

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 525.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

REPORT FOR 1905-6.

(For Report for 1904-5, see No. 467.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
June, 1907.



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No. 525.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

(For Report for 1904-5 see No. 467.)

THE COMMISSIONER to the SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Uganda.

March 28, 1907.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith two copies of the Blue Book of this Protectorate for the financial year 1905-6, and the usual report in duplicate.

2. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. George Wilson, C.B., administered the Government of Uganda during a considerable portion of the year under review, and it has seemed to me appropriate that he should draw up the report upon it.

I have, &c.,

H. HESKETH BELL,

H.M. Commissioner.

The Right Honourable,

The Earl of Elgin, K.G.,

&c., &c., &c.

REPORT ON THE UGANDA BLUE BOOK OF
1905-6.

I.—FINANCIAL.

(A.) GENERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The estimated revenue for the year 1905-6 was £48,795; the actual revenue (exclusive of land sales) was £76,755 9s. 3d., showing an increase over the estimate of £27,960 9s. 3d. and an increase over the revenue of the preceding year of £17,048 8s. 7d.

The estimated expenditure for the year 1905-6 was £183,562; the actual expenditure was £191,142 17s., showing a sum of £7,580 17s. expended more than the estimate, and being £18,103 18s. 9d. more than the expenditure of the preceding year.

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The following is a Comparative Statement showing the Actual Revenue collected in 1902-3 to 1905-6.

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	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.		
					Increase. On previous year.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Customs—						
Imports	299 18 8	658 5 0	1,035 2 8	2,384 10 6	1,349 7 10	—
Exports	5,528 17 7	6,337 17 0	6,876 2 6	10,125 3 0	3,249 0 6	—
Writing Entries	—	—	115 12 7	26 16 0	—	88 16 7
Warehouse Fees	—	—	—	16 15 0	16 15 0	—
Judicial Fees and Fines—						
Judicial Fees	209 0 7	333 4 7	449 8 10	354 12 0	—	94 16 10
Registration Fees	42 17 6	52 2 8	23 16 8	55 11 8	31 15 0	—
Notarial Fees	122 16 3	183 5 5	—	—	—	—
Consular Fees	2 10 8	—	—	—	—	—
Fines	618 11 6	581 4 0	534 4 10	573 18 3	39 13 5	—
Marriage Fees	—	0 6 8	—	—	—	—
Contraband war captures, &c.	1,902 12 0	2,677 17 10	1,301 16 8	2,592 13 1	290 16 5	—
Miscellaneous... ..	—	—	0 9 4	2 14 8	2 5 4	—
Registration Fees	—	—	—	—	—	—
Land Revenue—						
Rents	567 18 8	1,088 2 2	1,032 19 8	1,930 16 2	897 16 6	—
Sale of timber, cattle, crops, &c.	424 5 3	517 4 5	—	41 11 7	41 11 7	—
Forestry dues... ..	—	—	470 1 3	160 2 2	—	309 19 1
Rubber permits	—	—	—	512 13 4	512 13 4	—
Licences, Dues, &c.—						
Game Licences	814 0 0	1,538 13 4	1,125 0 0	1,188 13 4	63 13 4	—
Traders' Licences	827 13 4	804 14 5	—	—	—	—
Liquor Licences	58 6 8	245 1 4	177 14 0	225 16 8	48 2 8	—
Brokers' Licences	1 6 8	—	—	—	—	—
Mining Licences	27 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 6 8	—	0 13 4

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Registration of Porters	638 10 8	982 5 4	1,123 5 4	1,061 7 4	—	61 18 4
Registration of Vessels	—	—	30 0 0	15 0 0	—	15 0 0
Road, wharfage, and transit	1,144 4 9	1,794 4 2	2,551 7 4	3,223 3 0	671 15 8	—
Market Dues	332 9 7	724 19 4	948 9 2	1,042 13 2	94 4 0	—
Stamp Duties... ..	—	—	74 12 3	112 17 6	38 5 3	—
Miscellaneous fees	—	—	197 9 11	459 10 2	262 0 3	—
Marriage, Birth, and Death Fees	—	—	107 18 8	166 6 8	58 8 0	—
Other Survey Fees	—	—	—	198 16 9	198 16 9	—
Registration of Companies... ..	—	—	—	10 0 0	10 0 0	—
Marine Freights	718 12 0	337 1 5	367 3 0	755 15 2	388 12 2	—
Miscellaneous Revenue—						
Stoppages of Pay	3 10 5	—	—	—	—	—
Sundries	2,871 9 2	4,447 17 6	1,730 0 8	173 5 9	—	1,556 14 11
Unclaimed deposits	—	532 13 6	384 17 2	333 17 5	—	50 19 9
Municipal Receipts	—	20 7 6	41 9 10	62 4 5	20 14 7	—
Hospital Fees... ..	—	—	103 6 8	14 2 8	—	89 4 0
Sale of Stores... ..	—	—	—	518 16 6	518 16 6	—
Found Ivory	—	—	1,125 9 5	1,399 15 9	274 6 4	—
Interest	—	—	243 17 9	489 15 11	245 18 2	—
Sale of Fuel Wood	—	—	—	218 2 11	218 2 11	—
Native Revenue—						
Presents and Tribute	34 11 0	30 3 11	2 3 4	—	—	2 3 4
Hut Tax	19,222 14 6	24,758 5 5	33,878 2 3	41,186 18 2	7,299 15 11	—
Gun Tax	473 9 5	306 9 1	320 7 4	427 8 0	107 0 8	—
Salt Deposits	205 9 1	261 17 4	273 6 8	171 16 7	—	101 10 1
Poll Tax	—	—	2,218 0 0	4,511 1 4	2,293 1 4	—
Sale of Land	—	1 0 0	—	33 18 6	33 18 6	—
Profit on Purchase of Cow and Immature Ivory.	2,459 5 6	1,454 0 4	805 11 7	—	—	805 11 7
Telegraph Receipts	1,606 10 2	803 13 0	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Licences... ..	—	—	27 13 4	10 0 0	—	17 13 4
Total	41,157 1 7	51,474 4 8	59,707 0 8	76,789 7 9	20,277 7 11	3,195 0 10

UGANDA, 1905-6.

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NOTE.—The financial year dates from 1st April to 31st of the following March, hence 1905-6.

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The most significant improvement is in Native Revenue, as it indicates an indisputable advance in order and contentment and in native thrift. The progress is as follows :—

Provinces.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Increase on previous year.
	£	£	£	£
Uganda Kingdom...	19,530	21,491	25,659	4,168
Central Province ...	1,720	7,891	8,995	1,104
Western Province	2,753	5,678	9,222	3,544
Nile Province ...	755	1,045	1,822	777
Total ...	24,758	36,105	45,698	9,593

There are corresponding advances in Rents and in Road, Wharfage, and Transit Dues, a particularly encouraging feature.

The decreases are mostly due to reforms which have compensating advantages. To make trade easier, Fees for writing Customs Entries have been reduced and restrictions upon engagement of caravan porters been modified. The large seeming deficit in sundries is simply due to the previous year having been credited with an abnormal accumulation of overpayments recovered from former years.

In every account indicating true progress there has been a substantial increase.

Comparative Yearly Statement of Expenditure 1902-3 to 1905-6.

	1902-3.			1903-4.			1904-5.			1905-6.						
										Increase.			Decrease.			
										On previous year.						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Administration ...	17,201	16	2	14,003	15	1	15,339	11	2	17,694	0	8	2,354	9	6	
Audit ...	1,039	9	3	1,095	5	11	1,027	12	5	974	18	11	—	—	52 13 0	
Bombay Agency ...	487	2	3	518	8	9	548	1	6	574	6	0	26	4	6	
Customs ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	843	1	11	744	2	8	—	—	98 19 3	
Forestry and Scientific...	905	4	5	1,133	17	1	1,405	15	5	2,051	18	8	646	3	3	
Judicial ...	—	—	—	1,149	0	4	1,713	17	5	1,986	5	2	272	7	9	
London Agency...	150	0	0	150	0	0	150	0	0	150	0	0	—	—	254 17 10	
Marine ...	4,696	11	5	4,271	5	7	4,183	16	4	3,928	18	6	—	—	—	
Medical ...	11,690	18	8	17,000	0	0	14,089	0	0	16,180	19	0	2,091	19	0	
Military ...	86,326	15	5	62,390	0	0	53,352	15	5	57,207	12	8	3,854	17	3	
Miscellaneous ...	2,141	3	1	8,407	10	8	—	—	204	13	5	204	13	5		
Municipal Expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	973	5	6	973	5	6		
Native Staff ...	8,661	10	2	8,149	10	8	10,370	6	7	11,290	15	0	920	8	5	
Non-effective Services ...	598	6	8	9,013	9	5	1,352	6	0	3,075	4	1	1,722	18	1	
Police and Prisons ...	—	—	—	11,099	14	4	11,475	18	4	12,612	2	2	1,136	3	10	
Postal and Telegraph ...	5,678	4	8	4,976	5	6	4,759	1	1	6,610	10	9	1,851	9	8	
Printing and Stationery ...	1,355	15	2	1,234	2	4	1,734	16	5	2,070	2	10	335	6	5	
Public Works and Survey ...	10,792	1	10	20,227	6	3	26,675	13	7	26,488	9	2	—	—	187 4 5	
Transport and Passages ...	21,054	7	11	16,263	2	1	18,501	14	9	17,155	14	10	—	—	1,345 19 11	
Treasury...	—	—	—	3,485	10	0	3,656	6	3	3,469	8	9	—	—	216 17 6	
Exchange ...	748	18	9	723	10	2	659	8	7	475	17	10	—	—	183 10 9	
Medical Department (Special expenditure) ...	—	—	—	1,508	3	1	—	—	1,286	3	5	1,286	3	5		
Reserve Battalion K.A.R. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,191	11	6	3,191	11	6		
Indian Military Arrears ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	745	15	6	745	15	6		
Clearing Lake Shore, Entebbe ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	840	8	10	—	—	—	—	—	840 8 10	
Safes and Miscellaneous Expenditure ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	329	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	329 6 3	
Steamers and Launches ...	13,294	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Telegraph Construction ...	16,910	17	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total ...	203,733	7	0	186,800	5	11	173,038	18	3	191,142	17	0	21,613	17	0	3,509 18 3

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The figures under the head of expenditure are, from a variety of causes, misleading; under Non-effective Services, £1,000; Reserve Battalion King's African Rifles, £3,191 11s. 6d.; Indian Military Arrcars, £745 15s. 6d.; and a sum of £8,000 for re-arming troops; in all £12,937 belong to previous years. £1,000 for reserve stores of clothing for troops, £476 for exchange, £1,286 for Sleeping Sickness research work, £837 for award to retiring officers, and miscellaneous items, were sums required to meet unexpected demands.

Increases are mostly due to expanded administrative and other machinery needful to cope with the general march of progress.

They are as follows :—

£2,354 due to increase of administrative staff, £646 to forestry experimental and inspection work, £272 for judicial requirements, £2,092 for additional hospital buildings, £920 for extra rebate on increased collections of taxes, £1,136 principally absorbed in re-arming the police, £1,851 for extended telegraph construction, offices, and other buildings, and £335 for printing, stationery, and more expert staff. There is further an addition of £973 incurred in charges of a municipal character, which have hitherto been distributed under other heads. They have been put into collective form with a view to the necessary evolution of a municipal system.

These increases are to some small extent balanced by reduction in marine, £255, economics in staff; £1,027 for the same in public works; £1,346 in transport and passages, due greatly to a smaller number of passages, and partly to non-payment during the year for transport vehicles supplied. There is also a saving of £183 in exchange consequent upon increased local revenue providing money.

The following table shows the total revenue and expenditure for the last four years.

—	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
	£	£	£	£
Revenue	41,158	51,474	59,707	76,755
Expenditure... .	203,733	186,800	173,039	191,142

The year 1901-2 is not shown, the Protectorate having at that time been reduced in extent.

(B.) IMPORTANT CHANGES IN TAXATION.

The principal change under the Head was effected by the substitution of the Native Labour Ordinance (No. 9 of 1905) for the Native Labour Regulations, 1900. By this change fees upon portorage have been practically abolished so as to permit of free trading intercourse between the Provinces within the Protectorate—a relief much valued in commercial communities.

The Poll Tax Ordinance, 1905, has been applied to the Toro district. This ordinance imposes a tax of 2 rupees upon adult males (natives) who are not liable for the Hut Tax.

The following important measures affect revenue in a smaller way :

The Uganda Companies Ordinance, 1905, requiring the registration of Companies.

The extension of application of the Native Liquors Ordinance, 1902, to the Nimule station.

The appointment of Jinja and Nimule to be warehousing ports for the purposes of the Uganda Customs Consolidation Ordinance, 1904.

C. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The total assets on the 31st March, 1906, were £74,848, as against £84,075 on the 31st March, 1905. The liabilities were £10,856, showing an excess of assets over liabilities of £63,992. Of this amount the sum of £22,556 has been taken into account in fixing the grant-in-aid for 1906-7, leaving £41,436 available to meet any supplementary estimates that may be sanctioned during the current year, and to go towards the reduction of the grant-in-aid for the coming year 1907-8.

(D.) CURRENCY.

The currency of the Uganda Protectorate during the year under review was based upon the Indian rupee. It consists at present of :—

Silver.

The Indian and the late Imperial British East Africa Company's coins as under :—

- 1 rupee piece.
- 8 anna piece.
- 4 anna piece.
- 2 anna piece.

Copper.

Quarter anna piece or pice of British India, the late Imperial British East Africa Company and of the British East Africa Protectorate.

Cowrie shells are still largely used amongst the natives, but their importation into the Protectorate is prohibited and the Government does not accept them.

"The East Africa and Uganda (Currency) Order-in-Council 1905" was published on the 1st June, 1905, but no part thereof came into operation until the 1st of April, 1906. Under this Order, currency notes of the value of Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 20, Rs. 50, Rs. 100, and Rs. 500, have since been put into circulation in the Protectorate, and a new coinage based upon the decimal system (as current in Ceylon) is in course of preparation.

There was no Bank in the Protectorate, but the National Bank of India has since commenced business in Entebbe.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

(A.) IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The annual value of the trade of the Protectorate for the last four years was :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1902-3	62,538	32,179	94,717
1903-4	123,199	52,848	176,047
1904-5	149,774	67,375	217,149
1905-6	206,181	108,204	314,385

Imports.

The value of imports for the year 1905-6 was £206,181; of these, goods to the value of £18,557 were re-exported, leaving a nett value of imports of £187,624. To this amount should be added imports for Government purposes to the value of £11,535.

The increase of £56,407 in imports is due mainly to a very satisfactory expansion of trade in provisions, spirits, tobacco, building materials, machinery, cotton goods, apparel, hardware, earthenware, paper, and cement. There is also an enlargement in ivory and rubber figures of £4,619 and £7,610, in this case somewhat fictitious, as they represent imports "in transit" from neighbouring countries.

But there is a further gratifying circumstance in the growing volume of imports, for the figures represent value at lower rates than previous years, resultant upon improved railway rates and more convenient transport generally. Moreover, it should be noted that values are given at the port of import, Mombasa, on the sea coast, where customs dues are collected, instead of at Uganda.

The table attached will show the comparison between the imports of 1904-5 and 1905-6.

Comparative Statement of Imports.

Articles.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Increase.	Decrease.
Class I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco :	£	£	£	£
Rice	2,573	2,524	—	49
Flour... ..	3,340	3,645	305	—
Provisions, tea	9,841	10,364	523	—
Salt	1,979	2,798	819	—
Sugar... ..	2,038	2,808	770	—
Foreign spirits	5,553	7,063	1,510	—
Ale and beer	594	837	243	—
Tobacco	1,372	1,903	531	—
Total... ..	27,290	31,942	4,701	49
Carried forward	27,290	31,942	4,701	49

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Comparative Statement of Imports—cont.

Articles.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	27,290	31,942	4,701	49
Class II.—Raw Materials (Unmanufactured):				
Wood and timber	1,163	589	—	574
Oils	3,351	2,634	—	717
Hides... ..	—	34	34	—
Ivory... ..	6,294	10,913	4,619	—
Cattle and miscellaneous live stock	106	131	25	—
Horses	60	100	40	—
Donkeys	23	17	—	6
Mules	60	268	208	—
Goats and sheep	—	53	53	—
Rubber	—	7,610	7,610	—
Total... ..	11,057	22,349	12,589	1,297
Class III.—Manufactured or partly :				
Ammunition... ..	254	536	282	—
Firearms	1,301	1,091	—	210
Corrugated iron	3,984	5,488	1,504	—
Other unenumerated	925	3,095	2,170	—
Hardware	4,665	5,359	694	—
Machinery	2,318	3,503	1,185	—
Manufactures of wood and timber	3,877	4,827	950	—
Total... ..	17,324	23,899	6,785	210
Yarning Textile Fabrics :				
Baftah	7,195	—	—	7,195
Americani	24,206	35,606	11,400	—
Other kinds (yarn, &c.)	25,378	33,666	8,288	—
Apparel	6,428	15,482	9,054	—
Chemicals, drugs, &c.	881	1,370	489	—
Leather	1,478	1,366	—	112
Earthenware, china, and glass	1,852	2,429	577	—
Paper... ..	1,901	2,436	535	—
Cement	1,304	1,186	—	118
Lime	2	2	—	—
Miscellaneous and unenumerated	20,907	12,722	—	8,185
Total... ..	91,532	106,265	30,343	15,610
Class IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified, including parcels post and passengers' luggage.	2,388	2,288	—	100
Total... ..	2,388	2,288	—	100
Bullion and specie	183	19,438	19,255	—
Grand Total... ..	149,774	206,181	73,673	17,266

Comparative Statement of Imports—cont.

Articles.	1904-5.	1905-6.	Increase.	Decrease.
Brought forward (Grand Total)	£ 149,774	£ 206,181	£ 73,673	£ 17,266
Deduct Re-exports—				
1904-5. 1905-6.				
£ £				
Ivory 6,294 10,913				
Hides — 34				
Rubber — 7,610				
	6,294	18,557	12,263	—
Nett Total	143,480	187,624	61,410	17,266

Table Distinguishing Imports from Foreign Countries from Imports from United Kingdom, India, &c., and British Colonies.

—	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
	£	£	£	£
Germany	6,720	14,093	17,510	16,452
Italy	1,835	2,405	4,474	3,236
France	1,245	3,087	2,531	2,332
Holland	1,735	399	79	504
Egypt	1,265	698	374	523
United States of America	9,465	19,203	21,652	33,617
Arabia	1,185	96	—	642
German East Africa	895	1,782	1,898	1,072
Congo Free State	435	8,468	6,328	18,512
Miscellaneous European Ports	905	1,734	1,665	4,912
Asiatic Ports	845	2,156	975	176
African Ports	65	319	480	800
Total... ..	26,595	54,440	57,966	82,778
United Kingdom	27,975	52,572	67,121	79,671
India and Burma	6,400	12,739	23,903	23,655
British East Africa	1,570	3,447	784	20,060
Grand Total... ..	62,540	123,198	149,774	206,164

NOTES :—

—	1904-5.	1905-6.
Rice Imports—	lb.	lb.
From India	102,806	183,495
From German East Africa	359,844	159,548

Sugar from India has decreased.

Sugar from United Kingdom has increased.

—	1904-5.	1905-6.
Calico known as Americani—	Yds.	Yds.
From United Kingdom	7,200	48,684
From United States of America	1,113,080	1,881,039

Exports.

In 1905-6 the total exports amounted in value to £108,204, of which £18,557 represent those passed in transit from other countries, leaving the exports actually from Uganda Protectorate itself at a value of £89,647. In the gross total of exports, which may be taken to secure a fair comparison with the previous year, there is an increase of £40,829—38 per cent., or on nett figures an advance of £28,566—32 per cent.

It is impossible to say to which countries produce is exported, as nearly all of it is consigned to Mombasa or Kilindini in the East Africa Protectorate.

Whereas in imports the general level of prices has fallen, the contrary is the case with exports, particularly in rubber, sheep skins, goat skins, and hides.

The attached statement will show in detail the comparison between exports of 1904-5 and those of 1905-6.

Detail Statement of Exports.

Articles.	1904-5.		1905-6.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£	lb.	£
Coffee	12,940	57	33,625	174
Chillies	861,513	4,383	3,391,014	19,036
Ground-nuts	154,894	281	26,252	44
Ghee	77,685	1,373	121,824	2,169
Jogree	—	—	189,160	1,300
Sim sim	128,655	239	202,975	354
Tobacco	—	—	14	1
Grain	14,243	36	1,860	6
Cotton	21,566	236	96,098	1,089
Fibre sunsevieria	371,870	1,711	8,560	33
" raphia	—	—	264,445	1,377
Gum	10,079	75	639	1
	No.		No.	
Mules	1	13	—	—
Sheep and goats	30	5	121	17
Donkeys	253	304	—	—
Cattle	1,424	2,915	1,876	4,186
Miscellaneous live stock	718	177	839	422
Hides	24,281	3,046	344,971	5,161
	lb.		lb.	
Rhino. horns	40	5	36	4
Hippo. teeth	3,075	205	2,419	161
Ivory	81,105	24,331	84,105	26,541
Rubber	51,970	3,465	101,164	13,305
Carried forward		42,857		75,381

Detail Statement of Exports—*cont.*

Articles.	1904-5.		1905-6.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Brought forward ...	No.	£	No.	£
Skins (goat) ...		42,857	559,072	75,381
„ (sheep) ...	571,320	23,006	41,384	407
„ (calf) ...			7,079	95
„ (miscellaneous) ...			461	62
Horses ...			4	67
Bark cloth ...	316	12	24,827	1,055
Curios ...	—	58	—	134
Grass rope ...	—	—	—	28
Native mats ...	3,039	113	5,942	17
„ tools ...	—	537	—	156
Timber ...	Pieces.		Pieces.	
	55	8	—	—
Sim sim-oil... ..	lb.	—	81	1
Specie	—	—	—	—
Trophies	—	—	—	18
Potatoes	—	—	—	—
Unenumerated and miscellaneous	—	717	—	26
Deduct value of re-exports—		67,375	—	108,204
1904-5. 1905-6.				
Ivory... ..	£ 6,294	£ 10,913		
Hides... ..	—	34		
Rubber	—	7,610		
	—	6,294	—	18,557
Total	—	61,081	—	89,647

There are several items which will profit by explanation.

The increase in the chillie trade is phenomenal, and is not to be relied upon as permanent.

While the export of ground-nuts fell from 70 tons in 1904-5 to under 12 tons in 1905-6, the exports of that product from German East Africa across the Victoria Lake to the Uganda Railway rose to much over a thousand tons.

Cotton rose in exports from under 10 tons to 43 tons—and would have reached hundreds of tons but for want of plant for ginning.

In fibres a good trade is shown in raphia. The price of sanseviera fibre so advanced as to become prohibitive.

Export of cattle increased.

Trade in skins and hides has increased remarkably.

Much ivory was exported in transit but the local trade is becoming practically defunct.

☑ Rubber shows some advance, exports exceeding those in transit, giving an increase over 1904-5 of £2,230 in value.

An unexpected jump was made from £12 to £1,055 in business in the native bark-cloth. It is doubtful if this can be looked upon as indicating permanency in that trade.

It is expected that the main exports will be cotton and rubber, and, perhaps, hides and skins, while it is hoped that chillies will remain a satisfactory business product.

(B.) MINES, MANUFACTURES & C.

There is nothing in particular to add to last year's report in connection with mining. There have been indications of a possible existence of minerals, but so far everything remains conjectural. Alum has been found in Usoga; graphite or plumbago exists in Toro and Unyoro, in fact has long been in use by natives for colouring utensils; an outcrop of a sort of coal shale was discovered in Toro, and the spot is being further examined; mica in small pieces nearly but not quite reaching economic sizes, were dug up in the Nile Province; much of the same mineral exists in very small flakes near to Kampala, and it may be said that other such finds of indefinite promise have been made. It is true prospecting has been carried on in a perfunctory way much at a marching rate of going, but it now seems needful to geologically survey the country in order to arrive at some definite idea of its mineralogical possibilities, in the same manner as has been done in Ceylon, British Central Africa, and Southern Nigeria.

The ordinary native manufactures have often been alluded to and have not yet shown much sign of being of great commercial value. There has been a revived activity in the bark-cloth industry, but it is, I believe, of a transient nature. The bark itself has been mentioned as having a manufacturing value.

Efforts were made to expand the native iron hoe industry in Unyoro.

The crude salt trade in Kiboro continues, while that of Katwe, in Toro, declines, owing to boundary complications.

The great industry promises to be that of cotton cultivation, as has elsewhere been mentioned.

Fishing on the Victoria Lake is dangerous, being of necessity carried on either within, or in close proximity to, the sleeping sickness zone, and has consequently since been prohibited. The local trade in dried fish is therefore in suspension. In the Albert Lake the fish exceed in quantity and size those of Lake Victoria, and it remains to be proved if they can be put to profitable use.

(C.) AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES AND BOTANICAL STATION.

This year indicates most promise for the future in the production of cotton and rubber, and we may well look upon those for the present as being the principal products of the Uganda Protectorate.

The exports of cotton amount to about 43 tons only, but nearly 200 tons were purchased from the natives, the result of little more than a year's effort on commercial lines. There seems to be a likelihood of the culture of this product becoming a national industry. Later experience proves the methods adopted to be crude and imperfect. American Upland cotton appears to be the most congenial to climate and country, and the natives are beginning to grow it extensively. Egyptian Abassi cotton also thrives, though to a lesser extent, and samples of both kinds sent to England brought $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ and $7d.$ per lb.

A company, the Uganda Company, has been busy extending its operations, and making ready for the expenditure of a considerable sum in developing the cotton industry.

Tests in rubber cultivation are going forward. A Para rubber tree $4\frac{1}{2}$ years old is $27\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with a girth of $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches 4 feet from the ground. About 200 trees, $2\frac{1}{4}$ years old, grown from seed, are 17 feet high, more or less. These figures are quite promising. There has been much commercial activity in regard to this product, and ventures on a large scale were pending at the end of the year.

Superseding the exports of either of the above products were those of chillies, but welcome as were the figures it would not be wise to rely upon a product of so fluctuating a market character, for any stable commercial prosperity.

Experimental coffee bore well during the year—a plantation of $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres of Arabian Coffee yielded 2,000 lb. of coffee in parchment.

Cocoa has grown so well as to justify its culture being taken up on a larger experimental basis, and experts hold forth great hope of its success.

Mauritius hemp has thriven fairly well, being 6 to 7 feet at two years' growth.

Fibre from the Kafumba, an indigenous plant, is well spoken of. A sample sent to England had the fault of shortness, while its other qualities were highly regarded. Cultivation of the plant has since yielded fibre 6 feet in length five months after the planting of the seed.

Citronella grass and arrowroot have both proved perfect growth, the former extensively.

Limes, lemons, guavas, bananas, pine apples, &c. have as usual fruited well.

During the year an extensive botanical tour was made by the officer-in-charge of the botanical and scientific department, special regard being given to the exploration of the forest regions. The results have been valuable both scientifically and economically, and have been compiled in a Blue Book.*

An exhibit of a collection of Uganda products was made at the Colonial Exhibition held in Liverpool in January, 1906, and was awarded a diploma for a gold medal.

The area of the gardens was largely extended during the year, especially in the economic section. Nurseries were established for the distribution of plants of commercial value to planters and natives. Large quantities of seed were also distributed.

No serious insect or fungoid growth made their appearance during the year.

(D.) GRANTS OF LAND, LEASES OF TOWNSHIP AND OTHER PLOTS, AND RUBBER PERMITS FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1906.

During the year 1905-6 the total number of leases and grants registered exclusive of grants under the Uganda Agreement of 1900 was 66, as compared with 7 for the previous financial year; of the above total, 59 are leases of township plots, one a lease of land for mission purposes, and four agricultural leases. Of the grants, one of 1,000 acres was for agricultural purposes and the other for an institute in Entebbe. The township leases were distributed as follows:—Entebbe 19, Jinja 16, Mbale 10, Hoima 8, Kampala 5, and Mbarara 1. During the year six leases of township plots reverted to the Crown; the net gain for the year was therefore 53.

The total number of claims registered under the Uganda Agreement, by which an approximate area of 8,000 square miles is granted to natives of the Protectorate, was at the close of the year about 5,000.

The area of forests over which permits for the collection of rubber was granted during the year is about 66½ square miles, making the total area leased on 31st March, 1906, 233½ square miles, as compared with 166 on the corresponding date in 1905. The average rental obtained is about £2 per square mile, the period of the permits varying from three to ten years.

(E.) SHIPPING.

Railway steamers call once a week at Entebbe and Jinja, on mail and cargo work, and make monthly voyages round the lake.

* Report on a Botanical Mission through the Forest Districts of Buddu and the Western and Nile Provinces of the Uganda Protectorate, by Mr. M. T. Dawe, dated 5th March, 1906. ([Cd. 2904.] April, 1906.)

The s.s. "Sir William Mackinnon," a Protectorate armed vessel, has as usual been most useful as a despatch boat in visiting the island and transporting passengers and loads when the railway steamers do not call, and, occasionally, in supplementing the work of those vessels.

The steam launch "Victoria" was used for landing mails and passengers, the pier not having been finished, and for conveying mails and passengers to the Kampala port, and other like useful purposes.

A steel boat, in a wrecked condition, was purchased, cheaply repaired, and has since been doing good service on the Nile.

The steam launch and two sailing vessels, occupied in Lake Albert-Nimule traffic, have been fully occupied, adding much to the traffic between Butiaba and the Congo port. The need of an additional steamer, of a useful carrying capacity, is demonstrated more and more as years pass by.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Date of the Law, &c.	Substance of the Law, &c.	Transmitted to England.
1905. 10th April ...	Registration of Documents Ordinance, 1905.	1905. 18th April.
9th June ...	Unyoro Native Courts Ordinance, 1905	4th July.
3rd August ...	Judgments Extension Ordinance, 1905	13th September.
4th " ...	Uniforms Ordinance, 1905 ...	13th "
9th " ...	Forestry (Amendment) Ordinance, 1905.	13th "
6th September	Native Labour Ordinance, 1905 ...	6th "
5th November	Native Courts Ordinance, 1905 ...	29th December.
6th " ...	Public Ferries Ordinance, 1905 ...	1906. 6th January.
1st December	Uganda Companies Ordinance, 1905...	26th "
	Proclamations.	1905.
3rd August ...	Judgment Extension Ordinance, 1905. Extended to British Central Africa.	13th September.
5th November	The Native Courts Ordinance, 1905, applied to certain places.	29th December.
	Laws.	1906.
2nd January	The Uganda Succession Ordinance, 1906.	26th January.
8th February	The Railway (Amendment) Ordinance, 1906.	13th February.
6th "	The Uganda Land Transfer Ordinance, 1906.	13th "
3rd "	The Bankruptcy and Lunacy Ordinance, 1906.	7th March.
10th March ...	Uganda Arms Ordinance, 1906 ...	17th April.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Excepting only in the case of the young Kabaka, for whom a tutor has been provided by the Government, the education of the natives is entirely in the hands of the three missions established in Uganda: (a) the Church Missionary Society, (b) the White Fathers, and (c) the Mill Hill Mission. The cost has been borne by these missions both in regard to teachers and school accommodation. During the year under review, for the first time, a grant (£100) has been made for scholarships in non-sectarian schools. Up to the present only the Church Missionary Society has been in a position to take advantage of this grant, but the other missions are making preparations to open schools of a similar character.

The accompanying Table has been compiled from figures furnished by the Missions:—

Missions.	1904-5.		1905-6.	
	No. of Schools.	No. of Children on rolls.	No. of Schools.	No. of Children on rolls.
Church Missionary Society ...	42	1,972	45	5,648
White Fathers	45	5,729	51	5,951
St. Joseph's Mill Hill Mission ...	11	1,450	11	961

IV A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

It has not been found practicable to obtain an exact return of the followers of each of the Christian Missions, but the accompanying Table shows the number of churches as recorded:—

Mission Churches.

Missions.	1904-5.	1905-6.
Church Missionary Society (Protestant)	1,082*	1,077°
White Fathers (Catholic)	17	18
St. Joseph's Mill Hill (Catholic)	12	11

* Of these 62 are formally registered as Churches.

These figures are misleading consequent upon different policies of work being adopted by the several societies. The Church Missionary Society distributes its work extensively throughout

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

(A.) HOSPITALS.

During the year, new offices and bath rooms have been fitted to the large European Hospital at Entebbe.

The Native Hospital has been enlarged by the addition of two new wards. The Sleeping Sickness Hospital has been practically rebuilt, the walls having been considerably heightened and a cement floor and tin roof added.

The present site of the Sleeping Sickness Laboratory has been thought unsuitable for many reasons. A new laboratory with large outbuildings and houses for the staff were under construction at a spot on the peninsula outside the township boundary. New hospitals and dispensaries have been built at Kampala, Jinja, Hoima and Mbarara.

There are no Government asylums, poor-houses, reformatories, &c., in the Protectorate.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

The Judges of the High Court prepared a Chronological Table and Index of the Laws in the Uganda Protectorate to the end of 1904. It is proposed to continue this work from year to year.

The following tables show the number of persons tried on criminal charges and number of civil cases heard by the High Court and the Courts constituted under the Subordinate Courts Ordinance 1902, compared with last year :—

Criminal.

Year.	Discharged for want of evidence.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.
1904 ...	51	574	121	746
1905 ...	81	744	109	934

Civil.

Year.	Amounts of £10 and under.	Amounts above £10 to £33 6s. 8d.	Amounts above £33 6s. 8d. to £100.	Amounts above £100.	Total.
1904 ...	269	53	16	8	346
1905 ...	232	40	15	9	296

Twenty-nine criminal cases were tried by the High Court and Courts of Session during the year, and the following table compares the cases of serious crime for the last six years:—

Serious Crime.

—	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Murder and homicide	1	4	4	4	4	15
Attempt at murder	1	3	1	—	1	—
Rape	—	3	—	—	2	4
Robbery	—	—	—	3	—	—
Housebreaking ...	2	2	1	—	—	1
Grievous hurt ...	2	18	1	3	11	3
Mischief by fire ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	6	30	7	10	19	24

NATIVE COURTS.

The subordination of the Native Courts in the Kingdom of Uganda to the High Court has been effected by the "Uganda Agreement (Judicial), 1905," which provides for certain appeals to the High Court, and modified in this respect the Uganda Agreement, 1900.

Appeals from the Native Courts in the Kingdom of Uganda are provided for in the Agreement of 1905 in cases only where a sentence of death or of imprisonment exceeding five years, or a fine exceeding £100, or of whipping of over 24 lashes has been passed; and, in civil matters, in cases where the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit exceeds £100.

The Ankole Agreement of 1901 was suspended on account of the assassination of Mr. Galt.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(A.) POPULATION.

No complete census has yet been taken. The estimated population of the Protectorate is about four millions, but this is probably too low.

(B.) PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Medical Department is amalgamated with East Africa and is under the charge of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Will, R.A.M.C., who is assisted in Uganda by one senior medical officer and 10 medical officers. Six medical officers were also appointed to assist in the new extended scheme for the investigation of sleeping sickness, and four of these have already arrived.

The total cost of the Medical Department, debited to Uganda for the year under report, was £16,180 19s.

The Principal Medical Officer reports that the health of Government officials has been good. Better sanitation, better houses, with the addition of mosquito-proof doors and windows, and extensive clearing operations in the forest and jungle near many of the principal stations, have been mainly responsible for this.

Three deaths have occurred amongst European officials, two from injury and one from malaria. Seven officials were invalided, four from Entebbe, one each from Jinja, Hoima and Muniyas. The commonest diseases among officials were malaria, tick fever, and diseases of the digestive organs. One official has contracted sleeping sickness. Among Europeans, official and non-official, 228 have come under treatment for various diseases, fever being the cause in about half the cases. There were three cases of black-water fever during the year, with no deaths.

It is difficult to form an opinion as to the general health of the native population, as only those in the immediate vicinity of our stations come in for treatment. Sleeping sickness though on the decline in some districts is very prevalent in others and still claims its thousands of victims. 113 natives are known to have died of small-pox. Venereal disease is also very rife.

The health of the troops and of the police has been satisfactory.

SLEEPING SICKNESS.

There was unfortunately nothing new in the way of treatment or prevention to report. Taking into consideration the numbers that have fallen victims to this disease in Usoga and North Kavirondo, and the reduction in population already caused by it, there is reason to believe that it is dying out in these two districts.

During the end of the year a scheme of extended investigation of the disease was formulated, and six medical officers appointed to carry out this work. Their investigations up to the 31st December were of a preliminary nature, and it will take some time before any practical result can be looked for. Each medical officer has been appointed to a district in which the disease is known to exist, and the lines of investigation have so far been with the object of defining exactly the tsetse fly areas, and the areas in which locally infected cases are found, also of studying the habits of the fly. It will be very important in this investigation to first win the confidence of the natives.

(C.) SANITATION.

At Entebbe the most important sanitary measures carried out during the last year have been the provision of mosquito-proof

doors and windows to a great many of the houses, extensive clearing operations in the forest and jungle in the vicinity, and the filling in of a large number of cess-pools and other places where water used to collect.

The new attempt to supply Entebbe with good water by means of two wind-mills and tanks has proved to be inadequate for the expanding requirements. Something like a small pumping station outside Entebbe with a delivery tank placed in the centre of the town would perhaps better meet the case.

At Jinja, better houses have been built and extensive bush clearing has been carried out.

METEOROLOGY.

(A.) RAINFALL.

Observations were taken continuously at Entebbe and seven out-stations.

At Entebbe the year 1905 was the wettest on record, 65·74 inches of rain having fallen. The average rainfall for the last six years is 58·73 inches. The heaviest rainfall recorded was that of Mbarara, where 95·57 inches fell, an increase over the previous year of 4·31 inches. The average daily sunshine at Entebbe was 5 hours and 42 minutes. In February a daily mean of 7 hours 45 minutes was registered, whilst in March only 4 hours one minute was the average.

(B.) TEMPERATURE.

At Entebbe the highest maximum temperature recorded was 85·9°, the lowest minimum 58·5°.

Wadelai experienced the highest maximum temperature recorded, 110·0°, and Mbarara the lowest, 45·0°.

(C.) LAKE LEVELS.

The levels of the lake throughout the year were normal.

(D.) CLIMATE.

Taking it as a whole, the climate of the Protectorate is pleasant and agreeable, but with the exception of parts of Ankole and Toro, the uplands of the Nile Province and parts of Bukedi, the climate is warm and very relaxing.

The chief precautions to be observed by Europeans are those applicable to most warm countries—moderation in eating and drinking, avoidance of chills and exposure to the sun during the hot hours of the day. Tsetse flies, ticks, and mosquitoes should be particularly avoided.

VIII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH.

POSTAL.

For departmental purposes the Postal Services of Uganda and East Africa have been combined under one Postmaster-General, at Mombasa.

There has been considerable extension in the work of this department during the year. This has, in part, been due to the uniting of the Post and Telegraph Services, as a result of which several post offices which were formerly conducted by district collectors or assistant collectors are now worked by the postal departmental staff. On account of this alteration it has been possible to provide for extensions of the postal facilities, and for the acceleration of the mail service generally. Letters can now be sent from Mombasa to Gondokoro in 14 days, and from Entebbe to Gondokoro in 10 days, whilst from Entebbe to Nimule (some 350 miles by road) the conveyance occupies 6½ days only. The system of forwarding mails by relays of carriers, travelling night and day, by which these results have been obtained, is being gradually extended throughout Uganda, and arrangements are being made for a series of relayed runner services radiating from Entebbe which will bring the most distant out-station within 12 days of headquarters, as against one month formerly required.

TELEGRAPHS.

There are 458 miles of telegraph line in the Protectorate, with seven offices. This does not include the telephone lines erected at Entebbe and Kampala.

IX.—MILITARY FORCES AND EXPENDITURE.

There is little change to report in the garrisoning of the Protectorate during the year under review, but the whole question of the distribution of troops was opened up by the Inspector-General, Sir William Manning, at the end of the year.

The following table gives the military expenditure for the last five years, exclusive of that upon the Armed Constabulary.

Year.				Amount.
				£
1901-2	...	...	...	84,939
1902-3	...	...	...	74,395
1903-4	...	...	...	62,390
1904-5	...	...	...	53,352
1905-6	...	...	...	57,207

In musketry the figure of merit was 66·59 as against 66·50 in the previous year.

The conduct and health of the men have been satisfactory.

A class of signalling has been carried on at Entebbe, and several of the men there have expressed a desire for education.

Measures were taken for the extension of the recruiting field, more in a precautionary sense than from actual need.

At the end of the year the strength of the battalion was 845 of all ranks.

ARMED CONSTABULARY.

The position of this force was much as in the previous year, but with the advance in the general development of the Protectorate, it was found that it would be wise to improve the organisation of the force and particularly to give that organisation a centre at headquarters under a chief commanding officer. This scheme has since been carried out.

The strength at the close of the year was 1,060. The conduct of the force was good, and the health satisfactory.

The Expenditure for the year was £11,423 6s. 11*d.*

VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

The Volunteers are armed with Lee-Enfield (Magazine) rifles, and complete equipment for 100 men is kept in the Quartermaster's store. 35 members passed the capitulation standard of efficiency. The total cost of the Corps to public funds was £50, the same as for the previous year.

On a peace footing there are no officers in the Corps, the management being entirely under the command of a Secretary and Deputy Secretary elected annually by the Volunteers.

X.—GENERAL.

ADMINISTRATION.

The Government of the Protectorate is controlled by His Majesty's Commissioner assisted by a Deputy Commissioner and a Secretary, and a staff of four Sub-Commissioners who administer the provinces, nine collectors and twenty assistant collectors, under their supervision, officering the divisions known as districts and sub-districts.

In Uganda, Unyoro, and Toro the native Governments have worked well and smoothly, marked improvement being observable in their local machinery. Considerable reforms have been effected in the constitution of the governing bodies, with much contentment to the countries concerned. Each has judiciously used its influence in encouraging agricultural efforts, and the results are satisfactory.

The Central Province has continued its remarkable progress and has emerged from a state of economic insignificance into one of rising prosperity rivalled only by Uganda.

On the other hand there has been a remarkable retrogression on the part of Ankole, that country being guilty of an unprovoked murder of Sub-Commissioner Galt, an officer who won great respect in the countries which he had to administer. The local authorities were reprehensibly indifferent or inefficient in their conduct throughout the investigations into the circumstances of the crime, and the powers of local government were suspended, a fine upon the country being since imposed.

The subject of communications throughout the Protectorate has been again examined throughout the year, and is one which would better be dealt with in the Report upon the present year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure on public works during the year 1905-6 was £18,093, classified as under:—

	£
Personal Emoluments	1,795
Upkeep and Repairs	3,225
New Works	13,073

At Entebbe, a hospital for Goanese, and additions to the European hospital, as well as a medical store and office, were built. A store and office for the Public Works Department, three second-class houses, and a strong room for the Treasury, all permanent stone buildings, were erected. A house for clerks, offices, and a workshop for the Marine Department were built of wood and iron, and several servants' quarters consisting of old wattle and daub huts were replaced by stone buildings. A section of the new central gaol was built to hold 78 prisoners, with a hospital attached. Eight wood and iron houses for the accommodation of the Sleeping Sickness Commission were begun. A further installation of one windmill pump was made for the supply of water.

Most of the building work outside Entebbe consisted of Post and Telegraph Offices and native hospitals with dispensaries; of the latter, four were begun at Jinja, Hoima, Mbarara, and Nimule, and two were completed at Kampala and Gondokoro; of the former, three were begun at Jinja, Nimule, and Gondokoro, and two completed at Hoima and Masindi.

Other buildings completed were: at Jinja a large office for the Collectorate, of stone, and a Customs office and go-down of wood and iron; and at Butiaba a house and office for the transport clerk, of wood and iron. Amongst other works a road with several river crossings was cleared from Nimule to Gondokoro. A good deal of clearing of bush was done at Entebbe. A temporary pier and landing stage were constructed at Jinja, and the bank for the new railway pier at Entebbe was commenced.

SURVEY.

During the year no further primary work was carried out and the area over which points for this work have been located remains the same as at the close of the previous year, viz., 13,630 square miles; the area over which observations have been completed, 4,660 square miles.

As regards Secondary Triangulation the area beaconed at the close of 1904-5 was 9,000 square miles, at the close of 1905-6 it was 11,550, showing an addition of 2,550 square miles during the year. The total area over which at the close of the year observations with theodolite had been completed for topographical work on scale $\frac{1}{25000}$ was 5,060 square miles, an increase for the year of 2,340 square miles. The area over which the topographical survey had been completed at the end of March, 1905, was 1,305 square miles, at the end of March, 1906, it was 2,631, an increase for the year of 1,326 square miles.

The area over which during the year theodolite observations were completed for the Cadastral Survey on scale $\frac{1}{10000}$ was approximately 240 square miles compared with 150 square miles during the previous year. The area returned as completed in detail during the year is given as 213 square miles, making with the area completed previously a total of 300 square miles completed to date.

GAME PRESERVATION.

The total revenue derived from licences in connection with the preservation of game for the year amounts to £1,199 13s. 4d. Only three instances occurred of infringement of the game laws, and fines were imposed to the extent of £11.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE PROTECTORATE.

Compared with the returns of the previous year, revenue shows an increase from £59,707 to £76,755, or of 28·55 per cent.; native revenue has increased by £9,593, or by 26·57 per cent.; trade shows an increase from £217,149 to £314,385; whilst expenditure has been increased from £173,038 to £191,142.

In December, 1905, Colonel J. Hayes Sadler, C.B., relinquished charge of the Protectorate on being appointed Commissioner of British East Africa Protectorate. At the same time Mr. H. Hesketh Bell, C.M.G., was appointed Commissioner of Uganda, Mr. George Wilson, C.B., taking temporary charge of the Government pending his arrival.

His Excellency Count Von Gotzen, Governor of German East Africa, visited Uganda for a few days, as did also His Highness The Aga Khan.

His Majesty's Government having decided to take charge of the education of His Highness the Kabaka of Uganda, then 10 years of age, Mr. J. C. R. Sturrock, M.A. (Oxford), was appointed tutor, and arrived in April, 1905. The measure has been regarded with much good feeling by native authorities.

Uganda progresses in prosperity, education, and methods of local administration. It has now reached that advanced stage when the rate of progress is bound to be steady, and it exhibits all the evidence of being continuous. The problem of the year was perhaps the labour supply, which proved to be manageable, reaching in Entebbe alone a daily rate of from four to five thousand.

Among the many items of interest special mention might be given to the elaboration of the Church Missionary Society's educational schemes, including the opening of the Budo High School for the more advanced education of the sons of Chiefs and others showing exceptional ability.

The remarkable advance of the Central Province continues, the influence of the administering officers steadily penetrating into the interior. The natives have responded well to considerable reforms introduced into the local system of government during the year. This Province is one of great promise.

In the Western Province Unyoro and Toro have both kept up to expectations in steady progress, and their systems of chieftainships have been under revision, and in the case of Unyoro brought into a state of more finished organisation within the year.

Ankole, as mentioned elsewhere, commenced the year with a grievous crime, the murder of Sub-Commissioner Galt, an act which occasioned the appointment of a strong commission of

UGANDA, 1905-6.

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enquiry. The culprits were discovered, and convicted, but in a final trial in the Court of Appeal they were acquitted on account of technical defects in evidence. They were then deported, as a State measure.

There was little progress of a large nature in the Nile Province which is too remote to raise the present hopes of extensive development.

GEORGE WILSON.

Deputy Commissioner.

Entebbe,
March 28, 1907.

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following recent reports 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.
493	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1905
494	Ceylon	"
495	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
496	Bahamas	1905-1906
497	Barbados... ..	"
498	Malta	1905
499	British Central Africa Protectorate	1905-1906
500	Colonial Survey Committee	"
501	Grenada	1905
502	Straits Settlements	"
503	Gibraltar	"
504	Trinidad and Tobago	1905-1906.
505	St. Lucia	1905
506	Mauritius	"
507	Southern Nigeria (Lagos)	"
508	Somaliland	1905-1906.
509	Fiji	1905
510	St. Vincent	1905-1906.
511	Sierra Leone	1905
512	Southern Nigeria	"
513	Basutoland	1905-1906.
514	British Guiana	"
515	British Honduras	1905
516	Northern Nigeria	1905-1906.
517	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
518	Leeward Islands	"
519	East Africa Protectorate	"
520	Seychelles	1906
521	Hong Kong	"
522	Falkland Islands... ..	"
523	Ashanti	"
524	Jamaica	1905-1906.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
32	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey.
33	Southern Nigeria	Do.
34	Montserrat	Agricultural Industry.
35	Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis	Sugar.
36	West Indies	Work of Imperial Department of Agriculture.
37	Ceylon	Mineral Survey, 1904-5.
38	St. Helena	Agriculture (1884).
39	Jamaica	Cayman Islands.
40	Northern Nigeria	Taxation of Natives.
41	East Africa Protectorate	Report on Forests of Kenya.