

AFRICA. No. 10 (1904).

MEMORANDUM

ON THE

STATE OF THE AFRICAN PROTECTORATES

ADMINISTERED UNDER THE

FOREIGN OFFICE.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
July 1904.*

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Memorandum on the State of the African Protectorates administered under the Foreign Office.

EAST AFRICA.

PEACE has been happily preserved in this Protectorate.

The return of the contingent of the 3rd Battalion King's African Rifles, which has been serving in Somaliland, and the issue of Martini-Enfields and Mark VI ammunition to the whole force have materially strengthened our military position.

The armed force comprises four companies of Soudanese, of which one is mounted on camels, four companies of Swahilis, two mixed companies taken over from Uganda, and a battalion of 500 Yaos from the former inter-Protectorate Reserve Battalion (2nd King's African Rifles).

For the purpose of recruiting the Yao troops a depot company under a Commandant and medical officer is to be kept up in the British Central Africa Protectorate. Including the depot, of which the strength is fixed at 100 men, the military establishment of the Protectorate consists of 45 officers and 1,875 rank and file.

The native police, comprising 20 European officers and instructors and 1,600 men, are armed with the Martini-Henry, and, although not looked upon as primarily a military force, practically act as garrisons in outlying stations and would be available as troops in case of need.

A new Customs Tariff came into force on the 1st April, and is shown in Table (A). It raises import duties from 5 to 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, but exempts articles of use in the development of agriculture, and certain other articles such as printed matter and coin used in circulation. In the matter of exports some duties are lowered, and others which experience proved to act detrimentally and which brought in little revenue have been abolished.

An arrangement has been come to with the French Government under which the produce of the East African and other Protectorates is admitted into France at the minimum Tariff (see Board of Trade Journal, 9th April, 1903, p. 74).

The Agricultural Department is pursuing its experiments, and reports relating to the quality of the lands and the prospects of cotton growing have been issued. Live-stock has been introduced with a view to providing well-bred sires, and testing the adaptability of various breeds to the climate. Experiments are being made in the domestication of zebras, but, although animals have been broken to saddle and harness, many have died, and no definite opinions can be formed as to the ultimate results.

Free carriage of cotton up to 1,000 tons has been offered on the railway, and a grant of 500 acres on the River Tana, free of rent for five years, for experimental purposes in the growth of cotton has been made to Messrs. Chaplin, Milne, Grenfell, and Co., who propose, if successful, to take up the industry on a larger scale, and have received a conditional promise of 30,000 acres with that object.

Experiments are also being made with seeds and plants of economic value.

The search for gold and other minerals has not fulfilled expectations. A large soda deposit has been found, but it is doubtful whether it can be worked at a profit.

In the Memorandum which forms part of the contents of the Parliamentary Paper "Africa, No. 9 (1903)," stress was laid on the efforts which were being made to attract settlers to the Protectorate. These efforts have been successful.*

The Returns for the first half-year of 1904 have not been received, but it is understood that they cover a large portion of the suitable land near the railway.

Two considerable concessions of forest lands have been granted in the tropical region on the coast: both are for the working of timber and rubber. One to the East Africa Estates Company, Limited, at a rent of 100/ per year for twenty-one years, subject to the conditions of the lease, comprises some 90 square miles, near Malindi, known as the Araboko forest; the other is to Mr. Anderson, of Mombasa, and consists of the Sekoki forest, lying to the south of the Araboko.

The Lands and Survey Department is being strengthened in view of the increased immigration of settlers.

Only two large land Concessions were granted in 1903, namely, to Lord Delamere and the East Africa Syndicate, and it is not the present policy of His Majesty's Government to grant further very extensive areas for grazing or agricultural purposes in one block.

The lease to the East Africa Syndicate is given in "Africa, No. 9 (1904):" that to Lord Delamere has not yet reached the Department.

At the time when applications were first received for the two Concessions in question, difficulty had been experienced in attracting attention to the capabilities of the Protectorate.

Lord Delamere was an early pioneer and settler, and the East Africa Syndicate was held to have earned special consideration by the strenuous efforts it made in the years 1902 and 1903 to ascertain the geological and mineral possibilities of the Protectorate. It proved to His Majesty's Government that it had spent over 30,000/ for this purpose, and it has communicated to them the information obtained, which is of considerable value. The grant of these two large areas will enable His Majesty's Government to judge whether the country can best be developed by wealthy capitalists or by persons of smaller means.

The late Dr. Herzl, one of the foremost pioneers of the Zionist movement, had been in communication with His Majesty's Government as to a grant of land for a Jewish colony. The conditions of the lease are still under consideration.

An Anglo-German Commission is engaged in delimiting the boundary between the Victoria Nyanza and the spot on the northern side of Mount Kilimanjaro recorded in the Arrangement of July 1893. When this has been completed, the whole line of frontier between the British and German possessions in East Africa and Uganda will have been accurately determined.

Discussions are taking place with the Emperor Menelek with a view to settling a definite boundary between the Protectorate and Abyssinia, and so removing a disturbing element from the territories adjacent to the Juba, where peace has reigned since the Ogaden expedition of 1901.

The health of the Protectorate has been good.

Only three deaths have occurred amongst the European staff, the sleeping sickness has not spread, and there have been no other epidemics.

The construction of the Uganda Railway, so far as important works are concerned, has been completed, and it is now open from end to end on its permanent alignment, with one exception, at mile 526, where a tunnel is being made. The European staff has been reduced to twenty-five, and the whole of the Indian coolies, excepting about 700, have been repatriated.

The efforts made to induce the natives of the country to work on the railway have met with greater success than previously. Already a large proportion of the men comprising the maintenance gangs are natives, and it is now hoped that in the near future it may be found possible to dispense entirely with Indian coolies, excepting skilled mechanics and artisans.

The Uganda Railway Committee was abolished on the 30th September, 1903, and the new arrangements, of which an outline was given in "Africa No. 9 (1903)," came into force on the 1st October. Previous to this date Major Pringle, R.E., Inspector of Railways for the Board of Trade, was commissioned by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to visit and report upon the railway. He reported as follows:—

"Sir,

"8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W., October 31, 1903.

"In accordance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 29th July, 1903, I have the honour to state that I left London on the 9th August, and arrived at Mombasa on the 30th August.

"I travelled over the Uganda Railway in company with Mr. F. Rawson, Acting Manager, and Mr. R. Anderson, Chief Engineer, and made a careful inspection of the permanent way,

stations, and general arrangements. I crossed Lake Victoria in the steamship 'Winifred,' and visited Entebbe and other ports in Uganda, and returned to the coast on the 6th October, having completed my inspection duties.

"I was fortunate enough to meet Mr. Currie, the new Manager of the railway, at Nairobi, and brought to his attention various points, to which I refer in my Reports. I had, moreover, the advantage of consulting with His Majesty's Commissioners for the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, and many of the Sub-Commissioners and District officers.

"I beg to submit herewith, for the information of the Marquess of Lansdowne, my General Report on the Uganda Railway, and wish to express my sincere thanks to the above-named gentlemen, and to the whole staff of the railway, for the kindness with which they received me, and the courtesy with which they placed all information at my disposal.

"In calling attention in my Report to various points where it appears to me alterations are desirable, or economies may be effected, I have at the same time endeavoured to express my appreciation of the excellent character of the work generally on the railway.

"Having marched over the whole country during the survey reconnaissance in 1891-92, I think I am possibly in a better position than the previous Government Inspectors to recognize the immense natural difficulties in dearth of water, labour, materials, and transport, which Sir George Whitehouse and his staff had to contend with in the construction of the railway, and therefore to admire the courage and skill with which these difficulties have been overcome and the work has been completed.

"I feel that no small share of credit falls by right to Messrs. F. Rawson and R. Anderson, who have been members of the railway staff from the very commencement of the scheme.

"I find it difficult, further, to avoid referring to the labour, patience, and thought which the members, and in particular the Managing member, of the Uganda Railway Committee must have devoted to the task of the supervision of the construction and management of the railway during the past eight years. The physical difficulties experienced by the construction staff in Africa have been duplicated in England by difficulties in procuring the necessary railway material and stores, and in recruiting the large staff, during years when railway material and stores, owing to engineering strikes and the war in South Africa, were difficult to procure, and the demand for engineering staff so universal. The negotiations in connection with the army of Indian artisans and coolies, which have been employed on the line, have presented many points of difficulty.

"The final result of the efforts of the Railway Committee and the construction staff has been that His Majesty's Government now possess a line of railway stretching from the coast at Mombasa to the shores of Lake Victoria, which is generally well equipped and well found; a railway which, in my opinion, compares not unfavourably with similar metre-gauge lines in India, and has, as I shall hope to show, very considerable carrying capacity. The line is not only a most important factor in the development of East Africa and Uganda, and in the opening out of a large sphere suitable for European colonization, but it will also in the future prove a valuable asset.

"It has already dealt the final death-blow to the Slave Trade in East Africa.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "J. W. PRINGLE, Major, R.E.,

"Government Inspecting Officer of Railways."

Traffic on the railway continues to increase. The volume carried during the last two years is shown in the following Table:—

Year ending—		Up Traffic.	Down Traffic.	Total.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
December 31, 1902	.. ..	9,970	1,252	11,222
.. 31, 1903	.. ..	9,918	4,927	14,845

It will be noticed that while the up traffic has remained stationary, the down traffic has practically increased fourfold, a sure sign of the development of the country.

The receipts do not show a corresponding increase, and this is due to the facts that rates have in some cases been reduced, and that nearly all the down traffic is carried at the low rate of 1d. per ton per mile. The average gross receipts from public traffic for the official year 1902-03 were 3l. 2s. 2d. per mile per week, while for 1903-04 they averaged approximately 3l. 4s. per mile per week.

Two steamers of 600 tons are now plying on the Lake. The first of these steamers, the steam-ship "Winifred," has throughout the official year made a weekly trip from Port Florence and back, calling at intermediate ports. The other, the steam-ship "Sybil," made her first trip to the southern end of the Lake, making calls at Shirati, Mwanza and Bukoba during February last, with very satisfactory results.

The figures given above do not include the steamer service traffic. The cargo

carried amounted to about 1,500 tons, of which about 560 tons were sent downwards from Uganda. The earnings amounted to about 6,000/.

The survey of the southern, or German portion of the Lake, is making satisfactory progress.

The question of granting steamer subsidies, advocated in principle by Mr. Evelyn Cecil's Committee, and adopted by His Majesty's Government, has been referred for detailed examination to an inter-Departmental Committee.

Table (B) is a Return showing the audited accounts, receipts and expenditure, of the Protectorate from 1895 to 1902-03.

The estimates for the years 1903-04 and 1904-05 are also shown.

It appears from telegraphic reports that the actual revenue for 1903-04 amounted to 108,857/., an excess of 9,396/ over Estimate; the expenditure shows a decrease on the Estimate of about 5,000/. The figures, however, are unaudited.

The European civilian staff of the Protectorate now consists of 203 officers, of whom 25 are attached to the service of the railway. The civil staff was permanently increased by the transfer on the 1st April, 1902, of the eastern Province of Uganda to the East Africa Protectorate, and, with it, of the officials required for its administration.

Table (C) gives the total value of imports and exports in each of the years ended the 31st March, 1901, 1902, and 1903.

The totals for 1903-04 have been reported by telegraph as—

							£
Imports	::	::	::	::	::	::	604,500
Exports	::	::	::	::	::	::	160,000

UGANDA.

The Annual Report on Uganda for the year ended the 31st March, 1903, has been received since the Memorandum of July 1903 was laid before the House ("Africa No. 9: 1903"). It was laid as "Africa No. 15 (1903)," and gives a very full account of the progress of the country during the first year of Colonel Sadler's administration. It contains details as to the revenue, with Tables showing the trade and the imports and exports of the Protectorate.

The Report for the year ended the 31st March, 1904, has not yet been received, but the following figures have reached us by telegraph:—

	April 1, 1903, to March 31, 1904.						
Imports.							Exports.
128,198/.	::	::	::	::	::	::	52,848/.
Increase 60,651/.	::	::	::	::	::	::	Increase 12,290/.
Revenue.							Expenditure.
49,501/.	::	::	::	::	::	::	186,884/.
Increase 8,343/.	::	::	::	::	::	::	Decrease 16,849/.

Table (D) contains figures of the receipts and expenditure of the Protectorate since its creation, similar to that given in Table (B) relating to East Africa.

The troops now in the Protectorate consist of Soudanese and natives, with a contingent of 200 Indian troops, forming together the 4th Battalion King's African Rifles. The battalion has an establishment of 27 officers and 1,183 rank and file.

A force of 1,100 military police recruited from native tribes is maintained in the Protectorate with eight European Inspectors. Both the military and police are under the command of the Officer Commanding Troops, and are armed with the Martini-Enfield '303 rifle. Maxim squads comprise part of the military force.

There is also a Volunteer Reserve formed from the white population, which receives assistance from the Administration in the shape of rifles and ammunition.

The "sleeping sickness" still continues its ravages. The result of Colonel Bruce's investigations was to procure fairly conclusive evidence that the disease is caused by a parasite (trypanosoma), similar to that which occurs in the tsetse fly

disease, and similarly transmitted from the sick to the healthy by a fly of an allied species. No cure has, however, been found and no measures suggested which could usefully be taken by the Administration beyond attempts to prevent the introduction of natives into the fly district. Researches are still being pursued by experts on the spot.

The surveying of the estates is proceeding satisfactorily, a staff of twelve persons being now engaged on the work.

The prospecting for gold has not been a success, and there has consequently been no rush of prospectors or settlers. The extent of the land leases and rubber permits granted during 1903 is shown in "Africa No. 9 (1904)."

The privileges of the French minimum Tariff for Uganda produce have been secured for this as for the East Africa Protectorate. Similarly the Customs Tariff has been altered to correspond with that of East Africa, as shown in Table (A).

The Anglo-German Commission for the delimitation of the frontier, west of the Victoria Nyanza, has finished its local labours, the result of which is now being worked out. This completes the delimitation between the two countries in that region.

The European staff consists of 81 civilians.

A currency Order in Council is under consideration for both East Africa and Uganda. Whilst retaining the Indian rupee as the standard coin, it provides for a note currency, and for a new subsidiary copper coinage, representing decimal parts of the rupee, similar to that in use in Ceylon.

The Church Missionary Society continues to pay great attention to the education of natives, and His Majesty's Government have granted five small scholarships as an encouragement to scholars to qualify for employment under the Local Administration.

SOMALILAND.

A very full report on the trade and commerce of this Protectorate for the year ended the 31st March, 1903, was laid before Parliament in February last ("Africa No. 2: 1904").

Table (E) shows the receipts, expenditure, and grant-in-aid from the time the administration was taken over by the Foreign Office. The figures for the year ended the 31st March, 1904, have been obtained by telegraph, and have not been audited.

The following figures as to imports and exports have also reached us by telegraph :—

April 1, 1903, to March 31, 1904.						
Imports.						Exports.
360,587 <i>l.</i>	::	::	::	::	::	185,521 <i>l.</i>
Increase 54,274 <i>l.</i>	::	::	::	::	::	Decrease 91,317 <i>l.</i>

It is evident that such a campaign as that which has just terminated must have dislocated normal trade, and left no opportunity for administrative developments. Accordingly, there is but little to say on general affairs.

There have, however, been indications that, with a return to settled conditions, prospectors would interest themselves in the country, which was reported by members of the Boer contingent as promising for minerals, and that attempts would be made to develop the fibre industry. Messrs. Leckie and Kirkpatrick, two Canadian geologists, have visited parts of the country, but were unable to complete their researches.

A Mr. MacConkey and the Aden firm of Luke, Thomas, and Co. have applied for, and the former has received, a Concession for dealing with fibre, but no very practical steps have yet been taken in regard to it.

Artesian boring has been carried on by experts attached to the military expedition, but so far has not been successful.

In order to remedy, as far as possible, the losses to stock arising out of the war, Regulations have been approved, prohibiting the slaughter or export of females.

The important question of the prevention of the importation of arms and ammunition has received much attention. On our coasts we have established additional police posts, and have fitted out armed dhows for the purposes of patrol; the Indian authorities have exercised great vigilance at Aden and along the Hadramaut; we have entered into an Agreement with Italy for the reciprocal search of suspected

dhows in territorial waters, and Italy has expressed her intention of strengthening her hold over her northern Protectorate by the institution of armed Customs vessels.

We have also urged on France and Abyssinia the necessity of control over the sale of arms in their possessions.

The military operations which have been carried on against the Mullah since 1902 terminated in the expulsion of the Mullah from the Protectorate, and the withdrawal during the month of June of the troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir C. Egerton. Two Indian regiments, *i.e.*, the 101st Grenadiers and the 107th Pioneers, and two native mounted infantry companies, have been left as a temporary garrison, and Colonel Swayne, who returned to the Protectorate early in June with the local rank of Brigadier-General and full civil and military control, has been authorized to undertake the organization of the tribes with a view to their own defence. No civil administration of the interior will be attempted.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

The administration of the British Central Africa Protectorate passed from the control of the Foreign Office to that of the Colonial Office on the 1st April, 1904, and it is unnecessary in this paper to do more than refer briefly to the position of the Protectorate, since the Annual Report for 1902-03 ("Africa No. 13: 1903") was laid before the House. The most marked feature during the past year has been the development of effort to put large areas under cotton cultivation. At the present time there is every prospect of a considerable output of cotton, but some anxiety as to the means of transport to the coast at a reasonable price. The railway which is being constructed under contract in the Protectorate is making only slow progress, and the rainfall seems to have been insufficient during the past two years to fill the rivers to their ordinary level, so that water-transit has become unusually laborious and costly, and in some cases impossible.

The Report for the year ended the 31st March, 1904, gives the following figures:—

April 1, 1903, to March 31, 1904.							
Imports.							Exports.
207,686 <i>l.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	27,409 <i>l.</i>
Increase 53,695 <i>l.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	Decrease 7,356 <i>l.</i>
Revenue.							Expenditure (estimated).
62,100 <i>l.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	117,518 <i>l.</i> *
Increase 1,400 <i>l.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	Increase 10,251 <i>l.</i>

The figures given in Table (F) of the receipts and expenditure of the Protectorate are of interest.

Foreign Office, June 30, 1904.

Table (A).—East Africa and Uganda Customs Tariffs.

IMPORT Duties.

On the 1st April, 1904, the duties leviable on goods imported into the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates were raised from the rate of 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The following articles are, however, exempt from duty:—

1. Trees, plants, and seeds intended for cultivation.
2. Live-stock for breeding purposes.
3. Tombstones and ornaments for graves.
4. Surgical or medical instruments imported by a doctor on arrival for his own use.

* N.B.—Actual for 11 months, 93,671*l.*

5. Coal.
6. Books, maps, and printed matter.
7. Gold bullion and gold coin.
8. Coins admitted to circulation in the Protectorate.
9. Agricultural implements.
10. Materials for the construction and maintenance of roads, tramways, and railways.

"The import duty on distilled liquors (other than drugs or medicines imported for *bond fide* medical purposes), eau de Cologne, and lavender water was fixed at 2 rupees the gallon at 50 degrees of the Gay Lussac alcoholometer at a temperature of 15 degrees centigrade, the duty being augmented proportionally for each degree above 50 degrees, and diminished proportionally for each degree below 50 degrees."

As regards the export duties, an uniform Tariff was applied both in British East Africa and in Uganda. The following Statement shows the rates of duty leviable in both of those Protectorates as compared with those previously in force:—

EXPORT Duties.

Articles.	Old Tariff.		New Tariff.
	British East Africa Protectorate.	Uganda Protectorate.	British East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.
Cloves (without distinction as to origin).. <i>ad valorem</i>	30 per cent.	Free	30 per cent.
Ivory "	15 "	15 per cent. (To be valued at 4½ rupees per lb.)	15 "
Gum copal "	15 "	15 per cent.	15 "
India-rubber "	15 "	15 "	10 "
Borities "	10 "	Free	10 "
Hides "	10 "	10 per cent.	10 "
Rhinoceros horn and hippopotamus teeth "	10 "	10 per cent. (To be valued at 2 rupees per lb.)	10 "
Tortoise-shell "	10 "	Free	10 "
Chillies "	10 "	10 per cent.	10 "
Ostrich feathers "	Free	Free	10 "
Ebony "	5 per cent.	"	} 5 "
Other fine woods, as specified from time to time "	Free	"	
Cowries "	5 per cent.	"	} 5 "
Other sea shells "	Free	"	
Live-stock—	*Dols. c.	R. a. p.	Rupees.
Horses each	10 0	Free	21
Camels "	2 0	"	4
Donkeys "	1 0	2 0 0	2
Cattle "	1 0	2 0 0	}
Sheep and goats "	0 25	0 8 0	
Indian corn, caffre corn, mawele, lentils, and all other similar grains and legumes per gisla (360 lbs.)	0 35	0 11 11	}
Rice in husk "	0 25	0 8 0	
Chiroko "	1 10	2 3½	}
Skins <i>ad valorem</i>	Free	10 per cent.	
Barks and fibres "	"	10 "	}
Coffee "	"	5 "	
Cotton "	"	5 "	} Free.
Castor oil "	"	8 "	
Native tobacco "	5 per cent.	5 "	}
Sem sem "	12 "	Free	
" " oil "	12 "	8 per cent.	}
Ground nuts "	12 "	12 "	
Orchilla weed—			
From districts between Kismayu and Warsheikh "	5 "	Free	
From all other districts "	10 "	"	

* The Maria Theresa dollar.

Table (B).—East Africa Protectorate.

TABLE of Receipts, Expenditure, and Grant-in-aid.

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Grant-in-Aid.
	£	£	£
1895-1896 ($\frac{3}{4}$)	28,381	77,921	50,975
1896-1897	39,191	147,641	101,700
1897-1898	47,948	143,103	110,000
1898-1899	69,401	199,642	144,000
1899-1900	68,069	183,869	110,000
1900-1901	64,275	193,438	227,000
1901-1902	68,453	278,152	93,000
1902-1903	95,284	311,469	313,600
ESTIMATE.			
1903-1904	99,461	355,958	256,000
1904-1905	121,692	376,967	251,133

Table (C).—East Africa Protectorate.

TOTAL Value of Imports and Exports from and to various Countries in each of the Years ended March 31, 1901, 1902, and 1903.

Countries.	Imports (a).			Exports.		
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom.	137,000	117,167	126,050	13,000	14,011	59,509
India	178,704	142,293	147,912	3,317	3,860	4,265
Zanzibar	12,400	31,907	15,830	43,343	55,878	53,646
Aden				11,667	16,230	14,273
Other African and Arabian ports ..				18,531	16,867	14,853
Germany	50,400	46,800	50,590	..	3,530	3,191
Holland	15,600	12,200	17,560	..	..	..
France.. .. .	7,800	8,900	10,765	..	2,830	12,843
Italy	5,600	5,700	4,820	..	..	..
Austria-Hungary	27,800	36,000	13,920	..	..	2,480
Other European countries ..				..	..	..
United States	14,700	25,300	36,175	..	..	..
Total	450,004	426,267	443,032	89,858	113,206	165,060

NOTE.—Conversions have been made at the rate of 1s. 4d. per rupee.

(a.) Exclusive of merchandize and specie imported for the East Africa and Uganda Administrations and for the Uganda Railway, amounting to 947,767*l.* in 1901-1902, and 700,660*l.* in 1902-1903.

Table (D).—Uganda Protectorate.

TABLE of Receipts, Expenditure, and Grant-in-aid.

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Grant-in-Aid.
	£	£	£
1894-1895	7,577	63,937	95,000
1895-1896 . . .	6,248	61,387	49,000
1896-1897	11,182	67,377	49,000
1897-1898	10,116	100,972	89,000
1898-1899	13,542	491,901	339,000
1899-1900	47,629	296,226	397,000
1900-1901	81,834	251,597	204,400
1901-1902	73,999	228,680	172,000
1902-1903	41,158	203,733	135,000
ESTIMATE.			
1903-1904 . . .	40,935	191,479	130,000
1904-1905	42,985	184,463	139,850

Table (E).—Somaliland Protectorate.

TABLE of Receipts, Expenditure, and Grant-in-aid during the Administration of the Protectorate by the Foreign Office.

Year to March 31.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Grant-in-aid.
	£	£	£
1899	14,135	5,865	
1900	25,648	20,722	
1901	22,402	51,959	60,000
1902	28,878	59,253	
1903	24,968	45,606	25,000
1904	39,888	35,836	50,000
ESTIMATE.			
1905	31,800	56,466	24,600

Table (F).—British Central Africa Protectorate.

TABLE of Receipts, Expenditure, and Grant-in-aid.

Year to March 31.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Grant-in-aid.
	£	£	£
1892.. ..	16,919	12,951	} 35,000
1893.. ..	17,318	20,248	
1894.. ..	22,948	28,855	
1895.. ..	23,775	33,387	
1896.. ..	30,287	55,807	19,200
1897.. ..	21,283	49,512	30,000
1898.. ..	24,538	65,715	30,000
1899.. ..	41,589	82,505	33,000
1900.. ..	47,077	96,366	52,500
1901.. ..	49,214	78,366	40,000
1902.. ..	51,704	107,439	50,000
1903.. ..	67,477	107,257	50,000
ESTIMATE.			
1904.. ..	58,688	117,518	48,000
1905.. ..	70,145	115,094	36,800

AFRICA. No. 3 (1905).

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Memorandum on the State of the African Protectorates administered under the Foreign Office.

[In continuation of "Africa No. 10 (1904)."]

EAST AFRICA.

THE Memorandum laid as "Africa, No. 10 (1904)," is so recent that there is little in it which is not applicable to the present time. Many of the details which were then necessarily omitted have been supplied in the Report on this Protectorate for 1903-1904, "Africa No. 15 (1904)," under the heading of "East Africa."

Peace has been happily uninterrupted, and steady progress is observable everywhere, but agricultural and industrial enterprises have not had time fully to develop.

A report on cotton growing has been recently laid before the House in "Africa, No. 2 (1905)." Others on agriculture, stock-raising, forestry and veterinary studies are about to be laid.

The Committee of Inquiry sent out by the Zionists are on their way home, and their Report is expected shortly.

A satisfactory solution has been found for the difficult problem connected with the Masai.

Immediately on his arrival in East Africa, Sir D. Stewart, under instructions from the Secretary of State, held a full inquiry into the subject. Meetings were convened at which the British officials most cognizant of the question and Chiefs of the various branches of the Masai tribe were present.

The result is that, with the unanimous consent of the Chiefs, special areas are to be reserved for the tribe. The northern and larger section agreed to vacate the Rift Valley and withdraw to an area bounded approximately as follows:—

On the north, by the Loroghi Mountains;

On the west, by the Laikipia (Ndoror) Escarpment;

On the south, by the Lesuswa, or Nyam, and Guaso Narok Rivers;

On the east, by Kisima.

The southern section receive an area to the south of Donyo Lamuyu (Ngongo) and the Kisearian stream, comprising within it the Donyo Lamuyu, Ndogalani, and Matapatu Mountains, and the Donyo Narok, and extending to Sosian on the west, besides other smaller areas. The locations are now being marked out. A Government station will be built in the northern reserve, where an officer, specially selected as a *persona grata* to the Masai, will reside. The tribe will remove to their new settlements as soon as the necessary preparations are completed, and the extensive pastures vacated by them will then become available for European occupation.

The progress of the Uganda Railway has justified the most sanguine predictions. As reported in "Africa No. 16 (1904)," a school has been opened in connection with it, and a recent examination by an independent inspector resulted in a very satisfactory report.

The Railway is now open throughout on its permanent alignment, the tunnel at mile 526 having been inspected and passed for public traffic on the 21st September, 1904.

There has been a great development in the traffic during the year. As will be seen by a reference to "Africa No. 16 (1904)," the actual result of working during 1903-1904 was a loss of 60,100*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* In view of this result, but looking to the improvement which was taking place, the Estimates for 1904-1905 provided for a

deficit of 45,000*l.*, but a telegram received from the Manager on the 21st instant gives the following details :—

		£	
Audited traffic returns up to 31st January	.. .. .	.. .. .	126,573
Approximate traffic returns from 1st February to 31st March	.. .. .	.. .. .	25,901
Gross earnings		.. .. .	152,474
Audited working expenses up to 31st January	.. .. .	.. .. .	118,855
Estimated working expenses from 1st February to 31st March	.. .. .	.. .. .	30,853
Total working expenses		.. .. .	149,708
Profit		.. .. .	2,766

It is too early to give the detailed accounts for the year, but some idea of the increase of traffic can be obtained from the following comparison of the earnings per mile per week during the three years since the lake was reached :—

		£ s. d.	
1902-1903	3 2 2
1903-1904	3 4 0
1904-1905 (45 weeks)	4 10 8

The earnings per mile per week, given above, do not include the receipts from the lake steamers "Winifred" and "Sybil." These at present amount to about 14,000*l.* per annum, and have practically increased threefold during the year, but it must be remembered that during ten months of 1903-1904 only one vessel was in commission. In addition to their own earnings the steamers, of course, bring traffic to the railway of considerable value. These results, and the appearance of development taking place everywhere in the lake districts, make it advisable that a third vessel should be put into the service as soon as practicable. Tenders have therefore recently been invited for a boat similar to the steam-ships "Winifred" and "Sybil," but of greater cargo-carrying capacity.

It is worthy of note in this connection that notwithstanding the large cargoes carried by the steamers, the number of sailing dhows on the lake has not diminished.

The survey of the southern, or German portion of the lake, still continues, the work having been delayed by the illness of Commander Whitehouse, R.N., the officer in charge.

The receipts and expenditure of the Protectorate for the year 1903-1904 were :—

		£	
Receipts	.. .. .	.. .. .	108,857
Expenditure	.. .. .	.. .. .	418,877

showing an increase over the estimated receipts of 9,396*l.*, and over the estimated expenditure of 62,919*l.* For 1904-1905 the receipts are estimated at 121,692*l.*, and the expenditure at 376,967*l.*; receipts for 1905-1906 at 163,000*l.*, and expenditure at 403,360*l.*

The above figures, which for 1903-1904 contain under the expenditure heading considerable arrear charges, show an increasing revenue and an expenditure which, for 1905-1906, is less, *pro rata* to the revenue, than in any previous year since the Protectorate was administered by the Foreign Office.

The total value of trade articles imported into and exported from the Protectorate during 1903-1904, the last year for which figures are available, was 596,762*l.*

The Currency Order in Council, providing for the issue of a Note Currency on a rupee basis, but with the English sovereign as a legal tender, was passed on the 10th February, 1905.

An outbreak of plague took place at Kisumu on the 1st January, 1905. The cases were apparently of a virulent type, as out of twenty-eight natives who were attacked twenty-five died, but, so far, it has not spread, and no cases have been reported since the 21st February.

The Anglo-German Boundary Commission hopes to reach Mount Kilimanjaro and finish its local labours in July 1905. Meanwhile it is making satisfactory progress.

UGANDA.

There is little to add under this heading to the full information contained in the Annual Report for 1903-1904, which was laid before Parliament last November as "Africa No. 12 (1904)."

Peace and tranquillity have reigned in the Protectorate; the earnest endeavours and the cordial co-operation of all missionary denominations with the Administration have simplified the task of the Executive.

In spite of the spread of "sleeping sickness" the material prosperity of the Protectorate has increased, and with it there has been a satisfactory growth of revenue.

The receipts and expenditure for the year 1903-1904 were:—

								£
Receipts	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	51,474
Expenditure	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	186,800

the receipts being 10,539*l.* in excess of the Estimates, and the expenditure 4,679*l.* less.

The actual figures for 1904-1905 have not been received, but it is already known that the revenue for 1904-1905 up to the 13th February had exceeded the estimated amount for the year, viz., 42,985*l.*, by over 5,000*l.* The expenditure was estimated at 184,463*l.*, showing a decrease of 7,016*l.* as compared with the estimated expenditure for 1903-1904.

For 1905-1906 the receipts have been estimated at 48,795*l.*, and the expenditure at 183,562*l.*

Thus there has been of late years, calculating on the estimated figures, a steady increase in revenue and a decrease in expenditure, while the actual figures which have been up to now received seem to promise even more favourable results for the year 1905-1906.

The value of the trade during 1903-1904, the last year for which figures are obtainable, rose to 176,047*l.*, an increase of 86 per cent. over that for 1902-1903.

The efforts to combat the "sleeping sickness" have, unfortunately, not met with success. But the researches into the disease still continue. Captain Greig's report on the investigations carried on by him on behalf of the Royal Society have been received, and a skilled investigator, Dr. Minchin, has proceeded to Uganda to prosecute further studies. The Royal Society are considering, in consultation with Government Departments, whether any practical measures can be taken to prevent the spread of the malady.

Isolation hospitals have already been provided.

Surveying work is being carried on.

The development of the Free State of the Congo should give an impetus to trade, from which the Protectorate must benefit. The improvement of means of communication and the construction of trunk roads capable of carrying heavy traffic between the Great Lakes is a subject of much importance, though, from the nature of the country, road-making will prove to be very costly. Still, roads are indispensable for the development of the country, and the question should be faced.

The construction of a new steamer for Lake Albert has been sanctioned, and will be put in hand.

SOMALILAND.

Recent events have effected a great improvement in the prospects of this Protectorate.

After the Mullah had been defeated at Jidballi by the forces under Sir C. Egerton, he retired into Italian territory. The Italian Government were then taking steps to improve the administration of their Protectorate, and negotiations, to which His Majesty's Government were a party, were entered into by them with the Mullah, who made proposals for peace.

These negotiations have resulted in the conclusion of an Agreement which, if observed by the Mullah, will relieve the Administration of a constant source of anxiety.

Meantime, His Majesty's Commissioner is engaged in organizing the tribes, which have been thoroughly demoralized by the prolonged campaigns of recent years, with

The 33rd Punjabis have replaced the 101st Grenadiers and the 107th Pioneers as a temporary garrison, and the 6th Battalion of the King's African Rifles, mounted partly on ponies and partly on camels, has been brought up to strength and placed on a permanent footing.

If peace is maintained, the Protectorate may soon cease to be a charge to the Imperial Exchequer.

In concluding this Memorandum, it may not be out of place to observe that of the results directly due to British Administration of the African Protectorates, not the least satisfactory has been the complete abolition of the Slave Trade, and the consequent saving of the heavy expenditure formerly entailed by the maintenance of a squadron in East African waters.

Foreign Office, March 31, 1905.
