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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

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No. 914.

UGANDA.

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REPORT FOR 1915-16.

(For Report for 1914-15 see No. 873.)

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Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

January, 1917.

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1917.

[Cd. 8434-1.]

Price 2d. Net.

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No. 914.

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(For Report for 1914-1915 see No. 873.)

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THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,

Uganda,

12th September, 1916.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit the Report on the Blue Book of the Uganda Protectorate for the year ended the 31st March, 1916.

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.

The revenue for the financial year 1915-16 totalled £287,025, the highest figure on record, being an increase of £4,195 over the amount collected in the previous year and exceeding the original estimate by £11,599.

2. The actual expenditure during the same period, exclusive of loan services, amounted to £285,072, as compared with the estimate of £311,555.

3. The actual expenditure was thus met from the actual revenue, and the Protectorate was able to dispense with a grant-in-aid from Imperial Funds.

## REVENUE.

4. The main increases over the estimated revenue occurred under the following items:—

*Customs*, £8,180. This excess is due largely to the present enhanced value of goods owing to the War, which affects the amount of *ad valorem* duty imposed on imports. Uganda now receives 25 per cent. on all collections by the East Africa Protectorate on account of Import Duties, Cranage, and Transit Dues, and the year's contribution in this respect amounted to £40,234 10s.

*Poll Taxes*, £5,990.—This additional revenue was derived mainly from the outlying districts of Lange, Gulu, Chua and Kigezi, receipts from settled areas remaining more or less stationary.

*Sale of Found and Contraband Ivory*, £2,758.—A considerable quantity of ivory had accumulated during the two previous years, when there was no demand for this commodity; it was, however, satisfactorily disposed of at a sale held in the concluding month of the year.

*Motor Transport Services*, £4,473.—This is accounted for largely by services effected on behalf of the military authorities; arrears amounting to £1,150 being brought to account during the period under review.

5. Decreases occurred under Government Railways, £3,019; the Albert Marine Transport Service, £2,922; Road and Wharfage Dues, £2,895; Export Duties, £2,176; Game Licences, £1,162; and Tero Forest Lumber Works, £991. These have all been affected by the abnormal conditions due to the War.

## EXPENDITURE.

6. The only noteworthy excess is that of £7,442 under Government Railways. This amount represents the net loss on the working of the Busoga Railway and Marine, £5,469, and the Port Bell-Kampala Railway, £1,973, after providing for interest and sinking fund charges. A reduction of £17,800 was effected in the working expenses when it was realised that the anticipated revenue could not be reached, thus minimising the net loss. The revenue derived from this source has been considerably over-estimated in past years.

7. By the exercise of stringent economy, and owing to the absence of many officers of the Protectorate on military duty, considerable savings in nearly all departmental votes were effected. The principal savings were: Transport, £6,057; Medical, £5,923; Police, £3,935; Provincial Administration, £3,293; Hospitals, £2,214; and Land and Survey, £2,076.

## II.—TRADE.

### (a) IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

8. The total volume of the Protectorate trade during the year amounted to £1,287,138, an increase of £40,834 or 3·27 per cent. on that for the previous year. Imports, valued at £693,383, show an increase of £104,425, while a decrease of £22,771 has occurred in exports, which aggregated only £593,755. Trade, as may be expected, has been affected by the War, and the figures for the period under review show a decrease of 26·52 per cent. on those for the year 1913-14.

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

Yarns and textile fabrics, cotton piece goods, other kinds, £48,331; americani, £40,338; tobacco, manufactured, £9,168; whisky, £4,782; wines, £3,190; salt, £2,852; blankets, cotton, £2,688; cigarettes, £2,226.

The important decreases are —

Railway, tramway, and road materials, rails and other iron materials, £12,879; vehicles, bicycles and accessories, other than motor, £11,543; hardware (not brass or copper), £11,262; machinery and parts thereof, industrial, £9,376; metals, galvanized iron sheets or plates, £9,102; timber, £8,677; apparel, wearing, £4,544; implements, agricultural, £4,476; machinery and parts thereof—other kinds (sewing machines, etc.)—£4,348.

10. The decrease of £22,771 in exports is due in large measure to the serious set-back suffered by the cotton crop owing to difficulties experienced in disposing of the crop. The situation has, however, considerably improved and an abundant crop is confidently anticipated during the ensuing season.

The output from plantations has increased steadily, but the exigencies of military operations hampered the carriage of goods on the Uganda Railway, which was practically closed to export traffic during the months of November and December, and the position was aggravated by the shortage of ocean tonnage.

The employment of natives as recruits, levies, and transport carriers under the military authorities curtailed the output of local products.

*Food, Drink, and Tobacco.*—The exports in this class show a satisfactory increase of £61,020, or 100·38 per cent. over the previous year and £72,283, or 145·96 per cent. over the year 1913-14.

The principal products showing increases were:—

Coffee in parchment, £29,025 ; coffee, husked, £17,172 ; chillies, £11,015.

The exports of coffee have increased since 1911 by 2,425·58 per cent. in quantity, and 3,302·34 per cent. in value.

*Raw Materials.*—The exports of raw materials decreased in value to the extent of £81,738, or 17·71 per cent., which is mainly due to the falling off in cotton to the extent of £114,132. The total value of exports in this class was £379,556.

The products showing large increases are:—

Sim-sim seed, £17,222 ; hides, ox and cow, £11,009 ; ivory, £4,808 ; rubber, plantation, £2,524 ; goat skins increased in quantity by 26,906 skins, but decreased in value by £831.

The important decreases are:—

Cotton, ginned, £81,003 ; cotton, unginned, £24,717 ; cotton seed, £8,412.

The total value of cotton exports was £255,186, as compared with £369,318 in 1914-15.

Ox and cow hides still maintain steady increases both in quantity and value.

The somewhat abnormal increase in the export of sim-sim seed is due to the European demand for oils of all kinds, and the high level of prices.

The increase in the ivory exports is due to the sale of Government ivory, of which some 14,000lb. were held over from the year 1914-15.

*Manufactured Articles.*—The value of the exports under this head is £1,125. The export of both sim-sim oil and cotton seed oil increased.

#### (b) DIRECTION OF TRADE.

11. Imports from the United Kingdom are valued at £259,028, and thus show a slight decrease on the year 1914-15 by £5,803. Imports from foreign countries have increased by £12,605, but show a decline on the year 1913-14 of £158,473, or 40·40 per cent. Imports from the United States of America have increased to the extent of £56,006, and from Holland £24,375.

The imports from enemy countries are goods *ex stock* from the East Africa Protectorate.

Imports from British possessions amounted to £376,049, a minor increase of £16,887 over the previous year, but a decline of £128,966 from the figures for two years back.

## (c) TRANSIT TRADE.

12. The transit trade shows an increase of £4,715.

The value of the goods entered for transit was £45,535. The principal articles which passed in transit were:—Ivory, £19,210; yarns and textile fabrics, cotton piece goods, other kinds, £8,317; wines, £2,778; and whisky, £2,323.

The large increase in ivory is accounted for by the fact that a considerable quantity was held up after the outbreak of hostilities in 1914, and was not exported until the present year. Ivory increased in value by £7,253, or 60·65 per cent. The value of rubber in transit was only £753, as compared with £13,825 in 1913-14.

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 III.—AGRICULTURE.

13. Climatic conditions were favourable throughout the year, but the continuance of the War has prevented any real progress in agricultural development in consequence of the heavy demands made by the military authorities upon the European planting community, the native population, and the supervisory staff of the Agricultural Department.

14. There are 157 European estates (exclusive of Mission plantations), with a total area of 25,184 acres, under cultivation.

15. Estimates record an aggregate of 2,644,170 acres under native cultivation throughout the Protectorate, but it has proved impossible to obtain any figures for the Gulu and Chua districts in the Northern Province and for the unadministered areas of Karamojo, Lobar and Rudolf. Native agriculture in administered districts is fostered by a body of specially-trained travelling native instructors, who specialize in the crops adapted to the several districts, such as cotton in Teso, coffee in Bugishu, wheat in Toro, rice in Bunyuli, rubber and cacao in Mengo. Ploughing schools have proved popular in the Eastern Province, and the chiefs in the Teso district alone possess nearly one hundred ploughs.

16. *Cotton*, for which native cultivation is alone responsible, forms the most important economic product. Uganda cotton is the progeny of "American Upland" seed, imported in 1910, of which the "Allen's long staple" and "Sun-flower" have been retained as the most suitable varieties for local cultivation. The area under this crop, of which three-fourths lies in the Eastern Province, was 92,127 acres as against 118,778 acres (the record figure) in the year 1914-15. The decrease was due to the difficulty experienced in selling cotton for over six months during the previous year, which tended to discourage growers and retarded seed distribution.

It is satisfactory to note that Uganda ginneries are now handling practically the whole crop. The bulk of the exports are destined for the United Kingdom, but a new market has been discovered in India, which bought more than 9,000 cwt. during the year.

Uganda cotton is of a high standard American grade when marketed in clean condition.

The erection of ginneries in centres of production is being continued. Bukedi district became possessed of a ginnery at Gogcnyo during the year and another is in course of construction at Kumi in the Teso district. A few producing areas still lack ginneries, but the traders have realised the needs of the situation and improvement in this respect is confidently anticipated.

5,225 tons of cotton-seed were exported as against 9,017 in the previous year. Cotton-seed is utilized for fuel in generating power in many of the ginneries, and, as it is a bulky and low-priced commodity, the quantity exported depends largely upon shipping charges.

17. *Coffee* maintains its position as the principal crop on European plantations and it is also a favourite exportable article grown by natives. The rapid progress of the industry is clearly demonstrated by the value of exports, which have risen from £383 in 1910-11 to £87,202 during the current year. The bulk of Uganda coffee is sent to the United Kingdom.

A local curing factory has been opened in the neighbourhood of Kampala, which should prove of important assistance to exporters.

Experiments are being conducted by the Agricultural Department with many varieties of coffee from all parts of the world. "*Coffea Arabica*" is at present that favoured by the planting community, but it is believed that, as time goes on, "*Coffea Robusta*," a hardier indigenous species, will meet with greater popularity in the more humid regions of the Protectorate.

18. *Para Rubber*.—A comparatively small area has reached the tapping stage, but exports are rising gradually, being 52,349lb., as against 22,056lb. in 1914-15. The crop suffers little from pests or diseases, and promises to become of considerable importance.

19. *Cacao* is receiving increased attention and has excellent prospects despite the existence of a number of serious insect pests and diseases. The first consignment exported from the Government Plantation, Kampala, realized 80s. per cwt.

20. *Wheat*.—The production of wheat in the Toro district of the Western Province has received encouragement by the erection of two water-power grinding mills near Fort Portal.

21. *Rice*.—Further efforts to extend rice cultivation have met with some success, particularly in Bukedi in the Eastern Province, and in parts of the Northern Province; there is every reason to hope that production will develop in the coming years to satisfy local demands for this commodity.

#### LIVESTOCK.

22. The number of horned cattle in the Protectorate is estimated roughly at 700,000 head, and the number of sheep and goats approximately at 1,132,000. These figures do not take into consideration

certain areas of the Eastern, Northern, and Rudolf Provinces, where no data can be obtained upon which to base a trustworthy estimate, though the number of livestock in these regions is known to be considerable.

23. The value of hides exported has risen from £17,974 in 1909-10 to £63,467 in 1915-16. Merchants were compelled to store big quantities of hides towards the close of the year, as the railway authorities were unable to handle the exports.

24. *Rinderpest*.—An outbreak of rinderpest occurred in the Mengo district of Buganda, which was successfully combated. The prevalence of this disease was reported also in many parts of the Eastern Province, but, owing to shortage of staff in consequence of the secondment of several members for military duty, no officers or inspectors were available to superintend combative measures: resultant losses appear to have been restricted to young stock.

25. *Trypanosomiasis*, carried by the tsetse fly, *Glossina morsitans*, was responsible for considerable loss of cattle, especially on the Mbale Road, in the Busoga district of the Eastern Province.

26. *Foot and Mouth Disease* has been prevalent during the past two years in Ankole, in the Western Province, but in the majority of cases the disease occurs in an extremely mild form.

#### ENTOMOLOGICAL.

27. The examination of insect pests on coffee, cacao, cotton, etc., was continued during the year.

28. Two swarms of locusts were reported in the Eastern Province and one in the Western Province during the year; one of the first-named was half-a-mile in length, and did great damage.

29. The constitution of the Buganda Plants Pests Board was extended to include the whole Protectorate, but no new pests were scheduled during the period under review.

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#### IV.—FORESTRY.

30. In consequence of the exhaustion of exploitable timber trees in the Tero Forest proper, it was found necessary to transfer operations further inland. A road to open up the new area is in course of construction, and a quantity of timber has been felled in its vicinity. The saw-mill at Tero was dismantled in the early stages of the War, as it was within the zone of military operations. Work was commenced in exploiting the resources of the Nambigiruha Forest (1,792 acres), on the Entebbe-Masaka road. This area contains several

species of timber suitable for commercial purposes; numerous trees were felled, converted into logs, and stored for seasoning. Re-stocking with the most valuable species of trees is being undertaken as felling proceeds.

31. 109 acres have now been cleared in the fuel reserve for the Busoga Railway and Marine established at Mutai, and the area is being planted up with suitable trees. Experiments are being made here with *Prosopis juliflora* or Algaroba tree and *Acacia Catechu* or Cutch tree.

32. A plantation of ten acres was cleared during the year at Batambogwe in Busoga and planted up with *Chlorophora excelsa Benth* or *Mvule*.

## V.—LAND AND SURVEY.

### (a) SURVEY.

33. Theodolite observations in connection with the survey of native estates in Buganda were completed over an area of 583 square miles, a decrease of 909 square miles over the aggregate for the year 1914-15, and detail work over an area of 719 square miles. The total area within which all native-owned land has been surveyed up to the 31st March, 1916, is estimated at 6,418 square miles. The total net area surveyed for the year on European plantations was 43,154 acres, comprising 20,004 acres in the Eastern Province, 10,854 in the Western Province, 10,646 in the Northern Province, and 1,650 in the Buganda Province. This small output is due largely to the isolated nature of the surveys.

The diminution of the staff to meet local military requirements is responsible for the serious reduction in the volume of work performed by the Survey Department.

### (b) LAND.

34. The number of grants and leases of land during the year was 80, divided as under :—

	Leases.	Grants.
Township plots .. .. .	29	1
Agricultural land .. .. .	11	39

35. The area of Crown land sold for agricultural purposes was 5,737·07 acres, and the average price realized was 3s. 3d. per acre. In addition 10,844·96 acres of native land were sold to non-natives for a similar purpose at an average price of 15s. 7d. per acre, and a further area of 770 acres was leased with the option of purchase.

36. Demand for land has naturally decreased in consequence of the War.

## VI.—COMMUNICATIONS.

## (a) RAILWAYS AND MARINE.

37. There are two separate lines of railway (metre gauge).

1. *The Busoga Railway*, 62 miles in length, connects Lake Victoria with the navigable waters of the Nile and Lake Kioga, and from rail-head at Namasagali access by steamers of the Busoga Railway Marine can be obtained to the various ports on the shores of the last-named lake.

2. *The Port Bell-Kampala Railway* (7½ miles in length) is the connecting link between the principal business centre of the Protectorate and Lake Victoria.

Both systems, as well as the Busoga Railway Marine, are managed and controlled by the Uganda Railway on behalf of the Protectorate Administration.

## BUSOGA RAILWAY AND MARINE.

38. *Busoga Railway*.—Great improvements have been effected during the year at Jinja Station and native plantations have been organized at various camps on the line. The line was well maintained and free from serious accident during the year.

*Busoga Railway Marine*.—The navigable channels on Lake Kioga were kept clear until the last two months of the financial year, when exhaustion of funds necessitated suspension of the maintenance gangs. Remedial measures are now in hand on an extensive scale, which should ensure the opening of all channels in time for the clearing of the next cotton crop.

## PORT BELL-KAMPALA RAILWAY.

39. This line was taken over and opened for public traffic by the Uganda Railway on the 1st June, 1915. It is only of local importance at present, but promising results may be anticipated when the proposed scheme of extension is proceeded with.

## ALBERT MARINE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

40. This service consists of one small passenger and cargo steamer with a steam launch, and maintains connection with the West Nile district, Nimule (Sudan) on the Nile, and the ports of Kasendji and Mahagi in the Belgian Congo. The traffic to the last-named ports has increased rapidly of recent years and is capable of further extension when additional facilities have been provided.

## (b) WHEELED TRANSPORT.

*Motor.*

41. A fleet of Government motor vans is employed on the under-mentioned services:—

- (a) Kampala and Entebbe (daily).
- (b) Kampala and Bombo.
- (c) Kampala and Matere, a point 161 miles on the road to Fort Portal (the extension from Kibale—mile 130—was effected in August, 1915).
- (d) Masindi Port, Masindi and Bukumi—road-head 7 miles from the port of Butiaba on Lake Albert.

The total number of vans on charge with the Transport Department is twelve, but of these two were practically out of commission during the period under review on account of the belated arrival of spare parts and shortage of staff.

The freight carried by the motor service totalle 2,025 tons, a decrease of 1,137 tons over the figures for the previous year, for which the diminution of trade, as the War progresses, is mainly responsible.

Private motor lorries ply between Jinja and Iganga in the Eastern Province, and between Masindi port and Bukumi on the Masindi-Butiaba road. The former service was dislocated by shortage of tyres towards the close of the year, but its operations have enabled the Government to discontinue their own runs over the route in question.

*Bullock.*

42. The freight carried by the bullock wagons of the Transport Department amounted to 1,899 tons, an increase of 421 tons on the traffic handled by this method during the year 1914-15.

43. Hamali carts and ox transport are gradually replacing human portorage on the more frequented roads throughout the Protectorate, though numbers of carriers are still employed in connection with the transport of cotton and travellers' loads in the Eastern Province.

## (c) ROADS.

44. Construction work has been confined almost entirely to the roads programme under the Loan for improving communications in the Eastern Province. Progress has been satisfactory and 44½ miles of roads were completed in the various sectors. The total length of road constructed under the scheme in the last four years amounts to 161 miles, at an average cost of £247 6s. per mile, inclusive of the cost of bridges and their erection, together with all other charges.

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## VII.—POPULATION AND HEALTH.

## (a) POPULATION.

45. The population of the Protectorate in March, 1916, was estimated at 2,887,800. This total includes 963 Europeans, of whom 272 are females, and 3,455 Asiatics, comprising 2,809 males and 646 females. The native population in those areas where reliable statistics are obtainable has been returned at 1,259,089 males and 1,474,293 females, or a total of 2,733,382, while that in the unadministered portions of the Eastern and Rudolf Provinces is calculated approximately at an additional 150,000. The gross native population, therefore, may be reckoned at 2,883,382, compared with an aggregate of 2,840,469 enumerated at the census in March, 1911.

## (b) PUBLIC HEALTH.

46. The conditions of general health were satisfactory. The number of cases treated in Government hospitals and dispensaries shows a decrease to 77,467, with 206 deaths, from 90,730, with 298 deaths, in the year 1914. Cases treated at the field dispensaries of the Northern Garrison and at the Military Hospital at Bombo are not included in the general statistical tables.

## EUROPEANS.

47. *Officials.*—The total number of European officials resident during the year was 481, amongst whom occurred 599 cases of illness and no deaths, as compared with 582 cases and 3 deaths during the previous year. Of the total admissions to hospital 126 were due to malaria and 3 to blackwater fever.

Three European officials were invalided, bringing the total number invalided in the last five years to 18, the principal causes of invaliding being nervous and mental diseases, blackwater fever, circulatory affections and general debility.

48. *General European Population.*—191 Europeans, as against 172 in 1914, were admitted for treatment at the central hospital of the Church Missionary Society at Namirembe; certain of these patients, however, came from adjoining territories. 532 Europeans (including officials) were treated at Government hospitals at Entebbe and Jinja, the principal diseases being malaria 98 cases and alimentary diseases 141 cases. The most noteworthy diseases affecting the European population were blackwater fever (18 deaths), malaria (9 deaths) and enteric fever (no deaths).

## NATIVE POPULATION.

49. *Plague.*—Plague prevails mainly in the Eastern Province, although cases have occurred in other areas. The disease has increased in the Lango district of the Eastern Province, but its incidence

elsewhere, where organization for prevention is in force, has diminished considerably. The work of native inspectors, appointed to control both plague and small-pox and prevent the concealment of cases, has been beneficial, and rewards for the destruction of rats have been offered with good results in the Lango district.

50. Inoculation of the general population in the endemic area with Haffkine's prophylactic was carried out only in Lango. Elsewhere, apart from a few hundred injections performed in Mbale and Soroti stations, inoculation was confined to military porters recruited from the endemic districts.

51. The number of deaths reported from the three most infected areas are subjoined for the past two years :—

	1914.	1915.	Decrease.	Increase.
Bukedi .. ..	1,963	1,912	51	—
Teso .. ..	651	615	36	—
Lango .. ..	624	951	—	327
Totals .. ..	3,238	3,478	—	240

52. *Sleeping Sickness.*—The number of cases and deaths under this head have dwindled almost to a negligible quantity. The clearings made to exclude the tsetse fly (*Glossina palpalis*) from ferries and ports along recognised waterways have been maintained, but independent research has had to be postponed in consequence of the secondment of all available Medical Officers for military duty.

53. The local situation necessitated the suspension of the bionomic investigations which have been conducted by Mr. W. F. Fiske for the past twenty-seven months under the auspices of the Royal Society. It is hoped that these studies will be resumed after the cessation of hostilities, when it is anticipated that important practical experiments may be undertaken and the lessons derived from the investigations thus be carried to a satisfactory conclusion. Total admissions to hospitals numbered 6, while the deaths attributed to the disease in combined native and official returns were 352, as compared with 466 during 1914. Of the deaths recorded 3 occurred in Buganda, 244 in Busoga, 13 in the Northern Province, and 92 in the Western Province. In 1905 the deaths from sleeping sickness in Buganda Province alone numbered 8,003.

54. *Small-pox.*—Serious epidemics took place in the Buganda and Eastern Provinces. The strict measures instituted to prevent the spread of the infection to the troops and porters on the southern frontier were completely successful and the disease has been practically stamped out in Buganda. The Eastern Province outbreak proved more widespread, and, though the virulent stage of the epidemic has been overcome, the disease is still prevalent in the Bugishu hills and, to a less extent, in the remainder of the Bukedi and Busoga districts.

55. 128,689 vaccinations were performed, as against 13,687 in the preceding year. Vaccination was carried out on a far more extensive scale than had been attempted previously. Vaccinations were also performed by missionaries and others, of which no details are available. Legislation was introduced to support the efforts of the medical authorities, and the Vaccination Ordinance and Native Law for the prevention of Small-pox were of valuable assistance in overcoming native prejudice.

(c) SANITATION.

56. The Local Sanitary Boards, whose functions have been extended considerably by recent legislation, continued to exercise control of municipal sanitation with satisfactory results. A revised set of Township Rules was published towards the close of the year.

57. The anti-malarial gangs in all Government stations have rendered valuable work.

58. Swamp drainage has been maintained at Entebbe, Masindi, Hoima, Fort Portal, and Mbale, while work of a similar nature has been commenced at Gulu, Kitgum, Lira, and Soroti. Excellent progress was made in the reclamation of the Nakivubo Swamp at Kampala, where extensive areas have been drained, cleared, and planted.

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VIII.—JUDICIAL.

59. The statistics relating to this section refer to the calendar year 1915, and not the financial year 1915-16.

60. The number of criminal cases brought before the High Court and the subordinate British Courts amounted during this period to 1,216, as compared to 1,212 cases in 1914. The number of persons involved in the charges was 1,811, an increase of 145 on the number of the previous year. Of those charged 1,428 were convicted, 340 acquitted, and 43 discharged for want of evidence.

61. Civil cases dealt with by the Courts aggregated 939, an increase of 78 over the total for the preceding twelve months.

The number of cases of serious crime fell from 125 in 1914 to 98 in 1915. Of these, 9 were tried by the High Court, 4 by Courts of Session, and 85 by District Courts.

62. Native Courts have been organized in all administered districts except the West Nile, which only recently has come under administration. The courts vary in importance from the strictly local sub-divisional courts, which deal with petty cases and possess very limited powers, to the "central" or Lukiko courts existing in the more settled areas, with 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 minor courts. These courts are presided over by the local chiefs and tribal elders, and their decisions

are subject to revision by District Officers. Cases in which the persons concerned are not members of the local tribe come before the British courts. Native courts are valuable in supporting the authority of tribal chiefs, for whom also they serve as an excellent educative system, while they enable the British officials to cope with a volume of work which otherwise would be quite beyond their powers.

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### IX.—EDUCATION.

63. There are no Government schools, but a large number of native children are educated at the schools of the three Missionary Societies, whose efforts receive financial support from the Administration. The Societies maintain a number of elementary schools at their more important stations, with a few higher-grade and normal schools for the training of clerks, interpreters, and teachers. In addition to the above a very large number of village schools of a somewhat primitive character are conducted by native teachers.

64. Small fees are paid at the higher-grade schools by those pupils who can afford to do so, but a large number of the more intelligent boys who belong to the peasant class receive their education free. Boys trained in these schools have no difficulty in obtaining employment as interpreters or assistant clerks to planters or commercial firms. Qualified natives are also engaged as clerks by the chiefs in the more advanced districts.

65. *Technical Education.*—There are several agricultural schools maintained by the Missions, and instruction is also afforded at some centres in various handicrafts.

66. *Government Grants.*—Out of the Government subsidy of £1,250 for educational purposes, the Church Missionary Society receive £850; the White Fathers of Algeria (Roman Catholic) receive £300; and the Mill Hill Mission (Roman Catholic) £100.

67. The educational system has been organised on sound lines, capable of wide development. The natives avail themselves eagerly of the opportunities offered, and have shown that they appreciate the value of elementary education.

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### X.—NATIVE AFFAIRS.

68. The needs of the military situation precluded any extension of the administered area, which comprises the whole of the Protectorate with the exception of Rudolf Province and the districts of Karamojo and Lobar in the Eastern Province. There has been no disturbance of importance in outlying districts, while in the settled areas the chiefs without exception gave ready and unstinted assistance in complying with extensive military demands for labour, supplies of food, and maintenance of roads, a testimony of loyalty which reflects the popularity and success of British administration, more especially as the situation prevented extensive touring by the District Officers.

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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:—

No.	Colony, &c.	A N N U A L.	Year.
879	Cayman Islands .. .. .		1914-1915
880	St. Lucia .. .. .		"
881	East Africa Protectorate		"
882	Imperial Institute .. .. .		1914
883	Nyasaland .. .. .		1914-1915
884	Gilbert and Ellice Islands		"
885	Weihaiwei .. .. .		1915
886	Zanzibar .. .. .		"
887	Fiji .. .. .		"
888	Sierra Leone .. .. .		"
889	Turks and Caicos Islands		"
890	Gambia .. .. .		"
891	Trinidad and Tobago .. .. .		"
892	Hong Kong .. .. .		"
893	Ashanti .. .. .		"
894	Gold Coast .. .. .		"
895	Malta .. .. .		1915-1916
896	St. Helena .. .. .		1915
897	Seychelles .. .. .		"
898	Bechuanaland Protectorate		1915-1916
899	Gibraltar .. .. .		1915
900	Bahamas .. .. .		1915-1916
901	Swaziland .. .. .		"
902	Somaliland .. .. .		"
903	Cyprus .. .. .		"
904	Ceylon .. .. .		1915
905	Straits Settlements .. .. .		"
906	Grenada .. .. .		1915-1916
907	Falkland Islands .. .. .		1915
908	Bermuda .. .. .		"
909	Jamaica .. .. .		1915-1916
910	British Guiana .. .. .		1915
911	Basutoland .. .. .		1915-1916
912	Barbados .. .. .		"
913	Leeward Islands .. .. .		"

## M I S C E L L A N E O U S.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
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.
90	St. Vincent .. .. .	Roads and Land Settlement.

Printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office.  
By BARCLAY & FRY, LTD., SOUTHWARK ST., LONDON, S.E.