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**COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.**

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**No. 831.**

**U G A N D A .**

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**REPORT FOR 1913-14.**

(For Report for 1912-13 see No. 787.)

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

*February, 1915.*

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No. 831.

UGANDA.

(For Report for 1912-13 see No. 787.)

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THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,

Uganda,

7th December, 1914.

SIR

I have the honour to transmit the Report on the Blue Book of the Uganda Protectorate for the year 1913-14.

I have, etc.,

F. J. JACKSON,

Governor.

The Right Honourable

The Secretary of State for the Colonies,

etc.,            etc.,            etc.

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## I.—FINANCIAL.

1. The Protectorate revenue for the year 1913-14 totalled £256,559, an increase of £17,904 over the amount collected in 1912-13 and exceeding the original estimate by £34,303.

2. The actual expenditure for the year, exclusive of loan expenditure, was £290,180 as against the estimate of £303,947. The grant-in-aid from Imperial funds was £35,000.

3. The following table shows the revenue, grant-in-aid, and expenditure for the last five years :—

	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue .. .. .	165,145	191,094	203,492	238,655	256,559
Grant-in-aid .. .. .	103,262	96,000	65,000	45,000	35,000
Total .. .. .	£268,407	£287,094	£268,492	£283,655	£291,559
Expenditu. .. .. .	£240,140	£252,374	£283,689	£292,147	£290,180

## REVENUE.

4. Customs revenue showed an increase of £12,214, of which £11,560 was the increase on the contribution to Uganda funds from the East Africa Protectorate on account of duties on Uganda imports collected at Mombasa. This contribution is fixed at the beginning of the financial year, and is therefore not affected by any unforeseen increase in the value of goods imported. The amount of the contribution for 1913-14 was £37,560. Export duties which are collected in Uganda increased by £610. Collections under the head, Licences, Excise, and Internal Revenue, showed an increase of £11,448 over the collections for the previous year and an increase of £23,556 over the estimate. The principal items of increase were Game Licences £1,781, Poll Taxes £6,937, and Trading Licences £2,660; the last figure represents the total revenue received from Trading Licences which were introduced on the 1st April, 1913, under the provisions of the Licensing Ordinance, 1912. The fees for Licences are :—For a general trading licence £10 (Rupees 150), and for each additional general trading store £1 (Rupees 15), for a retail trading licence £3 (Rupees 45) and for each additional retail store £1 (Rupees 15). Other items showing increases worthy of mention were Survey fees £898 13s. 9d., Land Rents £1,448, Interest on Investments £2,928, and Land Sales £847.

5. The only decreases which call for comment are under Transport Services, £5,326, and Government Railways £8,098. In 1912-13 the revenue obtained from the Lake Kioga Marine Service was accounted for under the former heading, but from the 1st April, 1913, this service was amalgamated with the Busoga Railway system and receipts are brought to account under that head. There were, however, actual decreases in the receipts from the Motor Transport Services and the

Lake Albert Steamer Service. The estimated receipts from these services were £4,420 and £1,700 respectively, but, owing to delay in the completion of the motor road from Masindi to Butiaba, traffic along this route did not reach the anticipated proportions.

6. The Busoga Railway had to meet, for the first time, the charges for interest and sinking fund on the construction loan, amounting to £7,650. It was anticipated that a net profit would be obtained, but, instead of this, there was a loss on the year's working of £4,008. This was due, in part, to the fact that the Lake Victoria Marine Transport rates, which had been applied to Lake Kioga, were found to be too low to meet the greater expense of water transport on that Lake, and was partly caused by an over-estimate of the amount of cotton which might be expected as freight. The crop was good, but a much larger proportion of it than was expected was carried to Lake Victoria by other routes. It is, of course, difficult to foresee the exact area which will be tapped by a new railway, and these mistakes will be avoided in future. There is every reason to hope that this railway will soon prove a profitable investment.

#### EXPENDITURE.

7. The total sum, exclusive of loan funds, spent on development works, was less than that of the previous year by £1,967. The steady development of the Protectorate, however, inevitably leads to an annual increase in the expenses of administration, and most of the principal departments of the Public Service show a higher expenditure than in the previous year. The principal increases were:—Provincial Administration £4,051, Agricultural Department £3,928, and Medical Department, £3,712. The total expenditure of these departments for the year was:—Provincial Administration £29,126, Agricultural Department £10,161, and Medical Department £20,489. The last is exclusive of an expenditure of £6,713 on the upkeep of hospitals and dispensaries and £933 spent on special measures to combat the spread of plague in the Eastern Province. An apparent increase of £7,841 under Native Affairs is due principally to the fact that, owing to a readjustment of the payments made to native chiefs, payments amounting to £4,738 which had become due in the previous financial year were not actually paid until the year 1913-14, and consequently appear in the accounts for that year; another contributing factor was the increase in percentages paid on the collection of poll tax, owing to the increase in the amount collected.

8. The expenditure under the head, Port and Marine Department, and under the head, Railway Department, which amounted in 1912-13 to £25,383 and £6,458 respectively, disappears from the accounts owing to the amalgamation of the Busoga Railway and Lake Kioga Marine services referred to under the head of revenue. The accounts of these departments now form part of the Uganda Railway accounts and only the net profit or loss on working is shown in the Protectorate accounts. As explained above, the result of the year's working was a loss of

£4,008. A portion of the expenditure under Port and Marine reappears under the head, Lake Albert Marine Transport Service, the cost of which for 1913–14 was £3,880.

#### LOAN EXPENDITURE.

9. In addition to the ordinary expenditure a sum of £52,694 was spent on development works which are being paid for from loans granted by the Imperial Treasury. There are two such loans, one for £170,000 for the construction of the Busoga (Jinja-Namasagali Railway, and one for £125,000 for the improvement of communications mainly in connection with the cotton industry. The latter has been allocated as follows :—£32,000 for the construction of a railway from Kampala to Port Bell, and £93,000 for improvement of the waterways, roads, and telegraph services in the Eastern Province, which is the principal cotton-growing area. The expenditure under these services during the past year has been as follows :—

	£
Busoga Railway .. .. .	12,013
Kampala-Port Bell Railway.. ..	14,955
Eastern Province Communications ..	25,726
	<hr/>
Total .. .. .	52,694
	<hr/>

The total expenditure under the loans up to the 31st March, 1914, was as follows :—

	£
Busoga Railway .. .. .	156,072
Kampala-Port Bell Railway.. ..	15,290
Eastern Province Communications ..	29,670

Interest at 3 per cent. is paid on the Busoga Railway Loan, and there is a 1½ per cent. sinking fund.

#### GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

10. The total number of depositors in the Government Savings Bank was 384 as against 335 in the previous year, and the amount standing to their credit was £6,610, as compared with £5,113 at the end of 1912–13. Of 99 accounts opened during the year 40 were opened by natives and 59 by non-natives. The bank is very little used by natives, who are very slow to appreciate either its object or its advantages.

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## II.—TRADE.

11. The total volume of the Protectorate trade during the year amounted to £1,628,508, an increase of £322,318 over the previous year. Imports show an increase of £229,448, and domestic exports of

£74,777. The value of the imports and exports during the last five years is given in the subjoined tables :—

*Imports.*

Year	Private Merchandise	Government Stores.	Specie.	Goods in Transit.	Totals.
	£	£	£	£	£
1909-1910	288,876	34,228	36,901	43,395	403,400
1910-1911	347,823	(a) 32,428	123,383	51,724	555,358
1911-1912	428,199	(b) 51,753	96,374	48,211	624,537
1912-1913	535,891	(c) 54,424	120,397	69,234	779,946
1913-1914	754,754	(d) 61,414	123,993	81,094	1,021,255

(a) Includes £6,007 value of material for the Busoga Railway.

(b) Includes £14,806 value of material for the Busoga Railway.

(c) Includes £21,807 value of material for the Busoga Railway, and £12,347 value of vessels for the Lake Kioga Service.

(d) Includes £2,516 value of material for the Busoga Railway and £5,934 value of material for the Kampala-Port Bell Railway.

*Exports.*

Year.	Local Produce.	* Exports.		Totals.
		Merchandise.	Specie.	
	£	£	£	£
1909-1910 ..	175,934	43,910	5,427	225,271
1910-1911 ..	306,609	33,847	2,870	340,326
1911-1912 ..	367,575	17,125	7,891	392,591
1912-1913 ..	436,902	15,408	4,700	457,010
1913-1914 ..	511,679	12,581	1,899	526,159

\* Re-exports are exclusive of "Goods in Transit," the value of which is shown under Imports.

**IMPORTS.**

12. The classification of imports has been varied during the year, and the following figures are based on the former classification.

The principal increases in the value of articles imported for home consumption appear under the following items :—

Yarns and Textile Fabrics, £95,421 ; Wheeled Vehicles, £27,497 ; Unenumerated Items, £13,805 ; Metals, £12,269 ; Wearing Apparel, £10,997 ; Oils, Fats, and Grease, £9,524 ; Machinery, £7,214 ; Provisions, £6,882 ; Timber, £6,543 ; Agricultural Implements, £5,622 ; Hardware, £4,502 ; Stationery, £4,108.

Imports of Railway, Tramway, and Road Materials show a decrease of £13,325 ; Ships, Boats, and Launches, etc., a decrease of £12,320 ; and Ivory a decrease of £1,555.

*Food, Drink, and Tobacco.*

The total value of imports classified under this head shows a net increase of £26,574, the largest increases appearing under the heads:—Provisions, £6,882; Tobacco, £4,274; Rice, £3,620; Spirits, £3,001; Sugar, £2,803; Flour, £2,082; Salt, £1,498; and Cigarettes, £1,171.

There are no decreases worthy of note.

*Raw Materials.*

There was a net increase in the value of imports of articles classified under this head of £15,801. Imports of timber show an increase of £3,543, kerosene oil £5,297, and other kinds of oils, fats, and grease £4,227. Imports of ivory have decreased by £1,555, and the import of rubber has practically ceased. The whole of the rubber formerly imported came from the Congo Free State, or from the neutral zone which formerly existed between that State and Uganda. The great part of this was illicitly obtained, and now that the disputed zone is under settled administration the smuggling of rubber has practically ceased. The amount of rubber from the Congo passed through in transit was increased in value by £11,057. The increase in the amount of timber imported is due to the great activity of the local building trade.

*Manufactured or Partly Manufactured Articles.*

The imports under this head again show a remarkable increase of £184,287, an advance of 38·33 per cent. on those of the previous year. The most important items showing increases are:—

Yarns and textile fabrics, £95,421, of which £23,516 is on account of americani, £18,457 bafta, and £53,448 other kinds, including blankets, £36,161; wheeled vehicles, £27,497, of which bicycles and accessories, including motor, account for £15,675, and motor and other kinds of vehicles, such as wagons and carts, £11,822; metals, £12,269, including galvanised iron, £1,418; brass and copper, £5,762; and iron or steel, £4,895; wearing apparel, £10,997; machinery, £5,398.

The all-round increase in the import of articles in this class is satisfactory evidence of the general development of the Protectorate. The increases under yarns and textile fabrics, blankets, bicycles and accessories reflect the ever-growing prosperity of the native population and wider diffusion of money.

**EXPORTS.**

13. The increase in the value of exports of £74,777 is again satisfactory, and the figures would have been greater but for the lateness of the cotton crops.

*Food, Drink, and Tobacco.*

The value of exports in this class amounted to £58,567, as compared with £55,771 in 1912-1913, a net increase of £2,796. The principal items showing increases were: coffee £14,227, and ghee £1,068. The exports of coffee have increased from 956 cwts., valued at £892, in 1902-1903 to 12,252 cwts., valued at £23,169, in 1913-1914, but it was not until 1911 that any material development of the industry took place, and future years should show a steady expansion of the export trade in this product.

*Raw Materials.*

The increase in the value of raw materials exported was £74,442, the total value of the exports in this class being £451,512. Of the total increase in value the cotton exports were responsible for £65,472; hides £7,072; ivory £4,836; plantation rubber £2,100; and calf skins, £1,263. Goat skins again show an increase in value but a considerable decrease in quantity.

The amount of cotton exported from the Protectorate has risen from 6,488 bales, valued at £59,594, in 1909-1910 to 27,980 bales, valued at £317,687, in 1913-1914. The export of unginned cotton increased by £5,112 in value and decreased in quantity. The prices for cotton ruled higher than in 1912-1913.

*Manufactured Articles.*

The total value of the exports under this head was £1,600, a decrease of £2,461. There was a slight increase in the export of sim sim oil, but no cotton seed oil was exported.

## DIRECTION OF TRADE.

14. Imports from the United Kingdom were valued at £380,049, an advance of £94,466 on the previous year. Imports from all British possessions totalled £505,015, an increase of £110,006, and from foreign countries £392,247, being an increase of £127,913 over the figures for the previous year.

Articles of import from the United Kingdom which showed marked increases were: Yarns and textile fabrics, £19,045; wheeled vehicles £22,813, of which bicycles and motor-bicycles account for £14,921, and other motor vehicles, carts, and wagons for £7,892; metals, £10,091; machinery, £8,755; and wearing apparel, £5,512.

The following table shows the principal items in which foreign countries hold the market and the value of the imports of each :—

	From United Kingdom.	From British Possessions.	From Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Ale and Beer ..	401	78	2,069	2,548
Condensed Milk .	501	—	2,402	2,903
Tobacco ..	891	39	11,786	12,716
Wines .. ..	760	7	5,588	6,355
Kerosene Oil ..	—	—	15,533	15,533
Timber ..	160	184	9,457	9,801
Matches ..	47	—	2,494	2,541
Lamps .. ..	1,469	339	3,877	5,685
Yarns and Textile				
Fabrics :—				
“Americani”	1,039	203	107,192	108,434
Bafta ..	39,055	94	2,453	41,602
Blankets ..	7,654	299	30,133	38,086
Other kinds ..	46,899	34,318	63,977	145,194

#### TRANSIT TRADE.

15. The transit trade shows an increase of £11,860.

The amount of rubber from the Congo Belge which passed through the Protectorate increased in value by £11,057, and ivory decreased by £3,199. The total value of goods passed “in transit” was £81,094.

#### III.—AGRICULTURE.

16. The agricultural exports of the Protectorate must be considered in two classes, (1) native-grown crops, and (2) “planters’ crops.” At present “planting” by Europeans is in its infancy and the Native products greatly preponderate. Of these, cotton overshadows all others and is, by far, the most important economic product of the Protectorate.

17. The area under this crop during the year was estimated at over 100,000 acres and the output at approximately 24,000 tons of seed cotton, which is equivalent in ginned cotton to about 40,000 bales. A great part of this crop does not appear in the export returns as, though practically all the seed cotton had been sold by the end of the financial year, only a portion of the crop had been ginned and exported.

The quality of the crop was the subject of some comment, and ginnerers report that the lint percentages obtained have been disappointing and some of the cotton inclined to be weak. It is considered, however, that this has been merely a seasonal variation due to the

lateness of the rains in the Eastern Province, where the greater part of the crop is grown, and that it does not indicate any deterioration of the stock. Uganda cotton is the progeny of some American Upland seed imported in 1910, out of which two varieties, "Allen's long staple" and "Sunflower," were retained. During the past season the whole of the main crop was of the "Allen" stock.

The moving of the cotton crop is a matter of some difficulty, and results in heavy demands for portorage at a time when the natives should be preparing the land for their principal food crops. Every effort is being made to improve means of transport, and more ginneries are being erected at central points in the cotton districts. There are now 19 power ginneries built or building in the Protectorate. The future expansion of the industry depends mainly upon the solution of the transport difficulty.

Owing to the number of natives engaged in cotton growing, other economic crops grown by natives show a tendency to decrease, but considerable quantities of ground-nuts and "sim-sim" (sesame) are still exported.

18. As regards European plantations, progress during the year was satisfactory, though the demand for agricultural land was not so keen as during the previous year. The number of plantations increased, and development was, on the whole, well maintained. The land now under cultivation by Europeans approximates to 20,000 acres. The majority of the plantations are in the Buganda Province, but a considerable area of land has been taken up in Busoga, and a number of plantations opened in the Toro and Bunyoro districts. Considerable difficulty has been experienced by planters in obtaining an adequate supply of labour, and this question is engaging the attention of the Planters' Association and of the Government.

19. Among planters coffee maintains its place as the principal crop, but the presence of coffee-leaf disease (*Hemileia vastatrix*) has caused some anxiety, and planters are giving increased attention to other crops. The export of coffee during the year was 12,252 cwts. valued at £23,169, an increase of 8,917 cwts. in quantity and £14,227 in value.

20. Cocoa has been extensively planted and promises well, but the plantations are not, as yet, sufficiently advanced to give definite results.

21. The area under Para rubber has also been increased to some extent; other varieties are not favoured. In the case of this commodity also it is too soon to prophesy results.

22. Experiments have been made in the cultivation of tobacco and tea, with results sufficiently encouraging to warrant further trials.

#### BOTANICAL SECTION.

23. The Botanical Gardens at Entebbe have been greatly improved during the year and the cost of upkeep materially reduced by the planting of wide lawns with "French grass," which has also added appreciably to the appearance of the gardens.

*Experimental Rubber Plots.*

24. The growth of the Para rubber trees has been good, though the rainfall for the year was less abundant and less evenly distributed than in 1912–1913. Other varieties of rubber trees have not proved satisfactory. Two hundred and sixty-one trees were tapped on 297 days, and the output of rubber, including crepe and “scrap,” gave an average yield of 3·79 lb. per tree. Owing to a misunderstanding, the rubber from the different plots was not kept separate according to the age of the trees, but it is estimated that the output from the older trees was approximately 4 lbs. per tree. A consignment of rubber forwarded for sale in August, 1913, realized for crepe 1s. 11½d. per lb. and for scrap 1s. 9d. per lb., which, in view of the low market prices ruling at the time and the smallness of the consignment, is regarded as satisfactory. It was reported that the rubber itself seemed good but had the appearance of latex taken from young trees, and that with age both the appearance and quality would improve. It was also stated that the quality would have been improved by preparation in a power machine. The trees were attacked during the year by *Fomes semitostus*, but this was promptly dealt with and no trees were lost. boring beetles also made their appearance and gave some trouble.

25. Large numbers of cocoa seeds and Para rubber seeds were sold, and a considerable number of fruit-tree seedlings, mangoes, oranges, limes, and various varieties of bananas, were distributed gratis.

The gardens showed a small profit on the year's working.

**LIVE STOCK.**

26. The number of horned cattle in the Protectorate is roughly estimated at 780,000 head, and the number of sheep and goats at approximately 1,900,000. These estimates do not take into consideration certain areas of the Northern and Rudolf Provinces where no data can be obtained from which a reliable estimate can be formed, but the number of live stock in these areas is known to be large.

27. The value of hides exported annually has risen from £17,974 in 1909–1910 to £52,926 in 1913–1914. The value of goat and sheep skins exported remains almost stationary, and is approximately £30,000. Considerable difficulty is experienced in inducing natives to prepare hides properly for export. If the methods of preparation could be improved the value of the export might be appreciably increased, but the traditional methods of the natives are difficult to alter and progress must be slow.

28. Rinderpest has been present in the districts east of the Nile for several years, and strenuous endeavours have been made to prevent it crossing the river. The spread of the disease in the Eastern Province has been held in check by inoculation and, in consequence of the measures taken, the Teso and Lango districts have remained almost free during the year, but there were several outbreaks in the Busoga and Bukedi districts, and in September an outbreak was reported in the county of Kiagwe, in the Uganda Province. So far this has

been held in check, and it is hoped that it may be possible to stamp it out before fresh centres of infection are set up in other parts of the province. The natives are beginning to realize the value of inoculation, but the large areas to be dealt with and the possibility of infection by the movements of game, together with the existence of a considerable unadministered area in the Rudolf Province which forms a constant source of infection, render the presence of the disease a continual cause for anxiety.

29. Trypanosomiasis, carried mainly, if not entirely, by the tsetse fly, is responsible for considerable loss of stock. Careful investigations are being made in order to define the localities in which the disease and the carrier are found, and, when the "fly areas" have been accurately mapped, it should be possible to avoid a large proportion of these losses.

30. An outbreak of foot and mouth disease occurred in April in Kampala amongst transport cattle engaged in carting hides, and affected certain herds in the province, but without causing serious losses.

#### *Diseases of Dogs.*

31. Piroplosmosis is very common, but generally yields to treatment with trypanblau.

Rabies has not yet appeared in the Protectorate.

#### BIOLOGICAL.

32. The staff of the biological division of the Agricultural Department consists of an Economic Entomologist and a Botanist who was appointed in March, 1913. In the entomological division investigations were continued upon the various insect pests attacking economic plants, and tours of inspection were made by the Entomologist through plantations. Large additions have been made to the entomological collections.

33. The Biologist was mainly occupied in the investigation of "coffee leaf disease" with a view to ascertaining the source of infection and, if possible, some means of arresting the spread of the disease. It was ascertained that the leaf disease attacking the so-called indigenous coffee (*C. robusta*) was of the same species as that attacking the plantation coffee (*C. arabica*), and tests in the form of infection experiments were carried out, but with negative results. The experiments are being continued. As regards preventive measures, spraying with Bordeaux mixture was found to be the most successful. Thorough spraying is, however, an expensive process, and it has not been widely adopted.

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## IV.—FORESTRY.

34. There are considerable areas of forest in the Protectorate which are capable of extensive development, but expenses of transport are too great to allow of the profitable export of timber, and the local market is limited. The exploitation of forest rubber, which has been undertaken in one or two parts, has not proved a commercial success, and has been practically abandoned. The Protectorate forests, therefore, though offering great possibilities for future development, do not at present add greatly to the local revenue. The revenue obtained in various forms is estimated at approximately £3,561, but there is no doubt that with the expansion of the local market and greater enterprise in forest exploitation the forests will, ultimately, prove a valuable source of revenue and probably offer good prospects of profitable commercial ventures. There is a Government saw-mill in the Tero Forest, which touches the shores of Lake Victoria in the S.E. corner of the Masaka district, and this has proved fairly successful. About 200,000 lineal feet of timber were sawn, valued at approximately £1,500, of which about half was supplied to Government departments. The trees sawn were chiefly *Podocarpus milanjanus* and *Maesopsis berchemoides*.

36. A survey of this forest was undertaken during the year, and it was proved that its resources are greater than was at first supposed. A scheme is under consideration for increasing the capacity of the mill and extending the area worked.

37. An interesting proposal has been made to utilize the stems of the "Elephant grass" (*Pennisetum purpureum*), of which there are enormous quantities available, for the manufacture of paper pulp. Experiments made with small quantities have produced a good quality pulp, but the commercial prospects of the scheme will depend upon the cost of transport and the maintenance of a supply of limestone suitable for causticating soda ash. Should the manufacture of paper-pulp on a commercial scale prove feasible, the discovery will prove to be of great importance, as the supply of material is practically inexhaustible and the land on which it grows is now regarded as "bush." The experiments are being continued with the co-operation of the authorities of the Imperial Institute and a firm of paper manufacturers.

## V.—LAND AND SURVEY.

## A.—SURVEY.

38. *Topographical*.—No further work was done during the year on the general topographical survey of the Protectorate.

39. *Cadastral*.—In the survey of native estates in the Buganda Province, theodolite observations were completed over an area of 356 square miles, and detail work over 663·29 miles. The amount of work completed was considerably smaller than last year owing to the absence

on leave of a number of the senior members of the survey staff. The total area completely surveyed in Buganda is about 4,650 square miles. The cost of the cadastral survey works out at approximately £7 11s. per square mile. The cost of re-survey of native estates sold to planters and others is about £10 per square mile.

#### B.—LAND.

40. The number of grants and leases of land during the year was 213, divided as follows:—

	<i>Leases.</i>	<i>Grants.</i>
Township plots.. ..	127	7
Agricultural land .. ..	26	52

For the previous year the figures were as follows:—

	<i>Leases.</i>	<i>Grants.</i>
Township plots.. ..	89	5
Agricultural land .. ..	21	15

The demand for township plots was active in Kampala and Jinja. The average price paid for land in townships was £254 per acre.

41. The demand for agricultural land outside the province of Buganda is increasing, the most favoured areas being in the neighbourhood of Masindi (Bunyoro District) and of Fort Portal (Toro District). The country round Fort Portal offers a pleasant climate and a fertile soil, but has the disadvantage of being a long distance from Lake Victoria and the railway system. In Buganda and the Eastern Province the demand has fallen somewhat, partly owing to the outbreak of coffee-leaf disease, and, in the case of Buganda, owing also to the fact that all the available land is native-owned and the price is considerably higher. The labour supply in Bunyoro and Toro is, on the whole, more satisfactory than in areas nearer to Lake Victoria.

42. The area of Crown land sold for agricultural purposes was 9,085 acres, and the average price realized was 2s. 10d. per acre. This price is, however, to a large extent ruled by agreements entered into two or three years ago, and must not be taken to represent the price at which Crown land can be obtained now, which varies from about 2s. 8d. to 11s. 4d. per acre, according to locality, the average being approximately 8s. per acre.

In addition to the Crown land sold, an area of native-owned land amounting to 13,057 acres was sold to non-natives at an average price of 12s. 1d. per acre, and a further area of 5,457 acres was leased with the option of purchase.

43. During the year a conveyancer was appointed to the Land Department and arrangements made by which all leases, grants, or other documents to which the Governor is a party, relating to Crown lands, are prepared in the Land Office.

## VI.—COMMUNICATIONS.

## (a) GENERAL.

44. Efforts at improving internal communications during the year were devoted chiefly to the construction of the road system designed to feed the Busoga Railway. The construction of a railway from Kampala to Port Bell was also undertaken, but, though this may eventually form part of a main trunk line to Lake Albert, at present it is only of local importance. Owing to scarcity of labour and delay in the receipt of material, the completion of this railway was seriously retarded. When open for traffic it will be under the management of the Uganda Railway. The cost of this line, and of the roads constructed in the Eastern Province, is met from a loan of £125,000 from Imperial Funds.

## (b) RAILWAY AND MARINE.

45. The Busoga Railway and the Lake Kioga Steamer Service came under one management from the 1st April, 1914, and were operated as a combined system. As noted elsewhere, the results did not come up to expectations, as the amount of freight offering had been overestimated, and the rates fixed for steamer freights on Lake Kioga proved too low. The steamer service barely paid working expenses, and the surplus of earnings over expenses of the railway was only about £3,600, whereas the charges on the construction loan amounted to £7,650. The steamer rates have now been raised and, as the amount of traffic offering is increasing, the prospects of the railway are satisfactory. The tonnage carried showed an increase of 42 per cent. over the previous year. The line was well maintained and free from serious accidents. The local timber sleepers have been found unsatisfactory and have been replaced by steel sleepers.

46. Some progress was made with the cutting of channels to sudd-blocked ports. This is a difficult and expensive process, and it is necessary to proceed with caution. The intention of the Administration was to open a channel from Lake Kioga to Lake Salisbury, but, owing to the difference in level between these lakes and to uncertainty as to the effect of the sudd in "holding up" the water, it is doubtful, at present, whether it will be safe to proceed with this scheme. Unfortunately, owing to the difficulties experienced in the sudd-cutting, the transport of cotton from ginneries established in the sudd-blocked area was seriously hampered. It is expected, however, that these difficulties will be overcome before the next cotton season.

*Lake Albert Marine.*

47. A service is maintained from Butiaba to Nimule, and to the ports of Kasendji and Mahagi. There is, at present, one small steamer and one steam launch, but the traffic of the Congo by this route shows signs of increasing, and when the motor-road from Masindi to Butiaba, which is now under construction, has been completed, this service will probably develop considerably.

**(c) WHEELED TRANSPORT.**

48. Three new motor-vans were purchased during the year, bringing the total number in use up to 13, of which number, however, two were laid up for practically the whole year. The new vans were of the 30-h.p. Thornycroft model, with a carrying capacity of  $1\frac{3}{4}$  tons. There are three regular motor services, viz., a daily service between Entebbe and Kampala, a service between Kampala and a point some 130 miles out on the road to Toro, and a service between Masindi and Masindi Port. As soon as the road from Masindi to Lake Albert is completed the service will be extended to the port at Butiaba.

A private motor-van service from Jinja to Iganga has been organised, and, as this has proved satisfactory, the Government service on this road has been discontinued.

49. The freight carried by the motor services totalled 2,161 tons, an increase of 640 tons over the figures for the previous year. The cash receipts totalled £3,720, and the value of transport work done for the Government is estimated at £3,786. The cost of running is estimated at about 1s. 1d. per mile, including salaries of the motor staff and depreciation, and the receipts are equivalent to about 1s. 11d. per mile.

50. The vans were formerly driven mainly by Asiatic drivers, but these have now been replaced by native drivers, with a proportion of European chauffeurs and mechanics. The natives have proved satisfactory as drivers, but are unable to carry out any but the simplest repairs.

51. The freight carried by bullock wagons by the Government Transport Department amounted to 2,705 tons, an increase on the amount handled in the previous year of 318 tons.

52. It is satisfactory to note that the use of human portage by the Government Transport Department is decreasing, the amount transported in this way being 1,227 tons, a decrease of 200 tons as compared with the figures for the previous year.

53. The progress made in the employment of wheeled transport by private firms is somewhat disappointing. On five out of seven main roads over which traffic statistics were taken there has been a decrease in porter traffic, but on the other two there was a large increase in the amount of produce carried by human portage. Wheeled transport has not, so far, kept pace with the increase in goods to be handled. It is impossible, however, to take full advantage of the road system until the various centres have been linked up. When that is done it will be easier to establish collecting depôts for produce at distant points which are connected with the rail and water system by roads suitable for heavy wheeled traffic.

**(d) ROADS.**

54. The principal construction work in progress is that of the road system in the Eastern Province designed to feed the Busoga Railway

and Marine system, and a main road from Masindi to Butiaba, on Lake Albert, connecting with the same system. Progress on the Eastern Province section was fair. The labour available is somewhat raw, and the supply is interrupted during the cotton-sowing and picking seasons. The health of the European staff, too, was poor. About 62 miles of road were completed during the year, making a total of 72 miles completed out of 212 miles of road included in the scheme. The average cost of the completed portion is £135 per mile, not including metalling with hard stone. Twenty-two miles have been fully metalled, at a cost of £1,116, or rather over £50 per mile.

55. On the Masindi Port—Butiaba road 13 miles were completed and  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles formed at a cost of £2,500, making a total of £9,731 spent on the construction of this road. The total length of the road is 72 miles, of which  $55\frac{3}{4}$  miles were completed at the end of March, 1913, and nine miles still untouched. The last section passes down the Lake Albert escarpment, and is the most difficult to deal with.

(e) TELEGRAPHS.

56. Telegraph lines on temporary poles were constructed from Masaka to Bukakata, the port on Lake Victoria, and from Masaka to Mbarara,  $83\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Material was obtained for new lines to connect the main cotton-buying centres in the Eastern Province; construction will be carried out in 1914–1915.

57. There are 1,041 miles of line in the Protectorate and 22 postal and telegraph stations. With the exception of parts of the Northern Province and two stations in the Eastern Province, all the principal administrative posts are now connected by telegraph with headquarters.

58. There are telephone exchanges at Entebbe, Kampala, and Jinja, but, up to the present, they have been confined to official use. It is hoped that the public may be admitted as subscribers during the coming year.

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VII.—METEOROLOGICAL.

59. The meteorological observations given refer to the calendar year 1913.

The number of recording stations during the year was increased to 48.

60. The average rainfall at 37 stations for the last ten years is 43·21 inches.

The highest rainfall during 1913 was registered at Kumi, in the Teso District, and totalled 60·20 inches, distributed over 100 days, the wettest month being May, when 12·49 inches fell. The lowest rainfall was at Mbarara, which showed 20·93 inches, falling on 85 days. The

rainfall at Entebbe was 56·42 inches, registered in 149 days, the wettest month being April and the driest January. The following table gives the average rainfall for five years at seven stations.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Entebbe .. ..	65·43	62·27	52·91	75·71	56·42
Kampala .. ..	57·18	64·16	41·66	56·76	45·60
*Namukekera ..	58·91	46·35	48·03	52·10	32·93
Jinja .. ..	55·52	50·04	50·17	47·32	41·53
Masindi .. ..	53·69	40·87	64·96	48·34	55·00
Fort Portal . .	62·86	49·33	51·06	53·13	53·08
Mbale .. ..	50·37	47·11	58·80	54·67	47·19

\*Buganda Province.

It will be observed that there is a great local variation from year to year and considerable difference in the rainfall at stations not many miles apart.

61. The highest temperature recorded during the year was 104° Fahr., registered at Masindi in November, and the lowest 47° Fahr., registered at Fort Portal, on the 2nd October.

The following table shows the mean maximum and minimum for the year at five of the principal stations :

	Entebbe.	Fort Portal.	Jinja.	Mbale.	Masindi.
Maximum .. ..	79·7	77·9	82·2	83·8	87·0
Minimum .. ..	62·7	56·3	61·8	60·8	62·6

62. The mean daily sunshine at Entebbe was 5 hours 21 minutes. The month of most sunshine was August, with a daily mean of 6 hours 57 minutes. May was the dullest month, the daily mean being 3 hours 44 minutes.

63. The "rainy seasons" are by no means regular in their occurrence, but, generally speaking, heavier rains may be expected to occur between the end of March and the middle of June, and again between the beginning of September and the end of November, but there is great local variation.

## VIII.—POPULATION AND HEALTH.

*(a) Population.*

64. The population in March, 1914, was estimated at 2,909,122. The European population was 1,017, of whom 761 were males and 256 females. The Asiatic population was 3,651, divided as follows : males, 3,029 ; females, 622. The native population of the areas in which a reliable estimate was obtainable is returned at 2,754,454, of whom 1,246,275 are males and 1,508,179 females. The population of the unadministered areas is estimated at 150,000.

*(b) Births, Deaths, and Marriages.*

65. The following table gives the statistics of the births, deaths, and marriages of Europeans ; deaths of Asiatics ; and native Christian marriages for the last five years ; the latter being compiled from returns supplied by the Mission Societies.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
<i>Europeans :—</i>					
Births .. ..	15	10	18	27	25
Deaths .. ..	14	11	11	8	9
Marriages ..	6	2	4	6	4
<i>Asiatics :—</i>					
Deaths .. ..	No figs.	27	9	37	39
<i>Native Marriages :—</i>					
White Fathers' Mission (R.C.) ..	850	933	1,233	1,212	1,288
Church Missionary Society ..	407	393	578	538	605
Mill Hill Mission (R.C.) ..	131	152	166	128	161

66. The numbers of adherents of the different religious denominations amongst natives of the areas in which the census of 1911 was carried out were returned as follows :

Protestants .. ..	200,733
Roman Catholics .. ..	230,568
Mahomedans .. ..	73,792
Pagans .. ..	1,096,089

67. Returns of births and deaths amongst natives are not obtainable but in certain districts, approximate figures are supplied by the native chiefs. In the districts concerned these show a birth-rate of 24.93 per 1,000, and a death-rate of 22.41. The corresponding figures for

last year were : birth-rate 24·2 per 1,000, and death-rate 21·5 per 1,000. The highest birth-rate in the districts referred to occurs in Busoga, viz., 44·6 per 1,000, and the lowest in Buganda, viz., 12·87 per 1,000.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH.

68. Returns from Government hospitals and dispensaries show an increase in the number of cases treated from 97,793 to 112,624. This, however, does not indicate any general deterioration in the state of the public health, but is due to the wider scope of the activities of the medical staff and to the increasing willingness among the natives to resort to European medical treatment. Sleeping sickness has ceased to form a major cause of mortality, but is only kept in check by unceasing vigilance.

#### *Europeans.*

69. *Officials.*—The health of European officials was, on the whole, satisfactory. The average number resident during the year was 289, amongst whom there were 485 cases of illness and no deaths, as compared with 395 cases and 5 deaths during 1912. Of the 485 cases 319 were placed off duty for treatment. Of the total admissions to hospital 155 were due to malaria and 4 to blackwater fever. The following table gives figures of the principal diseases occurring amongst officials during the last three years.

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Average number resident.	242	265	289
Malaria .. .. .	140	138	155
Blackwater fever .. .. .	2	4	4
Digestive diseases .. .. .	86	68	101

Three officers were invalided during the year. The total number invalided since 1906 (inclusive) is 32, the principal causes of invaliding are nervous and mental diseases, 9 cases ; blackwater fever, 5 cases ; circulatory affections, 5 cases ; and general debility, 6 cases.

#### *General European Population.*

70. The European population, exclusive of officials, was 823.

A large number of cases are treated at the central hospital of the Church Missionary Society at Namirembe, and statistics relating to these are not available. At Government hospitals there were 953 cases treated, as against 738 cases in 1912. The principal diseases were malaria, 325 cases ; and digestive diseases, 196 cases.

71. The special report on blackwater fever, which relates to all hospitals, shows 19 cases with 2 deaths, as against 9 cases and 3 deaths in 1912. The number of blackwater fever cases has increased during the last five years, but this is believed to be due entirely to the rapid increase in the susceptible population, which has outstripped the provision of suitable housing accommodation. It was noticed that amongst Government officials, who, as a body, are comparatively better situated as regards housing, mosquito protection, and general condition of living, there was no increase of incidence and the death rate was lower.

#### *Native Population.*

72. The diseases which call for special attention are plague, sleeping sickness, tick fever, and leprosy.

#### *Plague.*

73. This prevails mainly in the Eastern Province, though it occurs also in Buganda, and in the districts west of the Nile. The number of deaths from this cause during the last three years is returned as 3,734 in 1911, 3,100 in 1912, and 3,292 in 1913, out of which 2,154 occurred in the Eastern Province. There is no doubt that the disease has spread further afield in this Province (more particularly in the districts north of Lake Kioga). It is probable that the establishment of the cotton industry, which is instrumental in bringing very large numbers of natives together at the cotton markets, has been partly responsible for this. Moreover, it is believed that seed cotton is very well adapted to the harbouring of plague fleas, though there is some difference of opinion on this point. Preventive measures adopted are inoculation of contacts and of the population in epidemic areas with Haffkines' serum, and the destruction of rats, for which a small reward is offered. The movement of seed cotton is also regulated to minimize, as far as possible, the danger from this source, and the erection of cotton ginneries in the thickly populated areas within the limits of townships is not now permitted. During the year under report there has been no very serious local epidemic, but at the time of writing the disease has appeared in epidemic form in the port of Jinja.

The population to be dealt with is spread over a very wide area, and consists mainly of somewhat "raw" tribes amongst whom it is extremely difficult to ensure that even the most elementary precaution will be taken upon the appearance of an outbreak. To combat this difficulty native "inspectors" have been appointed, whose duty it is to report immediately the appearance of suspicious cases and to educate the village chiefs in the precautionary measures which can be taken by them.

This system promises well, but it has not yet been long enough in operation to enable an opinion to be formed as to how far it will be effective.

*Sleeping Sickness.*

74. The decrease in cases continues and is believed to be general, though it is less marked in Busoga and in the districts surrounding Lakes George and Edward. The deaths attributed to this disease in combined native and official returns numbered 708, as compared with 932 last year. There were 96 admissions to hospital. Of the deaths reported 57 occurred in Buganda, 554 in Busoga, 41 in Bunyoro, and 50 in the Western Province. The number of deaths in the Buganda Province in 1905 was 8,003.

75. Although the spread of this disease has been kept in check, this is entirely due to preventive measures, and the conditions favouring its transmission are still in existence. During this year Miss M. Robertson, Protozoologist, reported the presence in the Bunyoro district of a trypanosome not previously observed, resembling morphologically the *T. rhodesiense*, which is responsible for this disease in Rhodesia and Nyasaland. It is important to ascertain whether this trypanosome is, or is likely to become, pathogenic to man, and investigations on this point are now proceeding. So far the balance of evidence is against the conclusion that this or any other form of trypanosome infecting cattle or game in this area is a new introduction; and there is no evidence that any human being has been infected with this trypanosome.

*Spirillum Fever.*

76. The number of admissions from this cause has decreased, and it is hoped that the improvement may be maintained. The disease is transmitted by a tick which finds its habitat in mud walls and in old grass huts. It is, therefore, especially common at wayside camps and markets, where carriers gather in considerable numbers. The increase in mechanical transport has, no doubt, been partly responsible for the decrease. European travellers by the exercise of a little care can usually avoid contracting this disease.

*Leprosy.*

77. An attempt was made to arrange for the segregation of lepers in special settlements under supervision of the local chiefs, but this has not proved satisfactory, and the experiment of segregating them in their own villages is being tried. There is no reason to suppose that leprosy is on the increase.

*Small-Pox.*

78. Several local outbreaks occurred, but there was no serious epidemic. According to native returns the deaths from this cause in the last four years were: In 1910, 637; in 1911, 1,044; in 1912, 519; and in 1913, 337.

The number of vaccinations was 4,535. The best results were obtained with local lymph made in Nairobi.

## MUNICIPAL SANITATION.

79. The functions of the local Sanitary Boards have been extended and defined by legislation which gives these bodies very wide powers in dealing with questions of local sanitation. For the funds they are, however, dependent on the central Government, which is hard pressed to find means to meet even the most necessary expenditure.

80. The laying-out of townships and the type of building permissible have formed the special object of the sanitary authorities' attention, and the visit of Professor W. J. Simpson, C.M.G., enabled them to obtain his advice on these subjects. The general policy adopted is the reservation of a zone of 300 yards between the business and residential quarters, and of a further zone of 300 yards between European and Asiatic quarters. In new townships this is a fairly simple matter, but there is great difficulty in applying this scheme to townships where long leases have been granted and permanent buildings erected.

81. "Anti-malarial" gangs are now employed at all the principal stations, who visit all compounds in search of empty tins and other receptacles likely to contain larvæ, and examine gutters and water barrels, and report the existence of breeding places of mosquitoes. Much improvement has also been effected by the planting of short grass and removal of jungle and scrub near the stations.

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IX.—LEGISLATION.

82. Sixteen Ordinances were enacted during the year, of which the following were the most important :

The Game Ordinance, 1913, which revised and consolidated the laws relating to the preservation of wild game.

The Medical Registration Ordinance, 1913, providing for the local registration of qualified medical practitioners and imposing penalties on the practice of medicine by unauthorized persons.

The Immigration Restriction and Removal of Undesirables Ordinance, 1913, which gives power to the Governor to prohibit the entry of undesirable persons or to remove them from the Protectorate.

The Forests Ordinance, 1913, which makes provision for the protection and proper administration of Government forests.

The Masters' and Servants' Ordinance, 1913, which regulates the obligations of employees towards their employers and *vice versa* and places certain restrictions on the recruiting of labour.

The Poll Tax Ordinance, 1914, which consolidates and revises the laws under which poll tax is collected.

Important municipal regulations were also enacted under the Townships Ordinance, entitled the Townships Rules, 1914, under which local municipal authorities are created and given wide powers to deal with the sanitation and laying out of places declared to be townships.

### X.—JUDICIAL.

83. The statistics relating to the work of the courts refer to the calendar year 1913, and not to the financial year 1913-1914.

84. The number of criminal cases brought before the Protectorate courts was 1,272, as compared with 1,100 in 1912. The number of persons involved in the charges was 1,687, an increase of 214. Of these charged 1,434 were convicted, 206 acquitted, and 47 discharged for want of evidence.

Civil cases dealt with by the courts numbered 649, a decrease of 125 as compared with the previous year.

85. A comparative statement of the cases of serious crime dealt with during the years 1912 and 1913 is given below.

	1912.	1913.
Murder and homicide .. .. .	79	88
Rape .. .. .	6	4
Unnatural crimes .. .. .	1	0
Offences against property with violence to the person.. .. .	1	15
Other offences against property ..	13	13
Other offences against the person ..	11	17
Miscellaneous offences .. .. .	3	3
Total ..	114	140

Of these 9 were tried by the High Court, 3 by Courts of Sessions, and 128 by District Courts.

Eighty cases were dealt with by the High Court on appeal and in the exercise of its revisional powers. There were eight civil appeals and 21 criminal. Sixteen death sentences were confirmed by the Governor after confirmation by the High Court.

86. It should be observed that the records of trials before British courts are by no means a complete record of the criminal statistics of the Protectorate, as they do not include large numbers of cases tried by the Native courts which are established in nearly all administered districts under the supervision of the District Commissioners. There are very large numbers of these courts, which vary in importance from the strictly local sub-divisional courts, which deal with petty cases and have very limited powers, to the central or "Lukiko" courts existing

in the more settled areas, having full jurisdiction over natives of the districts in which they are established to try all offences not punishable with death and to hear appeals from the minor courts. These courts are presided over by the local chiefs and tribal elders, and their decisions are subject to revision by the District Commissioners. Cases in which the persons concerned are not members of the local tribe come before the British courts.

87. The work of these courts naturally varies in quality according to the characteristics and standard of progress of the tribe in which they are constituted but, on the whole, they may be said to work satisfactorily and to enjoy the confidence of the natives. Amongst the less advanced tribes it is naturally necessary to exercise an extremely close supervision over their working and to offer every facility for appeals from their decisions. They are valuable in supporting the authority of tribal chiefs for whom also they serve as an excellent educative system and they enable the British officers to deal with a volume of judicial work which would otherwise be quite beyond their powers.

## XI.—EDUCATION.

88. There are no Government schools, but a large number of native children are educated at the schools of the three Missionary Societies, which receive subsidies from the Government. These Societies maintain a number of elementary schools at their more important stations, with a few higher-grade schools and normal schools for the training of teachers. In addition to these there are a very large number of village schools of somewhat primitive character under native teachers. The number of pupils at the higher-grade schools of the Mission Societies is as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Church Missionary Society .. ..	808	438
White Fathers' Mission (R.C.) .. ..	368	80
Mill Hill Mission (R.C.) .. ..	221	—

At the elementary schools and village schools the number of pupils was approximately :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Church Missionary Society .. ..	9,994	7,995
White Fathers' Mission (R.C.) .. ..	10,696	8,049
Mill Hill Mission (R.C.) .. ..	7,739	3,959

In addition there is a very large number of children who receive elementary instruction at the village churches of the Church Missionary Society.

89. At the higher-grade schools small fees are paid by those pupils who can afford to do so, but a great many of the more intelligent boys who are the sons of natives of the peasant class receive their education

free. Boys trained in these schools are much sought after as clerks, and have no difficulty in obtaining well-paid employment upon leaving school. The demand for native clerks and interpreters in the Government service and among commercial firms is considerably greater than the supply. In the Government service, however, the majority of the better paid clerical appointments are held by Asiatics, as the native clerk has not yet attained a sufficiently high standard. Large numbers of native clerks are also employed by the chiefs in the more advanced districts, who find considerable difficulty in obtaining the number they require, and are often reduced to employing the merest youths for these posts.

#### TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

90. There are several agricultural schools maintained by the Missions, and instruction is also given in various handicrafts, such as carpentry, brick-making, and masonry, at several centres. The Church Missionary Society and White Fathers' Mission maintain thriving printing presses, which publish magazines and do other useful work on behalf of the Mission.

The grants paid to the Mission Societies in aid of their educational work are as follows :—

	£
To the Church Missionary Society .. .. .	850
To the White Fathers of Algeria (Roman Catholic)..	300
To the Mill Hill Mission (Roman Catholic) .. .. .	100

91. The educational system of the Protectorate is still in its infancy, and is capable of very wide development. The natives eagerly avail themselves of the opportunities offered, and have shown that they realize the value of elementary education.

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#### XII.—NATIVE AFFAIRS.

92. There has been no appreciable extension of the administered area, which now includes the whole of the Protectorate with the exception of the Rudolf Province and a small portion of the northern part of the Eastern Province. With the exception of the Turkana, who are still somewhat troublesome, and the Dodinga in the Rudolf Province, against whom it was necessary to send a small force early in the year, there has been no serious disturbance among outlying tribes, while in the settled areas the conduct of affairs by the native chiefs continues to improve, though the progress among the more primitive people is necessarily slow and there are many local set-backs. The adjustment of the Sudan-Uganda boundary, which took place in January, has given the Uganda administration control of both banks of the Nile as far as Nimule, and has resulted in greater compactness of the areas to be dealt with in the Rudolf Province.

## BUGANDA PROVINCE.

93. Native administration in the Province, which is carried on entirely through the native chiefs, is in a very satisfactory state. The chiefs, as a whole, carry out their duties with remarkable zeal and intelligence, and are rapidly adapting themselves to the changed conditions consequent upon the general development and progress of the Protectorate. The native courts, the records of which are systematically examined by the district officers, are, as a rule, just and impartial. The duties of the chiefs, which have increased considerably under modern conditions, call for a high degree of diligence and organizing ability, and it is gratifying to be able to report so well of them.

94. The supply of labour is the principal difficulty in this Province, where the demands of planters and traders amount to a large total and cannot be adequately met. The Muganda, with his many virtues, has not yet risen to the height of appreciating steady employment, and it is difficult to induce him to work for more than a couple of months at a time. Rather than be harassed by the constant solicitation of his chief to engage for labour, he often prefers to move further afield, and this is responsible for a good deal of movement of population in the more outlying parts of the Province. There is no doubt, too, that the growth of large trading centres, such as Kampala, with a large floating population, and the greatly increased facilities and encouragement to movement among the native population for trade purposes, have increased the difficulties of the chiefs and lessened their hold on their people. This is, unfortunately, an almost inevitable consequence of material progress and prosperity amongst the natives, and, regrettable as it is, can scarcely be remedied.

95. During the year under report the young Kabaka of Buganda paid a visit to England of several months' duration prior to entering upon the duties of his office which, up to the present, have been carried out by three native regents. At the time of writing he has recently attained the age of eighteen and has taken the reins of the native government into his own hands, though he is still assisted by the former regents in the capacity of ministers.

## EASTERN PROVINCE.

96. Political conditions in this Province have been satisfactory. The system of native courts has been extended, and has, on the whole, worked well. The population of the greater part of the province consists of somewhat primitive tribes with little tribal organization, and the work of establishing central tribal authorities must proceed slowly, while the work of these authorities requires the closest personal supervision and support of administrative officers. With the exception of a few inter-village brawls which occurred upon the outlying confines of the province bordering on the unadministered area, the peace of the native tribes has not been disturbed and the remarkable progress made in the development of the cotton industry, of which this province is the centre, is striking evidence of the improvement in the general

condition of the natives. The poll tax collected in this province has risen from £25,000 in 1909-1910 to £55,500 in 1913-1914, a fact which also speaks well for the progress of native administration.

#### NORTHERN PROVINCE.

97. The native administration of the Bunyoro district is based on the model of the Buganda Province, and is in a fairly satisfactory condition, though the chiefs of this tribe have neither the energy nor the administrative ability of the Baganda chiefs and do not attain the same standard in their conduct of the business of government.

98. The districts of Chua and Gulu have only come under close administration in recent years and are inhabited by a primitive people among whom are few chiefs of influence and importance. The Chua district suffers, moreover, from its contiguity to the unadministered area of the Rudolf Province, and from having been within the sphere of the inter-tribal raids which, until recently, disturbed the peace of that area. The natives are, however, gradually settling down and learning to appreciate the value of the security assured them by British administration, though they are still somewhat loth to face the obligations which this security brings in its train. A poll tax has been instituted in the Gulu District and promises to show good returns. The policy of the administration is to support and extend the authority of the more enlightened and influential chiefs, but, in their present stage of development, the harmonious working of native affairs depends very much upon the personal influence of the district officers.

99. The district on the West Bank of the Nile came under the Protectorate administration during the latter part of the year, in consequence of a readjustment of the Uganda-Sudan boundary, which has been referred to above. No attempt at active administration has yet been made, but the country has been toured by administrative officers.

#### WESTERN PROVINCE.

100. The districts of Toro and Ankole have the pleasantest climate and contain some of the most fertile soil in the Protectorate. They are hampered, however, by their distance from the steamer and rail system and by the somewhat apathetic nature of their inhabitants. Consequently, although they have been under settled administration for a good many years, they are somewhat backward as compared with the more central parts of the Protectorate. The native Governments are loyal, but lack energy and a desire to improve; while individual chiefs are often apt to use their position for the benefit of their pockets. There are signs, however, of a gradual improvement, as displayed in the increase in poll tax returns and more particularly in an improved trade in hides and ghee from the Ankole district, which tends to show that the Bahima, a pastoral tribe, who form the ruling caste in that district, are, by degrees, learning that their large herds may be put to profitable uses.

101. The Kigezi district, in the south-west corner of the Province, is still in a somewhat unsettled state, and though the local administration has been successful in the prevention of inter-tribal fighting and has succeeded in getting rough roads made through the more populous parts, it will be some years before a satisfactory native system can be firmly established.

#### RUDOLF PROVINCE.

102. Upon the re-adjustment of the Sudan-Uganda boundary the northern portion of the area came under the administration of the Sudan. No active administration of the tribes has been attempted, but a patrol of two companies of the 4th Battalion King's African Rifles has occupied posts and patrolled the greater part of the Province. By these means inter-tribal feuds in the southern and western portion of the Province have been prevented, and the illicit traffic in arms suppressed. In the early part of the year operations were successfully carried out against a tribe, called the Dodinga, in the northern portion of the Province in retaliation for numerous raids on friendly tribes. This tribe is now in Sudan territory. The Turkana tribe, who inhabit the north-eastern area, are now the principal source of disturbance, as they are of truculent disposition and are supplied with rifles by the Abyssinians, who encourage them in predatory forays on the friendly tribes. It will certainly be necessary to punish this people for their repeated attacks on friendly tribes before peace can be assured in the Province.

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#### XIII.—GENERAL.

103. The period covered by this report, while in no sense a "boom" year, was marked by steady and satisfactory progress in all important respects. Exports increased by £74,777 and the revenue by £17,904. A substantial improvement was made in internal communications and the prospects of future expansion are excellent. The grant-in-aid from Imperial funds was reduced to £35,000 and in framing the Estimates for the current year it was possible again to reduce it to a sum of £10,000.

104. Financially the Protectorate is at a somewhat difficult stage. The development of its system of communications is an urgent and generally recognized need and considerable progress has been made in this direction. The developments which have already taken place have led to a large expansion of trade and agriculture and to considerable accretions of population in the larger trading centres. These developments call in their turn for increased staff and increased expenditure on sanitation, local needs, and other public services which are not of a directly remunerative character, and as the newly-constructed sections of the communication system do not at once reach a paying stage it is extremely difficult to find funds from local resources to meet the constantly increasing recurrent expenditure. This stringency of local funds not only renders it impossible to undertake sanitary and other improvements which are admittedly highly

desirable, but greatly increases the difficulty of meeting the charges on the loan expenditure from which improvements in the communication system are being carried out.

This is, of course, merely a transition stage, incidental to the progress of a new country, in which funds for development have to be found from the local resources which this expenditure is intended to develop, and, while it hampers the rapidity of development, it acts also as a safeguard against an indiscriminate increase of the Protectorate's liabilities.

105. The visit of Professor Simpson gave the opportunity for the preparation, under his advice, of a general scheme for the improvement of the sanitation of the more important townships, to be carried out as funds allow, and he was also able to advise as to the measures best calculated to prevent the spread of plague in the cotton districts, where the conditions incidental to the expansion of the cotton industry, and more particularly the constant movement of population engaged in the transport of unginned cotton from the fields to ginnery centres, tend to increase considerably the risks of spreading infection.

106. One of the difficulties to be contended with in the present stage is the inadequacy of the labour supply within the Protectorate. Development works make large demands on the available supply, and, pending their completion, very large numbers of natives are engaged in the transport of produce by portage. Although the native population is numerically sufficient to meet the demands, the natives have not yet reached the stage where steady employment is considered the normal state, and the vast majority work only at irregular intervals, and for short periods. Moreover, those in the outlying parts are not sufficiently advanced to seek employment in the more progressive centres, except in insignificant numbers. This condition of affairs makes the supply of labour in the central parts inadequate for the demands of the agricultural and trading community and public works, too, are often delayed by a shortage of labourers. The construction of roads and railways will release large numbers of labourers from portage, and it may be hoped that the natives will become more accustomed to regular employment, but, in the meantime, the situation is difficult to meet and wages in the larger centres show a tendency to rise to a rate which is probably out of proportion to the quality of the labour.

107. The apportionment between the two Protectorates of the import duties collected at Mombasa has given rise to some difficulty, and an inter-Protectorate Commission under the chairmanship of Sir W. Taylor, K.C.M.G., was appointed during the year to make recommendations on this subject. This report is still under consideration by the Protectorate Governments and the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

108. At the time of writing war has broken out, and it is gratifying to be able to record that not only has the Government been able to count on the personal services of nearly every able-bodied white man, but is supported by the enthusiastic loyalty of the Indian and native population.

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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.
801	Seychelles .. .. .	1913.
802	Ceylon .. .. .	"
803	Bermuda .. .. .	"
804	Weihaiwei .. .. .	"
805	Gambia .. .. .	"
806	Gold Coast .. .. .	"
807	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast .. .. .	"
808	Sierra Leone .. .. .	"
809	Bahamas .. .. .	1913-1914
810	Cayman Islands (Jamaica) .. .. .	1912-1913
811	Fiji .. .. .	1913
812	Ashanti .. .. .	"
813	Basutoland .. .. .	1913-1914
814	Hong Kong .. .. .	1913
815	Bechuanaland Protectorate .. .. .	1913-1914
816	Imperial Institute .. .. .	1913
817	Falkland Islands .. .. .	"
818	Malta .. .. .	1913-1914
819	Trinidad and Tobago .. .. .	"
820	Jamaica .. .. .	"
821	Northern Nigeria .. .. .	1913
822	Grenada .. .. .	"
823	Zanzibar .. .. .	"
824	Barbados .. .. .	1913-1914
825	Southern Nigeria .. .. .	1913
826	Mauritius .. .. .	"
827	British Honduras .. .. .	"
828	Colonial Survey Committee .. .. .	"
829	Tonga Protectorate .. .. .	"
830	Swaziland .. .. .	1913-1914

### MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
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.
85	Southern Nigeria .. .. .	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria .. .. .	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon .. .. .	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute .. .. .	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria .. .. .	Mineral Survey, 1913.