters, during the year, and the institution has proved of great benefit to the force. On completion of their course of training the recruits are drafted off to the various units throughout the Protectorate. These units are systematically instructed by the officers and non-commissioned officers by means of lectures, parades, &c. No difficulty has been experienced in obtaining recruits and their training has been satisfactory.

64. *General.*—The conduct of the force has on the whole been good and serious offences have been few. The number of casualties in the force is 40 in excess of last year, due to men being discharged as unfit, or to time-expired men not re-enlisting. Units have not been up to full strength, but when this can be arranged for, it is hoped that the men will re-engage instead of taking their discharge.

The results of examinations for promotion have been very satisfactory, 53 passes having been granted as compared with nine last year. A good all-round improvement in musketry has been experienced during the year.

The health of the force has very much improved and is satisfactory. The systematic medical examination of the police, their wives, and families has been attended with good results.

On several occasions slight displays of force were made against turbulent natives in outlying districts, and a number of guns and rifles were captured. These measures were under European supervision in each case and have resulted in tribal dissensions being, for the present, discontinued.

The Native Government have given every assistance in their power, and their relations with the police have been most satisfactory.

X.—PUBLIC WORKS.

65. The expenditure on public works during the year amounted to £36,867. The works carried out were of little individual importance, and consisted mainly of quarters erected for officials.

66. *Timber Supply.*—The sawmill plant erected in the Tero Forest for the supply of Government timber commenced working in September, 1910. Nurseries have been established in close proximity to the sawmill. It is proposed to procure a steam lighter for transporting the timber to Entebbe and Port Bell, and to convey fuel to Bukakata, the port for Buddu, for the Uganda Railway steamers.

67. *Roads*.—The expenditure on roads during the year under review amounted to £5,588, and was used chiefly on the maintenance and improvement of existing roads. The construction work carried out was as follows:—

(i.) *Jinja-Mbale Road (Eastern Province)*.—A section of this road, 28 miles in extent, between Jinja and Iganga was completed.

(ii.) *Kampala-Congo Boundary Road*.—The section of this road between Kampala and the Buganda-Toro boundary was repaired. The section between the Toro boundary and Fort Portal was cut through to Fort Portal and almost all the forming done. The road is passable for carts in most weathers. No work has yet been done on the section from Fort Portal to the Congo boundary. No survey has been made, but the descent of the escarpment will present considerable difficulties.

(iii.) *Masindi Port-Butiaba Road (Bunyoro)*.—As much as possible was spent on the section from Masindi Port to Masindi to improve the worst parts of the road. It is not yet, however, fit for motors in all weathers. The section between Masindi and Butiaba has been surveyed and laid down, but very little work has yet been done. The descent of the escarpment will be difficult and expensive. It is hoped to begin construction during 1912-13.

(iv.) *Kampala-Jinja Road*.—A section of this road was partially constructed and next year it will be completed as a first-class motor road.

68. *Native Artizans*.—The number of native artizans in the Department workshops is steadily increasing, while the number of Asiatic artizans is decreasing. The cost of production of articles manufactured in the shops has decreased by more than half, while the efficiency has been doubled. The cost of labour is now only one-third of the cost of the finished article instead of, as before, one-half. For shop work, except for fine cabinet making, the native is proving almost as good as the Indian, but he requires more supervision. The result, however, is amply justifying the employment of native artizans under European foremen, and as they are being taught their trades and gradually improving, the future of the native as an artizan is very hopeful.

XI.—LAND AND SURVEY.

(A) SURVEY.

69. *Cadastral Survey*.—The area over which theodolite observations for cadastral survey were completed during the year was 509 square miles, as compared with 512 for 1909-10, making a total area to date of 2,433 square miles. Detail was completed over an area of 409.44 square miles, as compared with 584 square miles the previous year, making a total area completed to date of 2,276 square miles.

70. *Miscellaneous Surveys*.—Very important work was done in the marking out with concrete blocks of the townships of Masindi,

Hoima, Butiaba, and Fort Portal. A large number of plots were blocked out in Kampala and Jinja, and surveys made of a number of Crown lands estates and blocks of forest land.

71. *Topographical Survey*.—The topographical survey of Buganda was completed during the year.

(B) LAND.

72. The number of leases and sales of Crown lands, other than grants to natives under the Uganda Agreement, 1900, was 41, being 31 leases and 10 sales, as compared with 19 leases and nine sales during the preceding year. The number of surrenders and falling-in of leases due to grant of freehold was 14. The net gain for the year was therefore 27, as compared with 15 in 1909-10.

The total area sold in townships was 253 acres. The average price paid for trader's sites was £184 11s. 3d. per acre, and for residential plots, £115 7s. 7d. per acre. The area of agricultural land sold was 435·33 acres at an average price of 2s. 8d. per acre.

73. *Forest Areas Leased*.—The nominal area of forest land leased on the 31st March, 1911, was 150 square miles 290 acres. The permits to collect rubber, which were in force over an area of 68 square miles, have either been cancelled or voluntarily surrendered.

74. *Legislation*.—The only important legislation relating to land enacted during the year was the Crown Lands Amendment Ordinance, 1910. This Ordinance enables Crown land, on which there are native squatters, to be disposed of in a more equitable manner than before, and provides for the issue of temporary licences for Crown lands to Europeans.

75. *Native Estates: Final Certificates*.—The number of final certificates issued during the year was 85, as compared with 71 the preceding year. The total number issued to date is 250.

76. *Registration of Land Titles*.—The total number of claims, leases, and grants, &c., registered to date is 8,450, being an increase for the year of 402.

77. *Sales of Native Land*.—Under the Uganda Agreement, 1900, large tracts of land have been granted as freehold estates to natives, and it is not an infrequent occurrence for a native to hold eight square miles or more, of which only a small area is under cultivation. As a rule the native possesses neither the means nor the desire to develop his large holding. The procedure for the alienation of such land to an intending non-native purchaser is as follows:—When the consent of the Native Council has been obtained, the application is referred to the Governor, and the purchase price, the amount of land the native has, and the amount he will retain if the sale is sanctioned, carefully considered. If the alienation is approved, the purchaser pays the full price agreed upon. The land is then transferred to the Crown and by the Crown leased for a term of three years at a nominal rental to the purchaser. If within that time the necessary area, as required for a sale of Crown lands, is put under cultivation, or if the necessary amount is expended on improve-

ments, a freehold is granted. During the year four native estates, of a total area of 3,087·77 acres, were sold to non-natives at an average price of about 2s. 10d. per acre, or 2d. per acre more than Crown land.

78. *Demand for Land.*—Practically no inquiries were received from persons outside Uganda and East Africa for land. The local demand amongst those having a knowledge of the country and its possibilities has, however, increased rapidly, and all pieces of Crown land in what are regarded as good planting districts have been taken up almost as soon as they became available by the operations of the Survey Department. Planters of a very desirable type, some having come from home, some from East Africa, but the majority men having a personal acquaintance with the country through Government service, and recognising its possibilities, have taken up land and are energetically developing it to qualify for a freehold. One estate only, that of the Kivuvu Rubber Company, is as yet approaching the dividend stage. Rubber, coffee, and cocoa have been planted on the estate, and all reports regarding these typical tropical products are of a most favourable character.

XII.—AGRICULTURE.

79. The year has been notable as one of very marked agricultural progress, particularly in Buganda and the Eastern Province. Cotton stands out pre-eminently as the chief product, but this has not been developed at the expense of the other products of the country. Great activity has been shown in coffee cultivation, and there is little doubt that in the next five years this commodity will rival cotton in importance. The export of chillies shows a considerable increase. Rubber will not show any great increase until the large areas now being planted come into bearing, but last year plantation rubber, as distinct from wild rubber, appeared for the first time in the export list.

80. Amongst the imports of agricultural interest a large increase is recorded in implements, clearly indicating that substantial progress is being made. Development on a large scale is impossible until machinery replaces hand labour in the more arduous agricultural operations.

The importation of wheat flour continues to increase and suggests a promising local market for the wheat produced by natives in Toro and on the foot hills of Mount Elgon, where an altitude of 5,000 to 8,000 feet prohibits the cultivation of tropical products.

81. The great variation in climate to be found in different parts of the Protectorate offers a very broad agricultural outlook. Plants requiring such widely different conditions as cacao and wheat can here be grown within 150 miles of each other. Exotic fruits are now being introduced. Mangoes, pineapples, and the choicer varieties of banana all mature to perfection, and a number of European fruits, including peaches, have been grown with a considerable measure of success, but the cost of transport will render export prohibitive.

82. *Cotton*.—Remarkable progress was made in the production of cotton. Since October, 1909, the value of cotton has been high and the result has been that highly remunerative prices were paid to the natives for the crop sown in that year. Increased demands were made for seed for the 1910 sowing, and the amount distributed reached 133 tons, as compared with 79 tons the previous year. While the seed distributed thus nearly doubled in one season, the crop considerably more than doubled, a result which was due to the efforts of the European and native instructors, to a better use being made of the seed, and also to more efficient methods of cultivation.

During the year under review the system of native cotton instructors was inaugurated and has already proved a most valuable addition to the organisation of the Agricultural Department. By these agents individual instruction is given instead of in a general way by the few European officers available for touring the vast area over which the population is scattered.

The most marked advance in cotton cultivation has taken place in Bukedi in the Eastern Province, where a rich soil and a well defined dry season make conditions exceptionally favourable for cotton. It has recently been decided to restrict cotton-sowing to the spring rains only, and to cause the old plants to be uprooted as soon as the spring rains of the following year bring the picking season to a conclusion. It is anticipated that this action will check the rapid multiplication of insect pests, and will greatly reduce the amount of stained and dirty cotton which under existing conditions often finds its way on to the market.

Work in connection with the propagation of cotton seed of varieties of long staple is progressing favourably, and it is anticipated that in 1912 such seed will be available for distribution on a large scale.

83. *Plantations*.—At the end of the year there were 19 European plantations under cultivation including 407 acres of coffee, 1,443 acres of Para rubber, 119 acres of Ceara rubber, and 163 acres of cacao. These are being greatly extended.

The Government plantation at Kampala continues to make satisfactory progress and is a useful indication of the average growth which may be expected from the usual plantation crops of Uganda.

(A) VETERINARY.

84. Steps were taken by the Veterinary Officer to check the spread of cattle disease which broke out in the Eastern Province in May, 1910, and which was indistinguishable from ordinary rinderpest except for the fact that the mortality in the herds affected did not exceed 80 per cent. Strict quarantine regulations were enforced. The epidemic practically died out during the height of the dry season, but in the following spring rains there was a revival of the outbreak, when drastic measures were again resorted to. Combined action was taken with the East Africa Protectorate in order to prevent the spread of the disease southward.

(B) ENTOMOLOGICAL.

85. The Entomologist collected and submitted to the Secretary of the Entomological Research Committee for Tropical Africa a large number of insect specimens for identification. There have not been any very serious cases of attack by insect pests during the year.

XIII.—BOTANICAL, FORESTRY, AND SCIENTIFIC.

(A) BOTANICAL, &C.

86. *Herbarium, Museum Collections, &c.*—During the year a number of new and interesting specimens were collected, mounted and systematically arranged.

87. *Museum.*—The new museum building was completed on 10th May, 1910, and the exhibits installed in November. Great satisfaction is expressed with this museum, which is considered one of Kampala's greatest attractions.

88. *Mineral Collections.*—Several interesting specimens of minerals were received from Government officials and others. The majority were forwarded to the Imperial Institute for analysis and report.

89. *Uganda Court at the Imperial Institute.*—Two boxes of local curios were, with other exhibits, forwarded to the Uganda Court during the year.

90. *Botanic Gardens, Entebbe.*—No improvements of great importance were carried out during the year.

(i.) The following exotic plants flowered and fruited for the first time:—

Fruit.—*Achras sapota* "Sapodilla fruit": Fruited. *Mangifera indica* "Rupree mango": Fruited. *Carica papaya* "Papaw fruit" (Ceylon and Madagascar varieties): Fruited.

Spice.—*Eugenia caryophyllata* "Clove": Fruited. *Monodora myristica* "Calabash nutmeg": Fruited.

Rubber.—*Manihot dichotoma* "Manico rubber": Fruited.

Ornamental.—*Magnolia grandiflora*: Flowered. *Michelia fuscata*: Flowered. *Jacaranda mimosaeifolia*: Flowered. *Sterculia Dawei*: Flowered. *Cassia alata*: Flowered.

(ii.) *Rubber.*—The Para rubber trees, *Hevea braziliensis*, made exceedingly satisfactory growth. A tapping experiment was carried out on these trees with very satisfactory results.

The *Funtumia elastica* trees have made no improvement. Tapping experiments were undertaken but the results proved very unsatisfactory.

On the *Castilloa elastica* trees the borer beetle, *Inesida leprosa*, Fab. wrought considerable damage, and many of the trees succumbed to the attacks of this pest.

The Ceara trees, *Manihot glaziovii*, Muell Arg. have made good progress. Two tapping experiments made were very satisfactory.

With regard to the two new varieties, *Manihot dichotoma* and *Manihot piauhyensis*, introduced from Kew, the former cannot

be said to have made gratifying progress, and the latter died off soon after germination.

(iii.) *Cocoa*.—The cocoa plants have done very well. The seed crop reached expectations, the actual crop being 99,077 seeds. During the months of February, March, and April, the plants were affected by the scale insect *Lecanium nigrum*, Nicter., but they do not appear to have damaged the trees in any way.

(iv.) *Lemon-grass*.—Previous to leasing the lemon-grass plots, and the disposal of the distillery, 12,420 ozs. of oil were extracted. The oil was forwarded to the Imperial Institute for disposal.

(v.) *Fruits*.—All the exotic fruit trees in the gardens have done well.

91. *Plant and Seed Distribution*.—The total number of plants distributed during the year was 6,153, being 154,526 less than last year. Of these 1,030 were sold and 5,123 distributed gratis. The demand for Para rubber and cocoa seeds greatly exceeded the supply. 230 packets of economical and ornamental seeds were distributed, and 136 packets were presented to the Department. 365,000 Para rubber seeds and 50,000 cocoa plants were imported from Ceylon on behalf of planters.

92. *Roadside Rubber Planting*.—The rubber trees planted on both sides of the Entebbe-Hoima Road on the whole have not made good progress; few are of tapable size. Some of the Para trees have made fair progress, but the most adaptable for roadside planting appears to be Ceara rubber trees.

93. *Forest Planting of Funtumia*.—The majority of the plants in the experimental plantation in Bweya Forest are making satisfactory progress. The best trees are growing where the canopy formed by the forest trees is scanty.

94. *Determination of Botanical Specimens*.—A number of botanical specimens received from various sources were examined and named by the Department during the year.

(B) FORESTRY.

95. The examination of the Bugoma Forest in Bunyoro was completed and that of the Budongo Forest, also in Bunyoro, continued. The following forests were also examined and reported on during the year: Mabira, Nkubya, Kabasanda, Mytentya or Mugoga, Nabagulo, and Nabukongoso.

(C) METEOROLOGICAL.

96. This report is for the year from 1st January to 31st December, 1910.

Three additional rainfall stations were opened during the year, the total number now being 35. The average rainfall for the last eleven years is 58.21 inches. The heaviest rainfall occurred at Mbarara (Western Province), where 92.09 inches were recorded as having fallen in 110 days.

The mean daily sunshine at Entebbe for the year was 6 hrs. 38 mins. The month of most sunshine was February with a daily mean of 8 hrs. 29 mins. April was the dullest month with a daily mean of 4 hrs. 25 mins.

The average hourly velocity of the wind for the year was 2·7 miles. The prevailing direction was from S.W. to S.

The maximum and minimum temperatures for the year were as follows:—

Station.	Maximum.	Date.	Minimum.	Date.
Buganda—	°F.		°F.	
Entebbe	86·0	Various dates.	57·0	18th February.
Masaka	86·0	Do. do.	55·0	23rd July.
Kampala	91·0	3rd March.	57·0	25th June.
Western Province—				
Mbarara	96·0	24th April.	40·0	23rd January.
Fort Portal	85·0	8th February.	47·0	7th February.
Eastern Province—				
Jinja	92·0	14th March.	54·0	4th August.
Northern Province—				
Koba	106·0	11th March.	62·0	22nd January.
Nimule	102·3	12th March.	60·1	14th August.
Gondokoro	104·2	12th March.	59·4	25th June

XIV.—GENERAL.

97. In the early part of 1910, an expenditure of £160,000, subsequently increased to £180,000, was authorised for the construction of a railway, about 62 miles in extent, to connect the Lake Kioga waterways with the Victoria Nyanza at Jinja, the headquarters of the Eastern Province. The amount was granted as a loan repayable as, and when, the finances of the Protectorate would permit. The new line is to be worked as an extension of the Uganda Railway, and the construction and working are to be entrusted to the administration of that railway, Uganda being entitled to any profits eventually earned. The survey of the route was begun on 17th June, 1910. The construction of the earthworks was commenced at Jinja Pier on 8th September, 1910, and on 24th November, 1910, the first rail was laid by the Acting-Governor. It is anticipated that the new railway will be opened for traffic in December, 1911. The line is being constructed by native labour under European supervision, and from four to five thousand natives have been employed monthly. An administrative officer was detailed to control the labour and food supply. The construction of this railway will materially assist in the development of the fertile Bukedi District, the future main source of the cotton supply, and, in conjunction with the Lake Kioga flotilla, will ultimately form the main traffic route for goods and produce to and from Bunyoro and Lake Albert. Transport difficulties between Jinja and Kahindu have always been serious, and blocks have frequently occurred at the latter place.

98. The widespread outbreak of rinderpest in the Eastern Province caused much anxiety. The disease apparently reached

the Protectorate from the Ketch country near Mumias and then spread south-west along the River, appearing almost simultaneously at Mbale, Iganga and Linja. Everything possible was done to combat the disease, the mortality amongst transport and other cattle was very great.

99. During the year an Anglo-Belgian Boundary Commission proceeded to the Western frontier of the Protectorate to delimit the new boundary between Uganda and the Belgian Congo. When the work of the Commission has been completed, a large tract of country to the north of Lake Kivu will be brought under administration.

100. The relations between the Government and the native administrations were of the most friendly nature, and the peace of the territory was unbroken. A few minor punitive measures were taken against natives in outlying districts to quell inter-tribal raiding, but none of these operations were of any importance. A party of Abyssinians occupied in illegal trading in the closed district of Karamoja were captured and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment at Mbale.