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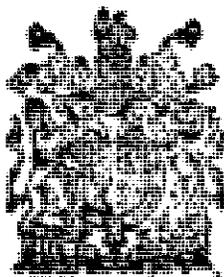
UGANDA.

REPORT FOR 1918-19.

(For Report for 1917-18 see No 993.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

December, 1920.



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No. 1054.

UGANDA.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST MARCH, 1919.*

PREFACE.

Geographical description. The territories comprising the Uganda Protectorate lie between the Belgian Congo, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, British East Africa and the country known until recently as German East Africa (now Tanganyika Territory). The Protectorate extends from one degree of south latitude to the northern limits of the navigable waters of the Victoria Nile at Nimule. It is flanked on the east by the natural boundaries of Lake Rudolf, the river Turkwel, Mount Elgon (14,200 feet) and the Sio River running into the north-eastern waters of Lake Victoria, whilst the outstanding features on the western side are the Nile Watershed, Lake Albert, the river Semliki, the Ruwenzori range (16,794 feet) and Lake Edward.

2. *Historical Survey.*—The first British explorers to visit the country were Speke and Burton during their search for the Nile in 1862. Samuel Baker discovered Lake Albert shortly afterwards. Stanley reached Buganda in 1875, and was greatly struck with the intelligence of the natives. As the result of his appeal, the first band of missionaries arrived in June, 1877, followed two years later by a party of French Catholics. Both denominations quickly gained adherents, but on the accession of King Mwanga a systematic persecution of the Christians was inaugurated with the murder of Bishop Hannington in 1885. Mwanga was deposed by joint action of the Christians and Mahomedans in 1888, and fled to the Sese Islands in Lake Victoria. Religious antagonism soon revived, and the Christians were compelled to leave the country. They returned in 1889 and, after severely defeating the Mahomedans, restored Mwanga to his Kingdom.

3. Negotiations between the British and German Governments during the following year, definitely placed Uganda under British influence, and Captain Lugard (now Sir Frederick Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.) proceeded inland on behalf of the Imperial British East Africa Company, and, despite opposition from the French missionaries, obtained Mwanga's signature on the 26th December, 1890, to a treaty giving his own countrymen the right to intervene in the

* A Sketch Map will be found in the Report for 1914-15, No. 873: [Cd. 7622-64.]

internal affairs of Buganda. This proved the signal for armed attacks from both Mahomedan and Catholic factions, and resulted in fighting, in which the Sudanese levies, collected by Lugard to maintain his authority, with difficulty repulsed both their opponents' forces in detail. King Mwanga, who had sided with the French, escaped to German Territory at Bukoba. He was persuaded ultimately to return, and an agreement was drawn up granting the Catholic and Mahomedan parties definite spheres of influence in Buganda. The position, however, proved unsatisfactory, and the British Government was forced by public opinion in England to assume direct control of affairs in 1894. Comparative quiet ensued for the next three years until Mwanga instigated a rebellion, which was defeated by the Sudanese force under the Acting Commissioner, Colonel Ternan. Mwanga once more fled the country, his infant son, Daudi Chwa, the present ruler, being proclaimed King or "Kabaka" at Kampala under the guidance of three Regents. Discontent soon afterwards arose amongst a section of the Sudanese force: Mwanga returned to join the mutineers aided by Kabarega, the rebel king of the Banyoro. Fortunately the Buganda remained loyal, and the outbreak was quelled after a year's fighting, during which several British officers lost their lives. Mwanga and Kabarega were captured and deported. Since the early part of 1899 the country has been peaceful, and British administration has spread over the neighbouring tribes. Control was extended over Busoga and Bunyoro on the 3rd July, 1896, whilst arrangements for the inclusion of the other peoples within the existing frontiers were effected by Sir H. H. Johnston between the years 1900 and 1902. Agreements with the native Governments of Buganda, Toro, and Ankole were negotiated by the same Commissioner for the purpose of regulating the native administration and defining their relations with the suzerain power. It was found advisable to suspend the Ankole Agreement in 1905 after the local murder of the British Sub-Commissioner, but the subsequent loyalty of the natives justified the restoration of their privileges in 1912. Apart from this incident, the population has acquiesced in European rule, and only unimportant disturbances have occurred in outlying districts. The opening of the Uganda Railway from Mombasa to Lake Victoria in the early years of this century, and the subsequent installation of a steamer service on the Lake proved a valuable stimulus to development, and has been largely responsible for the country's rapid progress in the twenty-five years of British administration.

4. *Administrative Divisions.*—The Protectorate was divided originally into six provinces, but, on the revised delimitation of the eastern boundary in 1903, these were reduced to five—Buganda, Eastern, Western, Northern, and Rudolf—of which the last-named is occupied at present by a military garrison pending the introduction of civil government.

5. *Area and Vital Statistics.*—Until a survey of the country has been completed, it is not possible to furnish accurate statistics. The Protectorate covers an area of approximately 110,300 square miles, including 16,169 square miles of water. The population on the 31st March, 1919, was estimated to be 3,318,190, viz., 847 European actual residents, 3,516 Asiatics, and 3,313,908 native inhabitants.

I.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

6. The results achieved during the year were surprisingly successful, when the unpropitious conditions are taken into consideration. The calls of the War had deprived the country of all but a mere minimum of its white community, and large numbers of the able-bodied native labour were recruited for the various contingents engaged in the campaign against German East Africa. Capital has not been forthcoming to finance untried enterprises since the outbreak of hostilities, and it has been necessary to confine efforts to developing existing channels of industry in prejudicial circumstances. Shipping facilities were extremely limited, and, combined with the import restrictions in the United Kingdom, compelled resort in the case of certain commodities to new and less profitable markets, such as South Africa, India, and the Sudan. The position was not improved as the result of the Armistice. Many Europeans were enforced by reasons of health to proceed home to recuperate on demobilisation, whilst the discharged natives for the most part were content to enjoy a few months' idleness on the fruit of their savings during active service.

7. These disabilities were aggravated by the unforeseen incidence of famine, rinderpest, and influenza.

8. Food shortage was general throughout the year, and the abundant rainfall experienced in February and March proved too late to alleviate the distress caused by the comparative failure of three consecutive wet seasons. Prompt relief measures averted a crisis in the Eastern and Northern Provinces during the first quarter of the year. The continuance of drought, however, neutralized local efforts at increased cultivation, and, despite supplies imported from British and German East Africa, the outlook became extremely grave, especially in the Eastern Province, where 4,419 deaths are estimated to have occurred before the close of the year in the Busoga, Bukedi and Teso districts as the result of starvation. More disastrous consequences were anticipated in the ensuing two months. The total expenditure for famine relief up to the 31st March, 1919, amounted to some £49,377, of which £19,158 had been recovered from the native population on that date.

9. The Buganda and Western Provinces, which suffered less than the neighbouring areas from the effects of famine and, in fact, were able to assist them with a proportion of the necessary food relief, were themselves the victims of a severe epidemic of rinderpest. Its ravages, though checked, cannot be said to have been finally overcome, as the spread of infection is difficult to control in an unfenced and forested country containing multitudes of susceptible wild animals.

10. Influenza made its appearance in the last quarter of the year 1918. Its incidence soon became widespread, and, though the European community suffered no fatalities, the Asiatic and native population succumbed in large numbers. 9,396 native deaths were recorded from this cause in the Eastern Province outside Busoga, and nearly 3,000 in the Northern Province.

11. There was a severe outbreak of small-pox at the beginning of the year in the training depôt of the King's African Rifles at Bombo, whilst small-pox and dysentery also accounted for considerable mortality in the thickly populated areas of the Eastern and Northern

Provinces, where the constitutions of the natives were undermined by the inadequate or unusual diet provided during the famine. The local manufacture of lymph was interfered with by the rinderpest epidemic, and the imported material proved ineffective in a great number of vaccinations.

12. Depletion of staff, in consequence of the military requirements, rendered it difficult to deal with these contingencies as they arose, and it was only through the patience and willing co-operation of all sections of the community that their cumulative efforts did not prove more noticeable.

13. The supply and quality of labour were impaired throughout the Protectorate, and migration from the more populous districts in search of work was reduced, as prospective labourers naturally preferred to ensure the welfare of their own homesteads against shortage of foodstuffs. The position, however, was abnormal and statistics indicate that with proper organization, which is now under review by the Government, an adequate supply of labour should be available for the needs of native cultivation as well as European enterprises. Voluntary enlistment of labour is the recognised policy, and is expected to furnish the quota required, always provided that terms and conditions of employment are reasonably inviting. The current wages for unskilled labour averages between 2*d.* and 4*d.* per diem, and for native headmen, between £5 and £24 per annum according to the locality, but it is anticipated that these rates may tend to rise as production and development increase.

14. Buganda and Bunyoro native records evidence an excess of deaths over births amongst their respective populations. This undesirable state of affairs is due principally to the extensive prevalence of venereal diseases. Government and the Missionary Societies are taking active steps to combat the danger, and it is hoped that curative and educative influence combined will stabilize the position in the course of time.

15. No vital change in the administrative system was introduced, but the advance of civilized ideas enabled the system of native courts to be extended to the Kigezi district of the Western Province and the Lira district of the Eastern Province. This arrangement enables local chiefs to try petty cases amongst their own people, subject to ultimate revision by the district officers.

II.—GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

16. *General Position.*—For the fourth year in succession the revenue collected proved to be in excess of the actual expenditure, and there was no need for a supplementary grant-in-aid from the Imperial Treasury. The subjoined table gives the final results for the last five financial years :—

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
	£	£	£	£	£
REVENUE	282,830	287,025	315,458	326,366	351,835
EXPENDITURE	289,213	285,072	289,308	285,389	323,692
exclusive of Loan disbursements					
GRANT-IN-AID	10,000	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

The excess of assets over liabilities on the 31st March, 1919, exclusive of loan funds, was £167,370, as against an anticipated excess of £156,236, leaving a net surplus of £11,134.

The surplus balance on hand at the close of the year amounted to £167,370.

17. *Public Debt.*—The total amount of advances received from Imperial Funds is £345,160, of which some £62,229 had been repaid on the 31st March, 1919, including interest charges of £1,134. These loans have been spent on railway construction, and the improvement of communications.

III.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

18. *Trade, General.*—The Customs Department is amalgamated with that of the East Africa Protectorate, and no separate statistics of the import and transit trade are available in respect of Uganda.

19. *Domestic Products.*—Despite unfavourable weather, and the restrictions on shipping, the value of domestic produce exceeded £1,000,000. The total sum realized was £1,247,457, or £462,764 in excess of the preceding twelve months. This result is mainly attributable to the high market prices prevailing in consequence of the War.

20. *Cotton.*—The cotton season did not come up to expectations, but, notwithstanding a decline in out-put both of the ginned and unginned commodity, the crop easily maintained its premier position amongst Protectorate exports, representing a value of £965,951, or 77·43 per cent. of the whole outward trade. The amount exported proved to be some 1,207 cwts. below the previous year's figure, but showed an enhanced valuation of £428,868. It is estimated that there are between 140,000 and 150,000 acres under this crop, of which more than two-thirds are to be found in the Eastern Province. The area of cultivation is rapidly extending in Buganda and the Northern Province, and a commencement was also made with planting plots in the Ankole District of the Western Province. Thirty tons was produced as a catch crop on European plantations in Bunyoro, a good omen for future native cultivators, and 100 tons from native gardens in the Gulu District. The quality of the out-put was well maintained, and the dry weather was responsible for an exceptional freedom from "stainers," which was a distinctive gain to the industry. There was a marked reduction in the export of cotton seed, in consequence of the lack of shipping accommodation and the exorbitant rates of freight, only 33,223 cwts. at a value of £6,149 being sent out of the country, as against 44,021 cwts. at a value of £7,402 during the preceding twelve months. A system of licensed buying posts was introduced on the 1st January, 1918, in place of the existing markets in the Eastern Province. The innovation ensured opportunities for continuous purchase at ginneries and stores instead of only at fixed intervals. Better storage facilities for the crop were also effected, as licences were not issued for inadequate buildings. The experiment proved successful from every standpoint. The posts were well distributed throughout the producing areas, and were not allowed within five miles of an established ginney. The grower had thus no difficulty

in marketing his crop within a reasonable distance, whilst the ginner, whose enterprise had led him to erect a factory near the source of his cotton, was not handicapped unnecessarily by competitive middlemen.

21. The erection of ginneries advanced considerably during the year, despite the cost and the difficulty in obtaining building materials. Forty-two power ginneries are now operating in Uganda, including two in the Masaka District, where none had been hitherto constructed. It is a promising feature to note that no unginned cotton was exported from the Protectorate in the past twelve months.

22. Coffee ranks second amongst the domestic products. Exports represent a value of £106,009, or nearly 8½ per cent. of the Protectorate's outward trade. The variety chiefly concerned is *Coffea Arabica* which is grown on European plantations, the indigenous species *Coffea Robusta* being confined to native plots and reserved for local consumption. The acreage under the former crop amounts to some 21,085 acres. The results achieved show that, although coffee is giving way to Para rubber in the more humid parts of Uganda, its growth proves successful in the drier areas, where, despite the incidence of insect pests and disease, a good quality is produced, and yields continue to justify its development. There is a considerable demand in Europe for the Uganda product, and the price given shows that its popularity is not far below that of the better-known East African commodity.

23. Para rubber is now well-established and, though several years must elapse before the trees on most estates will reach maturity, the output expands yearly and the crop promises in time to become the principal commodity produced on European plantations. The acreage on European estates is estimated at 11,255 acres, mainly interplanted with coffee, and the exports during the year totalled 253,063 lbs., an advance of 108,336 lbs. on those for the preceding twelve months. The respective values of shipments during these two periods were computed to be £12,893 and £9,965. Several of the more important chiefs have now been attracted to Para rubber, and it is hoped to extend cultivation considerably in the future. Ceara is widely planted in native villages, but it is not a remunerative investment, and tapping of these trees has almost been suspended.

24. Cocoa makes little progress, as disease and insect pests are very troublesome. Exports only just exceeded 10 tons at a value of £331.

25. Oil seed production is capable of wide development. Sim-sim, ground-nuts, and castor oil seed all figure in the export statistics. The value of the output was meagre during the year, however, and only realized £1,008, £562, and £468 respectively. The amounts for the preceding year totalled £13,048, £464, and £171 respectively. The ground-nut is specially important as a suitable crop for rotating with cotton.

26. Wheat is grown in that part of the Toro District adjacent to Mt. Ruwenzori, and in the foot-hills of Mount Elgon. The highlands of the West Nile District would also appear to be suitable for the introduction of this cereal. The difficulty at present is the selection of a "rust-resistant" variety.

27. There are five Government farms in various parts of the Protectorate which serve a useful purpose for experimenting with promising crops and in instructing the native population with regard to the

elements of scientific cultivation. Ploughing has become extremely popular in the Eastern Province, and the ploughing school in the Tso District is well patronized.

28. *Veterinary*.—The large herds of native cattle comprise one of the most valuable assets of the Protectorate, but they have been seriously diminished in recent years by the ravages of disease. Rinderpest, which is endemic in the Eastern Province and in certain districts of the Northern Province, appeared in Buganda early in the year and spread rapidly through the medium of wild game, especially buffalo. By the end of the year this plague had passed through Buganda and reached the Western Province, where the fine herds in the Ankole District were particularly affected.

29. The shortage of veterinary staff rendered it difficult to cope with the progress of the disease, but in spite of this disadvantage 21,869 cattle were inoculated in Buganda and 3,867 in the Eastern Province. Considerable difficulties were experienced in obtaining reliable virulent blood, and it was necessary to re-inoculate a number of herds which had not reacted. Heavy losses from trypanosomiasis occurred in places amongst the herds inoculated. The mortality in most of the inoculation camps was high, and, in some, averaged 20 per cent. from all causes.

30. It is estimated that rinderpest caused the loss of 30,000 cattle in Buganda during the year. The number of horned cattle in the Protectorate, which was computed at 843,600 head on the 31st March, 1915, had decreased to 575,200 head at the close of the year under review, representing a loss of over 33 per cent. in four years.

31. *Forestry*.—The forests of Uganda are a valuable asset, and should produce considerable revenue when the facilities necessary for their proper exploitation and supervision become available. The attention of the Government Forestry Department is at present mainly directed to the inspection of concessions, the formation and up-keep of fuel reserves to meet the requirements of the Busoga Railway, the Lake Steamers, and the larger townships, and the maintenance of a supply of timber for Government purposes. In the latter connection work is carried on at the forests of Nambigiruwa, near Entebbe, and Minziro, near the former German border. Minziro forest contains a large quantity of various valuable timbers, among which *Podocarpus glauciflorus* is specially noticeable, being of considerable commercial value. In order to overcome transport difficulties, a wooden tramway was laid, as a temporary measure, over a length of 4½ miles to connect the forest with the Kagera River. Replanting and other improvements will be undertaken as soon as funds permit.

32. Operations are also carried out in the Budongo forest, in the district of Bunyoro. This forest contains upwards of 293 560 *Funtumia* rubber trees capable of tapping. During the year under review exploitation of this rubber was undertaken in view of the high price then prevailing, but the work was retarded by adverse labour conditions, due to the shortage of food and to epidemics of influenza and small-pox. 2,866 lbs. of rubber were collected, valued at £143 6s. 0d.

33. The work of re-forestation was well performed by the small staff available, 779,500 trees having been planted during the year. An *arboretum* and nursery has been formed in the Botanic Gardens,

Entebbe, and is proving useful for experimental purposes. Teak and the Giant Bamboo are making good progress.

34. *Land*.—The total area of the Protectorate is approximately 110,300 square miles, of which 16,169 square miles are water. The total includes the Rudolf Province, 13,000 square miles, of which the greater part is of little use for agricultural purposes. This area is likely to be reduced as the result of the readjustment of the boundary with the East Africa Protectorate, which is under consideration. Cultivated land is estimated at 2,891,777 acres; uncultivated land at 36,810,043 acres.

35. As the result of agreements concluded early in the history of the Protectorate, extensive areas of land, amounting to 9,620 square miles, have been granted or guaranteed as freehold to the natives. The total area within which all native-owned land has been surveyed is about 6,738 square miles. This is entirely in the Buganda Province. The additional areas to be reserved for native occupation in agreement and non-agreement districts have not yet been determined.

36. The grant of freehold by the Crown is suspended for the present, but leases up to 99 years are granted in respect of areas not exceeding, ordinarily, 1,000 acres for each applicant. During each of the first three years a lessee must place one-tenth of his holding under cultivation. The usual rentals are from 5*d.* to 8*d.* an acre per annum for the first 33 years of the lease. Rents are revisable at the 34th and 67th years. For the year 1918-19 the average annual rental was 4½*d.* an acre. Lease is by private treaty, i.e., there is no auction.

37. Natives owning freehold land were formerly permitted to transfer a portion of their allotments, not exceeding half the holding in each case, to the Crown for alienation to non-natives, subject to the consent of the Native Council and the Governor. The practice was for the purchaser to pay to the native owner the full purchase price previously arranged between buyer and seller, whereupon the land was transferred to the Governor and became Crown Land. A lease qualifying for freehold was then given to the lessee. In this manner 56,192·61 acres of native land were transferred from the 1st April, 1911, to the 31st March, 1919. The sale of native land to non-natives is now prohibited, but native owners are still permitted to lease land to non-natives, subject to the approval of the Governor.

38. The average price of native land transferred to non-natives during the year under review was 10*s.* 10*d.* an acre, as compared with 11*s.* 8½*d.* an acre for 1917-18. The average price of Crown land sold during the same periods was 8*s.* and 8*s.* 3*d.* an acre. The total sum paid as rent for Crown land during the financial year ending on the 31st March, 1919, was £8,623.

39. The total area of arable land alienated to Europeans is 188 square miles, of which 109 square miles were granted as freehold, and 79 as leasehold. This does not include land in townships, nor the area granted to Missions. The latter (which is almost entirely freehold) amounts approximately to 119 square miles.

40. The following areas are believed to be available for alienation to Europeans, though definite information cannot be given until the question of the areas to be reserved for native occupation has been finally settled.

In Buganda	1,645 square miles (surveyed, of which possibly 75 per cent. is suitable for agriculture or grazing).
In the Eastern Province	..	650 square miles (unsurveyed).
„ „ Northern Province	..	250 „ „
„ „ Western Province	..	200 „ „

The total area leased as forest land on the 31st March, 1919, was 143 square miles, 634 acres.

41. In townships, leases for periods of either 49 or 99 years are granted. All leases of township plots carry with them an obligation to erect on the plot leased within a specified period, varying from one to three years, a building of a definite value. The standard size of a township plot for European trading purposes is 10,000 square feet. According to the importance of the township and the length of the lease, the rental for a plot of standard size varies from £2 to £9; the building covenant from £100 to £400. For a residential plot, the standard size is one acre, and the rentals and building covenants are the same as those for a trading plot.

All land leased must be surveyed, and fees paid by the lessee. The average cost of survey is about 8*d.* an acre for agricultural land. A fixed fee of £2 is charged for township plots.

42. *Banks.*—Banking facilities are afforded by the National Bank of India, Ltd. (branches at Entebbe, Kampala and Jinja), and by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd. (branches at Kampala and Jinja).

IV.—LEGISLATION.

43. An Ordinance was enacted giving effect to the amalgamation of the Customs Departments of the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates. Free trade between the two territories is provided for, and the only duties now levied in Uganda are in respect of trade with, or in transit through, the Sudan, the Belgian Congo, or the country hitherto known as German East Africa. Goods passing through Mombasa pay duty at East African rates and on Mombasa values. The Governor retains the power of prohibiting the export and import of articles to and from East Africa.

44. Legislation was introduced to prevent the signatures and marks of illiterate persons being attached to documents which they do not understand, and approval was given to a measure entitled “The Administrator General’s Ordinance” regulating the official administration of the estates of deceased persons.

45. War legislation included the institution of registration for all non-natives residing in, or entering into, the Protectorate, as well as for all business names, on the lines of the Imperial Act, 1916, dealing with this question. An emergency Ordinance was brought into force towards the end of the year affording the Government special powers over the native population for the better organization of famine relief.

V.—EDUCATION.

46. The Central African native, though not notorious for his originality, proves singularly quick in adapting himself to European ideas and in imitating any innovations which appeal to his fancy. He is, on the whole, therefore, responsive to instruction, provided it interests him, or he is convinced it will lead to his ultimate profit.

There are no schools for European or Asiatic children in Uganda, and native educative work is carried out by Missionary Societies working in the Protectorate, viz. :—The Church Missionary Society (Anglican), the White Fathers of Algeria, the Mill Hill Mission, and the Verona Mission (Roman Catholic). Government grants small annual subsidies to the first three bodies in recognition of their work. The amount given during the current year was £2,100, £1,100 being handed to the Church Missionary Society, £750 to the White Fathers, and £250 to the Mill Hill Mission, for disposal at their discretion on educational purposes. The Verona Mission work in only a few of the outlying areas of the Northern Province, and have not hitherto been afforded any financial assistance. The Missions have organized hundreds of village elementary schools under the control of native teachers, trained in their own headquarter institutions and subject to periodical European inspection. More advanced courses of study are arranged in the district centres under white supervision. The Missions have also established one or two secondary schools for higher tuition and seminary training amongst the more intelligent elements of the native population. Technical instruction is imparted at most of the principal stations of both denominations. Carpentry, masonry, brick-making, boot-making, printing, tanning, agriculture, wheelwrighting and smithing are the principal subjects taught to the boys, whilst the girls learn sewing, embroidery, lace-making and cotton spinning. If the boys show special aptitude at the artizan schools they undergo a three or four years' apprenticeship in their particular branch of study and are usually found a post when their training is completed.

47. The medical school attached to the Church Missionary Society's Hospital at Namirembe is now well established and is fulfilling a valuable function in qualifying native dressers and dispensers. A feature of the year has been the inauguration of a maternity and infant welfare centre for the benefit of native women, with the object of combating the decreasing birthrate, which, unless checked, will threaten the downfall of some of the local tribes.

48. The Baganda exhibit a natural bent towards mechanical work, and a large number, after training with the Transport Department or the late military Mechanical Transport Corps, are employed as motor drivers or in charge of machinery on estates.

49. These industrial pursuits form an excellent antidote to the conception entertained by the educated native that manual work is derogatory to his status. Skilled labour of every kind is required by the community, and, though clerks and interpreters are in constant demand by both Government Offices and commercial firms, it is important not to neglect the development of other talents and interests. The impetus given by the Missions in this direction is deserving of the highest encouragement.

50. Conditions during the year have proved as unfavourable to education as to other work. The European Mission Staff has been depleted by the War, and some of the most promising pupils have enrolled in one or other of the local units. Adequate supervision of the elementary schools has been impossible, and many of the higher establishments have suffered severely. Several institutions were forced to close down owing to the universal shortage of food, and attendance statistics decreased in consequence.

The following figures of attendance have been supplied by the Missions for the year under review :—

	Attendance.	
	Boys	Girls
Church Missionary Society :		
Village and High Schools	23,886	15,412
Secondary Schools	462	61
White Fathers Mission :		
Village and High Schools	10,492	7,611
Secondary and Industrial Schools	278	24
Mill Hill Mission :		
Village and High Schools	12,424	4,730
Secondary and Industrial Schools	133	6
Verona Mission :		
Village Schools	3,409	209
Industrial Schools	20	—
Totals	51,104	28,053

VI.—CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY.

51. Uganda cannot be considered healthy, but its recent notoriety due to the ravages of Sleeping Sickness can now be safely neglected : it is neither a "white man's country" nor the "white man's grave." For a family man the country possesses distinct disadvantages : European children as a rule thrive well in infancy, but considerable risk is attached to bringing them out when they are over two or three years old, as they are liable to attacks of malaria and the resultant anaemia. The health of adults depends mainly on their mode of life, and with care constitutional health should not be impaired irremediably, but, if physical fitness is maintained, the altitude and proximity to the Equator combine to produce nervous strain after prolonged residence. A holiday in a temperate climate is desirable at least every two or three years. Outdoor manual labour is dangerous for Europeans, and on plantations a manager's or owner's duties are for the most part supervisory. With the exceptions noted below the temperature is moderate, and varies but slightly throughout the year.

52. The mean maximum temperature for most districts averages 80° Fahrenheit and the mean minimum 60° Fahrenheit. On the Ruwenzori range there is extreme cold with perpetual snow, and it is also cold on the higher slopes of Mount Elgon. In the Nile Valley near Lake Albert, on the other hand, the mean maximum temperature

is 90° Fahrenheit and the mean minimum 74° Fahrenheit. The favourite localities for European plantations are the Buganda Province (particularly the Mengo and Mubendi districts), the Toro district of the Western Province and the Bunyoro district of the Northern Province. There are a few estates in Busoga (Eastern Province), but this area is not so popular. Statistics taken at Entebbe, the seat of the Government, give the following results:—

Average rainfall for the last 19 years ..	58·64 ins.
Average temperature for the last 15 years maximum	78·5° F.
	minimum 62·8° F.
Mean daily sunshine	5 hours 36 minutes.

Conditions during the year 1918 were abnormal, and the rainfall figures at Entebbe were reduced to 48·98 inches distributed over 145 days.

Records observed at 52 stations throughout the Protectorate register the lowest rainfall at Agu in the Eastern Province, 3·38 inches, an exceptionally small total. The next lowest figure was 22·42 inches at Masaka in the Buganda Province. The highest rainfall, 65·23 inches, occurred at Fort Portal, in the Western Province.

53. Two main rainy periods are anticipated annually. The first, the "long" rains, usually begin in March and may continue through June. The second or "short" rains begin in September and extend through October and occasionally November. The latter wet season failed generally during 1918 and was responsible for the food shortage and famine in the early part of 1919. Generally speaking, both seasons are experienced throughout the Protectorate. Much of the rain falls during the night or early morning and seldom continues throughout the day. Thunderstorms and heavy showers frequently occur in the day time, but these are only of local incidence.

VII.—COMMUNICATIONS.

54. *Railways and Steamer Services.* There are two short lines of railway in the Protectorate, both metre gauge. The first connects Kampala with its nearest port on Lake Victoria, Port Bell, seven miles distant. This is intended for extension to Mitiana, and ultimately to Lake Albert or the Belgian Congo when loan funds are available. The other line, the Busoga Railway, links Lake Victoria and the navigable reaches of the Victoria Nile, where the river opens out into Lakes Kioga and Kwania. This railway is 62 miles in length and runs from Jinja pier, near the source of the Nile, to Namasagali, the headquarters of the Busoga Railway Marine. The fleet of the last-named service consists of two stern wheel vessels of 100 and 50 tons cargo capacity respectively, with limited passenger accommodation, a launch of 5 tons cargo capacity, and a number of lighters, punts and dredgers, all the property of the Administration. Weekly communication is provided with Masindi Port and various other ports on the shores of Lakes Kioga and Kwania, where channels afford access through the beds of "floating sudd" which hamper navigation in these waters. A formidable "sudd" blockage prevented direct steaming to Masindi port for the greater part of the year, and a

permanent channel was not effected until the end of February. Heavy cargo was diverted by the land route in consequence; but dislocation of general traffic was not prolonged, as a relay service maintained communication through a subsidiary channel. The decline in the lake level also prevented the steamers reaching certain ports on the eastern shore for a considerable time. Both railways and the Busoga Marine are managed by the Uganda Railway Administration on behalf of the Government, and it has not been possible for revenue earnings to cover running expenses and the interest on the loan advances for the construction of the lines. The position was aggravated this year by the unfavourable conditions occasioned by lengthy drought and the influenza epidemic. The output of cotton and other products did not realize expectations, and the export trade suffered in consequence. In the circumstances the deficit of £1,552 on the Port Bell-Kampala Railway and of £9,551 on the Busoga services was unavoidable. The lines are too short for profitable working as separate systems. There is a small Government steamer service on Lake Albert with headquarters at Butiaba, which affords regular contact with the northern-eastern confines of the Belgian Congo at Mahagi and Kasenye and with the Nile ports as far north as the Sudan frontier post at Nimule. A temporary port of call, Ntoroko, at the south end of the Lake, has also been visited from time to time, since September, 1918, and serves as an outlet for produce from the Toro district of the Western Province. The year's returns show a substantial increase of the Congo trade. The total revenue for passengers and traffic amounted to nearly £4,428, (Rs.66,414), an increase of more than £1,138, (Rs.17,076), over the returns for the preceding twelve months.

55. *Roads.* An excellent motor road has been constructed between Masindi port and Butiaba (70 miles), and is completed to within a short distance of the latter terminus. A Government motor van links the two Lake services and provides through connection from Jinja to the Sudan.

56. Only some 12 miles of new road were built during the year. The Pallisa-Gogonyo road was completed in the Eastern Province and 10½ miles were added to the metalled portion of the Kampala-Fort Portal road, 2¼ miles of which were at the Fort Portal end. Widening of all main roads to 24 feet standard breadth is being proceeded with. Maintenance work has increased as the result of motor traffic and monopolized most of the inadequate labour supply obtained by the Public Works Department throughout the year.

57. There are now approximately 600 miles of excellent roads fit for motors in all weathers, about 800 miles of road suitable for light motors or carts in the dry season, and probably another thousand miles of good native tracks.

58. *Motor Transport.* The Government Transport Department controls ten vans, but of these only six were in commission throughout the year, as the others were held up for varying periods awaiting the arrival of spare parts from England. All services were suspended for a fortnight owing to shortage of tyres. 6,139 tons of cargo were handled by the Department of which 1,751 tons were carried by motor van and 1,882 by carts, an increase of 125 and 570 tons, respectively, over the amounts conveyed during the previous twelve months. The rest of the traffic was entrusted to porters or given out on contract

owing to lack of adequate facilities. Larger developments are in prospect and a number of new vans are on order in England. The motor services undertaken by Government during the year were:—

Between Kampala and Entebbe, Administrative Headquarters, (25 miles).

Between Kampala and Bombo, Military Headquarters, (23 miles).

Between Kampala and roadhead on the Fort Portal road (174 miles).

Between Masindi Port and roadhead near Butiaba (70 miles).

Private motor lorries supplemented the Government facilities on the Kampala-Mubendi-Fort Portal route and also travelled between Jinja and Iganga and Mjanji and Mbale in the Eastern Province when not handicapped by the lack of tyres. The Belgian Government ran lorries between Butiaba and Masindi Port in connexion with their Congo traffic. The excellence of the roads warrants extensive use of motor transport, and many private cars and bicycles are now in evidence. The American Ford box or touring car is a favourite pattern which has proved its suitability to local conditions. It is cheap, light, and simple in mechanism, whilst spare parts and tyres are easily obtainable. These qualities adapt it to the requirements of the planter on an up-country estate as well as of residents in the larger stations. The more expensive and better finished English types of car are not so popular or useful in tropical Africa.

59. *Telegraphs and Telephones.* All administrative centres are connected by telegraph, with the exception of Lira, the headquarters of the Lango district in the Eastern Province, and Gulu, Chua and Arua, the outlying stations of the Northern Province. The total mileage of telegraph pole route is 1,235, consisting of 493½ miles of iron, and 741½ miles of wood, pole line. The total mileage of wire is 1,560. There are 23 Telegraph Offices and 28 Maintenance Stations. Telephone exchanges for the use of the public are open at Entebbe, Kampala and Jinja.

60. *Aeronautics.* Certain officers of the Royal Air Force arrived at Jinja towards the close of the year for the purpose of selecting and preparing a site for an aerodrome in connexion with the Cairo to Cape flight.

APPENDIX.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

Annual Reports on the Protectorate. (Price varying from 1*d.* upwards)
Published by His Majesty's Stationery Office, London.

Annual Blue Books 1918-19 and previous years. Obtainable from
the Government Printer, Entebbe. Price Rs.8-13 including
postage.

Handbook of Uganda, 2nd Edition. Published by the Crown
Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, S.W. 1. Price 7*s.* 6*d.*

"General Information as to the Uganda Protectorate" (1910).
Emigration Handbook, published by His Majesty's Stationery
Office. Price 6*d.* A new Edition is in course of preparation.

Reports of the Agricultural, Forestry, Medical, Public Works, and Land
and Survey Departments are printed annually and distributed
gratis on application to the Chief Secretary, Entebbe.

"Correspondence relating to the Manufacture of Paper from Elephant
Grass" (1919). Pamphlet can be obtained free of cost from
the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, S.W. 1.

Departmental Leaflets :—

"Crown Land Regulations" and "Purchase of native land by non-
natives" can be obtained free of cost from the Land Office,
Entebbe.

"Coffee Leaf Disease" (1914), "Cotton Cultivation" (1914).
"Diseases of Rubber in Uganda" (1919), can be obtained free
of cost from the Department of Agriculture, Kampala.

Copies of local publications except the departmental leaflets are
sent to the Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, London,
W.C. 2; the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, London, S.W. 7;
and the Agent for the Uganda Railway, 57, Haymarket, London, S.W. 1.
The last-named will give any information at his disposal in answer
to inquiries.

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,
1022	Gibraltar	1918
1023	Grenada	1918-1919
1024	Jamaica	"
1025	Cyprus	"
1026	British Honduras	1918
1027	British Solomon Islands	1918-1919
1028	Straits Settlements.	1918
1029	Gold Coast	"
1030	Nigeria	"
1031	Leeward Islands	1918-1919
1032	Sierra Leone.	1918
1033	Bahamas	1918-1919
1034	Gambia	1918
1035	Barbados	1918-1919
1036	Mauritius	1918
1037	St. Vincent	1918-1919
1038	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	"
1039	St. Helena	1919
1040	Weihaiwei	"
1041	Nyasaland	1918-1919
1042	Turks and Caicos Islands.	1919
1043	Grenada	"
1044	Bermuda	"
1045	Basutoland.	1919-1920
1046	Cyprus	"
1047	Fiji	1919
1048	Straits Settlements	"
1049	Ceylon	"
1050	Gibraltar	"
1051	Somaliland	1919-1920
1052	Zanzibar	1919
1053	Gambia	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
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.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the Northern Part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.