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UGANDA.

REPORT FOR 1919-20.

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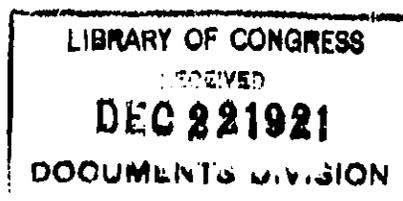
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No. 1079.

UGANDA.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 31st MARCH, 1920.*

PREFACE.

Geographical Description.—The territories comprising the Uganda Protectorate lie between the Belgian Congo, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Kenya Colony and the country known until recently as German East Africa (now Tanganyika Territory). The Protectorate extends from 1° 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 ft.), 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 ft.) 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 (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 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.

* A sketch map will be found in the Report for 1914-15, No. 873.

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 Baganda 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 Banyoro 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, 1920, was estimated to be 3,062,551, viz., 948 Europeans, 4,528 Asiatics and 3,057,075 native inhabitants.

I.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

6. The year under review marks a period of successful recovery in many respects from the depression resulting from war conditions. Although there was little attempt at development in new directions enterprise proceeded successfully along existing channels of industry. With the gradual return to peace conditions the supply and distribution of man-power became normal again and native industry revived. Although there was no diminution in the prices of commodities, whether imported or otherwise, money circulated freely, especially during the cotton season. An impetus was given to trade by improved shipping facilities, although the increase of local rates which rose owing to the sterling value of the rupee imposed an additional burden on productive industry. Fortunately, prices of Uganda produce in the world's markets rose steadily throughout the year and compensated producers for various local difficulties. The total value of the exports for the year was £1,828,537, as compared with £956,595 in the previous year.

7. During the earlier part of the year weather conditions were generally unfavourable and famine relief had to be resorted to in many parts of the country, particularly in the Eastern Province. Efforts to increase the cultivation of native crops, which were made after the rains, met with a fair degree of success and in future will doubtless prove a valuable precautionary measure against the disastrous effects of drought. Difficulties due to weather conditions were aggravated by a recrudescence of influenza which resulted in a large number of deaths. It is estimated that 25,000 deaths during the year were attributable to this disease. The country again suffered severely from rinderpest and, in spite of satisfactory progress in combating the disease, a serious loss of stock was sustained.

8. With the removal of the demand for man-power for war purposes the potential supply of labour was largely increased. At the same time increased productivity generally and a successful cotton-crop, caused a considerable rise in the demand for labour of every description. The supply varied to a large extent in different districts. In the Western Province a sufficiency was forthcoming, though elsewhere, and in the Buganda Province especially, the necessary quota was at times difficult to obtain both for agricultural and other purposes. Owing to inflated prices and the extent of the demand for labour the rate of wages continued to rise.

9. Although the actual shortage of labour was not such as to occasion any sensible curtailment of industry and the difficulties of the situation were capable of being overcome by means of existing administrative machinery, it may be anticipated that the joint problems of labour supply and wages will tend to become increasingly intricate.

10. The large increase in the number of deaths recorded in the Buganda and adjacent districts is entirely due to influenza, and but for the incidence of this disease the number of births and deaths would have been approximately equal. The decrease in the birth-rate in these districts is nevertheless serious, and the necessity of remedial measures in the form of a special anti-venereal campaign has been recognized, and action in this direction has already been decided on. On the other hand, there was a welcome reduction in deaths due to the four principal endemic diseases, cerebro-spinal meningitis, sleeping-sickness, plague and small-pox. Arrangements are being made for the collection in the future of more accurate vital statistics from the remoter districts.

11. No changes of importance were made in the administrative system, and although the public service was still handicapped by shortage of staff, the general results achieved by the administration during the year were highly satisfactory.

II.—GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

General Position.

12. For the fifth year in succession the actual Revenue collected exceeded 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 :--

	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Revenue	£287,025	£315,458	£326,366	£351,835	£495,549
Expenditure (Exclusive of Loan disbursements.)	285,072	289,308	285,389	323,692	465,118
Grant-in-Aid	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

13. Exclusive of Loan Funds and the unspent balance of the Cotton Development Fund, the excess of assets over liabilities on the 31st March, 1920, was £197,115 19s. 0d., as against the anticipated excess of £132,870, leaving a net surplus for the year 1919-20 of £64,245 19s. 0d. Owing to the change in conversion from Rs.15 to Fls.10 to the £, as from the 1st April, 1920, the ordinary Protectorate excess of assets over liabilities was increased to £279,267 19s. 11d.

Revenue.

14. Collections under this head totalled £495,549, making an increase of 40·8 per cent. on the total for the preceding twelve months.

Expenditure.

15. Ordinary expenditure (exclusive of Loan disbursements) amounted to £465,118, a reduction of £1,667 on the estimate and an increase of £141,426 on that for the preceding twelve months. The serious advance in the prices of all imported materials affected the expenses incurred by most departments, more especially the Public Works and the Transport Services. Owing to the alteration in the rate of War Bonus subsequent to the framing of the estimates, the payments on account of Civil Service War Bonuses were more than £70,000 in excess of the estimate.

Public Debt.

16. The total amount of advances received from Imperial Funds is £432,184, of which some £21,667 had been repaid on the 31st March, 1920, including interest charges of £1,728. Particulars relating to the various loans are shown in the following statistical table:—

Object of Loan.	Amount.	Rate of Interest.	Conditions for Payment.
	£		
Busoga Railway Construction ..	170,000	3½%	1% sinking fund.
Kampala-Port Bell Railway ..	32,900	3½%	1½% " "
Improvements in Communica- tions in the Eastern Province.	92,100	3½%	1½% " "
Advances from Imperial Loan for further improvement of Communications (£329,000).	5,160 132,024	4%	37 annuity payments of Principal and Interest combined with effect from 28th March, 1919.

At the close of the year the total expenditure under the last-named service was £34,816 leaving a balance unspent of £102,368.

Expenditure on loan services during the year was as under:—

Busoga Railway Construction ..	£391.
Improvements in Communication in the Eastern Province	£1,460.
Kampala-Port Bell Railway ..	£209.
Imperial Loans Ordinance (1915) ..	£25,670.

III.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

17. The Customs Department is amalgamated with that of Kenya Colony and no separate statistics of the import and transit trade are available in respect of this Protectorate. Figures relating to the exports of domestic produce are recorded, but as these commodities for the most part are shipped from Mombasa and are consigned to agents at that port no specific details can be given as to the direction of commerce with other countries. The combined statistics are dealt with in the annual report on Kenya Colony. Uganda receives a contribution of 33 per cent. of the actual gross collections by the Colony of Kenya on account of Import and Export Duties, Crane and Pier Dues, Transit, Re-export and Customs Administration Fees, etc. This arrangement is to be reconsidered in the year 1922. Direct trade with the adjoining territories, exclusive of re-exports and goods in transit, is of a minor character and confined to a few native products. The abnormal rate of exchange had an adverse effect on the development of trade between the Western Province and the Belgian Congo.

Cotton.

18. The total value of domestic produce amounted to £1,828,537, an increase of approximately 75 per cent. on the preceding twelve months. This satisfactory result is attributable to the general increase in production and the high prices obtaining in the world's markets. The cotton season was more successful than in the previous year. As in the past, this crop easily maintained its preponderance amongst Protectorate exports, and 130,464 cwts. of ginned cotton of the value of £1,209,663, representing 66·20 per cent. of the entire outward trade, were exported. Although the present market prices are beginning to make this crop of interest to European planters, cotton is grown almost exclusively by natives. Progress in the industry is reported from all parts of the Protectorate and the cultivation of this product is on the increase. The total acreage under cotton is estimated at approximately 163,850 acres, of which 162,350 acres are under native cultivation. The principal cotton area is in the Eastern Province, where it is estimated that 106,000 acres are under this crop.

19. Throughout the country the crop was readily sold at remunerative prices. Early in the year sales were delayed owing to lack of specie, but the delay had no prejudicial effect on the markets, and with the coincidence of the termination of the financial and calendar years which will take effect in the future, it is anticipated that the necessity for delaying the opening of the markets will be removed.

20. The quality of the output was satisfactory in the majority of areas, though in the Lango and Teso districts the product was impaired by disease. In general a high premium on Uganda

cotton was maintained in the world's markets. In India a considerable demand for this commodity continued to exist though, as in the past, the principal destination of exported cotton was England. In spite of somewhat improved shipping facilities and reduced rates of freightage the question of the disposal of cotton-seed again presented difficulties. Owing to the character of this commodity a low rate of freightage is essential to exporters, and in anticipation of a largely increased output in the future the question of forming a co-operative society for the purpose of dealing in a comprehensive manner with this product is at present under consideration by the local Ginners' Association. During the year 5,273 tons of cotton-seed were exported as compared with 1,662 in the previous year. In regard to arrangements for the sale and storage of the cotton crop satisfactory results were achieved and the establishment of licensed buying-centres, which it is proposed to make permanent in future, was fully justified.

21. Many new ginneries were erected and applications for the installation of new factories were frequent. There are now 58 cotton ginneries, of which 40 are in the Eastern Province and 18 in Buganda Province. It is interesting to record that, as in the preceding year, no unginmed cotton was exported.

22. A tax of 4 cents per pound was imposed on all ginned cotton, and the proceeds, which realized Rs.472,269 up to the 1st January, 1920, will be utilized for the development of the industry generally. A large proportion of the proceeds will be devoted to improvements to roads. The tax has been reduced to 3 cents per pound on cotton produced on the 1919 sowing and this rate has been fixed for a period of three years. As a result of seed distribution on a very large scale which is conducted free of charge by the Government, an increase of from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. in production for next season is confidently expected.

Coffee.

23. Coffee ranks second amongst the domestic products and maintains its position as the principal crop on European plantations. 58,960 cwts. of this product were exported during the year, representing a value of £161,714, or nearly 9 per cent. of the Protectorate's outward trade. This percentage is slightly in excess of that of the preceding twelve months. The variety chiefly concerned is "Coffea Arabica" with which the European-owned estates are planted, the indigenous species being mainly confined to native plantations and reserved for local consumption. Approximately 25,000 acres are under the former crop while it is estimated that the acreage under the latter amounts to rather less than 13,000 acres. In the more humid districts the older coffee plantations are largely interplanted with Para rubber and the coffee is being gradually superseded by the latter product. In the drier areas the crop suffered from insect pests but the quality of the coffee was satisfactory. The current rate of exchange

proved an adverse factor from the point of view of exporters, but with the improvement of shipping facilities, the condition of the market and the high demand, the necessity of affording financial assistance to cultivators of coffee had ceased to exist some time before the close of the year under review and it was found possible to dispense with the services of the Coffee Advances Committee which had previously been constituted for this purpose through the medium of the Government.

Rubber.

24. Para rubber is advancing in importance among the products of the Protectorate and exports of this commodity are on a continually increasing scale. Rubber has already become the main crop on a number of European plantations, and the acreage under cultivation, which in the majority of instances is interplanted with coffee, is being gradually expanded and is now estimated at approximately 20,000 acres. The output during the last twelve months was considerable and amounted to 388,523 lb., representing a total value of £25,902, in spite of low prices obtaining. Experiments on an extensive scale were made in the various systems of tapping, and valuable results obtained, while large quantities of seeds and plants were issued during the year from the Government plantations. The rubber crop suffers little from insect pests, but in certain areas it has been found that the trees are liable to bark disease.

25. Little progress was made in the cultivation of cocoa. In spite of a total planted area of nearly 4,000 acres, exports amounted to 660 cwts. only, at a value of £1,231. This crop can hardly be considered a remunerative investment and in many instances areas under cultivation have been allowed to revert to bush or planted with other crops. New areas have been planted with native crops on an extensive scale and the cultivation of sugar cane shows considerable promise, though, owing to the lack of a market for this product, the area at present devoted to its cultivation is small.

26. There is ample scope for the extensive production of various oilseeds, particularly ground-nuts and sim-sim. The latter product is exported in small quantities. Only 23,384 cwts. were exported during the last twelve months, representing less than 2 per cent. of the total exports of the Protectorate. The principal advantage of these crops lies in their utility as rotation crops on cotton plantations and their value as an additional asset to the local food supply.

27. The country shows promise of flax production, particularly in the Toro district. The cultivation of this cereal, though at present in an experimental stage, has attracted the attention of the Empire Flax Growing Committee, and specimens of the variety grown and prepared on the Government plantation at Kampala have been sent to England for examination. There are five

Government plantations in various parts of the Protectorate, which, besides encouraging increased cultivation by the distribution of seeds and plants, have achieved valuable results both in experimenting with promising crops and popularizing ideas of scientific cultivation. Agriculture has already benefited considerably by the introduction of a number of ploughing schools, and in several districts the popularity of the plough among native cultivators is conspicuously on the increase.

28. *Veterinary*.—During recent years disease has occasioned serious casualties in the large herds of native cattle which comprise one of the most valuable assets of the Protectorate. The year under review was no exception in this respect. Rinderpest, which is endemic in the Eastern and certain districts of the Northern Provinces and had caused a very high mortality in Buganda during the previous year, spread to the Western Province where by the spring of 1919 the disease had seriously affected the rich cattle districts of Toro and Ankole. Sporadic outbreaks of the disease occurred throughout the year in the majority of cattle districts.

29. The difficulties of coping with the progress of this disease were further aggravated by continued depletion of the Veterinary Staff and by the appearance of a serious outbreak of pleuropneumonia in the Eastern Province at a time when all the available personnel was employed in combating the spread of rinderpest in the Western Province. In spite of these difficulties both diseases, though causing serious casualties, were kept under control. All movement of cattle was stopped in areas infected by the former disease and during the year no fewer than 39,203 cattle were inoculated with anti-rinderpest serum and virulent blood from strains collected locally. It was anticipated that these measures would be met with serious opposition on the part of the natives but the tactful treatment of local superstitions, a carefully conducted propaganda, and the efforts of the native chiefs, who deserve great credit for their loyalty and enlightenment, combined to produce a most beneficial effect.

30. Heavy casualties from trypanosomiasis occurred amongst the herds inoculated against rinderpest and the disease was encountered at different times in a large number of cattle areas. A single outbreak of both anthrax and foot-and-mouth disease was reported, but no case of tuberculosis came under observation during the year.

Forestry.

31. The attention of the Government Forestry Department has been occupied mainly in the up-keep of fuel reserves to meet the requirements of the Busoga Railway, the Lake Steamers, and the larger townships, and in maintaining a supply of timber for Government purposes, but it is anticipated that with further

facilities for exploitation and development, the forests of Uganda would become a source of considerable revenue. The timber supply is derived from the Minziro Forest, near the Tanganyika boundary, the Nambegiruwa Forest, near Entebbe, and the Budongo Forest in Bunyoro. In the Minziro Forest, which contains a considerable quantity of valuable timber, the transport difficulty is being overcome by laying a steel 60 centimetre line. $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles of rail and sleepers have been transported from Nairobi to connect the Kagera River with the Forest.

32. In the Budongo Forest, in addition to the rubber tapping operations, "lumber works" were commenced with hand saws, etc. During the year two consignments of funtumia rubber amounting to 5,488 lb. were despatched to England, but the work was retarded by the lack of labour.

33. The total of trees planted during the year was 965,000, the majority of which were nsambya and eucalyptus—"fuel" trees.

Land.

34. The total area of the Protectorate is approximately 110,300 square miles, 16,169 square miles of which are water. This total includes the Rudolf Province, 14,138 square miles, the greater part of which is of little use for agricultural purposes. 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 6,865 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.* per acre per annum for the first 33 years of the lease. Rents are revisable at the 34th and 67th years. For the year 1920 the average annual rental was $5\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per 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 of 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 55,551 acres of native land were transferred from the 1st April, 1911, to the 31st March, 1920. The sale of native land to non-natives is now prohibited by direction of the Secretary of State. 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 15s. 3d. per acre, as compared with 10s. 10d. per acre for 1918-19. The average price of Crown Lands sold during the same periods was 7s. 8d. per acre, and 8s. per acre. The total sum paid as rent for Crown Lands during the financial year ending on the 31st March, 1920, was £9,685.

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 to approximately 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	,,	250	,,	,,	,,
,,	Western	,,	200	,,	,,	,,

The total area leased as forest land on the 31st March, 1920, 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 1s. per acre for agricultural land. A fixed fee of £3 is charged for township plots.

Banks.

42. 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. During the year under review the revision of the judicial system of the Protectorate was finally completed and legislation was introduced for the purpose of amending and consolidating previous measures relating to the constitution of the Courts. In addition to the High Court, four classes of courts, including native courts, were established and a further Ordinance was at the same time enacted for the purpose of defining the procedure to be applied in conducting criminal proceedings.

44. In addition to the constitution of native courts as defined by the Courts Ordinance, an Ordinance was enacted conferring increased administrative powers on Native Chiefs in the interests of public order. Provision was also made for the constitution of Native Councils which shall have power, by resolution, to alter Native Law and to fix penalties for breaches of Native Law, subject to the Governor's approval of any resolution being first obtained.

V.—EDUCATION.

45. There are no schools for European or Asiatic children in Uganda and native educative work is undertaken mainly by the Missionary Societies working in the Protectorate. In recognition of their work the Government grants annual subsidies to the Church Missionary Society (Anglican), the White Fathers of Algeria, the Mill Hill Mission and the Verona Mission (Roman Catholic). The amount granted during the year 1920 was £3,025, distributed as follows:—

£1,750 to the Church Missionary Society,
£950 to the White Fathers,
£300 to the Mill Hill Mission, and
£25 to the Verona Mission.

The Missions have organized hundreds of elementary schools under the control of native teachers, trained in their own head-quarter 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 several secondary schools for higher tuition and

seminary training amongst the more intelligent elements of the native population. Technical instruction is afforded at most of the principal stations. 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 school 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.

46. The Medical School attached to the Church Missionary Society's hospital, Namirembe, is now well established and fulfils a valuable function in training native dressers and dispensers. The maternity and infant welfare centre for the benefit of native women, which was opened recently, should prove of considerable value in combating the serious problem of a decreasing birth-rate.

47. The Baganda exhibit a natural bent towards mechanical work, and a large number after training with the Transport Department, are employed as motor drivers or in charge of machinery on estates. Under instructions from Indian artizans promising natives become quite efficient carpenters and masons, and it is proposed to extend this scheme by establishing a Government technical institution with the object of training natives for employment in the Medical, Transport, Agricultural, Survey, and Public Works Departments.

48. 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 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	43,328	32,394
Secondary Schools	500	82
White Fathers' Mission—		
Village and High School	9,459	7,503
Secondary and Industrial Schools ..	301	24
Mill Hill Mission—		
Village and High Schools	12,075	5,010
Secondary Industrial Schools	113	—
Verona Mission—		
Village Schools	4,888	289
Industrial Schools	25	—
	70,689	45,302

VI.—CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY.

49. The climate of the Protectorate as a whole, though pleasant, cannot be considered healthy for Europeans, but the recent notoriety due to the ravages of sleeping-sickness can now be safely neglected. For a family man the country possesses distinct disadvantages: European children as a rule thrive 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 anæmia. The health of adults depends mainly on their mode of life, and with care constitutional health should not be impaired, but if physical fitness is maintained the altitude and proximity to the Equator combine to produce nervous strain after prolonged residence. 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.

50. 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 Government, give the following results:—

Average rainfall for the last 20 years, 58·74 inches.

Average temperature for the last 16 years, Maximum, 78·5° F. ; Minimum, 62·8° F.

Mean daily sunshine, 5 hours, 27 minutes.

The rainfall at Entebbe during the year 1919 amounted to 60·40 inches, distributed over 156 days.

Records observed at 50 stations throughout the Protectorate register the lowest rainfall at Agu in the Eastern Province. The highest rainfall 76·25 inches occurred at Gulu in the Northern Province.

51. 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, in September and extend through October and occasionally November. 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. Violent thunderstorms and heavy showers occur frequently in the day time, but these are only of local incidence.

VII.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways and Steamer Services.

52. 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, 7 miles distant. 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 five 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.

Since January, 1920, a weekly service has been run from Namasagali direct to Masindi, returning one week via Bugondo and on the alternate week running in the reverse direction.

Owing to the large drop in the water-level it was found impossible to keep the Sambwe-Agu canal open.

Kamdini has been selected as the new port for Gulu, being more convenient than the old port of Atura, but a survey of the river is to be made before communication can be opened. 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 enhanced prices of all materials and stores. There is a small Government steamer service on Lake Albert with headquarters at Butiaba, affording regular communication with the north-eastern confines of the Belgian Congo at Mahagi and Kasenyi and with the Nile ports as far north as the Sudan frontier post at Nimule.

Motor Transport.

53. The Government Transport Department controls twelve vans, but many of these were out of commission for varying periods throughout the year awaiting the arrival of spare parts from England. 5091 tons of cargo were handled by this Department, a decrease of 1,048 tons compared with that carried in 1918-19. Of this total amount 1,689 tons were carried by motor van, and 1,452 tons by carts, 1,279 tons were entrusted to porters, while the balance, 671 tons, was carried by contractors.

None of the new vans ordered had arrived at the end of the year, and the present vans are getting worn out and more time is required for overhauling and repairs. In spite of this, there is an increase in the mileage run of 1,254 miles over that covered in 1918-19, whilst in spite of the increased cost of all materials, including oil, the working costs have been reduced by five cents a mile. There is also a reduction in receipts of 3 cents a mile but it is considered that the estimated revenue would have been reached if the lorries on order had been running.

The transport staff has also been handicapped by sickness among the more recently appointed members. Private motor lorries supplemented the Government service on the Kampala-Fort Portal route and also travelled between Jinja and Mbale when not handicapped by lack of tyres. The Belgian Government ran lorries between Butiaba and Masindi Port in connection with their Congo traffic. The excellency 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 particularly useful to planters on up-country estates and to residents in the larger stations. The more expensive and better finished English types of car are not so popular or useful in tropical Africa.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

54. 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, all administrative centres are connected by telegraph. The total mileage of telegraph pole route is 1,225, consisting of 493·5 miles of iron and 741·5 miles of wood pole line. The total mileage of wire is 1,546 miles. There are 24 telegraph stations and 29 maintenance stations. Telephone exchanges for the use of the public are open at Entebbe, Kampala, and Jinja.

Roads.

55. Some 28 miles of new motor roads were constructed during the year. On the Kampala—Fort Portal road 9·6 miles of new road were completed, the road being opened for motor-van traffic as far as mile 174 on 1st November, 1919. The road construction in the Eastern Province has been confined to roads necessary for the development of the cotton industry. 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 labour supply obtained by the Public Works Department throughout the year.

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.

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 Fls. 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." Emigration Handbook, published by His Majesty's Stationery Office. Price 6*d.*

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. ; and the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, London, S.W.7.

COLONIAL REPORTS, Etc.

The following recent reports, etc., 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, etc.	Year.
1043	Grenada	1919
1044	Bermuda	1919
1045	Basutoland	1919-1920
1046	Cyprus	1919
1047	Fiji	1919
1048	Straits Settlements	"
1049	Ceylon	"
1050	Gibraltar	1919-1920
1051	Somaliland	"
1052	Zanzibar	1919
1053	Gambia	"
1054	Uganda	1918-1919
1055	Malta	1919-1920
1056	Swaziland	"
1057	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
1058	Ashanti	1919
1059	Bahamas	1919-1920
1060	British Solomon Islands	"
1061	Seychelles	"
1062	Mauritius	"
1063	St. Vincent	April-December 1919
1064	Nigeria	1919
1065	Sierra Leone	"
1066	Gold Coast	"
1067	Jamaica	1919-1920
1068	British Guiana	1919
1069	Trinidad and Tobago	"
1070	British Honduras	"
1071	Hong Kong	"
1072	Barbados	1919-1920
1073	East Africa Protectorate	1918-1919
1074	Leeward Islands... ..	1919-1920
1075	Nyasaland	"
1076	Falkland Islands	1919
1077	Bermuda... ..	1920
1078	Grenada	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, etc.	Subject.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria... ..	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria... ..	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria... ..	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, etc.
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.