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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

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No. 1112.

UGANDA.

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REPORT FOR 1920

(APRIL TO DECEMBER).

(For Report for 1919-1920 see No. 1079.)



LONDON:

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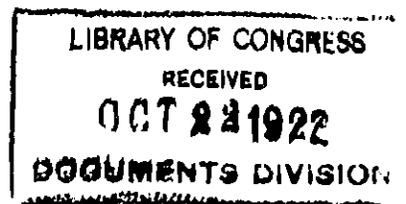
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No. 1112.  
Annual Report  
ON THE  
Uganda Protectorate  
FOR THE PERIOD  
1st April to 31st December 1920.\*

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PREFACE.

1. *Geographical Description.*—The territories comprising the Uganda Protectorate lie between Belgian Congo, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Kenya, 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 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 Sesse 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 The Right Hon. 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 the British the right to intervene in the internal affairs of Buganda. This proved the signal for armed attacks from both Mahomedan and

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\* A sketch map will be found in the Report for 1914-15, No. 873 [Cd. 7622-64].

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 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 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. Arrangements 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. During the Great War Uganda contributed in no small measure to the success of the operations in German East Africa. In the early part of the War hostilities, in so far as Uganda was immediately concerned, were limited to outpost actions on the southern frontier, which was defended by the Police Service Battalion (native ranks officered by Europeans), together with native levies who were later organised as the Baganda Rifles. These forces were subsequently augmented by a company of the King's African Rifles and a battalion of Indian Infantry, the

13th Rajputs, while the necessary auxiliary services were organised locally. In the advance into German territory in 1916, and in the subsequent stages of the campaign, the native population of Uganda was largely drawn upon to maintain the personnel of the Carrier Corps and the King's African Rifles, while the great majority of the European non-official population and as many officials as could be spared from an inadequate civil establishment were enrolled in the local forces. 38,310 natives were recruited for the Uganda Transport Corps (Carrier Section), as well as 1,741 as stretcher-bearers, etc.; 3,576 porters were supplied to the East African Carrier Corps; 5,763 for service in German and Portuguese East Africa, and a special Congo Carrier Corps, for which 8,429 porters were raised, materially assisted General Tombeur and the Belgian forces in the capture of Tabora. In addition to the above, five battalions of the 4th King's African Rifles were raised and trained in the Protectorate. To provide for the full complement and make allowance for wastage over 10,000 men were required. Finally, in 1917, the African Native Medical Corps was recruited, with the co-operation of the Missions, from the ranks of the educated natives and attained a strength of 1,000 with European personnel.

5. The year 1919 was marked by a famine of unusual severity causing many deaths from starvation. The spread of rinderpest, an endemic disease amongst Uganda cattle, increased to an alarming extent during the same year but the stringent measures employed were successful in limiting the outbreak.

6. *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. 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.

7. The population on the 31st December 1920 was estimated to be 3,071,608, viz., 1,269 Europeans, 5,604 Asiatics, and 3,064,735 native inhabitants.

#### I. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

8. This Report covers a period of nine months, from the 1st April to the 31st December 1920, as the financial year of the Protectorate has now been changed to correspond with the calendar year. No exact statistical comparison with the results obtained in the preceding twelve months can therefore be made. Further reports will deal with a complete calendar year.

9. The upward curve of general prosperity which was noted in the last report has not, unfortunately, been maintained. Uganda has suffered equally with other countries from the

world-wide economic depression, though the results of this depression were not acutely manifest until the end of the period under review. By the end of 1920, it was obvious that European producers in Uganda were hard hit by the combination of low prices on the home markets, high shipping freights and high rates on the Uganda Railway, while the rise in the sterling value of the Indian rupee to a maximum of 2s. 8½d. (which resulted in the introduction of the East African florin stabilised at 2s. sterling) greatly increased the sterling cost of production. The prosperity of the Protectorate, however, does not depend alone upon that of the European planter, and the native cultivator, on whose efforts the export trade chiefly depends, has not so far been prevented from producing by the serious decrease in the prices paid for his crops.

10. Although difficulties exist in regard to the provision of the necessary labour for an extended programme of public works, the general labour position improved during the period under review and private employers, with few exceptions, had little difficulty in procuring the labour required. It is realised, however, that this amelioration is largely due to the suspension of development on the majority of estates.

11. Opportunity was taken of the Governor's presence in England during the early part of the year to conclude arrangements for a loan of £1,000,000 from the Imperial Treasury. The payments will be spread over a period of four years and will be devoted to undertakings of permanent benefit to the Protectorate. The approved schedule of expenditure under the Development Loan includes provision for the following :—

Improvement of transport and communications (purchase of motor vans, lighters and ferries, road-rail track, etc.).

Development of cotton, plantation crops, forestry and natural resources.

Building and equipment of hospitals, laboratories, venereal disease clinics and dispensaries; swamp drainage and other measures for the eradication of malaria.

Campaign against epidemic diseases of live-stock.

The establishment of training schools and technical institutions in many branches, including agriculture.

Provision of buildings for an increased staff.

Reclamation of tsetse areas

12. Following upon the publication of the report of the Uganda Development Commission, further committees were appointed to draw up a programme of railway and road planning and to consider the best means of developing the waterways of Lake Kioga so as to tap the rich agricultural districts bordering thereon. Both these Committees included unofficial members.

13. The establishment, by the Secretary of State, of an Inter-Colonial Railway Council on which Uganda will be represented should go far to ensure that the Protectorate's interests will be more closely considered in the administration of the Uganda Railway than has been the case in the past.

14. A definite step in the progress of the native population was marked by the adoption by the Lukiko (or Native Council) of Buganda, of the principle that differential taxation should be imposed upon the wealthier natives. In the Buganda Kingdom, chiefs and others own large areas of land in freehold and collect rents from their native tenants: hitherto they have only been liable to the same Poll Tax as the poorest peasant, but a law has now been passed voluntarily by the Lukiko which provides for a special tax of Fls. 10 (£1) on all landowners, as well as a tax of 10 per cent. of all rents collected by them. The greater part of the proceeds of this taxation will be handed back to the Native Government for the improvement of native administration, and the balance will be expended by Government in educational and medical work for the benefit of the Baganda.

15. Reclamation of the rich and beautiful Sesse Islands in Lake Victoria, depopulated and abandoned fifteen years ago owing to the ravages of Sleeping Sickness, has been commenced under the direction of the Medical Entomologist, and by the end of the year 300 families of Basesse had returned to their old homes, and a quarantine station for live-stock had been established with a view to re-stocking the islands, which are believed to be free from ticks.

16. For the first time for four years the number of births recorded in the Kingdom of Buganda and the adjacent Bantu districts, where fairly accurate statistics are kept, exceeded the number of deaths. The influenza epidemic of 1919 persisted into 1920, but apart from this, and an epidemic of plague in the latter half of the year, the Protectorate was less subject to severe epidemics than usual. Native returns showed 1,732 deaths from plague during the calendar year 1920, but little reliance can be placed on these returns as any rapidly fatal illness is usually included under the heading of plague. There was a satisfactory reduction in the mortality from Small Pox, viz., 578 deaths in 1920 as compared with 1,840 in 1919. Lymph is now manufactured locally at the Entebbe Laboratory, with the result that 172,761 vaccinations were carried out during 1920.

17. The number of deaths attributed to Sleeping Sickness continues to decrease. While, in 1905, 8,003 persons died of this disease, in 1920 the deaths had diminished to 69.

18. During the year 1920, there were 17 cases of Typhoid, with two deaths, and 56 cases of Blackwater, with seven deaths, as compared with 83 cases and 18 deaths during 1919. At the end of the year the venereal treatment centre at Mulago, near Kampala, was opened, and branch dispensaries at centres of native population, for the treatment of natives, were in course of erection.

## II. GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

### *General Position.*

19. For the past six years the actual revenue collected has been in excess of the expenditure and no supplementary grant-in-aid has been required from the Imperial Treasury. The subjoined table gives the final results for the last five financial years:—

	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920. (9 months.)
Revenue ..	£ 315,458	£ 326,366	£ 351,835	£ 495,549	£ 777,084
Expenditure ..	289,308	285,389	323,692	465,118	592,780

(Exclusive of loan disbursements).

Exclusive of Loan Funds and the unspent balance of the Cotton Development Fund, the excess of Assets over Liabilities on the 31st December 1920, was £463,271, as against the anticipated excess of £278,927, leaving a net surplus for the period April 1st to December 31st 1920, of £184,344.

### *Public Debt.*

20. The total amount of advances received from Imperial Funds is £432,184, of which £25,981 had been repaid on the 31st December 1920, including interest charges of £2,467. These loans have been spent on railway construction and the improvement of communications.

## III. TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

### *Cotton.*

21. The total value of domestic produce exported from the Protectorate amounted to £4,134,136, an increase of approximately 125 per cent. on the preceding twelve months. This large increase is to be attributed to the abnormally high price of cotton. The export of ginned cotton accounted for more than 90 per cent. of the entire outward trade; 170,338 cwt. to the value of £3,778,931 being exported during the nine months under review. The cotton season was favoured with suitable weather conditions. Owing to the financial depression which set in towards the end of the year and to the low prices obtaining on the home market, difficulty was experienced in disposing of the crop, and in order to lessen hardship a scheme of Government buying is to be introduced in those areas where private enterprise does not operate. Cotton-growing is confined almost entirely to natives, who cultivate numerous small plots which in the aggregate amount to a considerable acreage. The total acreage under cotton is estimated at 207,100 acres, an increase of over 25 per cent. on the estimate for the preceding year. The principal cotton area is in the Eastern Province, where it is estimated that 148,000 acres are under cultivation.

22. The quality of the output was on the whole satisfactory, though cases have been brought to notice where ginners have marked low grade cotton as first quality. The appointment of a Ginning Inspector will, it is hoped, prevent the occurrence of similar cases in the future.

23. Several cotton ginneries were erected during the year, though certain important areas are not yet served by ginneries. As in the two preceding years no unginmed cotton was exported.

24. The proceeds from the cotton duty of four cents per pound amounted to £56,929. The money was devoted to cotton seed selection work, including the erection of buildings for this purpose, and the improvement of roads in the cotton-growing districts. Seed distribution on an extensive scale is carried out by the Government, 1,212 tons of seed being distributed free of charge during 1920, and an increase in production of approximately 30 per cent. is anticipated.

#### *Coffee.*

25. Coffee is the principal crop on European plantations and ranks second amongst the domestic products of the Protectorate. 25,691 cwt., to the value of £90,362, representing slightly more than 2 per cent. of the outward trade, were exported during the period under review. Compared with the preceding twelve months this shows a decrease of more than half in the amount produced, but there is every reason to expect that, under normal conditions, production will increase. The variety from which the best coffee is obtained is "Coffea Arabica"; other varieties yielding coffee of an inferior quality are cultivated on native plantations and kept for local consumption. Efforts are being made to trace the origin of a defect in Uganda coffee known as "grassiness." This has become rather more prevalent than in past seasons and it is believed to be attributable to the presence of rather more rain than usual during the coffee curing season.

#### *Rubber.*

26. On many plantations Para rubber has become the main crop, and its position among the products of the Protectorate becomes increasingly important. It is generally interplanted with coffee and on some estates is gradually superseding the latter product. The output during the past nine months amounted to 314,549 lb., to the value of £23,767. The low market prices have adversely affected development, which has been suspended on many estates. On Government plantations a series of rubber-tapping experiments was concluded and a valuable tabulated record of results obtained. As in former years large quantities of seeds and plants were distributed.

#### *Miscellaneous Products.*

27. The results obtained from cacao-planting were disappointing, and, on account of the absence of progress in the cultivation of this crop, it has now been abandoned on most estates. A

series of experiments is to be carried out and it is hoped that a type of cacao may be evolved which will give an economic return. The exports amounted to 798 cwt., valued at £4,117.

28. Sugar cane grows well in all parts of the Protectorate and the acreage under this crop is rapidly extending. Various kinds of cane, including the best varieties, are being grown experimentally on Government plantations and as the industry progresses Uganda should be in a position to produce its own sugar and to export to surrounding territories. At present jaggree is manufactured for local consumption and further experiments are being undertaken in this direction.

29. Oil-seed crops, particularly ground-nuts and sim-sim, are used as rotation crops on cotton plantations and are a valuable source of local food supply. The export of sim-sim amounted to 28,511 cwt., at a value of £50,133.

30. The cultivation of flax has received the attention of the Empire Flax-growing Committee and some experiments have been undertaken. It is not expected, however, that the results will justify the inclusion of flax in the list of exportable products.

31. Wheat, maize, rice, and chillies are well established crops, and efforts are being made to extend their cultivation. Experiments are being undertaken at home on consignments of elephant grass and papyrus with a view to the manufacture of paper and power alcohol.

32. Demonstration in improved agricultural methods is essential to proper progress in the development of agriculture, and it is hoped that it will soon be possible to open a school of agriculture which will provide the necessary instruction.

#### *Veterinary.*

33. During the period under review the Veterinary Department, which since 1910 had formed one of the divisions of the Agricultural Department, was constituted as a separate department, and in September 1920 representatives of this department attended a conference at Nairobi of veterinary authorities from Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika, at which the question of concerted action with a view to the eradication of the diseases of bovine pleuropneumonia and rinderpest was discussed.

34. Early in the year a virulent outbreak of rinderpest occurred in Kigezi district, and though it had secured a firm hold before the work of inoculation could be carried out, it was at length successfully placed under control. Smaller outbreaks of this disease were reported in Ankole, Toro, and Mubendi districts and in the Eastern Province but the enforcement of quarantine for infected herds was effectual in limiting the extension of these outbreaks.

35. A serious outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia occurred in the Eastern Province, but prompt measures, including inoculation, were taken which prevented the spread of the disease to other parts of the Protectorate.

36. Donkeys have been brought from Karamoja for employment on transport work in the Eastern Province and it is hoped that in the future they will be more generally employed.

*Forestry.*

37. The work of the Forestry Department consists 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. The period under review was marked by the shipment from Mombasa of the first consignment of Uganda timber and it is anticipated that with further facilities for exploitation and development, and as the quality of the more valuable Uganda timbers becomes more widely known, the forests of Uganda will provide an increasing revenue.

38. The timber supply is derived from the Minzira forest, near the Tanganyika boundary, the Nambigiruwa forest, near Entebbe, and the Budongo forest in Bunyoro. The former forest is estimated to contain over five million cubic feet of mature Podocarpus, a valuable timber, and with the completion of a short light railway a regular supply of timber is now forthcoming. In the Budongo forest the collection of rubber is carried out in conjunction with the exploitation of timber, and 3,696 lb. of rubber were despatched to England during the nine months under review.

*Land.*

39. 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, and the readjustment of the boundary of this Province with Kenya is under consideration, with a view to reducing the area under the administration of this Protectorate. Cultivated land is estimated at 1,931,077 acres; uncultivated land at 36,810,043 acres.

40. 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 natives. The total area within which all native-owned land has been surveyed is about 6,864 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.

41. 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 now from 7*d.* to 1*s.* per acre per annum for the first 33 years of the lease. Rents are revisable at the 34th and 67th years. For the period under review the average annual rental was 5½*d.* per acre. Lease is by private treaty, i.e., there is no auction.

42. 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 the buyer and seller, whereupon the land was transferred to the Governor and became Crown Land. In this manner 55,551 acres of native land were transferred from the 1st April 1911 to the 31st December 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.

43. The average price of native land transferred to non-natives during the nine months under review was 17s. 1d. per acre, as compared with 15s. 3d. per acre for the previous year. The average price of Crown Lands sold during the same periods was 10s. per acre and 7s. 8d. per acre. The total sum paid as rent for Crown Lands during the financial period ended the 31st December 1920 was £9,750.

44. 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.

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

The total area leased as forest land on the 31st December 1920 was 143 square miles 634 acres.

46. 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 £200 to £600. For a residential plot the standard size is one acre and the rentals

about £13 per acre and building covenants £600 to £1,000. All land leased must be surveyed and fees paid by the lessee. The average cost of survey is about 2s. per acre for agricultural land. A fixed fee of £3 is charged for township plots.

*Banks.*

47. 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.

48. Few new measures of importance were brought into force during the period under review. The increase in the poll tax payable by natives in Buganda Province and in certain districts of the other provinces necessitated fresh legislation, but apart from this amendment only minor alterations were made in the existing ordinance. Legislation was enacted for the prevention of corruption, with special reference to corrupt transactions with agents. Other ordinances deal with the careless lighting of grass fires so as to damage adjacent crops, and the question of roads of access to highways from estates having no convenient approach thereto.

#### V. EDUCATION.

49. There are no schools for European or Asiatic children in the Protectorate, and educational work among the natives is at present entirely in the hands of the missionary societies, which receive annual Government grants towards the expenses of the work. The missionary societies are five in number, distributed as follows:—The Church Missionary Society (throughout the Protectorate); the White Fathers (Roman Catholic), in Buganda, the Western Province and Bunyoro; the Mill Hill Mission (Roman Catholic), in Eastern Buganda and the Eastern Province; the Verona Mission (Roman Catholic), in the Nile Districts; and the African Inland Mission (American Protestant), in the West Nile District.

50. Government grants during the period under review amounted to £3,175, viz. :—

£1,900	to the Church Missionary Society ;
£950	„ White Fathers' Mission ;
£300	„ Mill Hill Mission ;
£25	„ Verona Mission.

In addition to hundreds of elementary schools under native teachers, the missions maintain at various centres high schools and technical schools under European supervision. At the latter the subjects taught include carpentry, masonry, brick-making, boot-making, printing, tanning, agriculture, wheelwrighting and smithying, sewing, lace-making, and cotton-spinning. Excellent furniture is made at some of these institutions from local timber.

The following figures of attendance have been supplied by the missions for the period under review :—

	<i>Attendance.</i>	
	Boys.	Girls.
<i>Church Missionary Society :—</i>		
Village and High Schools .. ..	15,903	10,301
Secondary Schools .. ..	475	120
<i>White Fathers Mission :—</i>		
Village and High Schools .. ..	12,021	8,251
Secondary and Industrial Schools	405	24
<i>Mill Hill Mission :—</i>		
Village and High Schools .. ..	15,049	4,925
Secondary Industrial Schools .. ..	167	47
<i>Verona Mission :—</i>		
Village Schools .. .. .	11,374	450
Industrial Schools .. .. .	119	—
	55,513	24,118

51. The Mengo Medical School was unfortunately closed throughout the year owing to the lack of European teaching staff, and another of the Church Missionary Society's establishments, the Central School for Boys at Hoima, had to be closed temporarily for the same reason. The buildings in connection with the Lady Coryndon Maternity Training School are making good progress.

52. It has, however, been decided that the praiseworthy efforts of the missionary societies to provide a more advanced form of education should be supplemented by Government action, and it is proposed to institute a central Government technical school at which natives will be taught carpentry, masonry, motor repairs, and the simpler forms of fitting and engine control, scientific agriculture, surveying, etc., and will be trained in medical, veterinary, and a higher standard of clerical work. The Baganda, as well as the more intelligent members of other tribes, are singularly adaptable to any form of technical training, and the provision of a number of skilled native workers in most fields of industry and research will not only provide an outlet for the natural ambitions and energies of the natives themselves, but will prove of great credit to the Protectorate in many ways. In course of time it will no longer be necessary to employ the more highly-paid Asiatic artisans, whose standard of efficiency is not, in many cases, superior to that of native artisans.

53. A site for the Central Training School has been selected at Kampala, a Technical School Board has been created, and, as a commencement, a school for native artisans is being erected. For educational work in general, including additional grants to the missions, the sum of £65,750 has been earmarked from the Development Loan.

## VI. CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY.

54. 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 anaemia. 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.

55. 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 21 years	58·56 in.
Average temperature for the last 17 years	{ Maximum 78·5° F. Minimum 62·8° F.
Mean daily sunshine	5 h. 58 min

The rainfall at Entebbe during the year 1920 amounted to 55·05 in. distributed over 125 days.

The rainfall was, on the whole, below normal, though a few stations recorded amounts above normal. Records taken at 49 stations throughout the Protectorate register the lowest rainfall, 35·53 in., at Mbarara in the Western Province and the highest rainfall, 71·83 in., at Kisubi in Buganda Province. The rains vary considerably within even a small area, and stations a few miles apart frequently record a considerable difference in rainfall during the year. This variability is well illustrated in the above figures; the stations Entebbe and Kisubi are situated six miles apart, the difference in rainfall amounting to 16·78 in.

56. Two main rainy seasons 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.

57. 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. 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 Lake Kioga and Kwania, where channels afford access through the beds of floating "sudd" which hamper navigation in these waters. Both railways and the Busoga Marine are managed by the Uganda Railway Administration. 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.*

58. There are now sixteen vans under the control of the Government Transport Department, four new vans having arrived towards the end of the year. The department has been handicapped by the considerable delay occurring in the supply of spare parts from England, but the mileage run shows a substantial increase and, in spite of the higher cost of materials and wages, running expenses have decreased. During the nine months under review 4,742 tons of cargo were carried, as compared with 5,091 tons handled during the previous twelve months. Of this total amount 1,516 tons were carried by motor van, 1,444 tons by carts and 1,045 tons by porters, the balance, 737 tons being carried by contractors. The working costs have been reduced by seven cents per mile and the receipts are increased by 3 cents per mile.

59. Practically all the driving of motor vehicles, Government and privately-owned, is done by natives, and the large increase in the mileage run points to the high standard of proficiency attained. At present, however, lack of mechanical knowledge detracts somewhat from the economic value of the native driver. It is hoped that this deficiency will be remedied by introducing facilities for mechanical training under the proposed scheme for technical instruction.

60. Private firms have supplemented the Government service, more especially in the cotton-growing districts of the Eastern Province. There has been a steady influx of motor cars and cycles, and the extensive use of motor transport is certainly warranted by the excellence of the roads.

#### *Telegraphs and Telephones.*

61. With the exception of the outlying districts of the Northern Province and Lira, the headquarters of Lango District in the Eastern Province, all administrative centres are connected by telegraph, a telegraph office having been opened at Soroti, Teso District, during the year. The total mileage of telegraph pole route is 1,233 miles, consisting of 498 miles of iron and 735 miles of wood pole line. The total mileage of wire is 1,554 miles. There are 25 telegraph stations and 29 maintenance stations. Telephone exchanges for the use of the public are open at Entebbe, Kampala, and Jinja.

#### *Roads.*

62. During the period under review some 55 miles of new motor roads were constructed. With the exception of the Kampala-Fort Portal road the construction of new roads was confined to work undertaken in the Eastern and Buganda Provinces in connection with the development of the cotton industry. The supply of labour has increased, but is still inadequate, and the major part of this supply has necessarily been occupied in maintenance work. There are approximately 650 miles of excellent roads fit for motor traffic in all weathers, about 800 miles of road suitable for light motors and carts in the dry season, and probably another thousand miles of good native tracks.

#### *Road Rail.*

63. For the purpose of testing the Stronach-Dutton system of road rail transport, an experimental line some four miles in length was laid from Kampala station to Kawempe cotton ginneries, the line being laid alongside, and partly on, the main Kampala-Bombo road. The trials proved extremely satisfactory, and a regular service was maintained as long as cotton was available for transport. In view of these results it was decided to purchase 50 miles of track with the necessary rolling stock, and to construct in the first instance a line from Kampala to Bombo and Kalule, some 26 miles. The necessary survey is now in progress.

## APPENDIX.

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### *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, F*ls.* 8·13, including postage.  
The price of the 1920 Blue Book, including postage, is F*ls.* 7·95.

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.

Report of the Uganda Development Commission, 1919. Obtainable  
from the Government Printer, Entebbe. Price, C*ts.* 90, including  
postage.

Departmental Leaflets :—"Crown Lands 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.

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## 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.
1076	Falkland Islands .. .. .	1919
1077	Bermuda .. .. .	1920
1078	Grenada .. .. .	"
1079	Uganda .. .. .	1919-1920
1080	Fiji .. .. .	1920
1081	Gibraltar .. .. .	"
1082	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast .. .. .	1919
1083	Bechuanaland .. .. .	1920-1921
1084	St. Helena .. .. .	1920
1085	Basutoland.. .. .	1920-1921
1086	Ceylon .. .. .	1920
1087	Barbados .. .. .	1920-1921
1088	Gilbert and Ellice Islands .. .. .	1919-1920
1089	East Africa Protectorate .. .. .	"
1090	Sierra Leone .. .. .	1920
1091	Zanzibar .. .. .	"
1092	Cayman Islands .. .. .	1918-1919
1093	Cyprus .. .. .	1920
1094	St. Vincent .. .. .	"
1095	Bahamas .. .. .	1920-1921
1096	Nyasaland .. .. .	1920
1097	Weihaiwei .. .. .	"
1098	Nigeria .. .. .	"
1099	New Hebrides .. .. .	"
1100	Somaliland .. .. .	"
1101	Straits Settlements .. .. .	"
1102	Swaziland .. .. .	1920-1921
1103	Trinidad and Tobago .. .. .	1920
1104	Turks and Caicos Islands .. .. .	"
1105	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast .. .. .	"
1106	Seychelles .. .. .	"
1107	Ashanti .. .. .	"
1108	Hong Kong .. .. .	"
1109	British Guiana .. .. .	"
1110	British Honduras .. .. .	"
1111	Malta .. .. .	1920-1921

## MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, etc.	Subject.
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. .. .. .	Oil-seeds, 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.
93	Pitcairn Island .. .. .	Visit to the island by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.