

UGANDA

By H. B. THOMAS, O.B.E.
and ROBERT SCOTT
(of the Uganda Protectorate Civil Service)

With an Introduction by
SIR BERNARD H. BOURDILLON
K.C.M.G., K.B.E.

and a Foreword by
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD LUGARD
P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

xviii, 55g

Published by authority of the Government of the
Uganda Protectorate

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
LONDON : HUMPHREY MILFORD

1935



THE BLACK BABY.

MR. BULL. "WHAT, ANOTHER?—WELL, I SUPPOSE I MUST TAKE IT IN!"

On 12th April, 1894, Her Majesty's Government announced in both Houses of Parliament the intention to assume a Protectorate over Uganda

(Reproduced by permission of the Proprietors of 'Punch' from the issue of 21st April, 1894)

XII ZOOLOGY

Diversity of fauna—Primates—Carnivores—Rodents—Insectivores—*Edentata*—
Birds—Reptiles—Amphibians—Fish—Insects.

THE Protectorate's central position in the continent and the wide range of physical conditions prevailing within its boundaries are responsible for the diversity and exceptional interest of its fauna no less than for the richness of its flora. Animal species are profuse in variety, since in Uganda western forms meet eastern, and northern intermingle with southern; while forest-haunting types intergrade with those of the savanna and open plain; and the higher slopes of Mount Elgon, Ruwenzori, and the Mufumbiro volcanoes also offer specialized conditions. The vast areas of forest, in some sections practically unexplored, the predominating savanna, the many swamps, the arid steppes in Karamoja, and the mountain tops are all peculiarly favourable to certain varieties, and the aggregate of vertebrates and insects represented attains enormous proportions. For the trained observer, protozoologist, and student of natural science there is perhaps no better field of research in Africa than Uganda. The preservation in their natural haunts, on as adequate a scale as possible, of examples of the wild life of the Protectorate is undertaken by the Government, not only by the creation of game reserves and sanctuaries, but through the extension of special protection by locality to certain of the rarer and more noteworthy species.

It is the intention in this chapter not to compile a *catalogue raisonné* of the Protectorate's fauna, but to present a sketch in which the most important members can be introduced to notice. Since, moreover, a certain number of birds and animals, including the great majority of the ungulates, will receive individual attention in Chapter XXVI (Game and Hunting), it is proposed to omit reference here to all these varieties.

The primates are well represented. Chimpanzees are locally plentiful in most of the western forests, in which at times their weird howling is a conspicuous feature. A number of species of Colobus, including the very dark form *ruwenzorii* and the red *trophoscelus*, are widely though unevenly distributed. The White-nosed, Red-tailed Monkeys (*Cercopithecus nictitans schmidti*) and the Black Mangabeys

are typical of humid forest, and range through much of the Protectorate. The handsome Blue Monkeys are confined to the forests in the immediate neighbourhood of the western rift, and certain others of high altitude on Mount Elgon and in the north-east, and also occur (*doggetti*) in the Sango Bay forests. In the Kayonza region of western Kigezi, the races *carruthersi* and *albogularis* of the species *Cercopithecus mitis* are found together, while in the elevated bamboo zone of the Mufumbiro mountains there is the most handsome race of all, *kandti*, the Golden Monkey.

The ubiquitous little grey Vervet, with its black face, is the typical species outside the regions of true forest. It can be exceedingly destructive to crops, an unpleasing characteristic which it shares with its red-tailed cousin and the baboons, the latter being so abundant in parts as to constitute a serious pest. In addition to the common species of baboon found in large troops in country where there is a combination of suitable cover and rocky hills, there is an arboreal type of exceptional size which appears to be restricted to true forest, and which is known from the Mabira. The Potto, a sloth-like lemur of nocturnal habits and a denizen of the equatorial forests, is not uncommon and is found as far east as Mount Elgon. Bush-babies, or Galagos, very active species of lemurs, are plentiful in the acacia country at the foot of that mountain.

In an area of dark, precipitous forest and sub-alpine zone high on the volcanoes of the extreme south-west dwell a few Mountain Gorillas. Their terrain, a few square miles only in extent, has been declared a sanctuary. There are also a few troops in the Kayonza region, a totally different habitat in which the maximum heights are less than 8,000 feet and there are no bamboos, and where these apes have consequently developed new habits suited to their environment. The Gorilla enjoys both legally and in fact the absolute protection which it deserves.

The only representative of the great pachyderms which receives complete protection is the White Rhinoceros, the rarest of Uganda's large mammals. It is believed that there still exist approximately 150 specimens on the western bank of the Albert Nile, and there is no reason to suppose that there has been any recent decrease in this number. Apart from showing an inoffensive nature, in contrast to the truculence of the Black Rhinoceros, the 'white' species can be distinguished in the field by its greater size; smoother hide of a lighter colour; huge square mouth; and habit of carrying its head very low,

occipitalis), which is capped with long plumes. Kites (*Milvus migrans parasitus*) and two species of vultures (*Pseudogyps africanus*; *Necrosyrtes monachus*) are common. The magnificent White-headed Vulture (*Trigonoceps occipitalis*) is generally, though sparingly, distributed and usually seen singly or in pairs.

The bird life of the lake-shores and swamps is especially rich and distinctive. Gulls and terns are represented by a few species, the Grey-headed Gull (*Larus cirrocephalus*) being a resident and breeding locally, while the Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*) appears commonly during the European winter months. The Hadadah Ibis (*Hagedashia hagedash nilotica*) occurs everywhere near water, and its resonant cry of 'ha-ha-da-da-da' is easily recognizable. On the islands and shores of Lake Victoria and the Nile are great colonies of White-breasted and Pygmy Cormorants (*Phalacrocorax carbo lugubris*; *P. a. africanus*), and with them the handsomely plumaged darters, *Anbinga r. rufa*, called snake-birds on account of their curiously sinuous necks. The Open-bill Stork (*Anastomus l. lamelligerus*) is common wherever there is a sufficiency of water molluscs for its needs; and the otherwise insignificant Hammer-head (*Scopus umbretta bannermanni*) invites attention to itself by building a huge nest, measuring as much as 4 feet by 4 feet, in the fork of a tree near water. The Whale-headed Stork (*Balaeniceps rex*), a large and shy species which, being almost nocturnal in its habits, is rarely seen, occurs in the papyrus swamps adjoining Lake Victoria in the north, on Lake Kwania, and in the 'sudd' region north of Lake Albert. Although ranging widely, the Marabou (*Leptoptiles crumeniferus*) is mainly to be found in the north and east. Numerous herons and four species of egrets are to be observed, and the Crowned or Crested Crane (*Balearica regulorum gibbericeps*), which has been adopted as the badge of the Uganda Protectorate, is widely distributed.

Kingfishers, of all hues, are naturally exceedingly numerous in a land containing so great a proportion of swamp and water, although the majority does not feed on fish. Probably the most beautiful are the Pygmy Kingfishers (*Ispidina p. picta*; *Corythornis cristata*). The Black and White Kingfisher (*Ceryle r. rudis*) attracts notice by the manner in which it hovers in the air when fishing. Equally unmistakable, but on account of its great size, shrill cry, and rufous underparts, is the Giant Kingfisher (*Megaceryle m. maxima*). Brilliantly hued (with blues predominating), tree-frequenting, and insectivorous species are ubiquitous in savanna, forest, and townships.



WHITE RHINOCEROS, WEST NILE.

Sir B. H. Bonaparte

the letter 'U', and where animals may be hunted without a licence the letter 'H', are used. 'S' denotes a 'special' licence.

ELEPHANT (S₂ or S₃).

In 1925 it was calculated that the Protectorate contained about 20,000 elephants, and a Government department¹ was created in that year to control their depredations by organized and carefully restricted destruction. In spite of a casualty list of between 1,000 and 1,500 annually since then, there is very good reason to believe that the number of elephants has increased. Their approximate distribution throughout the country is indicated in the following estimate:

Bunyoro (except Bugoma Forest) and Gulu	7,000	Bugoma Forest and Mubende	2,500
West Nile and West Madi	2,500	Buruli and Bulemezi, Mengo	3,000
Toro	2,000	Busoga	600
Ankole and Masaka	1,500	Karamoja and Chua	1,500
Kigezi	300	Lango, Bugishu, and elsewhere	200
			21,100

The majority of elephants in Uganda belongs to the race *albertensis*; locally, the East African, Sudan, and Congo types are all represented, and in the Semliki valley and parts of Kigezi an unusually small type, carrying light, slender tusks of hard forest ivory, occurs.

The main herds, in which the best and heaviest ivory is to be found, are based on the Bunyoro and Gulu Game Reserve. The best hunting-ground is in Bunyoro, in the vicinity of the Masindi-Mutunda road, or between Masindi Port and the River Kafu. Large bulls carrying heavy tusks are to be encountered intermittently on the Lake Albert flats or in the Gulu district east of the reserve.

The herds in the West Nile and West Madi still commonly contain good tuskers, although not in their former numbers. A proportion of the ivory obtained in this district is, however, 'hard', which possesses less commercial value than the 'soft' ivory of Bunyoro. Toro, the Bugoma Forest, and Mubende all harbour large herds, but their haunts are in dense forest or thick bush with exceptionally tall elephant-grass—very unattractive country to the elephant hunter. Conditions in Ankole and Masaka are ideal, but it is unusual to meet with elephants carrying tusks heavier than 30-40 lb. each. The northern part of

¹ Founded as the Elephant Control Department, it soon became the Game Department.

Mengo district offers good opportunities to the hunter, natural conditions being reasonably favourable. Both Chua and Karamoja¹ have resident herds, the former augmented seasonally by visitors from the Sudan.

Tusks of less weight than 11 lb. are forfeit, and if it were shown that they were obtained by the careless destruction of an immature beast the perpetrator is liable to prosecution. Since 1925 about twenty pairs of 100 lb. tusks have been obtained by sportsmen: the pair which holds the Uganda record weighed about 350 lb. together.

BLACK RHINOCEROS (S 1).

Less than a hundred years ago Black Rhinoceroses were probably generally distributed in all suitable localities throughout Uganda, but none now survives in the extensive area south and west of the Victoria Nile, although when the Kagera River is crossed they are found in abundance in the contiguous portion of Tanganyika Territory. Their remaining strongholds in the Protectorate are Karamoja, parts of Chua, the Maruzi County in Lango, and Gulu. In the last-named district, with the protection afforded by the game reserve and the restricted (sleeping-sickness) area, the Black Rhinoceros is known to be increasing steadily, and extending its range: and in the majority of its haunts it does not appear to be on the decrease. It may be remarked that there is none of the 'black' variety in the Uganda habitat of the 'white' species west of the Albert Nile (see Chapter XII).

HIPPOTAMUS (A 4, F 1).

Since the Protectorate contains vast expanses of water and tens of thousands of acres of swamp the hippopotamus ranks as one of the typical species of the country, is generally common, and locally abundant. There are few districts, Karamoja, Chua, and Bugishu being the notable instances, in which it is not plentiful, and it is, therefore, difficult to enumerate accurately and comprehensively the waters in which the hippopotamus is particularly plentiful. Foremost among them may be mentioned the shallows of all the greater lakes, the Mpologoma swamp, and the more important rivers, including the

¹ Although, throughout this chapter, reference is made to game in Karamoja, it should here be stated that under the Outlying Districts Ordinance this district is for political reasons closed to visitors without a permit. Permits are sparingly granted, so that it is normally only those who have business in the district who have any opportunity to shoot there.

Five game reserves have been established in regions where the protection to wild life afforded by them can be made most effective, and where no interference with the legitimate interests of the human population is likely. Their situation is indicated in map no. VI, and their areas are as follows: Bunyoro and Gulu, 1,800 square miles; Toro, 200 square miles; Lake George, 266 square miles; Lake Edward, 216 square miles; Damba—an island—12 square miles. As has been mentioned in Chapter XII, a gorilla sanctuary has been created in Kigezi.

The Bunyoro and Gulu Game Reserve being heavily infested by tsetse-fly is uninhabited and is closed to ordinary visitors: but as it is intersected by the Victoria Nile passengers on vessels proceeding to the Murchison Falls are able to obtain many interesting glimpses of its fauna. The number of elephants sheltered by the reserve is relatively enormous, at times probably reaching 7,000; hippopotamuses and crocodiles abound in the Nile between the Falls and Lake Albert; and buffaloes, lion, many antelopes, Black Rhinoceroses, giraffes, and probably cheetahs are to be observed within its limits.

The game reserves of the western rift cover three separate areas of very similar character: plains of short grass and thin bush with thickets in the watercourses, and a proportion of forest and swamp. All are wholly or largely in sleeping-sickness areas and tsetse-fly is plentiful. There is a small population of fishermen and salt-workers resident within the Lake George and Lake Edward reserves, but none in the Toro reserve; and as neither of the two last-mentioned is easily accessible, they do not afford the visitor any impressive spectacle of wild life such as the Lake George reserve sometimes offers travellers on the Katwe - Fort Portal road. Elephants, buffaloes, hippopotamuses, numerous ungulates and carnivores are common to all three reserves: the buffaloes of the Toro reserve are particularly interesting, being of a race intermediate between the large black Cape buffalo of the savannas and the dwarf red buffalo of the equatorial forests and therefore having no uniformity in coloration. In this reserve, again, certain groups of elephant belong to the small forest type.

The island of Damba in Lake Victoria was declared a Game Reserve in 1926, by arrangement with H.H. the Kabaka of Buganda. It affords sanctuary to numerous Situtunga and hippopotamuses and a great variety of wild fowl.

The Falls have this extraneous attraction, that the approach to them by water—the only practicable means open to the visitor—lies through a game reserve. The Victoria Nile is entered from the north-eastern corner of Lake Albert and, while it is naturally impossible to promise that the wild life of the reserve will be visible on any given occasion, the traveller on the twenty-mile stretch of river between the mouth and Fajao, the anchorage for the Falls, is normally afforded the opportunity of observing from a position of security and comfort very considerable numbers of the larger animals in their natural surroundings. Elephants, often in vast numbers, hippopotamuses, crocodiles, some of the lesser antelopes such as Waterbuck, Hartebeest, and Uganda Kob and, though less frequently, lion, Black Rhinoceroses, and buffaloes may all be seen, and in addition troops of Colobus monkeys and baboons. Outstandingly interesting incidents witnessed by visitors in the recent past included a fight between a hippopotamus and a crocodile; a huge bull elephant swimming the Nile; two lions stalking and killing a young hippopotamus at two o'clock in the afternoon; and a lion killing and eating a crocodile in daylight close to the anchorage at Fajao. The Falls themselves can easily be reached in less than an hour's walk from Fajao.

The visit to the Murchison Falls is made by boat from Butiaba. During the winter season the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours organizes special excursions over the most attractive route, by Lake Kyoga, at a reasonable charge. At other times, or alternatively, the journey to Butiaba from Kampala can be made by road in a day, and a launch hired to complete the trip. It is very desirable, however, that all the necessary arrangements should be made in advance, either at Kampala or Nairobi. Whichever route is adopted, the traveller comes to have his first view of Lake Albert at the same point, on the edge of the Bunyoro escarpment, and he is unlikely ever to forget this experience. On a clear morning or evening the glittering blue expanse of the lake lies some 1,500 feet below him; beyond it the Congo escarpment rises darkly like a great mountain range with wisps of cloud twisting about its summit; to the north, in the far distance, are the mouths of the Victoria and Albert Niles. The scene is revealed suddenly in all its expanse and all its serene beauty.

It will have been obvious that the foregoing sketch of Uganda's physical attractions comprises only those places to which access is not difficult, and it should be remarked that even with these limits it has been necessary to select and exclude. Although the age of exploration

in the grand manner is, where the Protectorate is concerned, sufficiently far in the past to be gilded with legend or desiccated in the pages of scientific journals, there remains a little-known field in Uganda for the explorer who is content to be repaid for his efforts in beauty, in wonder, and in the gratitude of those to whom he may point the way to his discoveries.

the declaration of a protectorate over Bunyoro (30th June, 1896), further posts were, in October, 1896, established at Foweira (an old Egyptian station) and at Fajao (at the foot of the Murchison Falls). Masindi was the hq. of what little administration was attempted until 1900, when both British and native administrations were concentrated at Hoima. In June, 1912, hq. were moved back to Masindi, but in 1924 Hoima once more became the centre of the district and native administration, the P.C. remaining at Masindi.

LANGO DISTRICT. The greater part of the district is flat savanna country, with grass attaining a height of 6 feet or more which is burnt off annually in the dry season, Dec. to Mar. It is intersected with swamps draining to L. Kyoga and Kwanja or to the Nile, and is not a healthy district. There are a few rocky outcrops as well as two groups of hills, Muhaluzi and Eruti. To the NE., however, a watershed divides the Nile from the Aswa (or Moroto) R. drainage area, and here the country is intersected with deep forested gullies which in the rains carry torrents to the R. Aswa. The R. Aswa, in the dry season a mere stream 60 feet wide, becomes in the rainy season a formidable river some 200 ft. broad.

The district is divided into ten counties:

County	Head-quarters
Atura	Aloro
Dokolo	Dokolo
Eruti	Lira
Kaberaimaido	Kaberaimaido
Kalaki	Akere
Koli	Aboki
Kwanja	Aduku
Maruzi	Kibuje
Moroto	Omoroto
Kyoga	Awelo

Each county chief has the title of *Rwot*, his sub-chiefs being graded in descending order as *Jago*, *Won Magoro*, and *Won Pacho*. Prior to the introduction of British administration there was no organized system of native government, but, under the instruction of agents of more advanced tribes, Baganda or Banyoro, the natives have adapted themselves to a normal organization of N.A., and for some time past it has been possible to fill the chieftainships from the indigenous tribes.

A majority of the population are Lango, a Nilotic people, virile and independent, commonly known to their neighbours as Miro. In Kalaki and Kaberaimaido counties there is a predominance of Kumam or Akokolemo, Half-Hamites speaking nevertheless a Nilotic language. There are Bantu elements from Buganda and Bunyoro who have settled for the most part around the shores of L. Kyoga and the Nile. Both Lango and Kumam are grain-eaters, and being industrious cultivators have taken to cotton-growing with enthusiasm, and there are 17 ginneries in the district. Simsim and ground-nuts are grown, and there is, in the case of the former, usually a substantial surplus for export.

District hq. are at Lira. Well-built and modern Government residences and offices. Indian bazaar (limited stock of European provisions; petrol; transport can be hired). Golf, tennis, and small European club house. P.W.D. rest house. European doctor and native hospital (no European beds). Near by are mission stations, of the C.M.S. at Boroboro and of the Verona Fathers at Ngetta.

There are townships, which are merely centres of native trade with a number of Indian shops, at Aboki, Aduku, Aloji, Atuboi, Atura, Dokolo, Kaberaimaido, Kalaki, and Muntu.

Lira is a focus of the principal roads of the district. From Kachung, a port on L. Kwanja, is a heavy traffic road. From Soroti come two roads: the north via Orungo (Teso) and Aloji, the southern via Atuboi (Pilitok) and Dokolo joins the Kachung-Lira road 20 miles from Lira. The road from Lira to Kitgum leaves the district at the R. Aswa bridge and is part of the Kenya to Sudan motor route. Other main roads are Lira, via Aboki, to Gulu, and Lira to Atura (ferry suitable for lorries up to 30 cwt. gross), and thence to Masindi.

Of these the Lira-Kachung road is a P.W.D. road. The remainder—and a network of other roads throughout the district—are maintained by the N.A. All are good for normal traffic under normal conditions.

The district is served by the L. Kyoga steamer service which makes calls at Sangai, Kelle, Kachung, and Atura, and by this means a great proportion of the cotton production is evacuated.

Game is plentiful. Elephants are particularly numerous in Moroto and Atura counties; but in the latter mostly in thick bush. Lango is one of the smaller number of districts with Black Rhinoceros. There is duck shooting on the swamps. But in general the district will have little to tempt the visitor to stay, and he will usually make its

The main road into Gulu—first-class all-weather—is from Atura, the limit of navigation of the L. Kyoga steamers which call fortnightly; through Atura the bulk of the produce of the Acholi area is evacuated. From Gulu the road to Kitgum leaves the district at the Aswa, where is a pontoon suitable for a 30 cwt. lorry unloaded; in dry weather a stone causeway will carry all classes of traffic. The Gulu-Atiak road continues to Umi, where the Nile is crossed by a native ferry (about half an hour) to Laropi (Madi area); very great care is required; not more than 30 cwt. should be loaded on to the ferry, nor should the crossing be attempted with any signs of a storm. This road continues as an all-weather road as far as Moyo. It is possible to continue from Moyo to Arua, but it is inadvisable to attempt the road except in the dry season Dec. to Mar. There are N.A. rest camps at 10- to 12-mile intervals along this road.

Minakulu (which is a township), Amar, Pabo, and Atiak are petty trading centres—a few Indian shops with native goods only.

With the greater part of the area 'closed' there is little possibility of hunting except in the dry season when game from the reserves may come on to the new grass. Occasionally good elephants are obtainable when they come out to raid native cultivation. Shooting generally, however, is difficult, except in the spring, owing to long grass or dense bush. Black Rhinoceros occur near Kamdini and N. of Atiak.

The Murchison Falls, though in the district, can only be reached by visitors by way of Butiaba. The Guru-guru caves (about 20 miles NW. of Gulu, not attainable by car) are very ancient, but no archaeological work has been done in them. They have served as a place of retreat and were last so used in 1911 when the Lamogi clan, aided by a spring in one of the caves, was able to hold out against a siege by police for about three months.

Though now somewhat of a backwater, the Acholi area has a more than usually interesting history. Slave-ivory merchants from the Sudan (commonly known as 'White Nile traders') had reached the area before Speke and Grant had entered Buganda, and it was at one of their posts in this district, Faloro (the actual site has not been identified), that, in 1862, Speke coming from Zanzibar first gained touch with the Sudan and Egypt. For nearly 20 years the area provided the highway between the Sudan and Buganda. Sir Samuel Baker built a fort at Fatiko in 1872 which was held by an Egyptian garrison until it was withdrawn about 1885. The perimeter trench, some 10 ft. deep, some stone breastworks, and three roofless stone

houses can still be seen. The site is on Ochecho hill; from Gulu 18 miles by road and thereafter 8 miles on foot.

After Emin's withdrawal from Equatoria in 1889 the Acholi area continued a prey to the Sudanese soldiery gathered round Fadl el Mula Bey at Wadelai. Fadl el Mula went W. and enlisted with the Belgians early in 1893. With the objects of anticipating any Belgian advance to the Nile and of ascertaining the whereabouts of these Sudanese troops, Major Owen, following the successful occupation of Bunyoro, came by boat from L. Albert and on 4th Feb., 1894, at Wadelai East, signed a treaty with the Alur chief, Ali. But the area remained entirely untouched until Major Martyr started N. from Fajao in Sept., 1898. Posts were established at Wadelai, Affuddu, and Lamogi, and the expedition, one of whose objectives was to gain touch with Kitchener who was known to be approaching Khartoum, actually reconnoitred as far N. as Bor, and later established Fort Berkeley at the Bedden rapids. From this period administration has been gradually introduced. Wadelai East was closed in 1906 and replaced by a station on Mount Keyo known as Fatiko. In 1907 a move was again made to the banks of the Nile at Koba where the district hq. remained until Gulu station was opened in Feb., 1911.

Madi Area comprises a strip of an average width on either side of the Nile of about 12 miles, with a length from the Sudan border to the Rigbo swamp of about 50 miles. On the E. bank of the Nile undulating open country obtains as in the adjoining Acholi area. To the W. of the Nile towards the Sudan boundary the country is very hilly, and between the Nile and Moyo is a steep escarpment, Otzi Hill dominating the landscape.

The area is divided into two sections, East and West Madi, each containing a number of small counties of which the chiefs are known as *Opi* or *Sultani*. One of the county chiefs of each section is regarded as a president.

Counties		
<i>East Madi</i>	<i>West Madi</i>	
Pakeli	Meturu	Metuli
Ajumani	Dufile	Palorinya
Zaipi	Laropi	Laufori
Adzugopi	Moyo	Obongi
Gwere		

The bulk of the inhabitants are Madi, a Sudanic people belonging to the Moru-Madi linguistic group. They are an exceptionally compact

tribe. Of the total 1931 Census native population of Gulu district, 96,553, some 25,743 live in the Madi area, and of these 23,076 are Madi; the bulk of the difference consists of settlements of Kuku and Kakwa. The only other considerable body of Madi are in the adjoining Madi county of the West Nile district.

Millet is the principal native food crop with some production of ground-nuts and simsim. Cotton is now being exported in increasing quantities. A formerly important native iron-industry is languishing.

Moyo, with an altitude of approximately 3,000 ft., is the administrative hq. and only township. It is a tiny settlement, pleasantly situated among hilly country, 17 miles by road from Laropi port and ferry. There is a comfortable but unfurnished brick rest house. Well-equipped native hospital in charge of an African medical assistant, the nearest European doctors being at Arua or Gulu, 100 and 104 miles away respectively. Two small Indian shops stock native goods only; no petrol or transport available. There is no post office, but mails arrive weekly by runner from Gulu, where, and at Arua, are the nearest post offices. Petty trading centres with one or two Indian shops are at Ajumani and Laropi.

The area is connected with Butiaba by fortnightly sailings of the L. Albert Marine. Passengers embark on s.s. *Robert Coryndon* at Butiaba, transshipping to the stern wheeler *Lugard* at Pakwach. From Pakwach to Laropi occupies one day; the night is spent at Laropi and the steamer proceeds next day, to arrive about noon at Nimule (Sudan), whence is the through service to Juba by road and thence by river to Khartoum. The steamer calls also at Obongi and Onigo Port in the Madi area. The only important road is that already described passing from Gulu by way of the Laropi ferry to Moyo and continuing to Arua.

There is a plentiful selection of game. Elephants abound, and on the E. bank good tuskers sometimes come out of the elephant sanctuary which extends S. from Ogujebe. There are Black Rhinoceros on the E. bank and White Rhinoceros on the W.; giraffe and occasionally roan may be seen. Guinea fowl, partridge, and duck are plentiful.

Certain portions of the area are only open to persons holding special permits under the Sleeping Sickness Ordinance. Visitors should inquire regarding regulations at Moyo, Gulu, or Masindi.

Otzi hill, 5,135 ft. (Sir Samuel Baker's 'Gebel Kookoo'), repays the climb (to Abiecho rest-camp which is on a saddle of the hill) with a wonderful view including the Nile Valley more than 3,000 ft. below.

Full camping equipment and food are required as the hill is uninhabited.

The historical associations of the Madi area centre upon the Egyptian fort of Dufile, the remains of which lie 6 miles north of the present Dufile rest camp. The perimeter trench and steamer dry dock can still be traced. The site derives its importance from being near the head of the Albert Nile navigation. In 1874 Gordon planned to erect his two steamers here and it developed into a considerable settlement. Here Emin Pasha was imprisoned by his mutinous troops from Aug. to Nov. 1888. In Nov. 1888, Dufile was attacked by a Mahdist force which was repulsed, but it was evacuated by the Egyptians soon afterwards. The area was then completely abandoned until Cunningham's and Vandeleur's boat expedition from L. Albert to Dufile in Jan. 1895. Meanwhile, by the Anglo-Belgian Agreement of 1894, the area to the W. of the Nile became a part of the Lado Enclave and passed under Belgian control for the lifetime of King Leopold II. Dufile became a Belgian armed camp and the abandoned buildings of their post at Yamba with three Belgian graves can still be seen 8 miles E. of Metuli. King Leopold II died on 17th Dec., 1909, and in 1910 this portion of the Enclave passed to the Sudan. This area had not, however, come under regular administration when, on 1st Jan., 1914, it, with the West Nile district, was transferred to Uganda in exchange for the Nimule and Gondokoro districts. Moyo was established in its present form as a station in 1929.

CHUA DISTRICT. The country consists of low lying undulating plains covered with bush and thorn scrub and with occasional outcrops of rock. The average altitude is 3,000 ft., but in the N. the plains rise gently towards the Agoro Mts. Other mountains are the Nangeya Range, the Rom Mts., the Parabong Hills, and Mts. Ogili and Naponu. These rise precipitously from the plains and form a rugged and imposing feature of the landscape. The country is not well watered. Apart from the Aswa—the S. boundary of the district—and its tributaries the Aguga and Pager, there are no rivers other than watercourses which, though of considerable depth and volume after heavy rains, are for the greater part of the year merely dry sandy drifts. Numerous springs and water holes obviate a deficiency of water except to the E. where the shortage is often acute from Jan. until Apl. A frequent added discomfort of this season is a violent diurnal wind blowing from the E. or NE. Good grain crops are produced, but the soil, which becomes very sandy towards the E., cannot be regarded as generally