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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

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No. 743.

UGANDA.

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REPORT FOR 1911-12.

(For Report for 1910-11, see No. 708.)

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.  
*January, 1913.*

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## COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

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.
713	St. Lucia ... ..	1910
714	St. Helena ... ..	1911
715	Weihaiwei ... ..	"
716	Ceylon ... ..	1910-1911
717	Gibraltar ... ..	1911
718	Gambia ... ..	"
719	Ashanti ... ..	"
720	Falkland Islands ... ..	"
721	Seychelles ... ..	"
722	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast...	"
723	Hong Kong... ..	"
724	Sierra Leone ... ..	"
725	Gold Coast ... ..	"
726	Turks and Caicos Island ... ..	"
727	Fiji ... ..	"
728	Bechuanaland Protectorate ... ..	1911-1912
729	Basutoland ... ..	"
730	Colonial Survey Committee ... ..	"
731	Malta ... ..	"
732	Nyasaland ... ..	"
733	British Honduras ... ..	1911
734	Gilbert and Ellice Islands... ..	1910
735	Southern Nigeria ... ..	1911
736	Somaliland ... ..	1911-1912
737	Imperial Institute ... ..	1911
738	Northern Nigeria ... ..	"
739	Jamaica ... ..	1911-1912
740	Swaziland ... ..	"
741	Bahamas ... ..	"
742	Grenada ... ..	1911

### MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
72	Fiji ... ..	Hurricane, 1910.
73	Jamaica ... ..	Cayman Islands.
74	Ceylon ... ..	Mineral Survey, 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.
83	Southern Nigeria ... ..	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies... ..	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.

## I.—FINANCIAL.

The total revenue for the year was £203,492, an increase over the estimate of £27,965, and exceeding by £12,398 the actual revenue collected in 1910-11.

2. The estimated expenditure was £280,339 and the actual expenditure £283,689. The following table shows the revenue, grant-in-aid, and expenditure for the last five years:—

—	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ... ..	111,883	102,572	165,1·5	191,094	203,492
Grant-in-aid ... ..	85,000	95,000	103,2·2	96,000	65,000
Total ... ..	196,883	197,572	268,407	287,094	268,492
Expenditure ... ..	195,528	256,337	240,240	252,374	283,689

## REVENUE.

3. *Increases.*—The principal source of increased receipts was under Licences, Excise, and Internal Revenue, which showed an excess of £23,335 over the estimate, and an increase of £11,892 over the receipts under this head for the year 1910-11. Of the £23,335 collected in excess of the estimate, £18,962 was derived from increased receipts from Poll Tax. The Poll Tax collected in the Eastern Province exceeded the estimate by £12,000, and in the Buganda Kingdom and Bunyoro District by £2,600 and £2,700 respectively. This increase is due in part to the greater prosperity of the native population owing to the development of the cotton industry, and in part to increased administrative control.

“*Miscellaneous Receipts*” showed an increase of £4,413 chiefly due to the capture by a military patrol in the Northern Territories of a considerable amount of illicit ivory. Other increases were under the heads of Post Office and Telegraphs, £758; Land Sales, £685; and Interest, £680.

Receipts from the rents of Government property showed an increase in Land Rents of £1,071 due to the general development of the Protectorate, but this was counterbalanced by a decrease in the estimated receipts from Forest Rents of £683.

4. *Decreases.*—Customs showed a decrease of £1,609 due to the falling off in the imports of ivory and rubber from the Congo. Export duties show a decrease of £417 caused by a decrease in the value of skins and rubber exported. The Protectorate is credited with a fixed sum on account of its share of Customs duties on goods imported at Mombasa, so that the receipts from this source are not affected by any unforeseen increase in the value of goods imported during the year.

Road and Wharfage dues, the receipts from which are governed entirely by the imports have increased £2,918 owing to the increase in imports.

## EXPENDITURE.

5. The total expenditure shown, viz., £283,689, is exclusive of a sum of £98,486 spent during the year on the construction of the Busoga Railway. This outlay is met from a special loan of £170,000 granted for this purpose from Imperial funds.

Of the total expenditure a sum of £16,289 spent on the provision of steamers and lighters for the Lake Kioga waterway was of an extraordinary nature, and was met from surplus balances. The actual normal expenditure for the year for purposes of comparison is therefore £267,400, as against £252,374 for 1910-11 and a saving of £12,938 on the estimate for the year. The increase in expenditure is due to the general development of the Protectorate.

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

6. The statement of Assets and Liabilities on the 31st March, 1912, shows an excess of Assets over Liabilities of £121,373, but after deducting various amounts made up of the balances of appropriations to be spent during the coming year, and a sum to be devoted to the reduction of the grant-in-aid, the total net surplus on the year's working is £23,617.

## SAVINGS BANK.

7. The number of depositors and the total amount at credit on the 31st March of each year since the institution of the Savings Bank are as follows:—

Year.	Number of Depositors.		Total amount at credit of Depositors on 31st March.	
1907-8	...	45	...	567 3 9
1908-9	...	123	...	2,270 15 0
1909-10	...	309	...	3,819 6 2
1910-11	...	322	...	3,502 2 10
1911-12	...	306	...	3,596 19 6

The accounts show an increase of deposits during the year of £94 16s. 8d. and a decrease of 16 in the number of depositors. The average amount standing to the credit of each depositor has increased by 17s. 7d. This is due to the fact that a number of very small accounts, opened by members of the police force in Kampala, have been closed.

8. The natives of the Protectorate have not yet learnt to appreciate the objects of the bank.

## II.—TRADE.

9. The following tables show the imports and exports for the past five years:—

## IMPORTS.

Year.	Private Merchandise.	Government Stores.	Specie.	Goods in Transit.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1907-8 ... ..	267,967	14,888	28,508	60,204 <sup>o</sup>	371,567
1908-9 ... ..	281,254	41,740	13,694	82,615†	419,303
1909-10 ... ..	283,876	34,228	36,901	43,395	403,400
1910-11 ... ..	347,823	32,428†	123,383	51,724	555,358
1911-12 ... ..	428,129	51,753§	96,374	48,211	624,537

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

† " £33,333

‡ " £6,007 value of railway material for the "Busoga" Railway.

§ " £14,806 " " " " " "

## EXPORTS.

*Including Re-Exports.\**

Year.	Domestic Produce.	Merchandise.	Specie.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1907-8 ... ..	147,028	29,077	2,503	178,608
1908-9 ... ..	127,175	36,598	10,640	174,513
1909-10 ... ..	175,934	43,910	5,427	225,271
1910-11 ... ..	306,609	30,847	2,870	340,326
1911-12 ... ..	367,575	17,125	7,891	392,591

<sup>o</sup> Re-exports are exclusive of "goods in transit," the value of which is shown under imports.

## IMPORTS.

10. The principal increases in imports for local consumption are in respect of provisions, £4,961; rice, £2,394; flour, £1,292; sugar, £1,223; tobacco, £1,111; kerosine oil, £2,280; hardware, £9,428; manufacturing machinery, £6,208; machinery (other kinds), £1,779; ships and boats, £7,279; furniture, £1,339; yarns and textile fabrics, £52,150; soap, £2,158; cement, £1,684; bicycles, £6,512; other wheeled vehicles, £4,394; bags and sacks, £4,139; railway material, £8,799; drugs and chemicals, £1,835.

The principal decreases are shown against timber, £1,508; ivory, £17,918; rubber, £7,032; brass and copper ware, £2,812; and specie, £27,009.

11. *Food, Drink, and Tobacco.*—This class shows a total increase of £10,893 as compared with an increase during 1910-11 of £19,982. Efforts to encourage the local cultivation of rice have not met with success. The natives do not take readily to the cultivation of this grain, which they do not adopt as a food except under pressure of necessity. The increase in imports of rice is due mainly to a larger demand among the Indian population.

Though the imports of tobacco show an increase there is a curious decrease under cigarettes, which is probably accounted for by a larger demand for locally-made cigarettes amongst natives. The manufacture of cigarettes from imported tobacco is quite a thriving petty industry in native markets.

12. *Raw Materials, Unmanufactured.*—This class shows a decrease of £23,367 which is mainly accounted for by a large decrease in the amount of ivory and rubber imported from the Congo. The greater part of these imports came from the "disputed zone" at the south of Lake Albert. Since the delimitation of the boundary in April, the indiscriminate slaughter of elephants in that area has ceased, while what is left of the rubber, which is all on the Congo side of the boundary, goes mainly to the West Coast.

13. *Raw Materials, Manufactured or Partly.*—A very remarkable increase of £110,804 is observed under this head. The import of cotton cloths for native use is rising rapidly and testifies to the increasing prosperity of the native population. The total increase in the imports of yarns and textile fabrics was £52,150, of which £24,935 occurs under "bafta" and "americani."

#### EXPORTS.

14. The expansion of the export trade continues to be most satisfactory, the increase in export of domestic produce being £60,966, but, as was to be expected, the extraordinary rate of increase observed last year has not been maintained.

15. *Food, Drink, and Tobacco.*—The net increase in this class is £1,624. Coffee shows an increase of £2,180. Some of the earliest plantations of this crop are now coming into bearing and a steady increase under this head of export may be anticipated.

16. *Raw Material, Unmanufactured.*—The net increase under this head was £56,873. The principal items of increase were, ginned cotton £63,975, cotton seed £2,701, and hides £5,647.

There is an increase of £1,463 in the amount of unginned cotton exported for ginning at Kisumu, but more ginneries are being erected locally, and it is probable that the export of unginned cotton will shortly be greatly reduced. Hides have increased both in quantity and value, but the trade is still considerably hampered by the regulations necessary to prevent the spread of rinderpest.

There is a decrease of £9,295 in the export of rubber, due to the falling off in the quantity of wild rubber exported and to the cessation of supplies from the country west of Ruenzori upon the delimitation of the Congo boundary. Ivory shows a decrease of £8,054. This was anticipated as the large quantities purchased in previous years have naturally somewhat exhausted the stores in the hands of natives.

17. *Raw Material, Manufactured or Partly.*—The total increase under this head amounts to £2,469. The export of cotton-seed oil has increased by £2,454 and that of "sim-sim" or sesame oil shows a decrease of £355.

18. *Direction of Trade.*—Imports only are dealt with, as reliable statistics affecting the ultimate destination of exports are

unobtainable. It is satisfactory to note that imports from the United Kingdom show a steady increase and now amount to £226,485 as against £223,055 from all foreign countries. The total value of imports from the United Kingdom and British Possessions is £305,108.

19. The most striking increases in imports from the United Kingdom are in textile fabrics, bicycles, hardware, manufacturing and other machinery, and soap.

The total imports from the United Kingdom of textile fabrics are for americani, bafta, and other kinds, £2,661, £19,110, and £46,042 respectively, as against £411, £11,905, and £39,622 during the previous year. The amounts of these commodities imported from foreign countries are valued at £73,661, £1,768, and £46,560. The United States still hold the market for americani which is a very important item of import, but the British-made article is beginning to find its way in. The increase in the import of bafta is encouraging.

20. *Transit Trade*.—There is a net increase in this trade, which is entirely with the Congo, of £3,513, the principal increases occurring under provisions, hardware, manufacturing machinery, chemicals and drugs, and agricultural implements.

There is a large decrease of £9,386 in the outward trade in ivory.

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### III.—LEGISLATION.

21. Two Orders in Council were promulgated during the year and one was promulgated at the end of the year 1910-11. The last named Order in Council revoked sub-article 2 of Article 15 of the Order in Council, 1902, and provided that the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the courts should be exercised in conformity with the Indian Civil, Criminal Procedure, and Penal Codes, and, so far as these did not apply, in conformity with the general law of England as in force on the 11th August, 1902. The first two dealt, one with the treatment of fugitive offenders from Zanzibar, and the other with Admiralty jurisdiction in Uganda, revoking the provision of the Uganda Order in Council, 1902, which provided that jurisdiction might be conferred on subordinate Courts in Uganda. Ten Ordinances were enacted, the most important of which were the King's African Rifles Ordinance, dealing with the constitution and discipline of that force, and the Courts Ordinance, which consolidated the law relating to the Courts in this Protectorate.

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### IV.—EDUCATION.

22. There are no Government schools in the Protectorate. Educational work is carried out by three mission societies—the Church Missionary Society (Anglican), the White Fathers'

Mission of Algeria, and the Mill Hill Mission (Roman Catholic). The sphere of the Church Missionary Society's activities covers the greater part of the administered area, that of the White Fathers' Mission is confined to Buganda, Bunyoro, and the Western Province, and that of the Mill Hill Mission to the Eastern Province.

These societies receive grants from Government funds to assist them in educational work. The amounts of these grants for 1911-12 were:—

	£
Church Missionary Society ... ..	850
White Fathers' Mission ... ..	300
Mill Hill Mission ... ..	100

23. The Church Missionary Society give instruction to some 19,000 boys and girls in various primary schools, and there are over 37,000 children who receive elementary instruction at the various village churches presided over by native teachers. The total number of pupils under instruction at all schools during the year was 56,482 as compared with 46,780 in 1910-11.

There is a normal school at Mengo for the training of native school masters, and nine boarding schools at various centres, where more advanced instruction is given than in the primary schools. There are also three central day schools under direct European supervision. At the more advanced schools a small fee is paid by the pupils, who are principally the sons and daughters of chiefs. At the King's School at Budo, near Kampala, a good general education is given to the sons of chiefs, which includes instruction in English and typewriting.

A number of the pupils of this school and of the Mengo High School are employed in Government offices as interpreters and clerks.

24. *Technical Education.*—Manual training is given in the principal schools in native industries such as mat and basket making, pottery, and blacksmith work. Carpentry is also taught. At Toro, in the Western Province, instruction is given in spinning and weaving cotton in the hope of introducing this industry into that Province. The cloth woven at the school is eagerly purchased by the natives. At all the schools a certain amount of manual outdoor labour is insisted upon, and special agricultural instruction is given at two schools in the Eastern Province, one of which is largely supported by the sale of cotton cultivated by the pupils.

25. *White Fathers' Mission.*—The number of pupils at the schools of this Mission during the year was 19,157 as compared with 13,328 in 1910. There are 29 schools for boys and girls at the various mission stations, and the remainder are village schools where the teaching is done by native schoolmasters.

There is a normal school for the training of teachers, and a school at Rubaga, near Kampala, where the pupils are mainly sons of chiefs, and where the course of instruction is sufficiently advanced to fit the pupils for employment in the Government offices and by commercial firms, as native clerks and interpreters. The course includes instruction in English.

26. *Technical Education.*—At all the mission stations there are plantations of coffee, rubber, fruit, and timber trees, which are largely tended by the pupils of the various schools, who thus receive a valuable agricultural training. Carpentry and blacksmith work is taught at Kisubi, near Entebbe, and elementary instruction in carpentry and masonry is given at all the stations. All the Mission buildings have been erected by masons trained by the Mission under supervision of the Mission fathers.

Training in brick and tile making is also given at three of the more important stations.

27. *Mill Hill Mission.*—The Mill Hill Mission controls 12 primary schools, at which the number of pupils is 1,512, and a number of village schools with native schoolmasters, at which the average attendance for the year was 4,843. There are two boarding schools for the sons of chiefs and natives of superior rank, who pay a small fee for instruction. The system of training followed is designed to fit the pupils for their duties as chiefs or for Government or commercial employment in subordinate clerical posts. Agricultural and industrial training is given in connection with all the principal schools.

28. *General.*—The number of pupils at all the Missions' schools totals 81,994, which is sufficient to show the wide scope of the educational work carried on by the Missions and its extreme importance as a factor in the future development of the Protectorate. It is satisfactory to note that due attention is given to industrial and agricultural training in connection with the Mission schools. The value of training of this nature can scarcely be over-estimated in the education of natives and it is to be hoped that every effort will be made to maintain and improve the instruction given in agriculture and handicrafts.

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## V.—TRANSPORT.

### A. BUSOGA RAILWAY.

29. The railway from Jinja to Kakindu, on the Victoria Nile, was officially opened for traffic by His Excellency the Governor on the 1st January, 1912. Traffic was, however, accepted for carriage along the completed section before that date. In order to provide better facilities for the Lake Kioga steamers and to avoid the danger of sleeping sickness infection by tsetse fly, the line is being extended to Namasagali, a point seven miles below Kakindu. It was decided that this railway should be known as the Busoga Railway.

30. The receipts from traffic since the opening of the railway have been highly satisfactory, and the provision of additional rolling stock is already required.

31. The railway runs in connection with the steamer service on Lake Kioga, and arrangements are being made for the through booking of goods from Mombasa to Lake Kioga ports.

### B. MARINE.

32. The fleet of the Marine Department consists of three steamers and a number of subsidiary craft. One steamer serves the ports on Lake Victoria; another, with a steam launch, lighters, and dug-out canoes for towing, constitutes the Lake Kioga service; while the third sails between Butiaba, on Lake Albert, and Nimule.

33. The number of passengers carried over the whole service was 6,210 compared with 8,202 in 1910-11, and the amount of cargo 2,712 tons as against 1,835 tons last year. The decrease in the number of passengers was due to the interruption of the Lake Albert service during the dry season, owing to the difficulty of finding a channel. Dredging operations will be necessary to maintain the regularity of this service.

34. The Lake Kioga vessels serve the cotton-growing districts bordering on this lake, and had to deal with a very large increase in the output of cotton. The service is not adequate to meet the needs of these districts and is being largely augmented. This service runs in connection with the Busoga Railway, and is being linked to the Lake Albert service by a road now under construction from Masindi Port, on the Victoria Nile, to Butiaba.

Some difficulty is experienced on Lake Kioga in keeping open the cuttings through the sudd, which are necessary to reach some of the ports on this Lake, but extensive sudd-cutting operations, which are now in contemplation, will probably remove this difficulty.

35. A temporary ship-building yard was opened at Kakindu for the erection of the new vessels for the Lake Kioga service. Two steamers and several large lighters for towing are under construction and it is hoped that the service will be able to deal with the large and increasing output of cotton from this part.

### C. ROAD TRANSPORT.

36. The Government motor service has been extended by the purchase of six new motor lorries during the year, only two of which, however, arrived before the end of March. A regular service is in operation between Entebbe and Kampala and between Kampala and a point 130 miles along the Toro Road.

Arrangements are being made for the institution of services between Jinja and Iganga, in Busoga, and between Masindi Port, on the Lake Kioga waterway, and Masindi.

37. Experiments have been made in the training of natives as motor-drivers with marked success. If the employment of native drivers on a considerable scale is found possible, appreciable economies in the cost of the service can be effected.

38. Transport to outlying parts is carried on by carts, or, when that is not possible, by porters. The monorail between Kampala and Port Bell has not been a success, and it is proposed to replace it by a railway during the year 1913-14.

39. The total weight of goods carried by Government transport was 7,837 tons as compared with 8,903 tons in 1910-11.

The amount carried by carts and motor transport shows an increase of 785 tons and that carried by human portorage a decrease of 846. The decrease in the employment of human portorage is gratifying, but much remains to be done in this respect.

## VI.—JUDICIAL.

40. Statistics of the cases tried in the Protectorate Courts are rendered for the calendar year, and not for the financial year.

41. The return of criminal cases tried before British Courts during 1911 gives a total of 831 cases, in which 1,243 persons were concerned as accused, a decrease of 339 in the number of cases tried, and 630 in the number of persons accused as compared with the figures for the preceding year.

The number of civil cases dealt with was 527, a decrease of 20 from the figures for 1910.

The table given below shows the number and classes of cases of serious crime dealt with during the year, compared with figures for 1910:—

	1910.	1911.
Murder and homicide ... ..	20	28
Rape ... ..	5	3
Offences against property with violence to the person ...	1	—
Other offences against property	15	4
Other offences against the person	13	2
Miscellaneous ... ..	1	—
Total ... ..	55	37

Of these five were tried by the High Court, two by Courts of Session, and 30 by British Native Courts.

The decrease in the number of criminal charges is accounted for by a large decrease in the number of persons charged with minor offences against Rules under the Townships Ordinance, and is probably due to the police supervision being more fully realised by the native population.

42. Sixty-two cases were dealt with by the High Court on appeal and under its powers of revision as compared with 50 in 1910. The special jurisdictions vested in the High Court were exercised in 24 probate cases, one divorce, one bankruptcy and one lunacy case.

43. Until the end of 1911 District Officers presided over two different classes of Courts, namely the Courts established under the Subordinate Courts Ordinance, 1902, and those established under the Native Courts Ordinances of 1905 and 1909.

By the Courts Ordinance, 1911, which was enacted on the 16th of December, a District Court was established in every station in the Protectorate, and the different Courts formerly in existence

were merged in the District Court, which was made the central judicial authority for the district.

44. The organisation of the Native Courts, *i.e.*, Courts presided over by native chiefs, reached a further stage of development during the year under review. In March, Native Courts were established with definite powers in Ankole, and the Courts Ordinance, 1911, referred to in the last paragraph, consolidated the various Ordinances for the establishment of Native Courts, and provided for their supervision by the District Courts.

## VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

### (A) POPULATION.

45. No further estimate of population has been made since the compilation of the census returns in April, 1911, which showed the total population as 2,843,325. As far as can be ascertained, the native population appears to be decreasing in Buganda and increasing in the Eastern Province.

### (B) BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

46. The following table gives the figures for the last five years, so far as they are ascertainable by the machinery for registration at present existent:—

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
European births ... ..	1	8	15	10	18
European marriages ... ..	2	1	6	2	4
European deaths ... ..	3	7	14	11	11
Asiatic deaths ... ..	No figures		—	27	9
Native Christian marriages:					
White Fathers' Mission ...	1,155	1,171	850	933	1,283
Church Missionary Society...	582	388	407	393	578
Mill Hill Mission (Roman Catholic).	212	188	131	142	166

Returns of births and deaths are rendered by certain of the Native Governments, but these are not sufficiently reliable to be used for statistical purposes.

### (C) PUBLIC HEALTH.

47. The general health continues good. There is an increase of nearly 5,000 in the number of cases treated by the medical staff, but this is accounted for by the fact that a larger population has been dealt with than formerly.

48. *Health of European Officials.* The health of European officials has been good. 395 cases were placed under treatment,

as compared with 366 last year, the increase being doubtless due to the increase in the number of officials resident.

Malaria and diseases of the digestive system were responsible for the greatest number of admissions. The number of cases classified under these heads which have been treated during the last two years are:—

		1910.	1911.
Malaria	... ..	134	140
Digestive diseases	... ..	62	86

There were four deaths of officials caused by illness during the year, and four cases of invaliding.

There were two cases of blackwater fever, both of which recovered.

Mr. A. A. Byne, head gaoler, was accidentally drowned in Lake Victoria while hunting hippopotamus.

The total number of officials resident during the year was 230.

49. *European Population Generally.*—The number of admissions to hospital was 662 as compared with 680 last year. There were seven deaths as compared with five in 1910. The principal causes of admissions and the numbers treated for diseases mentioned during the last three years are shown below:—

Year.	Malaria.	Blackwater Fever.	Spirillum.	Dengue.	Enteric.	Diseases of the Res- piratory System.	Digestive Diseases.
1911 ...	203	4	5	5	5	18	152
1910 ...	225	9	3	11	—	35	130
1909 ...	170	10	15	14	—	34	71

Complete medical statistics of the European community are not, however, obtainable, as a large proportion of the non-official population do not come under the treatment of Government Medical Officers.

50. *Health of Natives and Asiatics.*—The health of Asiatic officials in Government employment is only moderate. There were 748 admissions to the sick list during the year, and five deaths. Of these numbers, 334 admissions were due to malaria, and five to blackwater fever, which terminated fatally in two cases.

*Natives.*—The total number of cases treated in all Government hospitals and dispensaries was 70,571 with 251 deaths, as compared with 66,335 with 263 deaths in the previous year.

51. The rate of infant mortality among natives is alarmingly high, and is influenced, probably, by the prevalence of venereal disease and by the practice of unhygienic customs amongst natives at the time of childbirth.

52. *Sleeping Sickness.*—During the year under review measures for the control and suppression of sleeping sickness have been greatly extended. Additional areas were mapped out and de-

clared "infected areas" on the shores of Lake Albert, in the Nile District, and in the region of Lakes George and Edward.

Porter traffic to the Lado Enclave has been stopped altogether, and that to the Congo has been limited to journeys to certain selected routes which are believed to be practically free from danger of infection. Porters are permitted to proceed only as far as the Congo posts near the border and a limited time is allowed for the journey. All porters proceeding along these routes are medically examined and registered.

Extensive clearing was commenced on the banks of the Victoria Nile between Foweira and Masindi Port to render the waterway safe.

A considerable movement of population from the infected area of Unyoro is in course of arrangement.

53. In the Nile districts, owing to the scattered distribution of *Glossina palpalis*, and to the present uncertainty in regard to the local efficiency, as carriers of sleeping sickness, of *Glossina morsitans* and *pallidipes* which abound in this region, no extensive movements of population are at present advisable.

54. The total number of deaths from sleeping sickness reported was 1,487 as compared with 1,546 last year. There was a very satisfactory decrease in the district of Bunyoro and the Buganda Province.

55. *Plague*.—Thirty-four cases came under treatment, of which 29 were fatal; the returns for last year were 17 cases and 13 deaths.

According to native returns the distribution of deaths from plague was as follows:—

Buganda	...	...	613
Busoga	...	...	1256
Bukedi	...	...	1773
Unyoro	...	...	31
Toro	...	...	22
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	3695
			<hr/>

As stated above, these returns cannot be regarded as entirely reliable, but the Medical Officers are of opinion that the disease is on the increase in Bukedi. As has been previously reported, plague is widely endemic in this Protectorate, and minor epidemics, which are seldom heard of, occur from time to time among the natives of various parts.

A temporary plague hospital, with an isolation ward for contacts, exists at Mbale, which is the centre of the endemic area. Chiefs are encouraged to build segregation huts in villages, and are instructed to report all cases immediately on occurrence. Native inspectors are employed to see that these instructions are carried out, and also to supervise the isolation of infected persons and contacts and the burning of infected clothing and huts. No case of plague has yet occurred among the Asiatics in the endemic area.

56. *Small-pox.*—Medical Officers visited epidemic areas, vaccinating contacts and many others and destroying infected clothing and huts. The epidemics which occurred were effectively checked.

Vaccination was performed in 3,003 cases as compared with 2,491 in 1910 and 1,654 in 1909.

A permanent isolation hospital exists in Entebbe. At other stations temporary huts are erected as required and destroyed when the outbreak is over.

57. *Leprosy.*—Arrangements have been made with the native chiefs in Buganda and Bunyoro for the local segregation of lepers in small settlements. Difficulties are experienced in providing for regular food supply and in ensuring adequate supervision.

58. *Enteric Fever.*—The first epidemic known in this Protectorate occurred during the year at Jinja. The local source of infection was traced to a water supply which was closed and placed under guard for several months. The epidemic was energetically dealt with by Dr. J. M. Collins, the District Medical Officer, and the disease was effectually stamped out. The most careful precautions are being taken to prevent a recrudescence of the disease.

59. *General.*—The sanitary condition of the principal stations is reported to be improving steadily. Organized systems for the removal and disposal of sewage and rubbish exist in larger townships and are being gradually extended. It cannot be said, however, that the sanitary organization of any of the stations is as yet completely satisfactory. Lack of funds prevents more rapid progress.

Clearing of bush and jungle in the vicinity of stations is being extended by degrees so far as funds allow.

Considerable improvement has been made in conditions in the larger stations by the planting of short "French grass."

#### VIII.—POST AND TELEGRAPH.

60. The post and telegraph service was well maintained, with the exception of a serious interruption of cable communication with Europe between July and September, which caused considerable local inconvenience and appreciably affected the receipts from telegraph service.

The number of postal packets dealt with was 782,125, an increase of six per cent. over last year. The number of parcels was 19,447, an increase of 1,816. The value of articles imported by parcel post was £13,288.

There was a further increase in money order business, the value of orders issued being £40,793 and of those paid £12,480. The amount remitted to India by money order was £18,789, an increase of £2,386.

Postal orders also show a considerable increase and as a means of paying small sums are replacing money orders.

61. *Ocean Mails.*—The sailings of the various lines from Europe often clash, and consequently the ocean mail service is

not as frequent or as regular as the number of sailings might allow. The belated arrival of the steamers also causes much delay in the receipt of up-country mails. It is hoped that better arrangements may be possible next year.

The inland mail service has been satisfactory.

62. *Telegraphs*.—The number of telegrams dealt with was 45,951 as compared with 42,697 in the year 1910-11.

The principal construction work undertaken was the dismantling of 53 miles of the main line to East Africa and the relaying of this line via Mbale in Bukedi District. This necessitated 36 miles of new construction to connect Mbale with the East African system. The object of this diversion was to remove the line from the sleeping sickness area in Busoga.

Interruptions in the service are still fairly frequent, especially on lines erected on growing poles.

The provision of an efficient service over long lines passing through high elephant grass, swamp, and forest country is no easy matter.

## IX.—ARMED FORCES.

### (A) MILITARY (4TH BATTALION, KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES).

63. Owing to the effective measures taken for the clearing and planting out of the headquarters station at Bombo there has been a considerable improvement in the health of the officers and troops.

Malarious fevers have markedly decreased and Bombo, which was formerly looked upon as somewhat unhealthy, may now be said to compare favourably, from a health point of view, with any part of the Protectorate.

There has been a notable decrease in the prevalence of venereal disease amongst the troops, due to the institution of a periodic medical examination.

64. The number of recruits enlisted was small, but a considerable number of old soldiers were re-enlisted under the terms of the King's African Rifles Ordinance, 1911, and the battalion has been kept up to the established strength.

65. One company and two half companies have been engaged in operations among the native tribes of the Nile hinterland and on patrol duty.

A company was also detailed to patrol the Lango District, but this was reduced later to a half company.

### (B) POLICE.

66. The strength of the native ranks was 1,026, drawn from nearly all the tribes of the Protectorate. The Buganda and Kavirondo people supply the majority of recruits. The supply of recruits during the year has been quite satisfactory. The depôt, which was established last year, is now in full working order and the results of the improved system of training recruits should soon be observable throughout the force.

With the advance of administration in the more distant parts of the Protectorate the area under the supervision of the police has greatly increased.

67. There has been a considerable improvement in the standard of shooting, which may now be considered very satisfactory.

68. The health of the force has been good and the general physique leaves little to be desired. Discipline has been fairly well maintained, few serious offences being reported. The relations of the police with the native population have been very satisfactory.

69. A heliograph party was sent to the East African Protectorate to keep up communication for telegraphic purposes between Nandi and the Uasin Gishu plateau pending the completion of a telegraph line. The party was successful in maintaining communication and was well reported on.

70. There were two minor instances of collisions between touring officers' escorts and the natives of outlying districts.

## X.—PUBLIC WORKS.

71. The expenditure on public works during the year amounted to £43,227, an increase of £6,360 over the amount spent in 1910-11. A large number of minor works and buildings, mainly official quarters, were carried out, and considerable progress was made in the construction and improvement of main roads. The most important building work was the erection, at a cost of £1,179, of a large garage and workshop for the Transport Department at Kampala.

A timber pier 120 feet long was erected at Butiaba on Lake Albert.

### ROADS.

72. *Kampala—Congo Border.*—A section of 16 miles was metalled, making a total length of 142½ miles completed.

Culverts and bridges have been completed as far as Fort Portal, 30 miles from the Congo border. The road is passable for waggons to Fort Portal.

*Masindi Port—Butiaba.*—The first section of this road, viz., Masindi Port to Masindi, was completed and metalled, and this section is now open for motor traffic. The second and more difficult section from Masindi to Butiaba, which includes the descent of the Lake Albert escarpment, will be undertaken in 1912-13.

*Kampala—Bombo.*—The road from Kampala to Bombo, the military headquarters, was continued for 32 miles into the cotton and planting districts of Bulemezi in the Buganda Province.

73. *General.*—Considerable improvements were made in the main road from Jinja to Mbale (Bukedi). The worst sections were metalled and stone culverts and bridges were put in. The road is passable for waggons.

Some progress was also made towards the completion for heavy traffic of the road from Masaka to Bukakata, the port on Lake

Victoria for the Buddu District, a distance of about 26 miles. Trade in this district is rapidly developing and it is hoped to complete a motor road to the port during the coming year.

The total outlay on the construction and up-keep of main roads during the year was £10,668.

74. *Timber Supply from Tero Forest.*—The sawing station is connected by a canal with Lake Victoria, and it is proposed to transport timber from this forest, cut by the sawmill erected during 1910-11, to Entebbe and other Lake ports by rafts. It was not, however, found possible to do so during the year under review and the unusually low level of Lake Victoria seriously hampered the transport of timber by the canal from the sawing station to the port.

75. *Labour.*—The cost of skilled labour has risen considerably during the year, owing to the increasing demand. The capabilities of native artisans are improving steadily, and native masons and carpenters can now be obtained who can carry out work with very little supervision.

Native artisans undergo training in the workshops of the Public Works Department and the results are very promising. Door and window frames and plain furniture can now be satisfactorily turned out by the natives trained in the workshops, and further improvement may be looked for.

## XI.—LAND AND SURVEY.

### (A) SURVEY.

76. The English members of the Anglo-Belgian German Boundary Commission under Major E. M. Jack, R.E., after completing their work on the boundary undertook the survey of part of the Western Province.

During the year eight sheets of a topographical map of Uganda were published by the War Office. The map includes practically the whole of Buganda, Bunyoro, and Lake Albert, and a small portion of the Eastern Province; also a very small part of Eastern Ankole and Toro.

77. *Cadastral Survey.*—In the survey of native estates in Buganda Province theodolite observations were completed over an area of 1,054 square miles as compared with 509 last year. Detail was completed over 907 square miles as compared with 409 in 1910-11. The total area completed in the cadastral survey is 3,283 square miles, and the area remaining to be surveyed in the Buganda Province is approximately 12,000 square miles.

78. *Miscellaneous Surveys.*—Considerable progress has been made in the Eastern Province with the laying out of Jinja and Namasagali, the termini of the newly constructed Busoga Railway.

### (B) LAND.

79. The number of leases and grants of Crown land during 1911-12 was 90, being 65 leases and 25 grants, as compared with

31 leases and 10 grants in 1910-11. Of the leases, twenty-three were for agricultural land and forty for township plots. The total area of agricultural land leased was 7,698 acres of which 5,062 acres were native lands transferred through the Crown. The average price for agricultural land was from 3s. 6½d. to 4s. 10½d. per acre, and for land in townships £163 7s. per acre.

80. *Forest Leases.*—No transaction of importance took place during the year. The nominal area under lease is 152 square miles.

81. *Native Estates.*—The number of final certificates of title issued to natives holding land under the Buganda Agreement up to the end of the year was 417.

82. *Registration of Land Titles.*—The total number of claims, leases, and grants registered up to the 31st March was 8,989.

83. *Sale of Native Lands.*—In the Province of Buganda there is the very large area of 8,958 square miles in the hands of some 3,500 native land-holders. Sales of this land to Europeans are conducted through the Government. The land is transferred by the native holder to the Government as Crown land, after the consent of the Native Council to the sale has been obtained and the purchase price to be paid to the owner has been considered by the Governor, and is then leased to the purchaser on certain conditions, with the freehold when those conditions are fulfilled.

The purchaser receives the same rights to timber and minerals as the original native owner. The area of native land sold during the year in Buganda Kingdom was 6,063 acres. The difficulties of survey in the Buganda Province in connection with the settlement of native estates under the Uganda Agreement are such that practically the only land available for plantations in this Province is that in the hands of native owners. This does not apply to other Provinces, but Buganda is at present the favourite for planters.

84. The most marked feature of the year has been the awakening in interest in Uganda as a planter's country.

There was a large increase in the number of enquiries for land, and interest will be further stimulated when the earliest plantations reach the profitable stage, which should occur during the coming year.

## XII.—AGRICULTURE.

### (A) GENERAL.

85. The season under review was a comparative dry one, but the want of rain, although it interfered to some extent with the regular cotton-sowing, had no serious effects.

There was a slight rise in the price of native food-stuffs during the period affected, but this is not unusual.

There was a further large increase in the area devoted to cotton. The Eastern Province showed the greatest advance. There seems to have been a considerable improvement in the yields of cotton, and the selected varieties which have been introduced during the last two years were specially satisfactory in this respect.

86. The year saw the last of the conglomeration of varieties that had come to be known by the term of "Ordinary Uganda," and during the coming season the whole of the seed distribution will be of the selected varieties. These newly introduced varieties have been very well reported on by the Imperial Institute and should prove satisfactory.

87. With the exception of cotton, little of the agricultural produce of the country is sold for export, the most important products, after cotton, being chillies, sem sem, and ground-nuts.

In the general native cultivation, plantains are of primary importance, and the acreage in the Buganda Kingdom alone is not far short of half a million acres. The other important native foods are sweet potatoes, sem sem, ground-nuts, and two varieties of millet. Indian corn and cassava are also cultivated to some extent.

88. The year has been remarkable for the great increase in the number of European plantations, and although plantation crops at present do not figure very largely in the exports they will probably do so in the near future. Coffee easily leads the way in this class and the acreage is increasing rapidly; a large acreage of rubber and a certain quantity of cacao are also being put down.

89. Wheat has been grown to some extent, but the acreage is at present inconsiderable.

90. *Live Stock*.—Hides and skins form a valuable item of export. The natives are rich in herds and flocks; in the fully administered areas, the numbers have been estimated as follows:—

Cattle	...	...	...	...	753,700
Sheep	...	...	...	...	864,000
Goats	...	...	...	...	1,046,000

This does not take either the Nile or Rudolf Provinces into account, and these provinces, and especially the latter, are known to contain very large numbers.

#### (B) VETERINARY.

91. *Cattle*.—Rinderpest caused considerable loss of stock in the Eastern Province, both amongst native cattle and transport oxen. A large supply of anti-rinderpest serum was obtained and inoculations carried out with satisfactory results, though fresh outbreaks occurred with the spring rains.

Some loss of stock occurred in a few districts of the Western Province from trypanosomiasis, and a disease with a mortality of 60 to 80 per cent. appeared in Western Ankole but died out without spreading.

*Sheep and Goats*.—Sarcoptic mange and a disease known under the native name of "Mulalamo" caused some loss in Ankole, but in the greater part of the Protectorate these animals are healthy and kept by the natives in large numbers.

*Horses and mules*.—In the trade centres lymphangitis is very prevalent.

## (C) ENTOMOLOGICAL.

92. Considerable progress has been made in investigations in connection with the various insect pests affecting local crops. As in past years, the cotton stainer continues to cause considerable damage. The entomological collection has been considerably increased, and a very large number of specimens, including several new species of economic importance, have been forwarded to the Entomological Research Committee.

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## XIII.—BOTANICAL, FORESTRY, AND SCIENTIFIC.

## (A) BOTANICAL.

93. The Botanic Gardens were well kept up during the year, and experiments with plants of economic interest were carried out. Para rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*), cocoa, and coffee are the most important subjects of experiments. The plantation of Para rubber was increased, and the cocoa and coffee plantations have made satisfactory progress, especially the coffee, which has shown unusually rapid growth and in some cases has developed a heavy crop after only twenty months. Experiments with cocoa have been successful but the trees have suffered somewhat from the attack of scale. Fruit fly and canker have also attacked the pods but have done no serious damage.

94. An interesting series of tapping experiments was carried out in the rubber plantation and greatly improved results were obtained. The number of trees tapped during three months was 164, and the yield of dry rubber (crepe and scrap) was 134 lbs., an average of 13 oz. per tree. This was obtained in 41 tappings.

95. Lemon grass is widely used throughout the country to plant in areas which have been cleared for the purpose of driving away *Glossina palpalis*, the carrier of sleeping sickness. All the lemon grass now in the country has been produced from a single root imported by the Botanical Department some years ago.

96. Considerable numbers of plants and seeds were distributed by the Botanical Department during the year. There is a very large and ever increasing demand for Para rubber and cocoa seeds.

97. At the close of the International Rubber Exhibition in London, eight samples of rubber grown in Uganda were sent to the Imperial Institute for analysis and valuation and were very well reported on.

## (B) FORESTRY.

98. Work in this department was hampered by shortage of staff. A survey of the forest areas adjacent to the Busoga Railway was made with a view of ascertaining the amount of fuel available, which was found to be sufficient for many years. Acacia, the species which predominates in these areas, is of very slow growth, and experiments will be made in replanting with

faster-growing varieties. The principal forests of the country have now been located and found to contain considerable quantities of valuable timbers, but the cost of the local transport of timber is still too high to allow of its general use in place of imported pine and spruce. A certain amount of native timber is now, however, placed on the market by the Mabira Forest Company. An experimental plantation of *funtumia* in a forest area at Bweya close to Entebbe has not been a success and has been abandoned.

#### (C) SCIENTIFIC.

99. Considerable interest was shown in collections housed in the museum at Kampala, and a number of new and interesting exhibits were added to the collection.

A number of mineral specimens were forwarded to the Imperial Institute for report, the most important being a specimen of bitumen-like substance found at Kibero near Lake Albert.

#### (D) METEOROLOGICAL.

100. The number of observation stations has been considerably increased, the total number being now 41 as compared with seven in 1901.

The average rainfall at Entebbe for the last twelve years has been 57.78 inches. The rainfall for the year 1911 was 52.91 inches. The mean daily sunshine was 6 hours 9 minutes. December was the month of greatest sunshine, with a mean of 8 hours, and June the dullest, with a mean of 3 hours 23 minutes. The prevailing direction of the wind at Entebbe was S. to S.W. and the average velocity 2.7 miles an hour. The maximum temperature recorded at Entebbe was 86° on the 11th January, and the minimum 57° on the 8th July. The highest shade temperature recorded in the Protectorate was 102.4° at Gondokoro on the 16th February, and the lowest 50° at Fort Portal on various dates.

The rainfall at seven of the principal stations during the year was as follows:—

Kampala, Buganda Province	...	41.63 in.
Jinja, Busoga District	... ..	50.17 ,,
Nimule, Nile District	... ..	39.87 ,,
Mbale, Bukedi District	... ..	58.80 ,,
Masaka, Buganda Province	... ..	34.98 ,,
Fort Portal, Toro District	... ..	51.06 ,,
Masindi, Bunyoro District	... ..	64.96 ,,

#### XIV.—NATIVE AFFAIRS.

101. The reports of the Provincial Commissioners in charge of the four Provinces of the Protectorate show marked progress in native affairs this year, and it is very satisfactory to note that the cordial relations which exist generally are strengthened year by year between the natives and the Government.

102. A few patrols were found to be necessary in the Nile Districts in connexion with the extended administration of the hinterland, where the natives had become troublesome and had

to be brought under control, but otherwise there has been no trouble with the natives of any kind this year.

Our administration of the Nile hinterland, and the active measures which have been taken to deal with gun-running and raids on friendly tribes, have had a remarkable and far reaching moral effect on the wild Nilotic races, which will undoubtedly pave the way to the extension of our administrative area still further east next year; and, it may be hoped that the result will be more or less peaceful occupation.

103. In the Eastern Province there are many signs of improvement visible among the natives and many of the chiefs in the wilder parts have now acquired such control over their people that the Baganda sub-chiefs, who were put in to assist them during the early stages of our administration, have been withdrawn.

In Busoga the railway has evidently already had a beneficial effect on that country, and the Provincial Commissioner reports that the natives show many signs of improvement and appear in every respect more prosperous.

104. When the metalled roads are completed to connect the cotton-producing centres with the railway, and the present serious call for native labour for carrying purposes is reduced by the use of mechanical transport, there is no doubt that the eastern portion of the Protectorate will go ahead with rapid strides, as the people are industrious and will then devote their time, so much of which has before been occupied in transport work, to cultivation.

105. The natives of the Buganda Kingdom are in advance of the other natives of the Protectorate as they have been the dominant race for years past, and their chiefs are an exceptionally intelligent body of men. There is no doubt that they now well realize the advantage of civilization and are reaping its benefits fully.

Many of the Baganda chiefs now have large rubber and coffee plantations and soon will be very rich men, and it is gratifying to note that contact with civilisation has not in any way, so far, had the deteriorating effects it sometimes has on the African native.

106. With the advent of European planters the demand for native labour in Buganda has greatly increased, and there has been some difficulty in meeting all requirements from the available supply, but with the improvement of communications throughout the country it may be hoped that this difficulty will soon be obviated, as in the Eastern Province, by the substitution of mechanical transport for head carriage.

107. The Northern and Western Provinces are not so advanced as the Buganda Kingdom and the Eastern Province, as the distance of these countries from the main ports of the Protectorate makes their produce of comparatively small value.

108. With the opening of the Busoga Railway—Lake Kioga transport service to Masindi Port, however, the Unyoro District has shown rapid signs of development and the districts to the North of the Victoria Nile should also soon profit to some extent by the same cause.

109. The District of Ankole in the Western Province is well reported on this year, and it is satisfactory to note that the Bahima tribe, who have been so troublesome in the past, appear now to give little trouble and to be contented under our administration.

110. The year can be described generally as one of marked progress in native affairs throughout the Protectorate.

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#### XV.—GENERAL.

111. The year under review has been one of steady progress in the development of Uganda. The opening of the Busoga Railway, the first railway in the Protectorate as now constituted, marks a most important step in advance. The railway opens up the large and fertile cotton-growing areas of the Eastern Province around the borders of Lake Kicga, and the steamer service on this lake is being largely increased to meet the growing traffic. This service will be connected with Lake Albert by a motor road, and it will then be possible to go from Mombasa to Nimule or to the western border of the Congo by train, steamer, and motor without recourse to travel by "safari." It has been shown that Uganda can produce valuable crops, and the problem to be solved now is to provide for the transport of cotton, coffee, and other products at reasonable rates to the Uganda Railway system. At the time of writing this report an Imperial loan of £125,000 has been granted to Uganda, to be spent entirely on the improvement of internal communication. A most important result of the extension of wagon, motor, and railway transport will be the release for more productive labour of the thousands of natives who are still employed in the wasteful and expensive system of human portage.

112. The growing interest shown in Uganda by planters has been a most marked feature of the year. The number of estates has rapidly increased and the demand for land exceeds the immediately available supply. The natural result has been an appreciable increase in the price of agricultural land. The natives realise the value of the land in their possession, and though they have not the capital or the knowledge to develop it at present, are by no means eager to part with it.

The increase in the volume of business has led to the establishment of a second bank—a branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa.

113. The area under administration has been considerably increased, and the degree of administrative control over the outlying sections of the native population has improved. The demand for labour in the Buganda Province has already grown to such an extent that it has become necessary to augment the supply by drafts of labourers from other provinces. The mobility of the available labour supply is an important object to be kept in view.

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