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N O R T H E R N N I G E R I A.

REPORT FOR 1906-7.

(For Report for 1905-6, see No. 516.)

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



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No. 551.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

(For Report for 1905-6, see No. 516.)

MR. WALLACE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

Church Crookham, Hants.

20th September, 1907.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report for Northern Nigeria for 1906 to April, 1907, with appendices which are based on information received from the Residents, the Commandant and the heads of the various departments. In accordance with your Lordship's instructions I have abbreviated this Report as far as possible, but still have to express my regret at its great length.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM WALLACE.

The Right Honourable,

The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1906-7.

I.--GENERAL.

The year under review has been a very peaceful one, the few military operations which it has been found necessary to carry out being (with the notable exception of the Bornu Marghi) on a small scale, and only against Pagan marauders and highway robbers.

One of the most important events was the relinquishment by Sir Frederick Lugard of his appointment as High Commissioner of Northern Nigeria on the completion of his term of office, and the selection of Sir Percy Girouard, R.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., to succeed him, with the title of High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief. This change may be regarded as marking the conclusion of the pioneering and the commencement of the development stage of this Protectorate.

Noteworthy among the events of the year was the visit paid to Northern Nigeria by Sir Walter Egerton, this being the first occasion on which the Governor of another British Colony has ever visited the Protectorate. Advantage was taken of this opportunity to discuss with him many points of mutual interest to both Governments.

I arrived in the Protectorate from leave of absence early in July, and took over the temporary administration of the Protectorate from Colonel Lowry Cole, who had just arrived at headquarters after having successfully dealt with the Hadeija difficulty.

MAHDISM.

The unrest in Bauchi, caused by the belief that a Mahdi would arise at Bima, in the neighbourhood of which the Fulani element is strong, occasioned much anxiety at headquarters, but was promptly dealt with by the Resident, the Hon. O. Howard. The leading Mallam, who was preaching the extermination of all Europeans, was arrested and executed, and others were deported, while a force occupied Bima and built a fort there. By the adoption of these measures the local garrisons of Bornu and Bauchi could then have put a force of 500 men in the field which would have been capable of crushing a recrudescence of this movement.

HONOUR TO SULTAN OF SOKOTO.

It was with great pleasure that I learned by cable that the Serikin Muslimin, in recognition of his loyal services in connection with the Satiru rising, had been appointed an

Honorary Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George by His Majesty, and I had the honour of personally investing the Sultan at Sokoto in the presence of a vast concourse of people. The Sultan conveyed to me his deep sense of gratitude and the assurances of continued loyalty, and handed me letters to that purport addressed to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

GENERAL SITUATION.

I am glad to report that, generally speaking, travel through the different Provinces of the Protectorate is absolutely safe for man, woman, or child. I must, however, make exception in the case of Bassa Province and certain pagan zones of the Provinces of Muri, Bauchi, and Yola, which have not hitherto been brought under control. It is hoped, however, that as political officers become better known to the people, the desired change in our relations with those more or less truculent tribes will soon be brought about. Meanwhile a vigorous policy of peaceful penetration is being pursued in all directions, and endeavours are being made to gain the confidence of the people, and thus gradually bring them under the influence of law and order. An important influence has been brought to bear in this direction by the establishment of the tin-mining industry in the Bauchi Plateau.

TAXATION.

The introduction of the Land and Revenue Tax has simplified the work of Residents and of the Headquarters Administrative Staff alike. With the advent of railways and better transport facilities, the receipts from import duties are bound to increase, and this in conjunction with the expected increase in the Land Revenue should gradually effect a balance of revenue and expenditure, and eventually render a grant-in-aid unnecessary.

STAFF.

What Sir Frederick Lugard said of his staff in 1904 I can only repeat with increased emphasis to-day:—"The whole-hearted devotion with which the staff has worked is beyond any praise of mine, and I do not believe that there is a more capable and devoted set of public servants in any of His Majesty's possessions, temperate or tropical." To this I heartily and unhesitatingly subscribe.

INDIANS.

The important experiment of introducing artisans and senior clerks from India has proved a complete success so far as the artisans are concerned, but in the case of the clerks it proved unsuccessful.

SANATORIA.

To the south of the Hausa States the Province of Bauchi provides a very promising field. This part of the Protectorate stands 4,000 feet above sea level, and with good communications will offer a site for a health resort and hill station, which will, doubtless, one day become the Simla of Nigeria.

PROPOSED RE-ORGANISATION.

The re-organisation of the seventeen provinces of the Protectorate into six provinces and the organisation of the constabulary on a new basis have been under consideration, and will be finally dealt with by the High Commissioner, Sir Percy Girouard.

RAILWAYS.

The decision of His Majesty's Government to authorize the construction of a railway from Baro, on the navigable Niger, to Zaria and Kano was taken subsequently to the period covered by this Report. The advantages of railway development may be briefly summarized as follows:—

A valuable assurance against fanatical outbreaks and possible disaster.

Internal defence will be simplified.

Economy in maintenance of garrisons.

Gradual abolition of the system of transport by carriers, thus setting free a large number of natives for productive employment.

From a commercial point of view:—

Capital will not flow in until a firmer hold of the country has been secured and the risks of destruction of property are minimised by means of rapid communication.

The British Cotton Growing Association have undertaken an Imperial enterprise and are ready to develop the cotton industry on a large scale, but this interior development is only possible by rail transport.

Large fields of tin have been located in Bauchi, and their rapid development is dependent on cheap transport.

It is to be hoped that the trade of the Protectorate will increase rapidly, but until better transport is arranged and the iron horse takes the place of the human carrier, Northern Nigeria cannot possibly realise the hopes and wishes of those who are assured of the great future before it.

II.—POLITICAL.—REVIEW OF PROVINCES.

SOKOTO.

Owing to the rising at Satiru in February, and the deposition of the Emir of Gando, which were fully dealt with by Sir F. D. Lugard in his Annual Report for 1905-6, administrative progress has not been so rapid as could be wished, but with the increased Political Staff much has been achieved in the organisation of the administration of the Province, which has now been divided into three divisions, Sokoto, Gando (embracing Jega District) and Argungu; these divisions into districts, and the districts into sub-districts. Good work has been done by the Assessment Survey Staff in collecting reliable information, checking the assessment statistics, and mapping. During the latter part of the year much assistance has been rendered to the Political Staff in the formation of self-contained districts by the Serikin Muslimin, C.M.G., of whom Mr. H. S. Goldsmith reports that in his opinion we have a native administrator of a very high order, who is quite capable of administering his large Province in accordance with the policy of the Protectorate. Progress in the formation of self-contained areas is necessarily slow, as hasty or ill-advised action would alienate the sympathy and lose the hearty co-operation of the native rulers which it at present enjoys. The Resident at Gando reports that 74 villages have been built and occupied since the advent of the British Administration. The Gando District was practically in a state of siege from 1853 to 1903, but the Fulani are returning to their own towns, and everywhere new hamlets bear witness to the state of security which the native believes in and enjoys.

The amount collected under Tribute for the financial year to 31st March, 1907, is £11,611, as against £5,673 for the corresponding period of last year.

Owing to loyal co-operation on the part of the Serikin Muslimin and the Emir of Gando, there has been no difficulty or friction with the District Headmen in getting the taxes paid at the proper time. The number of cattle in the Sokoto Division, based on native information, is 115,000; in Argungu, 10,000; and in Gando the admitted number taxable last year was 9,000; whereas now, entirely owing to the assistance of the Emir and Chiefs, the Resident has assessed 31,000 in Gando and 2,000 in Jega, which number should be more than doubled when the remainder of his division can be systematically visited. The principal wealth of the country lies in stock-breeding, viz., horses, cattle, and sheep; and the herds have been fairly free from disease.

The estimated male population of the Sokoto Division is 110,000. The incidence of taxation being 2s. 6½*d.* per adult male, the incidence per man, woman, and child works out at 8*d.* per head. I am unable to give the incidence for the whole Province, the population, male and female, of which is estimated at 561,200.

Eighty-two cases, 131 persons, were tried in the Sokoto, Gando with Jega, and Argungu Provincial Courts, and 114 were convicted. The prisoners are employed on sanitation and works. The work of the Provincial Courts is not very heavy, owing to the efficiency of the Native Courts, especially at Sokoto. There are 16 Native Courts in the Province, Sokoto Division 11, Gando 2, Jega 2, and Argungu 1. The number of cases reported and tried during the year is 920. The Sokoto, Gando, and Jega Courts appear to give satisfaction, and there are few appeals to the Resident from their decisions. It is the intention to establish other Courts with limited powers in all the district capitals. The prisoners sentenced are generally employed on scavenging work.

The uncertainty of the ultimate possession of territory on the northern boundary has caused some trouble, but as the Anglo-French Boundary Commissioners are now engaged in the delimitation of the frontier, these matters can, it is hoped, be soon finally adjusted.

The wirehead arrived at Sokoto on the 18th May, 1906, and telegraph stations have been opened at Sokoto and Jega.

Good quarters, though of the native type, have been built at Sokoto, Birni-n-Kebbi, the headquarters of the Gando Division, and at Argungu.

The general health of the Europeans has been good. There was one case of blackwater; the most prevalent ailment is malaria. The diseases prevalent amongst the natives are dysentery and bronchial troubles. A number of accidental injuries are reported. An epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis occurred in March when a large body of natives were congregated in Sokoto.

The sanitation of Sokoto and other native walled towns leaves much to be desired.

The number of natives attending the Native Hospital for treatment is increasing, and a large number of successful vaccinations have been satisfactorily performed with lymph sent out from England.

The Mohammedan School at Sokoto, under the supervision of the Resident, continues to make progress. There are ten boys attending the school, including two sons of the Emir of Gando and two sons of the Serikin Tambawel. All the boys

connected with the school will come into landed property later, and some of them will have administrative powers. At present Maliam Ibrahim, who has received an elementary education in England, is in charge of the school, and one of the political clerks, formerly a pupil teacher on the Gold Coast, has been detached to take an advanced class for three hours daily.

Major Alder Burdon, C.M.G., proceeded on leave, and handed over charge of the Province on June 25th, 1906, to Mr. H. S. Goldsmith, who was relieved by Mr. C. L. Temple on the 20th December.

KANO.

Major A. Festing, C.M.G., D.S.O., the Resident of Kano, reports that the Province is suffering from lack of continuity, owing to the absence of Dr. Cargill, C.M.G., and to the death of Captain H. C. B. Phillips, D.S.O., and other unfortunate circumstances, and that, therefore, there has been less progress than might have been expected in the assessment, which at present, in the district of Kano and also in the independent States of Kazauri, Daura, and Zongo is based on the old native assessment. The result is not very satisfactory, there being a certain amount of discontent. All this will, however, be done away with on the new assessment being made. The whole of the districts of Katagum and Katsena have been assessed according to our new scheme, and the results are most promising. The census, which is based on the old census of 1905 by Dr. Cargill, figures out at 2,714,000.

No military expeditions of any kind have been carried out with the exception of that against Hadeija, the last of the Fulani Emirates to be brought under British rule. This has been fully dealt with in the report for 1905-6. A new Emir has been appointed, and the headquarters moved from Hadeija to Katagum.

The Emir of Katsena, Haham Gero, was of necessity deposed, and a new Emir installed in his place.

Not much route sketching has been accomplished in Kano proper, but Katsena has been completely sketched by Mr. Palmer, and Gummel by Captain Hamilton Browne, D.S.O., who has also commenced the sketch of the sub-Province of Katagum.

The London and Kano Trading Company seem to be doing a good trade, but their ostrich farm has proved a failure. There is a considerable amount of gum in the Katsena district, and arrangements are being made by which any tribute which is received in kind will be bought at a valuation by this Company.

There is bound to be an ultimate boom in trade; any additional advantages in transport would be used at once by the Arab traders, who are already making use of the parcel post to a very considerable extent, more especially to convey skins down to the coast. It is generally recognised that if only facilities are given for transport, the old overland Tripoli route will be quite superseded by the down country route.

The total revenue shows an increase over that of last year of about £4,000; £19,000 as against £15,170. There has been a loss on all heads except Tribute and Caravan Tolls, the former giving an increase of £5,300, the latter giving an increase of £1,300. There is no difficulty in realising the cowries, in which most of the taxes are paid (Kano, 20,000 equals 12s.; Katsena, 20,000 equals 14s.).

About the same number of cases have been before the Provincial Court as last year, but serious crime is on the decrease. Six men were convicted of murder, and sentenced to death. Eleven cases of extortion and impersonation were tried, which cases with their kindred crimes still cause much trouble.

In 1905 there were only three useful Native Courts. There are now Alkali's Courts in each district in Katsena, which are working well and are controlled by the Alkali of Katsena, at Katagum, Hadeija, Gummel, Kazauri, and Daura, which work fairly well, but require much supervision. All the Emirs' Courts have been done away with except that of Kano.

The health of the Europeans remains much the same as in previous years. Unfortunately there has to be recorded one death from malarial fever, and one from blackwater fever. When the new houses are finished, there is no doubt that the general health will improve at once.

Native dispensaries have been instituted at Kano, Katsena, and Hadeija, but without any success. The Emir of Kano sends his children and followers, but the native as a rule at present seems suspicious of modern medical science.

Telegraphic communication is seldom interrupted, except during the rains or by a tornado. When iron posts have been furnished all the way, no doubt these interruptions will cease.

The roads throughout the Province have been improved, and rest houses built. The main road, especially from Zaria to Kano, is in thorough repair, and there is nothing to prevent animal transport being used on it throughout the year. A considerable improvement has been made in the Transport Department, and stores are delivered with fair regularity. It is hoped to offer facilities to traders by sending their stuff down country in returning carts at cheap rates.

BORNUN.

Mr. W. P. Hewby, C.M.G., Resident of Bornu, remarks on a steady flow eastwards of pilgrims, or so-called pilgrims, to Mecca, some 5,000 during the year. A large percentage are Hausas and Fulani malcontents, of whom we are well rid.

The Province is now divided into six divisions, each under a Political Officer. The Marghi and Babur Pagans of South Bornu, and the Nguru and Bedde of North-West Bornu, are at last in hand. Part of the Kirikiri District, on the Katagum border, is the only place which now requires some attention. The total population is returned at 403,300.

With regard to the general feelings of the Emir and Native Chiefs, the Shehu is probably the most loyal and one of the best Emirs in the Protectorate, and every recognised headman is thought to be thoroughly in hand. On the north border relations between our officers and the French are good and friendly. In March Mr. C. Paul, with a patrol of 15 constables, was attacked and routed by a mob of Mangas from French territory at Bugduma. The mounted infantry at Dumjeri occupy three or four posts along the frontier, and have done good work in repulsing raiding bands from the French side. Our relations, also, with the German officers are excellent. Permission was granted for two officers to come to Kuka for astronomical observations; these two officers arrived by steam launch from Fort Lamy. Mr. Hanns Vischer, Third Class Resident, left Tripoli on the 9th July, 1906, and arrived in the Protectorate at Yo on December 12th, after an arduous and adventurous journey across the Sahara.

It has been decided to remove the native capital from Kuka to Maiduguri, the increasing commercial importance of which rendered this step necessary, though it seems a pity from the sentimental point of view, Kuka having been the capital for so many decades.

The faith of the peasantry in the British Court is unbounded, and the number of would-be litigants is incredible. The number of cases tried was 165 criminal and 4 civil; probably, some 900 informal cases were heard. Stock stealing is the great crime, but it is dealt with by the Native Courts, of which there are 15. It is a matter for regret that after 4½ years these courts, which are corrupt and distrusted by the people, are not, with the exception of the Head Court and perhaps two of the District Courts, to be trusted to dispense justice, and require much supervision.

The total revenue of the Province amounts to £13,700, which, compared with last year, £10,279, shows an increase of £3,421.

By far the most important tax is the tribute. Since 1904 there has been a steady decline in the amount of tolls—1904,

£2,194; 1906, £128 6s.; this is attributable to the fact that tollable goods have been largely paid upon before arriving in the Province, and to the exemptions on certain articles. The value of the registered trade stands at £25,000, and the estimate of the total is £40,000.

The medical officers consider the health of the Europeans bad, but only one death took place, Mr. J. M. Stewart, who died at Maiduguri on November 9th, a most promising officer. The Native Hospital, started by the Shehu, has proved a great boon.

Carrier transport is foreign to the country, and pack oxen are used almost entirely; the carts sent up in 1905 have been largely used, but the wooden wheels have not stood the climate. Iron wheels are suggested.

There is a considerably larger quantity of cotton grown all over Bornu than there was two years ago, and the local price is about $\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $\frac{1}{4}d.$ per lb., but, except in the districts round the River Gongola, owing to lack of cheap transport, Bornu is too remote for the home market. Samples are being sent home to Manchester.

A 26-foot steel boat was brought out from home and has been placed on the River Wobe, which was this year navigable by small boats for, probably, 250 miles from Lake Chad towards Kano from August to November, inclusive.

The harvests have been very satisfactory. The Maria Theresa dollar continues to be the chief money of the country, although its importation into Bornu is prohibited, but every effort is being made to circulate British currency, which passes generally, but is largely carried away by traders from the Province down-country.

There have been three military expeditions during the year. One against the Marghis for continuous outrages upon the Maiduguri road, on which traders were killed and all their goods and donkeys carried off; one against Shuwa Arabs, close to the German frontier, to avenge the murder of the Head of the Kwalme Shuwas, a third class chief; and a more important operation against the Chibuks, a small tribe of savages, who year after year have been the chief marauders on the Bornu-Yola road.

A Game Reserve has been created for some miles round the western shore of Chad, and it is hoped it will be made effective.

A short description of Lake Chad, by Mr. Resident Hanns Vischer, is given for general information.

LAKE CHAD.

The lagoons which lie in the depression known under the name of Lake Chad, receive their water from various rivers from the west, south-west, and south.

No water comes from the sandy desert to the north and north-east; and to the south-east some uneven country prevents the Batta from reaching Chad with the waters from Wadai.

The Bahar-el-Gazal, to the east, with its continuation to the Bodele and Egei country, lies lower than the level of the Chad, and may, therefore, be regarded as the outlet of the Chad lagoons. Probably once there was open continuation of the rivers flowing into Chad, to the east, but we have at present no proof of its connection with Chad, except the great amount of water found everywhere in the valley, at the very low depth, which can come from nowhere but the lagoons to the west.

The two chief tributaries of Chad are the Komadugu of Yo, or "River Wobe," to give its official title in Northern Nigeria, and the Shari.

The first originates in the eastern Hausa States, and traversing about 300 miles from west to east, flows into Chad near Yo, on the west shore. It receives no water from Bornu proper, and is a flowing stream for the greater part of the year, carrying most water at the end of December.

The Shari is the greatest river of the Chad system. Not far from its mouth it unites with the Logone, and for a great distance is a navigable stream, carrying actually a small flotilla of French steamers. It flows into Chad on its southern corner, divided into several arms.

For some distance the Shari marks the frontier between the French and German territories.

Between the Shari and Komadugu, there is the Yedseram. It collects its water from the western slope of the Mandara Hills and from the Marghi country, and flows due north for a considerable distance, when it turns east and vanishes into a swamp near Dikoa.

The rivers near Ullgo and Wobbio, as well as the channel near Missene, appear to be the continuation of the Yedseram, but these water-channels only have a river-like appearance for a short way, ending as they begin, in a swamp.

The Alo lagoon near Konduga, British Bornu, to a great extent receives its waters from the Yedseram.

The Maiduguri River is in connection with this lagoon. Former travellers called it the Ngadda. It flows for some months in the year from south to north to disappear in the swamps near Chad, a little west of the Yedseram.

BAUCHI.

The Hon. Oliver Howard, the Resident, reports excellent crops throughout the whole Province. During the famine of 1904 enormous numbers of cattle, sheep, horses, &c., were

devoured or sold, and two years of plenty have been required to re-establish prosperity. This year's bountiful harvest will go largely to rebuying stock from the Kano markets.

The change for the better in the Emirate is most noticeable—taxes are paid readily, and calls for labour cheerfully responded to: the poorer classes—pagans, have been fired with a desire to improve their lot by trading.

As soon as communications are improved the natural wealth should be developed, beeswax, ivory, vegetable oil, iron, girin rama (vegetable fibre), rubber, shea, tin, and cotton. The output of the latter will probably be doubled, as at present it can only be exported from the southern part and from districts adjoining the River Gongola.

The assessment of tribute is reported as being light and uniform in incidence. Practically the whole tribute was collected by the end of November, and in the following weeks was divided and accounted for. There is an increase of £7,234 in the revenue over last year's figure, £5,826.

In the district of Kanna under Captain Foulkes, in the south, great progress is reported. Before 1906 practically no tax had been collected. In the early part of 1906 Serikin Kanna had collected nearly the whole of the tax due from truculent subordinates. These independent pagan tribes are being brought under Serikin Kanna, but for some little time he will be dependent on Government for support. The census and a plane table sketch of this district are in progress. A market has been established at Kanna and road-breaking has practically ceased. In the Ningi District, where slave-dealing and highway robbery have been common, the headman has been deposed, and a new headman has been installed with a council both executive and judicial. The Bukuru District has made extraordinary progress under Mr. A. C. Francis with the help of the Niger Company's mining officials.

Another district, the Wurji, which has never been under control before, was visited for the first time. In all these pagan districts difficulty was experienced in even being allowed to enter the country, let alone administer, and in some cases force had to be resorted to, but there is every reason to believe that this will not be necessary in future.

The total population of the Province was estimated last year at 920,000.

The amount collected by caravan tolls shows an increase over last year of £913; £1,940 against £1,027. As the wealth of Bauchi and other large trade centres increases, large caravans prefer to pay their tolls rather than to split up and sell at country markets where cash is not to be found and the demand for luxuries not great. It is noteworthy that caravans often refuse to sell their goods for cowries, and insist on cash payments.

The construction of bungalows and a Court House is proceeding apace.

The eastern part is most suited for transport animals, and so the headquarters for the transport bullocks has been shifted to Gombe. No metalled roads have as yet been made.

Beginnings at sanitation have been made by the Emir in the native town, and the swamp between the station and town drained. Two deaths of Europeans have occurred, one from blackwater fever.

The number of cases tried before the Provincial Court has increased, owing to the assistance given by the Native Administration in bringing cases before the Resident. It is to be noticed that cases of extortion and robbery have diminished.

There are 14 Native Courts; of these it cannot be said that the majority are as yet as efficient as they might be.

Slave dealing is rapidly diminishing. The town of Diba Habe, formerly a noted slave market, has been brought under control. The total slaves freed during 1906 was 161.

ZARIA.

The Resident, Captain C. W. J. Orr, R.A., reports that much time and labour was devoted in the early part of the year to making a settlement with the Emir and Chiefs of the Land Tribute which had been received for the previous year, a task of some magnitude, full enquiry having to be instituted into the numerous differences that arose.

The Tribute is not a very complicated matter in the Gwari and other districts in the western portion of the Province, since these parts are already divided into Chieftainships, and each chief can, as a rule, collect his tax in currency and pay in direct to the Resident, and the Administrative divisions have been fairly accurately defined.

With the Emirate of Zaria, however, affairs are very different, since the towns owned by the various Headmen are dotted at random about the Emirate, the Headmen residing at Zaria and having little or no knowledge of their towns. It therefore became an urgent necessity to divide the Emirate into self-contained districts, each with a Headman residing in his district, and visiting his towns; and this has formed the main work of the year.

A scheme was drawn up and submitted to the Emir, who saw the advantage of it, and it is now being put into execution, and an immense improvement in the collection of the Tribute will result.

The rough assessment of practically the entire Province, with the exception of a few unsettled districts, has been completed, and considerable progress made in mapping.

The population of Zaria town is 22,063, the district of Birnin-Gwari 2,873, and the total of the Province approximately 230,000—hardly 11 persons to the square mile.

The volume of trade passing through the two Caravan Toll Stations shows imports £58,837, as against £78,181 in the previous year, a decrease of £19,244, which the Resident attributes to evasion of the Toll stations by small traders rather than a diminution of trade. Exports £45,621, as against £44,602 for 1905, an increase of £119.

Caravan tolls have decreased by £300, while tribute has increased by £640; most of the other heads of revenue show slight increases.

The total revenue for the year is £8,281, as against £7,681 in 1905-6.

The Political Staff was increased during the year, and the Province was consequently better toured than at any previous time since its inauguration, the average in the Province for the year being $4\frac{1}{4}$.

The general health of Europeans and natives has been better than last year, but the housing accommodation of the former is still far from good, consisting only of mud huts.

147 cases were tried in the Provincial Court during the year, with 129 convictions.

Arrests of natives, other than Government servants, have been effected almost entirely through the chiefs, and have been satisfactorily carried out.

Several new Native Courts have been instituted, and on the whole have worked satisfactorily.

The road through the Zaria Province, from Zungeru to Zaria, has been much improved, and some bridging effected. From Zaria to the Kano border, a good cart road was constructed by local labour, and rest houses built outside the towns. The arrangements for stocking transport depôts, the building of rest houses and upkeep, and travellers' supplies, involved an enormous amount of extra work on the Officers of the Province.

Corn was plentiful early in the year, and another good harvest reaped in November, so that the distress caused by the 1903-4 failure has disappeared. The natives are showing an increased tendency to leave the walled towns and live permanently on their farms; fresh land has been taken up and many new farms cultivated.

Several of the Gwari towns south of Zungeru have cultivated cotton from seed given them, and there is every hope that it will become a flourishing industry among them. Zaria continues to provide a certain amount for the Kano market, but

until the railway reaches here, export for the home market is impossible.

Rubber is collected in the country between the Kaduna and Gurara Rivers.

Currency has at last become popular, the bulk of the taxes being paid in silver; and in the Zaria District copper has been freely circulated.

The cowrie rate of exchange in Zaria remained constant throughout the year at 1,600 to 1s.

The Church Missionary Society have opened a Mission Station, partly industrial, it is believed, in the Gwari country at Kuta. The station at Ghierku has been practically abandoned, and the headquarters removed to Zaria, where Dr. Miller superintends a small school and keeps a dispensary. The Toronto Industrial Mission at Wushishi does not appear to have made very much headway.

Although some of the pagan tribes are very truculent, on two occasions only has it been necessary to resort to military force to enforce orders; but no fighting took place.

MURI.

The Resident, Captain F. H. Ruxton, reports that the Province has been most unfortunate in the lack of continuity of service of the various Residents in charge during the year, no less than four officers having been in charge. The staff has since been largely increased. The settled population of the Province is slowly increasing, though greatly retarded by the very high rate of infant mortality. It is estimated at about half a million, including the almost unknown Munshi tribe. The general tendency at present is emigration from the towns on to the land, owing to increased security.

After the burning of the Niger Company's store at Abinsi in January, 1906, the traffic on the River Benue practically came to an end, but complete confidence is now restored, a patrol having cleared out the nests of robbers in July.

A line of policy is now being followed by which the small semi-independent Fulani States on the River Benue will be re-absorbed in the Emirate of Muri, thus facilitating administration.

The Ankwe country in the north-west has been visited for the first time since 1900. This country is the most fertile portion of the Province, with the exception of the valley of the River Taraba. No roads have as yet been built, but the bush paths are kept cleared.

The revenue shows an increase of £100, being £4,260, against £4,149. The only head which shows an increase is Tribute,

with an increase of £800, while all other heads show a decrease, there being on tolls a decrease of nearly £300.

In the Provincial Court 40 more convictions were obtained than last year, chiefly on account of evasions of the Revenue Laws; of these, the large majority were contraventions of the Canoe Proclamation.

There are now 13 Native Courts; none too many considering the area and lack of homogeneity of the different independent states.

The trade shows a slight falling off, £26,700, against £31,400 of last year. The Toll Stations are established at Amar, Lau, Ibi, Wase, and Tunga, but the latter was abolished in December, 1906. Cattle and kolas from the south brought in exchange for the cloth from the north form the largest trade, as they always have.

The authorised strength of the police is 84. They are certainly more efficient than they used to be, and extortion seems to have ceased.

Animal transport has been used to a certain extent on the Bauchi road, but the tsetse belts on either bank of the River Benue prevent any extension at present.

The only economic development has been the rubber trade, several firms competing. This comes from over the Southern Nigeria and Kameruns frontiers.

The Zinnas and Wurkuns were visited by a Political Officer with a military escort to open up these two districts. Complete success attended the visits, especially in the latter case, as the trade road to the north, to the important trading community of Lau, is now re-opened.

NASSARAWA.

The Resident, Major J. C. Blakeney, reports good progress in the assessment of Nassarawa Province, though a large part of the east of the Province is still untouched, including the Mada and Munshi tribes. Great progress has been made in getting into touch with the pagans in the Jemaa-n-Darroro District, which is on the main road to the Bauchi tin mines, and excellent work has been done in assessment. But the assessment of tribute will require careful checking and revising, as the incidence is lower than in any other Province, and it is hoped to effect a just increase in this, and put it on an equal basis with other Provinces.

The population, including a portion of that almost unknown tribe the Munshis, is estimated at 601,000. This was greatly over-estimated last year.

The Province is divided into five administrative districts, each with a Political Officer in charge.

There were 63 cases tried in the Provincial Court, including only three cases against slavery laws. There are five Native Courts working, which adjudicated on 277 cases.

The only form of transport used was carriers, but carts have been since started on the Loko-Keffi road leading to the Bauchi tin mines, and are reported to have worked well.

The police consist of one officer and 50 non-commissioned officers and men. Recruiting is easy. The health of the prisoners is good in the dry season but bad in the rains.

The total revenue for the year 1905-6 amounts to £4,820, an increase on last year of £1,083. The most satisfactory increase is in Tribute (£871), total, £2,108; and Caravan Tolls (£223), total, £2,418.

NUPE.

The Acting Resident, Mr. E. Creighton Duff, reports that an enormous amount of work has been got through in connection with assessment, but there still remains a large part to be done.

The movement of the population here, as everywhere, is from the towns on to the land; this is especially the case from Bida City. An increasing number of the hitherto idle ranks have taken to farming and trading. There is a constant return of people from Nassarawa, Ilorin, and Zaria Provinces, fugitives from the Ganaga War in 1881. The total population is returned at 123,500.

The Administrative Divisions are now three, each under a Political Officer.

There is an excellent second class road from Bida to Dakmon, two bridges, with masonry piers and iron rails, having been built, and some embankments over two bad swamps; wheeled traffic has been proved possible all the year round. This road should benefit European traders, as giving cheap transport from Dakmon on the Kaduna River, and allowing them to purchase native produce in Bida where the Niger Company has now opened a station. Three new stations have also been opened at Baro, the intended terminus to the railway, by the Niger Company, Siegler and Company, and John Holt and Company.

One hundred cases were tried by the Provincial Court. There is little difficulty in effecting arrests and causing summonses to be obeyed. The working of the Native Courts (seven) has been generally satisfactory, 121 cases having been dealt with, mostly for debt; these courts freed 24 slaves by manumission.

The total revenue collected amounts to £10,370, an increase on last year (£9,038) of £1,332. By far the largest increase has been made under Caravan Tolls, closer supervision preventing evasion.

The value of the registered trade is as follows:—1904, £55,736; 1905, £117,721; 1906, £129,200. Kolas fell slightly, but stone, potash, live-stock, and imported goods rose substantially.

Assessment has been carried out by personal visits of the Political Staff, and has been completed in the Bida, Kaduna, and Agaio Districts. There still remains the whole of the trans-Kaduna, Kede River, Lapai, Sakka, and Gwari Districts, about three-fifths of the whole Province. The farms and hamlets are being grouped into districts under District Headmen, who have not any opportunities for extortion, as each hamlet knows the exact amount of its share of the tax.

A District Superintendent of constabulary was in charge of the constabulary, which numbers 60 strong.

The ginnery erected at Shonga is rapidly developing the cotton industry. Seed has been distributed in the best growing districts. Excellent crops of all kinds were obtained, and cultivation is being extended everywhere.

The Church Missionary Society School, under the Rev. F. Komlosy's supervision, has shown marked progress. Cotton seed was distributed among the pupils, and records were kept of the success in the individual farms.

KABBA.

Mr. J. A. Ley-Greaves, the Resident, reports that, having been in charge of the Province during the whole period under review, he has had time to visit every district, and in fact almost every town, effecting considerable alterations in the assessment and obtaining much valuable information for the provincial records. The Tribute Tax has now been levied on what it is hoped will prove a fair and equitable basis, and is generally readily obtained. Some difficulty was experienced with the towns near the Lagos border, as happened similarly in Ilorin, the towns of the Lagos hinterland paying no direct taxes to the Government.

The population is estimated at 118,500, Lokoja town accounting for 13,950.

The province is nominally divided into four Administrative Districts, but owing to the shortage in the Political Staff from various causes, it was found impossible to work these districts separately, as originally intended.

The revenue shows a slight increase over last year.

The general health of both Europeans and natives has been good. Several deaths have occurred amongst the former, but in the majority of cases the patients have been brought in from other parts of the Protectorate.

A severe epidemic of small-pox occurred in Lokoja native town, but stringent measures taken in conjunction with the

Native Town Council stamped out the disease, which was also rife at Kabba and Egga, causing many deaths at the latter place early in the year.

Owing to the general absence of crime, and the existence of the Cantonment Court, very little is required of the Provincial Court. Summonses are readily obeyed and arrests easily effected. Of the five Native Courts, three are doing good work, and apparently command every confidence in their respective districts, 152 cases having been dealt with.

The total revenue amounts to £4,321, an increase of £197 on that collected last year.

A falling off has occurred in the Caravan Tolls, accounted for by the fact that several exemptions from tolls were made, which remission has led to a large increase of trade. The work done by the Resident in assessing has borne fruit in the substantial increase of £950, which increase will probably be maintained for some years to come, as the Lokoja trade increases.

The Constabulary force numbers 126, of whom 65 are stationed at Lokoja, and shows an improvement both as regards class of recruits and general efficiency.

Owing to the prevalence of tsetse fly, animal transport is not at present utilised.

The chief exports are rubber, palm kernels, palm oil, benni-seed and shea nuts, also a small quantity of gum. There is as regards last year a marked increase in the export of cotton, shea, and ground-nuts, and palm kernels. The British Cotton Growing Association opened a ginnery at Lokoja on the 8th February, 1906, which up to December 31st had ginned 1,847 bales, weighing 159 tons 7 lbs. They have in course of erection at the ginnery an hydraulic baling press, which will greatly facilitate transport. On their experimental farm of 50 acres at Lokoja, the selected native cotton seed gives better results, so far, than the imported.

The only expedition of a military character was directed against the town of Isua for numerous lawless acts, notably robbery, culminating in murder amongst Hausa traders.

ILORIN.

The Resident, Dr. P. M. Dwyer, reports the total volume of the trade; imports and exports registered amounts to £119,833, a very respectable figure. Kolas are the most important; in fact, the increase alone on this trade is £20,000. Further, as all imported cloth is not registered at the toll stations, the total trade is more probably something like £200,000.

At the Lagos Agricultural Show, in November, the Ilorin men obtained eight first prizes, two second, three third, a gold medal, and a special prize offered by His Excellency

Sir Walter Egerton, Governor of Southern Nigeria, who had passed through the Ilorin Province in September, en route to Zungeru. Horses, cattle, sheep, turkeys, leather, cotton, ginned and unginned, brasswork, iron and mats were the Ilorin productions.

In June the chief officials of the Lagos Railway met at Ilorin, and were greatly struck with the open nature of the country on their way up. Important caravan traders in conversation with the Resident show great interest in the idea of a railway especially as they say that the kola trade (this year 201 tons, value £51,450) will be immense, if only the rates are kept low. They will not take the trouble to go to Lagos themselves, but will buy their kolas in Ilorin, since, as it is, the price of imported cloth is almost as low in the up-country markets as at Lagos.

The assessment of the tribute having been kept exceedingly low, there has not been the slightest friction this year in the collection, and this is the more surprising when it is remembered that there are large towns over the Southern Nigeria border which pay nothing at all to their Government. There has been some slight difficulty in the re-arrangements of the District Headmen, as the old absentee landlords, the fief-holders, have not as yet entered into the spirit of the new method of collection, but this will be satisfactorily adjusted.

There were 52 cases tried by the Provincial Court—22 being larceny—and 284 cases tried in the Native Courts.

There has been a regrettable series of attacks by armed bands of ruffians on outlying farm villages. These the police, being so few in number, cannot cope with, as it would entail patrolling the whole Province. False coin is also on the increase, 2s. and 1s. pieces, good enough even to deceive a European. As regards the police, taking into consideration their small numbers, they have on the whole done good work. There has not been brought against them a single charge of robbery or extortion.

Several buildings have been erected by the Public Works Department. There is a good second-class unmetalled road from Buda Egbe in Southern Nigeria, to the Niger at Ogudu and to Pataji, via Lafaji, both branches passing through Ilorin.

The health of the Europeans has been excellent.

The season has been one of the best for years, every form of crop being in abundance, and many new farms have been opened up.

Over 300 tons of unginned cotton were brought from the Province, and it is anticipated that this will be more than doubled next year. The population is estimated at 179,900, last year's numbers being overestimated.

As in most other Provinces, there is a substantial increase in the revenue collected, namely, £2,000; £8,870 having been

collected, against £6,820 last year. Caravan tolls and tribute have increased by £2,100 and £1,200, respectively; and the increase on the total would have been very large had it not been for the £1,600 previously collected for hawkers' licences, now discontinued, and accordingly lost, all the heads showing slight increases.

YOLA.

Mr. G. N. Barclay, the Resident of Yola Province, reports that the attitude of the Fulanis is all that could be desired. Numbers of immigrants have come to settle from that portion of Adamawa under German Protection, in spite of the new taxation and objectionable—to the Fulani—slave laws. Last year the migration was in the contrary direction, into that part of German Adamawa which was not yet under control. The famine which devastated the country so terribly in 1904 still continues among some of the pagan tribes, but has been alleviated very largely by the abundant crops of the Fulani, and assistance, in the shape of corn, rendered by the Government. It is estimated that fully 50 per cent. of the riverain pagan tribes in the Gongola Valley have died from starvation, and numbers more are still scattered over the country in search of food. To quote two cases: The towns of Banjeran and Shillem originally contained 8,000 and 4,000 apiece, but now only 336 and 676 respectively; such is the effect of a bad famine caused by the destruction of the grain crops by aphis.

It is satisfactory to note that the trade routes to Yola are for the most part safe, from the north-west down the River Gongola past the Longudas, from north past the Kilbas, and from the west past the Zinnas and Mannas. There are still several tribes as yet unvisited, notably the Yangerus, Buras, and Lalas.

The total population is estimated at 185,000.

Uncertainty still exists about the exact boundary line between our own and the German Protectorate south of the Benue, but a temporary line has been agreed upon by the respective Residents.

Crime appears to be on the decrease. In the six Native Courts, which it may be said command every confidence, 131 cases were tried, as against 170 in 1905, a decrease of 29. As, however, these courts mostly deal with petty cases, this cannot alone be taken as a test. In the Provincial Court there were tried only 64 cases, resulting in 73 convictions and 28 acquittals, as against 101 cases in 1905 with 117 convictions and 28 acquittals. A very satisfactory point is the diminution in the "extortion" crimes, three cases in 1906, 12 in 1905, and 16 in 1904. Unfortunately, as previously noticed, witnesses came forward with great reluctance, and their evidence cannot be relied upon.

Telegraphic communication has been established, but it is subject to interruptions, and owing to the rocky nature of the country and several belts of tsetse fly, animal transport is still a failure, and in fact is likely to remain so until a cart road is made to Bornu, and a way can be found round these belts.

The Resident confirms the Resident of Muri in saying that the slave traffic on the river is now a thing of the past, or nearly so.

The total revenue amounts to £3,872, against £2,840 last year, an increase of £1,032. The total volume of trade registered is £19,600 as against £15,400 last year. Native cloths take the lead in value (£5,800), these being more durable, though less gaudy, than the imported stuffs, and much preferred by the Fulani. Cloth weaving is a very important industry, especially in some of the pagan districts.

The Emir and Headmen have completely come round to the new method of taxation inaugurated; the whole has been collected without the slightest difficulty. Of course, the famine-stricken districts have not as yet been taxed. They are still living a hand-to-mouth existence. The former remarks only refer to Adamawa proper.

Some cotton seed has been distributed by the British Cotton Growing Association, and is appreciated by the Fulani—already keen growers of cotton—on account of its superior quality. But the local demand puts a prohibitive price, 3*d.* per lb.—prohibitive, that is to say, to the non-native trader, as there is a large native trade.

BASSA.

The Resident, Mr. D. Cator, reports that for the first time possible the Province has been divided into two Administrative Districts, but these are only tentative at present. They may for convenience be styled Dekini or Western, and Akwacha or Eastern Districts. A company of the Second Northern Nigeria Regiment has been posted throughout the year at Akwacha, and has provided escorts for the Resident from time to time, but little has been accomplished yet at any distance from that place. Several murders and assaults amongst the natives have been reported during the year from the Okpoto country, but, unfortunately, owing to the hostile attitude of the people, no action could be taken, the Resident having clear instructions to avoid any fighting. Sanction has now been received from the Secretary of State to take such measures as may be considered necessary promptly to punish overt acts of violence within reachable distance of headquarters, and this will be acted on as occasion requires, and an endeavour made

effectively to occupy the country by a policy of peaceful penetration. This will take some time, but action similarly from the Southern Nigerian side of the frontier will considerably assist in hastening matters.

The population is estimated at 525,150, of which the Igara and Okpoto are put at 400,000, but this is considered to be over-estimated. The figures will be revised as opportunity offers.

Tribute is now generally assessed at 3s. per head for adult Hausas, Nupes, and other aliens; 1s. for the Igara, Bassa Nge, and Bassa Komo tribes; and 3*d.* for such of the Okpoto tribes as are touched.

Eighty-nine cases were tried in the Provincial Court, of which 39 were slavery cases. Great difficulty is experienced in getting complainants and witnesses to come in; 141 cases were tried in the Native Courts.

The revenue for the year amounted to £2,305, as against £1,940 in 1905-6, an increase of £365. Tribute is increased by £560, and licences by £116, but Caravan Tolls are decreased by £323; the other heads approximate to last year's receipts very closely.

There are three Political Officers now in the Province. Excepting one case of invaliding, through blackwater fever, the health of the Europeans has been good. There was an epidemic of small-pox at Mozum at the beginning of the year amongst the natives; a few cases occurred in November of sleeping sickness amongst the troops at Akwacha.

Crops appear to have been good all round.

The trade in horses to the Igbo country still continues.

A great stimulus in cotton-growing is observed. This crop is chiefly raised by the Bassa Komos, who are purely agricultural. Cowries, at 2,600 to the 1s., and brass rods, at 3*d.* to 4½*d.*, each are still in use, but silver is more appreciated, and bronze coins have been introduced and circulated in Dekina.

The Church Missionary Society Mission Stations at Kpata and Akabe continue, but the attendance at school cannot be considered large.

KONTAGORA.

The Resident, Major W. S. Sharpe, C.M.G., reports that the whole of the Province has been approximately assessed and now, as opportunity offers, each town will be visited by a Political Officer and re-assessed, if necessary. The population is on the increase, and is returned at 80,000, this increase being due to the return of the people owing to the settlement of the country. The Dakkakari tribe is still in a backward state, and cannot be taxed at present owing to starvation and disease; also the islanders of the Niger require better supervision; a

Political Officer is being put over both these districts. The road breaking by the Dakkakari is now a thing of the past. In some small operations in this country the Resident was severely wounded by an arrow. In this Province, as in all others, an increased feeling of security is leading the population back to the land. The Emir remains loyal, though his former life of fighting and raiding makes it difficult to teach him our organisation and system of rule.

The work of the Provincial Court has been lessened by the increased powers of the Native Courts—summonses are readily obeyed, and arrests have met with no opposition; 50 cases were tried by the Native Courts. The Emir and District Headmen loyally back up the Resident, and do all in their power—in their own interests—to put a stop to any dilatoriness displayed by the natives and Village Headmen in paying tribute. There is no extortion, as the fief-holders are the local heads of sub-districts and village groups, and these only are allowed to collect tribute. The work of grouping, and in some cases re-grouping, under the proper district heads has been completed. The health of the European staff, on the whole, has been good, there having been only one case of blackwater fever. Dr. Watson has done much towards the sanitation of the station and the native town, in which native sanitary inspectors have been appointed. No progress can be reported in dispensary work; scarcely any native will come forward willingly to the Doctor, and his native patients are almost entirely confined to Government servants.

Carriers are still the only transport used.

There are excellent cotton-growing districts, especially in the north-east, but their distance from a waterway at present precludes the exportation at a profit. The Assistant Resident at Yelwa is endeavouring to organise a system of cheap transport to Shonga. An agent of the British Cotton Growing Association paid a visit and made several excellent suggestions.

A member of the Church Missionary Society visited Kontagora, but considered that the attitude of the natives did not warrant the establishment of a school.

The revenue of the year amounts to £1,894, as against £1,535 in 1905-6, the increase, accounted for by tolls, being £533, against £481, and tribute £1,481, against £524. Decreases under all other heads.

BORGU.

The Resident, Captain F. M. Fremantle, reports that an entirely new census has been taken, which shows that the total adult population, exclusive of children, is 27,300, this shows an average of 2·5 per square mile. On this census a re-assessment of tribute has been made, and well received; the natives themselves are beginning to recognise their individual liability.

The Resident insists on every penny of the tax being paid, thus trying to instil into the Borgus some little regularity and promptness, so entirely lacking in their characters. Nearly every village has been put on the route sketches, in fact the sketch of the whole Province is completed. Serikin Kaiama throws himself into the work of administration, and has some real influence over the people. Serikin Bussa cannot be said to be so satisfactory, but is eager to accompany the Resident on tour himself. But his idea of being a "big King" appears to be confined to owning land and making further additions to his possessions, not in showing himself worthy of the name.

The judicial work is light, only 17 criminal cases, and three civil, resulting in 13 convictions. The Poison Proclamation will be difficult to carry out, for the use of poison is the secret of the traditional strength of the Borgus. The Native Courts, "existing only in name," are just beginning to send in returns; in time they will be a help to the Administration. There were no slaves freed during the year.

The total revenue collected amounts to £3,319, against £3,546 collected last year, showing a slight decrease. The amount from tribute has more than doubled in the last two years, but caravans show a falling off, £2,175, 1904; £1,965, 1905; £1,766, 1906.

Some of the falling off is due to the cash (no tolls are taken in cash) which traders are taking to Lagos instead of exportable produce for the purchase of kolos. The volume of trade is about £51,300, about a quarter of that in Ilorin; the chief items carried up-country being kolos, £30,000; imported cloth, £2,700; down-country live-stock, £14,200; natron, £950; and skins, £870.

There was one case of blackwater fever amongst the European staff, otherwise the health was good.

Pack transport is at last being introduced, and will probably be feasible for four months in the year.

The Borgus are good but lazy farmers. A fair quantity of cotton, estimated at 30 tons, is grown in the north, and there is a likelihood of its cultivation being extended by accepting cotton in lieu of cash for tribute. Jute (Farin Rama) is grown to a certain extent, but the local price, 10*d.* per lb., debars at present all idea of establishing a trade. Cotton, though the staple is not long, gives more hope.

III.—SLAVERY.

SEKOTO.

The Native Courts of the Sokoto Province have freed 106 slaves during the year. The total number of slaves freed during the year is 113, as against 45 for 1905.

Traffic in slaves has almost ceased, and what still exists is carried on by traders travelling from province to province. The Serikin Muslimin has done everything in his power to assist the Resident to carry out the policy of the Protectorate. He invariably supervises the Native Courts in dealing with slavery questions, as he is only too well aware of the fact that the sympathies of the courts must still, naturally, be with the masters.

KABBA.

Eight slaves were freed during the year in this Province. Lokoja appears to be the destination of many slaves. They are brought down more especially from Yola, by way of the Benue River. Special attention has been given to this traffic, but with variable success so far, the cases being extremely difficult of detection.

BAUCHI.

Much information has been acquired during the year as to the slave trade, and the bush route followed by the Kano slave caravans. The districts of Waja, Tula, and Tangale have been visited, and are now partially under control. These districts have for some years past supplied a very great number of slaves for the Kano markets. These proceedings are now conducted with the greatest secrecy, and not, as was formerly the case, in the open markets. The town of Aquiam, which is situated in the north of Bauchi Province, was an important slave market for Bornu and Kerrakerre slaves; this town, which is under the Emir of Bauchi, has always maintained a state of semi-independence, and was not thoroughly controlled until this year. It can safely be asserted that the slave trade in Aquiam District has now practically ceased. The Ningi District has continued to trade in slaves this year, and slaves are sold to Kano traders both at Ningi town and various Wurji towns. This trade is being effectively checked. A common practice in Ningi was for a man to strip and sell his brother to Kano traders. The latter would escape in the course of a week and share his purchase money with his brother. I am credibly informed that these fraudulent sales have done much to deter the Kano slave buyers from purchasing in Ningi. There can be no doubt that the famines in the Waja, Tula, Tangale, and Ningi pagan Districts were responsible for a revival of the slave trade, and that the good crops of the year would make it difficult in any case for Kano traders to purchase pagan children to any great extent.

The Alkali's Court of Bauchi and the Native Administration have assisted actively in the suppression of the slave trade. Cases of redemption have been common during the year, amounting to a total of 39 cases. The slaves redeemed are mostly females, who are married by the redeemer. A certain

number of slaves are, however, redeemed by their relations, probably escaped slaves who have earned money as soldiers and carriers. The lot of domestic slaves has undoubtedly improved, and complaints of cruelty on the part of a master are rare.

BASSA.

Forty-nine slaves were freed in the province during the year.

NASSARAWA.

The total number of slaves freed in the Nassarawa Province during the year was six. Special attention has recently been paid to the slave traffic on the Benue River, and though there have been secret service agents watching, so far it has been impossible to intercept any gangs.

KONTAGORA.

As regards slavery, this Province is peculiar. The one constant complaint of the ruling class is that they have no slaves. The power of the Fulani was so utterly broken when Kontagora was taken by Government troops, that thousands of slaves took that opportunity to make their escape. They have since been gradually returning to the villages from which they were originally raided, and are settling down to farming, thus slowly increasing the population. The few slaves that remain to the upper classes seem contented as such. No complaint has ever been made asking for freedom on account of ill-treatment. They look upon their masters as the head of the family, and many raise families without ever wishing to change their condition, knowing that under Government rule they are safe from ill-treatment or disposal by barter.

ZARIA.

The number of slaves freed during the present year is 145. The majority of these received their freedom through ransom before the Native Courts, and complaints about runaway slaves have been fewer than formerly. The instances which have come to light of slave-dealing have been few, and those mainly among the pagan tribes some distance from Zaria. It is unquestionable that pagans find the selling of a slave, whether a criminal or so-called witch, or a child, as a convenient form of raising money to pay a debt or tax, and do not, therefore, appreciate in its entirety the law regarding slave-dealing.

ILORIN.

Five slaves were liberated in this Province during the year. The Resident informs me that it is very rare for slave cases to

appear before the court. Domestic slaves form a great part of the population, but they appear happy and contented, and have no desire to escape from bondage.

MURI.

In this Province the number of convictions and number of persons freed by order of the courts alike shows a steady decrease in the slave traffic, so prevalent in this Province up to 1904. It is the opinion of the Resident (Captain F. H. Ruxton) that the through river traffic in slaves has ceased, or almost so. As regards domestic slavery, the attitude of the Government on the subject is now well understood. The number of slaves freed during 1906 was 41.

NUPE.

The total number of slaves freed in the Nupe Provincial Court during the year was 31, as against 9 in 1905. On the whole there have been fewer complaints of the desertion of slaves from their masters than last year.

YOLA.

Fifty-four slaves were freed during the year in Yola Province; of this number 32 were freed by the Provincial Court, 3 demanded their freedom, and 15 were found on various roads by police patrols, the owners having decamped at the appearance of the police, and 4 were released by the deaths of their masters. Four hundred and forty-eight have been released altogether since the inauguration of this Province, and the Resident (Mr. G. N. Barclay) reports that slave-dealing is showing a marked decrease, and the Benue traffic from the Gongola and Bassein Districts, due to the famine, has now been almost suppressed owing to a Political Officer being available to supervise these districts.

KANO.

Although the traffic in slaves in the Kano Province is yearly on the decrease, still the fact cannot be disguised that it still exists, and, as stated by Dr. Cargill in 1905, this crime is specially prevalent along the Kano-Ningi frontier.

During the year under review, it was found to be an impossibility to take charge of this district permanently, but occasional visits were paid to it, and through co-operation with the Resident, Bauchi, some considerable amount of good was done in the matter of punishing offenders and restoring captives to their homes.

BORNU.

Since the inauguration of the Bornu Province in 1902, 1,282 slaves were freed, of which number 289 were freed during 1906. Most of them were settled at "Liberty Farm," the

name given to the settlement started for freed slaves too old or unsuitable for the Home, but not fit for being at large in a strange land with a strange language, and whom it is impossible to repatriate. 73 per cent. of the number freed during 1906 were importations from French and German territory. The actual trade in slaves in the Province is small, and is steadily decreasing. Very few seizures have been made during the past nine months in spite of all possible precautions, and the through trade must be considered satisfactorily small; however, while foreign markets are open in the north, and if famines recur, there will be traders ready to run the greatest risks.

In January, 1906, there were 145 inmates in the Bornu Freed Slaves Home, while on 31st December the number shown on the roll was 166. During the year 175 freed slaves were admitted to the Home, while 154 were struck off the list for various reasons. Whether this Home requires to be maintained in future depends entirely upon the number of "raw" slave children imported. The Resident (Mr. W. P. Hewby, C.M.G.) is in hopes that the number will not again increase, and that the present inmates of the Home can soon be drafted into "Liberty Farm."

The increased importation of raw slaves from foreign territory in 1905 necessitated the establishment of this village for the settlement of the adults, mostly pagan savages, from tribes in the basin of the Shari. The population on December 31st was 158 (the sexes being equal in number), some 40 of whom were either transferred or had fled from the Freed Slaves Home. This settlement, by matmaking, thatching, fuel collecting, and farming, is almost self-supporting, and will probably be entirely so by the end of 1907. During the year Government received a very welcome grant of £120 from the "Giles Trust Fund for the relief of Slavery," which amount has been applied to the Bornu Freed Slaves Home.

FREED SLAVES HOME.

Lucy Memorial.—The "Home" is to be opened at Ibi in the Muri Province as a Memorial to the late Mrs. Karl Kumm (née Lucy Guinness), wife of the General Secretary of the Sudan United Mission—who for 20 years laboured for the moral and mental enlightenment of the natives of Central Africa.

For this purpose a piece of land, of from 200 to 300 acres, has been granted at a nominal rent in the Djen District of the above-mentioned Province.

The Home is, for the present, in charge of Dr. Emlyn, to whom I have instructed the Residents of the Yola and Muri Provinces to render every assistance, and to hand over 12 freed-slave boys, between the ages of 5 and 10 years. These liberated

slave children will receive an agricultural and industrial training as well as religious instruction.

Dr. Karl Kumm informs me that in the autumn of 1907 one of the Sudan United Mission Missionaries, about to return on furlough, will, on his return to Nigeria bring his wife—who is a trained nurse—with him. It is suggested that two other fully-qualified nurses should accompany her, and be stationed in the "Freed Slaves Home." Much good should be the outcome of this institution. The eastern part of the Muri Province is inhabited by pagan tribes, who, especially in famine times, are much given to selling their children to Mohammedan traders.

ZUNGERU FREED SLAVE HOME.

The number in the Home at the beginning of the year was 202, and there have been 87 admissions, as against 159 in 1905, and 219 in 1904. The number who left the Home during the year is 109, leaving a total of 180 in the Home on 31st December, 1906.

The percentage of deaths, 5 per cent., compares very favourably with 27·3 per cent. in 1902, 15·4 per cent. in 1903, 22·8 per cent. in 1904, and 7·7 per cent. in 1905.

The education of the inmates of the Home has been carried out in the elementary stages alone possible. Laundry work still remains, with hospital training and the making up of all clothing for use in the institution, a source of education to the inmates.

IV.—LEGISLATION AND JUDICIAL.

PROVINCIAL COURTS.

The cause lists rendered by the Provincial Courts are now dealt with directly by the Chief Justice instead of being submitted and disposed of by the High Commissioner as heretofore. This almost monopolised the High Commissioner's time for one day each week, and with the increasing business of government it was found impossible to give the necessary attention to this important work; again it was work which the trained legal mind was best qualified to deal with.

ASSIZES.

In 1906 seven Assizes were held, four at Zungeru and three at Lokoja, when 27 charges were dealt with. A comparison between the returns of 1905 and those of 1906 is impossible, as owing to special instructions issued by the High Commissioner (Sir F. Lugard) to the Acting Chief Justice during the absence of the Chief Justice from the Protectorate, the

Supreme Court was practically closed, and the great majority of criminal charges were brought before a Commissioner of the Provincial Court.

CANTONMENT COURTS.

349 cases were dealt with in the Lokoja Cantonment Court, as compared with 303 in 1905. The total comprises 121 civil suits and 228 actions on the criminal side.

At Zungeru the total returns of the year (614) exceed those of 1905 by 42. They include 74 civil suits (as compared with 138 in 1905) and 540 criminal charges resulting in 474 convictions. Of the latter the great majority fall under the head of Cantonment offences.

With progressive efficiency on the part of the police, with the extension of Cantonment limits, and with the large addition to the floating population of Zungeru, due to the attraction offered to caravans by the Kaduna Bridge, it was only to be expected that there would be a marked increase in the prosecutions for offences against Cantonment Regulations.

REGISTRY.

Fourteen instruments affecting land were recorded in the Registry during the year, and two applications for Patents were registered.

The following Proclamations were enacted during the year:—

1. "The Native Courts Proclamation, 1906."
2. "The Native Revenue Proclamation, 1906."
3. "The Native Liquor Proclamation, 1906."
4. "The Caravans Proclamation, 1906."
5. "The Traders' Licence Proclamation, 1906 (Amendment)."
6. "The Forestry Proclamation, 1906."
7. "The Criminal Procedure Further Amendment Proclamation, 1906."
8. "The Dogs Proclamation, 1906."
9. "The Registration of Non-Natives (Repeal) Proclamation, 1906."
10. "The Cantonments (Amendment) Proclamation, 1906."
11. "The Lands (Amendment) Proclamation, 1906."
12. "The Uniform (Amendment) Proclamation, 1906."
13. "The Canoe Registration (Amendment) Proclamation, 1906."
14. "The Customs Management (Amendment) Proclamation, 1906."

15. "The Constabulary Proclamation, 1906."
16. "The Legalization of Acts under amended or repealed enactments Proclamation, 1906."
17. "The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Proclamation, 1906."
18. "The Criminal Code Amendment Proclamation, 1906."
19. "The Southern Nigeria Prisoners Proclamation, 1906."
20. "The Poisons Proclamation, 1906."
21. "The Supreme Court (Amendment) Proclamation, 1906."
22. "The West African Frontier Force (Northern Nigeria Regiment) (Amendment) Proclamation, 1906."
23. "The Provincial Courts (Amendment) Proclamation, 1906."
24. "The Registration of Medical Practitioners and Dentists Proclamation, 1906."
25. "The Fugitive Criminals Surrender Proclamation, 1906."
- No. 1 of 1907, "The Marriage Proclamation, 1907."
- No. 2 of 1907, "The Enforcement of Native Authority Proclamation, 1907."
- No. 3 of 1907, "The Judgment Extension Proclamation, 1907."
- No. 4 of 1907, "The Caravans (Repeal) Proclamation, 1907."
- No. 5 of 1907, "The Canoe Registration (Repeal) Proclamation, 1907."

Various regulations under the various Proclamations were made or repealed.

V.—NORTHERN NIGERIA REGIMENT (WEST AFRICAN FRONTIER FORCE).

Under this head little can be added to what has already appeared in the Annual Report for 1905. The Commandant, Col. A. W. S. Lowry Cole, C.B., D.S.O., reports as follows:—

"The interior economy of the Regiment has been, as far as I have been able to judge, well carried out, discipline has been generally satisfactory, while that of the Mounted Infantry has much improved."

The Acting Commandant, who has just returned to headquarters from tour, reports as follows:—

"I have accompanied the Inspector General of the West African Frontier Force, Brig.-General T. L. N. Morland, C.B.,

D.S.O., and have with him inspected headquarters and five companies of 1st N.N. Regiment, headquarters and five companies mounted infantry, and two sections of No. 2 battery artillery, N.N. Regiment. The Inspector-General was much pleased with all he saw. The mounted infantry have made enormous improvement since I last saw them three years ago. Their drill, field work, scouting, and riding, now leave very little to be desired. Interior economy, discipline, care of horses, lines, and arrangements for food for men and animals, were all very satisfactory."

The following table shows a few statistics for years 1904, 1905, and 1906:--

Year.	Trials by General Court Martial.	Trials by Civil Power.	Trials by Regimental Court Martial.	Serious punishment of trained soldiers.	Serious punishments of recruits.	Deaths.	Discharges.	Desertions.
1904	8	37	12	319	1,555	54	1,008	221
1905	—	29	6	441	831	67	598	178
1906	2	32	10	499		76	901	76

A decided improvement is noticeable in the means of communication between officers, European non-commissioned officers and men, and consequently work is very much more intelligently performed. Great progress has been made in signalling, and every unit has now a body of well-trained signallers, who do really useful, and at the same time accurate, work.

A number of men have been trained as leatherworkers, tailors, range takers, first aid to the wounded, farriers (though in this branch they do not acquire much efficiency), stripping arms, etc., but trained Europeans or non-natives are still required to conduct courses of instruction.

Fire discipline is good, and the system of passing orders is well carried out.

There has been a very marked decrease in the number of desertions. Up to October of the year under review there have been 76, as against 156 the year previous. On the other hand the number of cases of men absconding with their arms is about the same. All except six occurred from Dumjeri (Bornu Province) which adjoins a large tract of French territory which is not administered and is infested by bands of marauders, who periodically cross into our territory for marauding purposes. There is therefore a strong inducement to temporarily dissatisfied men to cross the frontier and join them with comparatively little danger of being arrested. With reference to the formation of a Reserve; a few discharged

men registered their names, but none came up for training last June. As a sum of £300 was available for the purpose, permission was asked for and granted to the Commandant to allow officers commanding training stations to offer a small bounty to any old soldiers living near their stations to enrol and come up for a course of training. This will take place in January, 1907, when it is hoped that when others see that there is something to be earned they will enrol and spontaneously present themselves for training. Flogging has been abolished excepting for the most serious offences.

The military operations in the neighbourhood of Sokoto, at Hadeija, and in the Munshi district were dealt with by Sir F. Lugard in his report for 1905-6. The other occasions when it was necessary to employ the W.A.F.F. were as follows:—

Angass.—This expedition left Bauchi on the 13th April and reached Goshin Dushi, the first town on the Angass country, on the 18th, and on the following day moved to Wussili, where some opposition was met with. Various other towns were visited on subsequent days, and on the 25th the town of Wokos was reached. This town is of considerable size, and has an estimated population of 20,000 inhabitants. It is situated on the rocky precipitous ground some 2,000 feet above the surrounding plain. Other Angass towns were visited, and the force having accomplished its object, returned to Bauchi on the 8th May. The country traversed was rugged and mountainous, and offered great natural difficulties to the operations.

Kwoll.—The force moved to the town of Kwoll on the 11th April and met with considerable opposition. The expedition subsequently visited the towns of Miango and Hoss, at both of which places opposition was met with. The forces returned to Bakuru on the 25th April, the tribes having tendered submission.

Darengé.—The force originally moved as escort to Major and Resident Sharpe, and was authorised to use force if necessary. The expedition reached Darengé on the 10th June and encountered serious opposition. Owing to the thick bush the enemy got to close quarters, and the Resident was severely wounded.

Isua.—Owing to the tribes in this district being well armed with Dane guns and ammunition, and the uncertainty as to how far the neighbouring tribes would combine, it was considered necessary to send a considerable force. The vicinity of the town was reached on the 30th May. On 1st June, all efforts to negotiate having failed, the forces moved against the town, which was cleared after some opposition. The troops remained in the vicinity till the 7th June, when, the tribe having submitted, it returned to Lokoja.

Piri.—Gunshi was reached early on the 9th. The Bassemas offered much opposition, and the country was rocky and diffi-

cult. Other towns in the Piri District were visited, but no hostilities occurred till the town of Libu was reached. Here much opposition was met with. The force returned to Yola on the 8th May.

Benue Patrols.—There were a series of raids on robber gangs along the River Benue by a small party of soldiers in a steam canoe.

Marghi.—This was a punitive expedition carried out against the small Chibbuk tribe of savages—akin to the Marghis and Kilbas,—and has stood out prominently this year, as our troops met the most determined lot of fighters in the strongest position in the Protectorate. Works of bygone writers show that they have defied Bornu armies for generations. For the past four years they have been left alone, as breaking them, without occupation following, would have done harm rather than good. Year after year these people have been the chief marauders on the Yola-Bornu road, and their stronghold, some 20 miles west of the road, has been a refuge for other truculent pagans who have from time to time been punished by Government. The increase of the Bornu Political Staff towards the end of the year rendered occupation of the Marghi Districts feasible, and at the end of November the Chibbuk rocks were attacked by a small force of 170 men under Lieutenants Chapman and Chaytor. The assault was continued for 11 days, and every occasion on which the troops attacked they suffered some losses. At the end of this time the hills were considered taken, our casualties being two officers slightly wounded, 10 rank and file killed, and 40 wounded; this was the end of the first phase of the operations. The bulk of the people had dispersed over the country, but many of them held their extraordinary network of impenetrable tunnels in the north-western part of the hills, and refused all submission. Before, during, and after these operations every effort was made to induce the Chibbuks to come in, but without success. The second phase of the operations began when Lieutenant Wolseley proceeded in mid-December with 80 men to systematically picket the hill. This officer is the only one, so far, who personally knows the wonderful internal formation of this hill. Lieutenant Wolseley, in an attempt to clear the tunnels, had one man killed and 12 wounded, and decided then that further attacks were futile and much too costly. By the most careful picketing and through the chance discovery of the natural water supply, deep down in the centre of the hill, this officer, now late in February, cleared the last man off the rocks. The hillsmen had unlimited food and sufficient water to last probably until the rains, and if, as with more combination might have happened, from 500 to 1,000 of these pagans had held to the tunnels and taken no risks, no force could have removed them. In most cases the arrows were shot at a range of from 5 to

20 yards through rocky apertures, from unseen foes, in passages to which daylight did not penetrate. After three months' operations this unique robbers' den was broken up and the tribe dispersed all over the country, mostly southward.

The following extract from the Resident's report may be of interest, viz.:—"Twice again before the Political Officer and the troops arrived at Chibbuk, the headmen were called upon to come in and submit, but no answer was returned, and the result was a series of the most stubborn fighting for 11 days, in which our troops met with such determined resistance as has seldom, if ever, been seen in the Protectorate; and I venture to state my deliberate opinion that no military operations have taken place during the last seven years in which the troops engaged had such genuine fighting to do under conditions extraordinarily difficult and nerve trying."

Bambu.—By a well thought-out night march the rebel town was seized, and its submission brought about with little loss of life.

Shuah.—This patrol was carried out without casualties or destruction of property; 90 miles were covered in 24 hours, and some of this through heavy swamp.

Amo-Rukuba.—This was a patrol undertaken to open the road from Keffi to the Naraguta tin mines, which were obstructed by these pagan tribes, who also interfered with the working of the mines. Opposition was met with at Amo and Zamagan. The Rukuba District was traversed and submission exacted without further resort to force.

Ziggum.—A force was sent to punish this pagan tribe for raiding the neighbouring Fulani tribes subject to our rule. The expedition effected its object.

Zeina.—This was undertaken to punish the Mumuye tribe for the murder of two policemen and other people; slight opposition was met with.

VI.—POPULATION.

In 1903 I had to bring to the notice of the Secretary of State how incorrect the estimated population was, and instead of putting it down at 20,000,000, that 10,000,000 would be much nearer the mark. Since then Sir Frederick Lugard had further to reduce this estimate, and from figures received from Residents he last year estimated the population at 8,782,183. This year I have had to reduce this figure still further to 7,164,761, which I should say is fairly approximate; it will, however, take some years to get correct figures, as where the country is still unassessed, mostly in pagan zones, the population is merely guessed at. See full details in Appendix VI.

VII.—EDUCATION.

The Church Missionary Society's School at Bida, under the Reverend F. Komlosy, has shown remarkable progress during the June quarter of the year. A really remarkable proficiency in ciphering is shown by the more advanced pupils, and progress in the English class is most marked and satisfactory.

Reporting on a visit to the Church Missionary Society's School on the invitation of the School Authorities, on the 10th of August, the Acting Resident, Nupe (Mr. A. M. Lafone), informs me that he was very much interested in the steady progress maintained in the school. Mr. Komlosy, by his energy and tactfulness, has succeeded in obtaining a representative from each of the "big houses" in Bida. The number of boys on the school books at 30th September numbered 29, while the English class numbered 6, all of whom were making excellent progress.

There is also a separate school for mission boys, these being for the most part boys received from the Freed Slaves Home at Zungeru, numbering 14 in all, and taught under the control of Mr. Gordon, a native of the West Indies. This school is in receipt of £40 per annum to assist in the object the Church Missionary Society have in view, namely, the education of these boys, and teaching them to become useful members of society and worthy of the position some of them may hold later on in the administration of the country.

All the boys attending this school will sooner or later come into landed property, and a special class, in which they would be taught the management of their future estates, would be very useful as well as of great benefit to this Protectorate in the future.

The boys in this school are doing splendidly, they are keen to learn, and their attendance is regular every afternoon. Their progress is very good, and on the occasion of my recent visit to Sokoto, a few of the boys read short paragraphs from an English newspaper.

The school is under the supervision of the Resident.

VIII.—POLICE AND CRIME AND PRISONS DEPARTMENT.

Major Bain, Chief Commissioner of Constabulary, reports the total strength of the constabulary on the 31st December was:—

European officers	...	...	...	...	30
Native constabulary	...	...	...	...	1,180

The constabulary were allocated to each of the 17 Provinces, and the Cantonments of Lokoja and Zungeru according to the relative police requirements of each.

Most of the detachments are very efficient, and have done capital work in dealing with the suppression of slave dealing and robbery of caravans, besides their usual police duties. The discipline and behaviour of the constabulary have been remarkably good, considering that they are recruited from Provinces where the natives traditionally regard plundering and abuse as adjuncts of power.

The total number of offenders, exclusive of those dealt with in the Native Courts, brought to justice during the year was 2,874, against 2,928 in the previous year. The most prevalent crimes are slave dealing, robbery with violence, stealing in the various forms known to the law, and extortion, generally accompanied by intimidation or the personation of a Government official. Three hundred and nineteen persons were tried for offences against the laws for suppression of slavery.

The following is a classified summary of the criminal cases tried:—

Crime.	Number of persons tried.
Murder	64
Manslaughter	28
Attempted Murder	8
Other offences against the person	311
Robbery with violence	90
Other offences against property... ..	679
Offences against the slavery laws	319
Miscellaneous offences	1,375

The Visiting Committee at Zungeru report that on their annual inspection of the Gaol at headquarters, everything was found to be in a most satisfactory condition. The prison books required to be kept in accordance with section 22 of the regulation to the Prisons Proclamation, 1902, were produced for inspection, and enquiry elicited the information that there was accommodation in the buildings for 300 prisoners, based on the cubic feet allowance of home prisons.

At date of inspection there were 177 prisoners, of whom five were women.

The general health of the prisoners was very good throughout the year, and shows an improvement on all former years.

The following table shows the number of deaths, admissions to hospital, &c., during the last three years:—

Year.	Daily average of prisoners.	Deaths.	Released on Medical grounds.	Admission to Hospital.
1904	177	92	No record.	685
1905	166	28	55	626
1906	186.5	26	21	476

A new system of rationing the prisoners has been introduced under which they now get, as far as possible, the food they are accustomed to eat in their own countries, and statistics to hand show that the majority have put on a little weight after one month's trial. The prisoners, being interrogated by the Committee, had no complaints to make, while one and all appeared to be well nourished.

At Lokoja, the prison was found to be in an equally satisfactory condition.

The number of new prisoners dealt with during the year in the courts was 2,874—a decrease of 54 on the previous year. There was a decrease of 13 in the number of sentences of death imposed; an increase of 83 in the sentences of imprisonment exceeding six months; a decrease of 72 in sentences not exceeding six months; and a decrease of 34 in sentences of fine or other minor punishment.

The health of the prisoners has been good. A prison farm was started at Lokoja, and has proved not only remunerative but has tended to improve the health of the convicts, besides providing a suitable form of useful labour for those unfit for heavier work. A similar farm has also been begun at Zungeru, where difficulty has sometimes been experienced in obtaining regular supplies of native food suited to the different races, and where greater variety in the forms of useful labour was desired for reformatory purposes, with convicts from all classes of natives and from all races in West Africa in the comparatively large prison there.

The native warders, &c., have further improved in efficiency; but their occupation is regarded by better class natives with disfavour, and there is difficulty in getting suitable men even for the highest paid appointments.

The prisoners were mainly employed in carrying bricks and stones and sand for public buildings or works, or in road making, &c. Instruction in bricklaying, shoemaking, tailoring, carpentry, and in other useful trades, was given in suitable cases, and a few of the convicts were employed in working at these trades. The whole of the prisoners' clothing, &c., was made up in the prisons.

The value (calculated at two-thirds of the market rate) of the prisoners' labour in connection with public works, &c., which would otherwise have had to be paid for in cash, was £3,878. If calculated at the ordinary market rates the value of the prisoners' useful labour would have exceeded the entire cost of the Prisons Department.

The following table shows the sentences imposed during the year:—

Number of persons sentenced to—	
1. Death	25
2. Imprisonment exceeding two years ...	91

3. Imprisonment exceeding six months, but not exceeding two years	...	270
4. Imprisonment not exceeding six months (including cases of detention after conviction, in default of finding sureties, &c.)	... ..	715
5. Fine and imprisonment	... ..	88
6. Fine, deportation, or other minor punishment	... ..	1,176
B. Number of Persons—		
1. Executed	... ..	16
2. Imprisoned (including cases of commuted or quashed death sentences &c.)	... ..	1,085
3. Imprisoned and also fined	... ..	88
4. Fined, or deported, or "bound over," &c.	... ..	1,175

IX.—CURRENCY.

The currency question is a most difficult one, owing chiefly to the want of a coin of smaller denominational value than a threepenny piece. The issue of coppers has also created a great suspicion of our silver coinage of the higher values, owing to the large number of counterfeit coins which have got into circulation in the shape of tinned pennies and half-pennies, and which are passed on the more ignorant natives, as one and two shilling pieces. In this way incalculable harm has been done to the ready circulation of our coinage. The new coinage has not so far been put into circulation, owing to objections and difficulties with regard to the inscription. It is earnestly to be hoped that the present year will see it introduced, as it is, for economic and other reasons, urgently required now that the cowrie is getting so scarce. The threepenny bit is still, with one or two exceptions in the Provinces where copper is accepted, our lowest form of coin.

The counterfeiters even go the length of milling the edges of the coppers to complete the deception, and to the native blacksmiths—of whom there are several in each village—the tinning is a very simple matter.

In Bornu the Maria Theresa dollar still continues to be the chief money in the Province, and is likely to remain so for some years to come. The mean value assigned to it is three shillings. Every effort has been made to circulate British currency, which passes generally, but it is largely carried away from the Province by traders. Progress is very slow, as it is a case of both trying to circulate sterling and also recognising the dollar as being the chief medium of payment that the

peasantry possess. Even now new dollars are met with, and it is impossible to enforce the Proclamation and prevent dollars passing to and fro over the frontier. Cowries in this Province average about 1,200 to one shilling.

X.—METEOROLOGICAL.

The rainfall during the year was 60·39 inches, or 19·08 inches more than in 1905, and the greatest recorded since observations have been taken. The wettest months were July and September, with 12·94 and 12·86 inches respectively. Rain fell during eight months of the year—April to November inclusive—beginning and ending later than in 1905. The highest fall recorded was 7·27 inches on the 28th July; this is the largest fall ever recorded in Northern Nigeria in one day.

ZUNGERU.

The maximum shade temperature was 105°, which was recorded on March 3rd; the minimum 55° on November 30th and December 30th. The highest mean temperature for the month was 89° for April, and the lowest 77° for August, the mean temperature for the year being 80°.

The mean relative humidity for the year was 63, the highest mean being 85 for July and August, and the lowest 41 for March—calculated from readings taken at 9 a.m. daily. The lowest actual relative humidity recorded was 19 from hygrometrical readings taken on the 10th and 12th of March.

LOKOJA.

The total rainfall was 51·83 inches for the year or 2·19 inches more than last year, the heaviest rainfall having occurred in September—11·95 inches. The maximum shade temperature was 104°, which was recorded on March 18th, and the minimum 55° on January 1st. The highest mean temperature for the month was 87° for March, and the lowest 78° for January—the mean temperature for the year being 81° F. The mean relative humidity for the year was 72—the highest means being 78 in August and September, and the lowest 57 for March.

GENERAL.

The highest shade temperature recorded in the Protectorate during the year was 120° at Dumjeri, in North Bornu, on April 26th, and the lowest 40° at Zaria, on January 9th. The highest mean temperature for the year was at Yola, 82°; and the lowest at Zaria, 74°. The greatest rainfall was that at Zaria, 61·05; and the lowest at Amar, 23·49. The maximum fall in one day was at Zungeru, on July 28th—7·27 inches.

The general direction of the wind throughout the Protectorate was from the south-west from June to November, and from the north-east during the remainder of the year. The harmattan lasted with slight intermissions from November to the end of April. The first tornadoes occurred in April, and the rainy season ended in November.

XI.—MEDICAL REPORT FOR 1906.

By DR. S. W. THOMPSTONE, C.M.G.,
Principal Medical Officer.

Estimated Population for the year 1906.

The average number of Europeans resident in the Protectorate during the year was 347, of whom 282 were officials and 65 non-officials—333 being males and 14 females.

The native population was estimated as being approximately 7,000,000.

Deaths.

There were seventeen deaths among the Europeans during the year (including three killed in action), ten being officials and seven non-officials.

Death-rate per 1,000.

The total crude European death-rate for the year, calculated on the average resident population, was 48·99. The death-rate of non-officials was, as in former years, very much higher than that of officials, there having been 10 deaths amongst 282 officials, as against 7 amongst 65 non-officials, giving an official death-rate of 35·46 per thousand, as against a non-official one of 107·69 per thousand.

These death-rates are, as stated above, "crude" death-rates; they are not corrected for age and sex distribution, and are not comparable with those of communities consisting of persons of all ages and both sexes in the normal proportion.

Comparison with previous years.

There has been an increase in the average resident European population, as compared with 1905, of 5, last year's average population having been estimated at 342. The death-rate was higher by 19·76 per thousand, and the invaliding rate by 15·23 per thousand—the latter rate being 158·50 per thousand for the year 1906, as against 143·27 for 1905. The figures, however, dealt with, are so small that conclusions based on comparisons of one year with another are largely fallacious. Taking the average of the six previous years (1900-5), the death-rate shows an increase of 3·8 per thousand, and the invaliding rate of 7·9 per 1,000.

Prevalence of sickness in the different seasons of the year, and general character as to mildness or severity of the diseases prevailing.

The year has been exceptional in the unusual seasonal incidence of sickness—January, which as a rule is one of the most healthy months of the year, having the greatest number of admissions, while September, generally the worst month, showed the fewest. The small number of cases of illness in September is probably to be accounted for by the unusually heavy rains, all watercourses and shallow pools which would have been possible breeding places for mosquitoes having been kept thoroughly flushed out, consequently reducing the number of cases of malaria which generally occur at this time of the year.

The general character of the diseases prevailing showed little or no change, with the exception of cerebro-spinal fever, the cases of this disease met with having been much fewer in number and milder in type.

The case mortality of blackwater fever was the same as last year—20 per cent.—which was 1·6 per cent. below the average case mortality from this disease during the past eight years. The actual number of admissions was 25 with 5 deaths, last year having 20 cases with 4 deaths.

Relative mortality in the different seasons.

The greatest number of deaths among Europeans occurred during February, August, and September, and there were no deaths in January, May, or June; during the rest of the year the mortality was evenly distributed through the months.

The native death-rate, as in former years, was highest during the first three months of the year, in the dry season.

Particular diseases that have recurred during the year.

The greatest amount of sickness during the year among Europeans has been due, as in former years, to malaria. The total number of admissions from this disease (excluding blackwater fever for the sake of convenience) were 370, compared with 445 admissions during last year, and 515 the year before—a progressive diminution in the number of cases met with.

There were twenty-five cases of blackwater fever and 22 cases of dysentery during the year, as against 20 and 34 in 1905.

Among the natives treated, there were 1,161 cases of malaria, 364 of dysentery, and 29 of cerebro-spinal fever—this latter disease having been much less prevalent than last year.

General sanitary condition of the Protectorate.

The European stations are generally in as good a sanitary condition as circumstances will allow; better quarters are being provided, and the water supplies have been improved where possible.

Many cases of illness which are returned as occurring at the various stations are not acquired in the stations themselves, but in the bush while travelling from place to place—developing only after the individual has reached his destination. So far as possible, permanent rest houses are being established along the main roads, built outside and at some distance from native towns, where travellers can camp in comparative safety. It is, however, obviously impossible to always insure a sanitary camping ground, and many cases of sickness arise from the hardships necessarily undergone in a new country under such conditions, though all practical means for the eradication of malaria are taken as part of the routine sanitary work.

The condition of the native towns in the immediate vicinity of European stations shows signs of improvement, but native customs are difficult to change, and much remains to be done.

*Sanitary condition of the different stations with reference to water supply, drainage, etc.**Zungeru.*

The average resident European population during the year was 62·8—58·6 officials and 4·2 non-officials. The sanitary condition of the cantonment is excellent, the drainage being effective, and the water supply good. The drinking water supplied by the condenser on the bank of the Dago is sufficient in amount and excellent in quality. Refuse is carried away and burnt as far as possible, and the conservancy is on the dry-earth system.

The general health of the population has been good, the number of Europeans admitted to hospital during the year having been 65, with 1 death, as compared with 92 admissions, with 2 deaths, in 1905, and 123 admissions, with 4 deaths, in 1904, showing a progressive diminution in both the admission and death-rates.

Gaol.—The sanitary condition is good, and the general health of the prisoners has improved. The cells are kept clean and the yard dry and well swept. The water supply is obtained from the Dago and Kaduna rivers, and is unlimited in amount and of good quality. Refuse is burnt, and the pail system is in use for the removal of excreta. A large new latrine has been completed during the year, which has effected a considerable improvement. The cubic air space available is 244 cubic feet per prisoner, but as the openings in the cells are large and the doors grated, there is no difficulty with the ventilation.

The average number of prisoners was 185, and the quality of the diet good.

Freed Slaves' Home.—Both the compound and the interior of the dormitories are kept clean and in good sanitary condition.

The average number of inmates during the year was 186·81, and their general health was satisfactory.

Ventilation is free and sufficient, and the water supply, which is obtained from the Dago and Kaduna rivers, is good and ample.

The prevalent diseases are stomatitis and intestinal parasites.

Lojoja.

The average resident European population was 76·8, 59·2 being officials and 17·6 non-officials.

The sanitary condition of the cantonment is satisfactory, the drainage being good, and the European compounds and native lines well-kept and clean. The drinking water from the condenser has been of excellent quality and of sufficient amount.

The general health of the Europeans has been fairly good. There were 136 admissions to the European hospital during the year, with 6 deaths—these include cases brought in from out-stations.

Gaol.—The average number of prisoners during the year was 88·25; their general health was good—the prevalent diseases being digestive and parasitic. Many are brought in in a very debilitated condition, and the general standard of physique is much lower than that of the outside population. The gaol is kept clean, the water supply is good, and the diet sufficient and of good quality.

Kano.

The average resident European population during the year was 22·2—20 officials and 2·2 non-officials. The sick list shows 110 admissions and 2 deaths, 76 of the admissions being for malaria and 3 for blackwater fever, one of the deaths being due to malaria and one to blackwater fever. The general health of the Europeans has not been good. So far the experimental site at Geza has not proved to be much, if any, better, than the old one at Nassarawa. The question of choosing a healthy site anywhere in the neighbourhood of Kano is a most difficult one; the whole country round has been examined, and apparently it is impossible to find a place without disadvantages from a sanitary point of view within a reasonable distance of the town.

Drainage operations are being carried on, and new permanent houses put up, and it is hoped that the health of the

station will be improved. The water supply is good and the quantity ample. A condenser has been erected and is working well.

Vaccinations performed during the year, and condition of the population in respect of protection from small-pox.

There were 2,447 successful vaccinations performed during the year, an increase over last year of 1,049, all stations being now supplied with small consignments of lymph by each mail. It has been found by experience that the only method by which it can be procured in a fairly active condition is to provide for a small constant fresh supply, which is used immediately on its arrival, the temperature to which it is exposed on its way up country on carriers' heads causing such rapid deterioration that very little of that which is sent out in the hot months is of any use by the time it reaches the more distant stations. All Government employes, native soldiers, and constabulary, who have not had small-pox, have now been vaccinated as far as possible, and considerable numbers of the inhabitants of the native towns in the vicinity of European stations.

General health during the year.

The general health of the European community has been fairly good; the death-rate was higher than in 1905, but the number of cases on the sick list was considerably lower.

The health of the native population was good; there were no serious epidemics of cerebro-spinal fever or small-pox, such as occurred last year—only the usual number of sporadic cases of both diseases being seen. The total number treated at the Government hospitals and dispensaries during the year was 16,340; of these 1,161 were cases of malarial fever.

There were two cases of blackwater fever in natives, and three of beri-beri.

Three cases of sleeping sickness were treated among the native troops, and it has been discovered that trypanosomiasis is fairly common in certain parts of the Protectorate, several cases having been diagnosed by gland puncture—the banks of the Benue and the Bassa Province being the parts of the country where most of the cases have been found. Unfortunately the particular district from which it is reported is not yet opened up, and it is only possible to pursue investigations in the immediate vicinity of the station. From enquiries made, it would appear, however, that sleeping sickness is well known to the natives, and has apparently always existed, without spreading to any considerable extent, but as the *glossina palpalis* has been found to be widely distributed along the Niger Valley, there is danger of it extending at any time. A native hospital, established by a native for the treatment of this disease by native remedies, has been discovered near Loko,

and several cures are reported to have been effected. This is now being investigated with a view to finding out if the cases under treatment are sleeping sickness, if cures are made, and the methods used. So far trypanosomes have been found in three out of nine cases in the hospital, but no symptoms of sleeping sickness were present. Incision of the cervical glands is the method of treatment adopted, with the local application of native remedies. The investigation is still proceeding, and a report will be sent in separately when it is concluded.

Venereal diseases are very prevalent in the Northern Provinces—gonorrhœa is commoner near the coast, but syphilis is met with much more frequently in Bornu and the Provinces along the Northern border. There were 409 cases of this disease treated during the year amongst native soldiers and Government employés.

The native quarter in Zungeru was originally laid out to accommodate a much smaller number of inhabitants, and is now overcrowded. Steps should be taken to extend it and cut a wide road through the middle of the present town, with a view to opening it up and preventing the spread of epidemic disease; the question is now under consideration.

One case of Malta fever was diagnosed in a European during the year—the first recorded in the Protectorate.

The courses of lectures on elementary hygiene which were started in Zungeru and Lokoja, were continued this year.

XII.—CANTONMENTS.

ZUNGERU.

Assessment.

The most important work of the year under review has been the assessment of the Cantonment Rate under the Cantonment Proclamation, 1904. This Proclamation was not brought into operation as regards the assessment and collection of the new rate until the beginning of 1906. To thoroughly carry out this scheme necessitated the breaking up of the native town into "blocks" and the mapping of each block to a scale showing every house and plot, each of which received a consecutive number in the assessment register.

Roads.

The total mileage of roadways, exclusive of those at present under construction, is 6½ miles. The excessive rainfall did very great damage to many of the roads, which necessitated the laying down of 600 tons of gravel to repair them again.

Native Quarters.

In the portion of Cantonments assessed there are now 435 houses, as against 393 in 1905. These quarters have been

kept in a sanitary condition, and there has been no epidemic of any serious nature, the usual instances of infectious diseases being promptly dealt with by removal to the segregation camp. Last year's compulsory erection of brick houses, though at first much objected to, is now appreciated by all the more permanent residents.

Conservancy.

Conservancy work has been carried on most satisfactorily. It is an ever-increasing item with regard to public latrines, for which no charge is made.

Church Service.

Service has been regularly conducted by the Cantonment Magistrate, and at intervals by visiting clergy of the Church Missionary Society from Bida and Kuta.

Cantonment Courts.

At Zungeru the total returns for the year (614) exceed those of 1905 by 42. They include 74 civil suits (as compared with 138 in 1905) and 540 criminal charges, resulting in 474 convictions. Of the latter the great majority fall under the head of Cantonment offences.

LOKOJA.

Judicial.

There were 121 civil and 228 criminal cases tried in the Cantonment Court during the year. Compared with 1905 the figures are as follows:—

Cases.	1906.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
Civil	121	144	—	23
Criminal	228	159	69	—

giving a total increase of 46.

The gravelling of all roads with fine gravel has been continued, and all existing roads have been kept clean throughout the year.

Recreation Ground.

The laying out of this ground is now complete, though it will require much labour expended on it for many years to come.

A small racecourse has been laid out and railed at private expense. A six-hole golf course, with the putting greens duly levelled and rolled and mown, has been laid out. The western end of the recreation ground has been laid out as a garden and plantation.

A new polo ground in rear of Nos. 2 and 3 bungalows is being made.

Cantonment Work.

There are now 5½ miles of road in the cantonment, of which over four miles are gravelled and the rest earth; the whole was kept clean and in good condition during the year.

Planting.

Hedging has been continued round the recreation ground and compounds, and many trees have been planted along both sides of the roads—cotton-silk, mango, acacia, and various varieties of shade trees.

Labour.

During the year carts were regularly used in the work of the cantonment, and proved most successful and economical.

A mowing machine was also got during the year, and has proved a great saving of labour in keeping the recreation ground in order.

On October 20th the Bishop of the diocese consecrated the Cemetery on the Camp Road, and on Sunday, October 22nd, held an opening service in the Cantonment Church. Fortnightly services have been held since by the Church Missionary Society.

XIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The erection of civil and military buildings has proceeded apace, but much building still requires to be done before all the officials and military officers are comfortably housed in the Provinces, and much still requires to be done with regard to the housing of the soldiers and police. This department is well organised and is quite able to carry out all public works for which funds are likely to be granted, for some years to come.

RAILWAY.

The only line in the Protectorate runs from Barijuko, on the Kaduna, to Zungeru, and is 22 miles long.

During the year, exclusive of ballast and road metal, 355 trucks of goods and material were hauled, inclusive of 38 trucks of Niger Company's materials, and 18,726 passengers were carried. All Government materials, stores, and passengers, as well as provisions for the Niger Company's store, are carried free. The receipts from passenger traffic were £918 10s. 6d., an increase of £137 8s. 3d. on receipts from this source during 1905.

The total receipts for the year were £1,141 1s. 6*d.*, as compared with £1,038 0s. 9*d.* during 1905, an increase of £103 0s. 9*d.* From 70 to 80 trucks per mensem of ballast for railway, road metal for cantonment roads, fuel for boilers, &c., were brought into Zungeru, a total of nearly 900 trucks.

The cost of maintenance was £1,697, as against £2,200 last year.

ROADS.

Zungeru to Zaria: this is the only road in the Protectorate, not including many miles of capital road in cantonments, which has been partially ballasted or metalled. After the rains the whole road was re-cleared and all damage done repaired, and it was ready for cart transport by November, 1906. The Residents have given much attention to the clearing, widening, and rough bridging of the roads in the various Provinces, which has conduced greatly to the comforts of travel and facilities to trade, as before this was done it was with great difficulty that goods could be conveyed along the narrow tracks.

BRIDGES.

The steel bridge over the Kaduna has at last been completed and opened to traffic in September, 1906. Rails were laid and trains run to the transport camp on the right bank of the Kaduna, thus effecting a great saving of time in the handling of materials for transport to the Northern Provinces. The bridge is very largely used by the natives and trading caravans.

Steel bridges were erected over the Koriga and Little Koriga Rivers on the Zaria Road, the former having a length of 118 feet with fourteen spans, and the latter 80 feet with six spans.

XIV.—MARINE.

The following additions were asked for under 1906-7 estimates:—a new vessel of the Sarota-Empire-Corona type, about 140 feet by 27 feet, estimated to cost about £14,120, and six steel poling canoes.

As the "Corona," the High Commissioner's yacht, was never fully employed, this vessel was placed on the regular mail and passenger service, and the new vessel on the estimates was cancelled. A vessel of the Karonga type, but somewhat more powerful, and of greater depth of side, to be used for the towage of lighters, was asked for and sanctioned, and is now being built. The estimated and sanctioned expenditure to cover the cost of the six steel canoes was divided between two poling canoes and one steel paraffin motor canoe.

Employment of Flotilla.

All vessels have been fully employed during the year. A little more time has been available for necessary repairs than heretofore, in consequence of the putting of the "Corona" on the regular mail service.

A weekly mail service has been maintained between Burutu and Lokoja and Barijuko (during the time the Kaduna is open to steam navigation) for Zungeru. The amount of cargo and passengers carried during the year has been about the same as last, but traders have considerably increased. Besides the ordinary work connected with the regular mail and passenger service, a heavy strain was put on the Marine Department owing to the Munshi outbreak in January, 1906, and the Sokoto rising in February, when the vessels were exceptionally busy, conveying troops from Burutu to Lokoja and Baro.

Gongola Transport.

At the beginning of the year there remained at Numan, on the River Benue, some 400 tons of building material, telegraph poles and bases, for Bauchi and Bornu, to be transported up the Gongola River for distribution at the various depôts for which it was intended, and this was successfully done.

Rise and Fall of River.

The rise this year (1906) has been exceptionally good, and when at its lowest in May, it maintained a depth of about 3 feet at the shallow crossings, thus enabling the largest stern wheelers to keep running between Lokoja and Burutu. During the lowest rivers of the years 1903, 1904, and 1905, the smaller stern wheelers and steam canoes could only be utilised between Lokoja and Burutu. The lowest water was on May 28th, the highest on October 21st, rising 2 feet above 1905, and 9 feet about 1902, and within 1' 6" below the highest recorded, in 1901.

Between Lokoja and Mureji the river did not fall as low as in the years 1902, 1903, 1904, and 1905, and the small stern wheelers of the Kampala type kept up the service continually.

Workshops.

The workshops have been fully employed during the year, and at times have been working at great pressure. No new machines have been added during the year.

Revenue.

The revenue from traders, &c., for 1906, shows considerable increase, reaching a total of £5,640 for the whole year. This

amount includes river freight, passages, agency fees, condensed water, landing and discharging fees, and storage charges. The revenue for recent years was:—

Year.				Amount.
				£
1903	...	...	...	905
1904	...	...	...	2,113
1905	...	...	...	2,790
1906	...	...	...	5,640

Condenser.

The condenser has worked very satisfactorily during the whole year, producing on an average 450 gallons daily, or about 160,000 gallons during the year, of pure drinking water. The cost of running the condenser was £305 18s., inclusive of repairs, &c.

The cost works out at a fraction over $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per gallon, and the water is sold in Lokoja at $1d.$ per gallon. The market value of condensed water comes to £666.

Beacons have been erected on many of the dangerous rocks at Lokoja, and the buoying of the river amongst the rocky channels has been carefully attended to.

Flotilla.

The flotilla consists of the following vessels:—

Name and Description of Vessel.	Speed.	Cargo Capacity.	Passengers.
	Knots.	Tons.	
Corona, Twin screw...	10	150	13
Sarota, Stern wheel	10	150	8
Empire	8	100	8
Kapelli	10	40	7
Kampala	9	10	4
Karonga	9	10	4
White Swan	6	5	2
Black Swan	6	5	2
Snipe	6.3	5	2
Stork	6.3	5	2
Pelican	6.3	5	2
Zaria, Screw Launch	8	—	2
No. 1, Lighter	—	70	—
No. 2, Lighter	—	45	—
No. 3, Lighter	—	45	—
No. 4, Lighter and pontoon	—	90	—
Africa, Hulk...	—	—	—
Nigretia, Hulk	—	—	—
Albatross, Poling canoe, fitted roof	—	—	—

Flotilla—cont.

Name and Description of Vessel.	Speed.	Cargo Capacity.	Passengers.
	Knots.	Tons.	
Bittern Poling canoe, fitted roof ...	—	—	—
Cormorant " " " ...	—	—	—
Diver " " " ...	—	—	—
Egret " " " ...	—	—	—
Flamingo, Poling canoe, fitted as pontoon	—	—	—
Gull, Poling canoe, used as barge for towing.	—	—	—
Hawk, Poling canoe, fitted roof ...	—	—	—
Ibis " " " ...	—	—	—
Jackdaw " " " ...	—	—	—
Kingfisher " " " ...	—	—	—
Lapwing " " " ...	—	—	—
Mallard " " " ...	—	—	—
Noddy " " " ...	—	—	—
Osprey " " " ...	—	—	—
Lake Chad boat, building	—	—	—

The following vessels are building in England:—

One Kerosene Motor Canoe 35' by 6'.

One Karonga type 75' by 18'.

One Ferry Pontoon for Muraji.

XV.—LAND TRANSPORT.

Marked progress has been made in this department, and very great credit is due to Mr. A. L. Ross, the Chief Transport Officer, for his energetic and able management.

During the first part of the year, work was greatly hampered by a severe epidemic of pleuro-pneumonia. During the latter portion of the year cart-convoys were not practicable until the 18th December, on account of the abnormal rains, which did considerable damage to the roads. The re-organisation of this department did not take place until about the end of 1904, and it was not until 1906 that sufficient staff and material was placed at the disposal of the Chief Transport Officer to allow of really effective work being done.

Increased staff has enabled marked advancement during the year under review, though the main results will not be apparent until the following year.

As an instance of this, during January and February, 1907, the following convoys were despatched from Zungeru:—

Month.				Carts.	Waggons	Bullocks.	Loads.
January	...	...	...	68	2	174	865
February	...	...	...	19	1	52	237
"	...	...	...	8	—	20	92
"	...	...	...	20	—	50	240
"	...	...	...	18	—	44	179
Total	...	...	...	133	3	340	1,613

The introduction of animal transport is gradually, if not rapidly, taking the place of carriers, as each year shows a reduction on the amount expended on carriers,* but until suitably bridged and metalled roads are constructed it will be an impossibility wholly to substitute animal transport, especially carts, during the rains. In the dry season both cart and pack transport are in use throughout the road from Zungeru to Kano, and also in the Bornu Province. Pack transport has been worked with good results in the Sokoto and Kano Provinces, while pack camels have taken the place of pack bullocks at Zaria and Kano with excellent results.

PURCHASE OF ANIMALS.

The principal supply districts are confined to Katsena, Kano and Bornu, and the bullocks obtained from these districts are of a stamp well suited for transport work. No matter how careful a selection is made in purchasing up country, many animals fail on the journey down. It is anticipated that during the next caravan season, it will be possible to make larger purchases of tested animals at Zungeru, from caravans, now that a market has been established. Camels can be purchased to a limited extent at Katsena and Kano. 120 were procured, and it is anticipated that now our requirements are known, a large supply will be forthcoming next year. Reported extensive purchases by the French on their side of the boundary has caused the average price per camel to rise from £4 10s. to £5 10s., but so far, in most of the southern provinces, the price has been practically prohibitive.

ANIMALS AND EPIZOOTIC DISEASES.

The general health has been far from good, the casualties being heavy, but not exceeding anticipations. A decided improvement cannot be expected until such time as there is an adequate and qualified purchasing staff available. Pleuro-

* Transport by carts to Zaria costs per ton mile 1s. 9d., while carriers cost 2s. 9d.

pneumonia was prevalent throughout the country during the most part of the year, and is undoubtedly the most difficult disease to contend with in this country. It appears to be endemic in the Zaria District, and cattle passing through that province are liable to be affected. A large percentage of the affected animals succumb, and the cattle which recover are absolutely unfit for transport work; treatment is therefore out of the question. The one way to prevent the spread of this disease from one animal to another is to segregate the affected animals, and as "preventive inoculation" would mean the inoculation of every animal owned by natives, it is out of the question at present. The only other course open is to destroy every authenticated case, and have the carcass burnt. Still another disease is Ixodic Anæmia--Tick fever--Texas fever. This is a very common disease in this country, and it is caused by what is called the "Cusca," equivalent to the "Ixodes Ricinus." The fever originating from this cause is of a low form, and general anæmia is always present. The disease is easily prevented by removing the "ticks" as soon as they are noticed. These are found in the grass, and after the animals have been grazing they should be carefully examined and all the "ticks" removed. This precaution minimises considerably the losses from this cause.

Treatment is practically useless, as the animals take a long time before they are in a fit condition for transport purposes.

There are also a few poisonous grasses and shrubs which occasionally cause deaths among the cattle. A collection of these grasses is being made, and a report will be made on them as soon as possible.

Mange is a frequent source of debility among animals in this country. It is not, however, a very serious form, and is easily amenable to treatment.

CARTS AND WAGGONS.

It is generally recognised that the climate of this country is most injurious to wheeled vehicles, and that to last they must be specially constructed and of the best materials and workmanship. Out of 100 carts made in England, 80 had, after eighteen months' service in Northern Nigeria, to be practically rebuilt, and of the balance 12 were condemned as unfit for further use.

INDIAN ARMY TRANSPORT CART.

The cart at present chiefly in use is the Indian Army transport cart. Two-wheeled carts are perhaps admirable in many ways, and though they have done useful work, still it is the opinion of the Chief Transport Officer that they are too severe on the animals, and the draught is heavy in comparison with four-wheeled carts.

FOUR-WHEELED WAGGONS.

In 1905 a four-wheeled waggon was designed by Mr. Ross, combining the best features of the ordinary American farmer's waggon (or the English timber-truck) and the Indian Army transport cart. By means of the pole connecting the two carriages, the waggon can either be lengthened or shortened, and is suitable for carrying stores and material of all kinds and dimensions within reason. With the same draught this cart will carry twice the load of a two-wheeled cart with the great advantage of not being severe on the animals.

PACK SADDLES.

This has so far been a most difficult question. The native bullock saddle, from a practical and economical point of view, is unsuitable, and the Indian soonkah saddle imported in April, 1906, is no better, but I understand the Chief Transport Officer is at last in the hope of getting a saddle to suit the purposes for which it is required; exhaustive experiments will be made with this saddle, which, in the opinion of the officer referred to, could be made in England at a reasonable price.

BASE DEPOTS, ZUNGERU.

At this depôt animals' standings were made, sheltered sick lines erected and workshops, grain stores (four of these native granaries), pharmacy store, and store shed were put up, all being enclosed by a stone wall, and, with the exception of the store shed and pharmacy, the work has entirely been carried out by the Transport Staff and attendants. In addition, the following buildings were erected by the Public Works Department outside the lines:—

A bungalow (for the officer in charge of depot), stone quarters for the Indian attendants, an office and quarters for the clerks.

A large number of trees have been planted, which will in time afford shelter to the animals.

A depot has also been erected at Zaria and Kano.

GRAIN DEPOTS.

Grain depots in charge of storekeepers have been established with excellent results at Ringa and Ruku on the Zungeru-Zaria Road. In addition to supplying food for natives in Government employ, and grain for transport animals, they provide fresh food for Europeans.

MULE BREEDING.

This experiment, which was commenced at Kano towards the end of 1905, under the supervision of a veterinary officer, is making favourable progress.

The following table shows the number of animals purchased, their cost and upkeep, and results to December, 1906:—

	No. purchased.	Casualties.	Remaining 31st Dec.	Amount.	Stock thrown, to 31st Dec., 1906.	Mares in foal, 31st Dec., 1906.
				£ s. d.		
Jack donkeys (local)	3	1	2	4 18 0	1 mule	—
Jack donkeys (imported).	3	2	1	96 0 0	4 pony foals.	—
Mares (local) ...	27	2	25	112 0 0	—	23
Attendants and upkeep to 31st Dec., 1906.	—	—	—	52 15 9	—	—
Total ...	33	5	28	265 3 9	5	23

The four pony foals were thrown by mares in foal at time of purchase.

French experiments prove that the local jacks are preferable to imported animals, as the stock produced by them, though small, is more wiry and stands the climate better.

ROADS.

The following cart roads have been completed to end of 1906:—

Roads.	Miles.
(a) Zungeru-Zaria	164
(b) Zaria-Kano	86
(c) Loko-Keffi	73
(d) Bida-Dakmon	8 (of 12)
(e) Bida-Barijuko	43
Total	374

The Chief Transport Officer informs me that there are certain roads in Bornu passable for carts in the dry season, but he is uncertain as to the mileage. The Loko-Keffi road was completed shortly after the end of the year. Mr. Ross brings to my notice the splendid work done by his European staff, and the success which has attended the scheme whereby Indian artificers and bullock drivers have been brought into the Protectorate.

XVI.—MISSIONS.

The Church Missionary Society has two stations in the Hausa and Gwari country: one at Zaria and one started last year in Kuta.

The chief work of the Zaria station is medical. As yet there is not a large number of patients, as there is still a good deal of distrust and suspicion. A great many successful cases were dealt with, and some good operations performed. There were in all about 1,600 visits beside a great many patients visited in their own homes.

A school was started two years ago, but with the exception of the children brought up from the Freed Slaves Home (of whom they have twelve), not many scholars attended regularly. Some will come for a few days and then go away again. In spite of this, however, many have learnt to read in Roman characters, and there are altogether quite thirty people now intelligently reading portions of the Scriptures in Roman characters.

A few women have also attended school irregularly, and three or four have learnt to read quite well.

The station at Kuta is a new work, only started in February, 1906, and presents, therefore, the features of a new work: getting to know the people, studying their language, giving medicine to the sick, a small school, and regular visits and Sunday services.

The staff comprises—Zaria: Secretary of the whole Mission, Dr. Miller; Dr. Druett and Mrs. Druett; Mr. Thompson (W. Indian).

Kuta: Revs. Lacy and Low.

Canadian Industrial Mission.—This Society has now amalgamated with the Sudan United Mission, and adopted the latter name.

Medical work has been carried on, and over a thousand patients treated at Wushishi and Pateji. Educational work has also been carried on to a limited extent. At Pateji, about twelve scholars attended school, but at Wushishi only the servants attached to the Mission attend the classes.

Mennonite Brethren in Christ.—This Mission station was opened at Shonga, in the Ilorin Province, a year ago. It is in charge of Mr. A. W. Banfield, who is accompanied by his wife and two other European lady missionaries. A school for the education of natives has been opened for some months, but has not been taken advantage of to any great extent. Language study is the regular daily routine. At present the four Gospels are being translated into Nupe, and a vocabulary of ten thousand words is being prepared for publication.

Sudan United Mission.—This Mission operates in the Pagan Districts of the Muri and Bauchi Provinces, and is in charge of Dr. Emlyn.

XVII.—MINERALS.

The Principal Surveyor, Dr. Falconer, returned to Lokoja from England in November, and proceeded to Southern Kabba to investigate the occurrences of iron ore previously found there.

In December he was joined by the Assistant Surveyor, and the party proceeded to Awe to commence boring operations on the salt-fields. There was considerable delay in the transport of the machinery, but by the middle of January boring was started on the selected site and was continued, in the charge of the Assistant Surveyor, until the end of April, when a depth of 50 feet had been reached in spite of various mishaps to the boring apparatus. No rock salt was proved at this depth, but a copious supply of brine of the same strength as issues from the springs round the town was found to be held under pressure in a band of sandstones underlying the shales, which outcrop in the neighbourhood of the town.

While this work was in progress the Principal Surveyor continued the investigation of the monazite sand deposits in Northern Kabba. A vein of very pure limestone was located between Wa and Jakura.

The Angass country in Bauchi Province was visited by the Principal Surveyor towards the end of the season, in order that the reported occurrence of tinstone there might be investigated. Though the report proved to be inaccurate and no tinstone was found in that particular district, much useful information was obtained regarding the distribution of this mineral in Northern Nassarawa and Western Bauchi.

Samples of all the minerals collected during the year by the Officers of the Survey have been despatched to the Imperial Institute for investigation.

TIN.

The following report on the tin-mining industry, by Mr. James Scott, C.E., may be of interest:—

The Position of the Mining Area.

The Bauchi Tin Field is situated on the western boundary of the Province of Bauchi, in the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, and extends into the Province of Zaria.

The presence of tin in this district has evidently been known to the natives for a considerable time, and they have smelted it on a small scale for many years.

This was first discovered by Mr. Wallace when he opened up the Benue to trade for the Royal Niger Company in 1885, and tin bought from the natives has been exported in small quantities ever since.

After the taking over of the Protectorate by the Imperial Government on 1st January, 1900, the Niger Company despatched an expedition to ascertain the source of the tin, and the first favourable report was made by Mr. Nicolous in 1902.

In September, 1903, Mr. Laws, the present Chief Mining Engineer of the Niger Company, left England with two assistants, and prospected the ground covered by the exclusive licences then held.

In February, 1906, Mr. Laws established the present camp, and by the end of April all machinery and plant had been erected and smelting started.

Exclusive Prospecting Licences and Mining Leases.

The Exclusive Licences to prospect on the Bauchi Tin Field in force on 31st December, 1906, were eight in number, embracing an area of 228 square miles. Two mining leases (of the Naraguta and Jos mining areas) were also held by the Niger Company, the areas of which were four square miles respectively.

The Staff.

At the time of my visits in December, 1906, and January, 1907, the European staff consisted of three persons, two mining engineers and one mine foreman.

They had shortly before lost one of the assistant engineers by death, and a second foreman had been detailed as transport rider to bring specie to the mines.

Two coloured engineers were employed to carry on the work of smelting, also a number of carpenters, smiths, fitters, masons, bricklayers, sawyers, &c., brought from the coast. The numbers employed varied with the seasons, but 100 pagan labourers were constantly employed cutting and carrying wood, clearing bush; and including the labourers employed in getting and sluicing the gravel, and the independent workers who wash tin in the river bed (only in the mining area) and sell it to the Company, the average number employed does not exceed 250 persons.

Buildings and Works.

The European quarters consist of four good mud houses, and a stone and brick mess house with the usual offices.

An earth dam has been constructed across the Kogin Delimi above the workings, and a leat 6 feet wide and 3 feet deep and 3,000 yards long has been cut from it to supply the workings with water.

Description of the Workings.

All the workings visited in December, 1906, were surface alluvial. Work was being carried on in three stopes, in which there were 9, 4, and 2 sluice boxes respectively.

The water for washing the gravel was obtained from the leat above-mentioned. The gravel, which is of varying richness, from 10 lbs. to the ton within two feet of the surface, to 40 lbs. to the ton and over at ten feet below the surface, is washed twice.

The semi-concentrates from several boxes are gathered and all re-washed through one box.

The concentrates are then taken to the dressing floors, where they are again washed by hand in large tubs. This work is done by women. This process gives nearly pure cassiterite.

This, when dry, undergoes further cleaning by women, who pour it from a height of two or three feet into trays, thus separating the silica dust from the cassiterite by the wind.

The cassiterite is then ready for bagging for export. A small portion of the total output is smelted at the mines. The plant for smelting consists of a cupola, having a capacity of about six cwts. per day.

The blast is supplied by two Root's Blowers, driven by a small vertical engine.

The cassiterite is first smelted by charcoal fuel and with a small quantity of red hæmatite as a flux, and after a sufficient number of bars have been obtained (in December, 1906, 232 bars), the bars are refined by being again passed through the cupola with green wood as fuel, and if carefully poured into the moulds, pure metallic tin is obtained.

The charcoal is supplied from four kilns, which easily burn the quantity necessary for the present working.

Naraguta Tin Mines.

The total output of black tin (cassiterite containing 65 per cent. to 70 per cent. metal) for twelve months ending 31st January, 1907, was 129 tons 10 cwts. 1 qr. 21 lbs.

The total output of tin smelted at the mine from the above for eight months ending 31st December, 1906, was 23 tons 4 cwts. 1 qr. 11½ lbs. The quantity of black tin in stock at 31st January, 1907, was 42 tons 10 cwts. 1 qr. 20½ lbs.

Geology.

All the rocks in the mining district are igneous and consist of granites, diorite, felspathic gneiss schists, quartz and silicon ironstones (laterite) and concretionary ironstone.

The minerals are cassiterite (oxide of tin), colombite, zircons resulting from the breaking down of the felspathic gneisses, and numerous iron minerals.

All the workings are surface alluvial, the cassiterite being usually found in the gravel—from the surface to an average depth of 12 to 15 feet.

No lode has yet been discovered, but the presence of tin in both the Kogin Delimi and the Kogin N'gell points to the source of the supply being in the granite hills to the south and west of Jos.

Transport.

The progress of the tin mining industry is greatly handicapped by the very primitive methods of transport.

The black tin and ingots are carried from the mines to Loko, on the river Benue, almost entirely by carriers, who are only able to carry a bag of black tin weighing 62 lbs. or an ingot weighing 65 lbs. The distance is about 190 miles and the journey takes 12 days. The Kano-Baro railway will at once give a new and shorter route, and in time no doubt the rail will run to the Bauchi highlands, and so bring the mining district within a couple of days of the Niger River.

From Loko to Keffi a cart road has been constructed, but as several stream crossings have not been bridged, and the road has no bottoming for through traffic, it is little improvement on the old native track.

The hill pagans from the towns in the neighbourhood of the mines have been successfully employed to carry to Jemaa (three days' journey).

Over 1,000 loads were thus shifted in December, 1906. Donkey and bullock transport has been tried, but up till now has not been successful.

Nearly all the donkeys at the mines died of some mysterious sickness which has not been determined.

Water Supply.

Until the supply of water in the mining district is conserved by the construction of dams so as to enable the mining company to carry on operations throughout the year, the mining industry cannot assume large proportions.

However, I understand the Niger Company is at present considering the question of constructing a large dam or series of dams across the Kogin Delimi above the present workings, whereby they would obtain an almost unlimited water supply.

Amount of Refined Tin Recovered.

I understand from the Chief Mining Engineer that the average daily weight of refined tin which their present smelting plant is capable of producing, is approximately 12 ingots of 65 lbs. each, making a daily total of 780 lbs.; the amount of black tin collected daily of course far exceeds this, and an experimental consignment has been sent to England in bags

to be smelted there, and there is a large accumulation now awaiting transport. I understand that the output of tin could be immediately increased with greater facilities for transport.

XVIII.—FINANCE, REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND CUSTOMS.

For abstracts of revenue and expenditure for last financial year, see Appendix IV.

These statements disclose an excess of £33,239, approximately, of revenue over expenditure during the last financial year. If to this amount is added the excess of assets over liabilities at the beginning of that year, *i.e.*, £46,757, it will be seen that the surplus funds of the Protectorate on the 31st March, 1907, amounted to £79,996.

The progress of the local revenue is most gratifying. It can hardly be expected that this will be continued next year as the amounts from Caravan Tolls and Canoe Taxation will disappear from revenue and are approximately £42,559 and £2,238, so that for the coming year the increase on the Land Tax or Tribute should just about meet this deficit. The increase on this for the past year is over £37,000. The area on which the Land Tax is collected is gradually increasing, and the time which the Residents had to give to toll collecting will now be devoted to this work.

CUSTOMS.

The receipts from the import duty on salt, at the rate of £1 per ton, entering Northern Nigeria, fell from £7,614 to £5,933; this was caused by the dislocation of the rubber trade, owing to the new regulations under the Forestry Proclamation, which have since been altered to suit the requirements of the trade.

The export of ivory again fell, being in 1905 three and a half tons, against one ton fifteen cwt. for the present year. It appears evident from this that elephant ivory can no longer be considered an important export from this Protectorate. Nearly all of this used to be purchased by the Hausa traders from the pagans, north of the Congo, and with the opening up of that river to trade the ivory trade has followed that route.

Customs revenue this year is £9,948, while last year it amounted to £11,068; the greater part of this is collected on imported salt.

Exports and imports as shown in Appendix I. are only for the half-year, and rendered by the Southern Nigeria Customs at Idah. I, however, append statements received from the merchants showing the whole year, but they are far from being satisfactory, as few details of imports are given. Appendix II. shows names of and the tonnage carried by vessels, other than Government, entered and cleared at the port of Lokoja.

NATIVE CANOE TRADE.

Statistics kept at Egori, although not embracing the whole calendar year, show that there is a large volume of trade on the river, and the number of canoes entered from Southern Nigeria roughly amounts to about 4,000 per annum

CUSTOMS STATIONS.

No new stations have been opened during the year

TIMBER.

The Forestry Proclamation, 1906, imposes a royalty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* at the place of export, on every log of any tree included in the schedule of the Proclamation. No royalties have as yet been paid.

TRANSIT TRADE TO FRENCH AND GERMAN POSSESSIONS ON THE UPPER BENUE RIVER.

A large increase has taken place in this trade, the Government stores and traders' goods being mostly carried in the vessels of the Niger Company.

The stern wheeler "N'Doni" with 1,810 packages, French Government cargo, arrived at Lokoja on 29th, and left for Lere (French territory south of lake Chad), *via* Yola and Garua on 30th July. In subsequent years this work is likely to show a large increase, as there are now two large European firms trading in Garua, namely, the Niger Company and Messrs. Pagenstecher and Co., and cargo will be constantly passing up and down river in transit.

XIX.—TRADE.

From information received from the Resident at Bornu I learn that a Cretan trader, by name Mahomed Mustapha, has settled in Maifoni, and is selling European goods for cash; also

English goods in general are becoming much more noticeable in this Province than they were a year ago, whilst English salt is now being found in all the markets, and fetches a much higher price than the native product of the country.

An agent for the German firm of Messrs. Pagenstecher and Company arrived at Yola, intending to open a trading station at that place; unfortunately, however, the steamer conveying goods, &c., for the firm referred to sank in the Lower Niger, in consequence of which trading operations had to be postponed.

In consequence of the intention of the German firms to compete with the Niger Company at Yola, the Agent General of the latter Company opened a station at Garua, and shortly afterwards at Gaundri, both in German territory, the latter place being the centre of the rubber trade. The German firm of Messrs. Randad and Stein also established themselves at Garua and Gaundri. German Adamawa is very rich in rubber, extremely little of which finds its way across the Yola frontier owing to the distance it has to be carried. It is reported that this firm collected rubber to the value of close on £30,000 in 1904-5, which they have not yet had an opportunity of shipping. Information has also reached me to the effect that in the short time the Niger Company has been in Garua, they have already purchased rubber more than sufficient to cover all the expenses incidental to their new venture, and at the same time show a handsome profit. In August last the authorities at Garua imposed an export tax of about £20 per ton on rubber exported from German Adamawa, and this, of course, puts an end to what little rubber trade by native traders has hitherto existed between German territory and Yola.

The Resident at Kano reports that the London and Kano Trading Company propose extending their business to Hadeija, Katsena, and Gummel. In this connection it was pointed out to me by a representative of the firm referred to, that the order entailing the sending of a European in charge of any convoy carrying merchandise between these places was a distinct hardship on them and hampered their trade, and as the Arab traders, being non-natives, were exempt from this rule, I was of opinion that this firm had a real grievance. I therefore cancelled this order for the whole Protectorate.

Mr. Krenthberger, a French trader from Zinder, has also been staying in Kano for some considerable time, and now proposes shortly establishing a factory in Kano.

From Nupe Province, information received shows that the Niger Company and the firms of Holt and Co. and Siegler and Co. have opened trading stations at Baro, the latter firm having also opened another trading factory at Katcha.

Permanent sites at Baro, the proposed terminus of the railway, will be allotted to these firms as soon as possible after

it is decided what land will be required for the railway, in order that they may be enabled to put up buildings more or less fire and burglar proof. Messrs. Holt & Co. have also opened two small stations at Takum and Bakundi, on the Benue River, and selected a piece of ground at Amar, and propose commencing trading operations at the latter place at once, while Messrs. Siegler and Company have commenced operations at Ibi (Muri province).

From the Acting Resident, Nupe Province, I learn that keen competition is taking place between the several European firms trading at Baro for the rubber and ground-nut crops north and north-east of Bida, and that a great improvement can be seen in trade generally. Much of this increase, however, must be put down to the greatly increased supervision over the tolls; so it is more apparent than real.

The value of trade was, in 1904, £55,736; 1905, £117,721; and 1906, £129,200.

Compared with last year kolos fell slightly, but potash—especially stone potash—showed a remarkable increase. Native manufactures and produce remain the same, whilst substantial rises were noticed in both live stock and imported goods.

Lagos traders are now, for the first time, beginning to go to Argungu and Sokoto Province. Formerly all kolos, cloths, &c., were brought into the town by local native traders who had exchanged their local (Argungu) produce for imported goods in the Jega and Sokoto markets, but since the telegraph construction party made their base for two months at Argungu, Yoruba traders from Lokoja and Lagos find that they can trade there with safety both to themselves and their goods, and sell their wares at a good profit.

The principal exports from Sokoto Province consist of live stock, native gowns, skins, and leather goods, while the imports are made up of kolos, English cloths, spices, and salt.

Jega is the principal trade centre in the Province, but more in the nature of an exchange or a transit depot than anything else. The local trade is small. The total trade passing through Jega for 1906 was valued at:—

			£	s.	d.
Imports	...	...	38,706	18	6
Exports	...	...	15,131	8	3
			<hr/>		
Total	...	...	£53,838	6	9
			<hr/>		

There are no large traders at Sokoto, and the volume of trade passing through is small, but the important markets are

well attended. The chief articles for sale consist mainly of live stock, produce, and food-stuffs, and locally-made goods, such as pottery, horse-trappings, hoes, leather-ware, mats, &c.

From the Resident at Zaria I learn that there is a considerable falling off in the amount collected for Caravan Tolls, and he considers that it is probably caused through small traders avoiding the toll stations, £1,548 less being collected than during the previous year. Imported salt, however, shows an enormous falling off, the value passing through the toll stations of this Province being only £3,947, as compared with £14,164 in 1905. Kolas also show a decrease of £5,792 over the previous year, and other imports a total decrease of £2,455, of which imported cloth accounts for £837. The total value of imports into this Province, the Resident informs me, for 1906 was £58,937, against £78,181 the previous year, showing a total decrease in value of £19,243. Exports show a slight increase in most cases (*e.g.*, potash, £1,384), and live-stock is practically stationary. The total value of exports for 1906 was £45,021, as against £44,602 for 1905, showing an increase of £419. With only two toll stations in a Province upwards of 23,000 square miles in extent it is obvious that only a portion of the total trade will be represented by the returns of the tolls collected.

TRADE FROM THE NORTH COAST OF AFRICA TO BORNU.

The former wealth of Bornu lay to a great extent in the trade with the surrounding countries. Bornu was the great market where the wares from the Hausa States were exchanged for those from Bagirmi and Kanem, and continual caravans from the north exchanged their goods for the product of the land.

The number and size of these caravans must have been enormous. Even now, after more than ten years' disuse, the road is in most places perfectly preserved, with the old camping places clearly marked, and large stone heaps showing the direction of the road afar off.

With the destruction of Bornu by Rabeh, the trade ceased, and many of the firms at Tripoli went bankrupt. The advent since of a European Power has done away with the slave traffic which once was the chief item of commerce, while new roads have been opened to the west. In spite of this, Arab traders are to be met with all along the route from Tripoli, willing and determined to re-start the old trade.

SALT INDUSTRY AT BILMA.

While Mr. Vischer (who has recently travelled by the desert route from Tripoli to Kuka) was at Bilma (French

territory), three caravans arrived with 3,000, 4,000, and 6,000 camels respectively. The Asben caravans arrive usually in October, November, and December, and number over 20,000 camels. They bring with them chiefly gero (millet), as the inhabitants of Bilma cultivate only dates—insufficient for their wants. They also carry Manchester goods, camel saddles, &c., for which they exchange salt. A great number of the camels carry only grass, as no food for these animals is found on the road or at Bilma. It can be assumed that each camel leaves the oasis with at least four loaves of salt, each weighing 28 lbs., which makes a total export per annum to Air of 80,000 loaves, about 1,000 tons, two-thirds of which, a French Officer at this place assured Mr. Vischer, went to Northern Nigeria. There is no rainfall at Bilma, but anywhere in the oasis water is found at a depth of one foot or even less. At the places where the ground contains much salt, the water is collected in a number of holes. The salt then forms a thick crust on the surface of the water: when sufficiently thick the crust is broken and the salt falls to the bottom of the tank, a new crust is formed, and so on till the mass of the broken pieces of salt nearly comes to the surface. The salt is then collected and formed into loaves, which are stored away till the arrival of the caravans from Air.

ILORIN TRADE.

The volume of trade passing through Ilorin during 1906 is as follows:—

IMPORTS.

Class of Goods.						Amount.	Value.		
							£	s.	d.
Kolas	...	...	...	...	Tons.	201½	51,453	1	0
Spices	...	...	...	...	"	2½	148	15	0
Beads and glass	...	...	...	...	"	†	21	10	0
Ilorin gowns (transit)	...	...	...	...	No.	18,921	4,800	14	0
Straw work	...	...	...	...	"	125	7	10	0
Fowls (transit)	...	...	...	...	"	280	7	0	0
Imported cloth	...	...	...	...	Tons.	114	15,423	3	0
Native hardware	...	...	...	...	"	†	30	15	0
Camwood	...	...	...	...	"	44	94	10	0
Total	...	...	...	...		—	71,986	18	0

EXPORTS.

Class of Goods.					Amount.	Value.		
						£	s.	d.
Loose Potash	...	...	...	Tons	366	13,191	14	0
Stone Potash	...	...	...	"	186	6,760	0	0
Sandals	...	...	...	Pairs	97,346	224	7	0
Cotton Yarn	...	...	...	Tons	8½	325	3	0
Indigo (Balls)	...	...	...	No.	3,582	53	5	0
Native Cloths	...	...	...	"	1,500	505	10	0
Calabashes	...	...	...	"	17,379	234	13	0
Skins	...	...	...	"	1,742	80	15	0
Horses	...	...	...	"	254	957	15	0
Cattle	...	...	...	"	2,845	9,779	5	0
Sheep	...	...	...	"	7,726	3,613	17	0
Native Hardware	...	...	...	"	460	20	5	0
Lantana Stone	...	...	...	lbs.	12	392	0	6
Cotton (unginned)	...	...	...	Tons.	338	2,366	0	6
Silver Coin	...	...	...		—	9,342	0	0
Total					—	47,846	9	0

The total volume of trade imports and exports amounts to the respectable sum of £119,833 2s. Kolas are by far the most important of all the imports, and there is every likelihood of this being greatly increased; the year under review gave the imported value as over £20,000 more than the previous year, which is a very remarkable increase. The silver coin mentioned in exports was money taken to Lagos by caravan people to purchase goods with. In examining these trade statistics it should be remembered that all the English cloth that has passed through Ilorin (untaxed) is not shown, and even at the lowest computation this must be put down as valued at £80,000, so that the volume of trade passing through this Province is roughly £200,000, and when the railway reaches Ilorin the increase on these figures should be very great indeed. It cannot be denied that there is each year an increase of trade, there being an increasing demand for English goods of all kinds. This prosperity is due in great part to the peaceful condition of the Province; the native is no longer afraid of leaving his town, and is opening up farms in all directions, which permits of his enjoying luxuries undreamt of in the past. Again, there is a large circulation of cash; time-expired soldiers and police, as well as carriers, at once turn their attention to trade and lay in a stock of kolas and English cloth, and passing from market to market, do a large and unostentatious business.

OTHER PROVINCES.

The total volume of trade in the Yola Province during the year amounted to £19,600, on which tolls to the amount of

£1,334 0s. 9d. were collected, against a total of £15,400 trade and £1,022 0s. 4d. tolls the preceding year, an increase of £4,200 on the one and £312 0s. 5d. on the other. The total value of goods on which customs were paid during 1906 was £1,055, the duties collected amounting to £108 1s. 1d., as against £930 and £137 15s. 6d. in 1905. Native cloths take the lead in value of merchandise traded in, having advanced from the fourth position in 1905 to the premier one in 1906 with a total value of goods handled by merchants of £5,864, as against £2,184 the previous year, an increase of £3,680. When English cotton goods were allowed to pass toll free, traders abandoned travelling with native cotton goods which were taxed 15 per cent., and traded solely in imported cloth, and the great danger of an important native industry being crushed out through an unfair application of the caravan tolls appeared. This was pointed out just in time, and all goods traded in were placed on exactly the same footing as regards tolls. The native cloth, though less showy than English cloth, is much more durable and better value to the native than the cloth imported and described by the Resident as "grey baft," and no native, he reports, will take the English material if he can possibly get the native article, even though he may have to pay more for the latter. Cloth weaving is the most important industry in the Yola Province, and has, in the opinion of the Resident, a great future before it if encouraged. Next to cloth in importance comes potash, with a value of £4,546, as against £2,647 in 1905, an increase of £1,899 accounted for by the increased safety of the Yola-Bornu road. Next in importance comes cattle, which last year held premier position, with a total value of £4,154, as against £4,670 the preceding year, a decrease of £516. Salt, with a value of £3,389, as against £2,865 in 1905, an increase of £524. Imported kolas to the value of £1,145, as against £921 the previous year, an increase of £224. English cottons dropped from £1,478 in 1905 to £810 in 1906, a decrease of £668, while no other item touched £1,000. Horses were dealt in during the year under review to the extent of £300, as against £284 last year, while ivory amounted to £179, as against £316 in 1905. Hardware, donkeys, sheep, and goats, antimony, scents, sandals, beads, skins, and other sundries were dealt in to small amounts.

The value of the trade in Bornu as indicated by goods on which tolls have been paid stands at a little under £25,000. The Resident estimates the value of the passing trade for the year at £40,000 or £18,000 less than it was estimated at the end of 1904.

The volume of trade in the Borgu Province amounted during the year to the sum of £51,375. The chief imports consisted of kolas £30,160, English cloth £2,746, native cloth £851, and exports of live-stock £14,267, natron £946, skins £877, and

salt £1,115. The total tonnage of goods carried throughout the year amounted to close on 700 tons.

XX.—ECONOMIC.

Mr. Birtwistle, Commercial Intelligence Officer for Southern Nigeria, and Mr. Dudgeon, Superintendent of Agriculture for the British West African Colonies, have both visited and toured portions of Northern Nigeria.

Cotton.

The British Cotton Growing Association commenced ginning at the Newton Ginnery, Lokoja, on the 1st of February, 1906, and up to the 31st of December had ginned and shipped 1,847 bales, weighing 159 tons, so that very satisfactory progress has been made during the year.

A new ginnery, with baling press worked by hydraulic power, has been erected at Lokoja, so that from now all bales from Northern Nigeria will be compressed into half their present size or made the uniform weight of 400 lbs., which will facilitate handling in shipping and lessen the cost of freight, &c.

At Agudu, near Shonga, in Ilorin Province, a 3 gin (70 saws each) ginnery, with all the latest improvements and storage accommodation, was completed at the beginning of the year, and up to the present over 1,000 bales of cotton have been shipped therefrom. The yearly output from this ginnery will not be less than 3,000 or 4,000 bales. Additional storage in the dry season is required, and is now being put up.

The cotton in the Ilorin Province is all of the woolly seeded variety.

At Lokoja a considerable amount of seed cotton has been dealt with from Nassarawa and Bassa Provinces, all of the clean black seeded kind, a variety that produces the best lint from West Africa. In the Southern portion of Kabba Province this variety is largely cultivated by the inhabitants, and the lint made into native cloth.

It not only has the best fibre, but owing to the cleanness of the seed after ginning, is the most suitable for making cotton cake and extracting the oil.

Owing to its superiority over other varieties, instructions have been received by the manager at Lokoja from the British Cotton Growing Association in England to save all the seed and only distribute this kind to the natives. Two

hundred tons have also been ordered for distribution in the cotton growing districts of Southern Nigeria, and smaller quantities for other districts.

To develop cotton growing in these Provinces and stimulate the natives to grow it, a large plantation should be made at some convenient cotton-growing centre in either Nassarawa or Bassa Provinces under a capable manager, also a permanent travelling agriculturist appointed to encourage the natives to grow it, to select buying stations, and arrange about the transport of the seed cotton to the nearest ginnery, thus showing the natives that a reliable market can always be had for their produce. I recommend that nothing less than 1*d.* per lb. for seed cotton should be paid.

It is also to be hoped that a new ginnery will be built at some convenient centre up the Benue, such as Loko or Ibi.

In inland towns such as Kabba, Nassarawa, Keffi, Dekina, Bida, &c., it would be advisable that one gin, say of 50 saws, be erected and worked by horse or donkey power. The lint could then be easily transported to some convenient buying station and the seed selected and again distributed to the native farmers. At Yola, also on the Benue, and at Yelwa, on the higher Niger, it would be advisable to have one of these gins worked by horse power to receive the seed cotton from the Bornu and Argungu Districts respectively. It is more than likely that at both of these places (Yola and Yelwa) power ginneries will in the future require to be erected.

Now that it has been practically settled that the railway will be at Zaria in about three years' time it would be advisable that a representative of the British Cotton Growing Association be stationed at Zaria to work up the cotton interests in that country and encourage the natives only to grow the best kinds of cotton. A horse-power saw gin could also easily be erected there and the lint transported by donkeys to the nearest point for shipment.

No doubt this would be at a loss for a year or two, but when the railway got there, it would then be an established venture, and there would be little or no time lost in getting traffic for the railway to its fullest extent, and realising the hope that Zaria will be one of the centres of the cotton business in Northern Nigeria.

Very large tracts of land suitable for cotton planting are to be found on the banks of the Niger and Benue Rivers, where the question of land transport need hardly be considered, but, unfortunately, over the greater part of this area the population is sparse, and it will take years to undo the terrible effects of the last century of slave raiding. I need only add that all the officials in the Protectorate are most willing and keen to assist in every possible way the enterprise shown by the British Cotton Growing Association.

Leather Industry.

The skins used are those of the goat and sheep, of which there are various kinds. After the skins are tanned the bulk of them are tanned red, while a few are dressed pure white or cream colour, others yellow, blue or green. Some of the dyes used are from imported aniline dyes. Prices of the skins at Kano are from 6*d.* to 9*d.* each. From enquiries made at home I find that leather merchants would prefer to have the skins sent home undyed.

Tobacco.

There are various varieties grown for local consumption only, but there are extensive areas available for its cultivation. In the future a large export of this may be expected, but exhaustive experiments will have to be made of the various kinds grown locally as well as with imported seeds, so that a selection of the kind most suitable to the country may be settled.

Ground Nuts.

Ground-nuts are grown throughout the Protectorate and could be grown for export in immense quantities.

These grow only in the various belts of forest along the streams, and the quantity is not sufficient for food consumption, all of it being used for food.

Shea Butter.

Shea butter trees are found in great quantities in many parts of the Protectorate, especially in Nupe, Zaria, and Nassarawa. Most of this product goes to waste for lack of transport or for lack of population to gather it.

Gum Arabic.

This is found in quantity in the Northern Hausa States and in Bornu, where large forests of the trees are found; very little of the gum is collected however. The gum freely exudes from the stem and branches during the dry season and coagulates at once, generally forming pear shaped globules of a beautiful amber colour.

Timber for Export.

Owing to the annual burning of the country there are few areas where timber grows to any great extent, and what there is will be required for local consumption. So far the best area found is on the banks of the Gurara River, a short distance above Lokoja, and the best timber is being cut for the Government saw mill at Lokoja.

Rubber.

Thousands of acres, at a nominal rental, could be rented from Government for the purpose of growing

rubber, with ground equal to any in the world, but no one applies or tries to take advantage of this privilege. 25,000 rubber trees (*Funtumia elastica*) were planted last year in the Lokoja Government Plantation, of these 6,000 died during the dry season. After the next rains the remaining 19,000 should be strong enough to resist the rigours of the dry season, all the gaps will be filled up and another forty acres are to be planted out from the nurseries where the following rubber seedlings are grown and given to Residents to experiment with, and also given free to natives who may apply:—*Funtumia elastica*, *Castilloa elastica*, Para rubber and Ceara rubber.

Forestry.

It is reported by the Assistant Forestry Officer that the rubber plantation in the Gurara River district is in a distinctly unsatisfactory state, 1,500 *Funtumia elastica* out of a total of 3,000 planted having died during the year; the reasons given for this condition of affairs being that, owing to lack of proper supervision the under growth was allowed to grow up too much round the young trees. The soil in the neighbourhood is good, and were the plantation properly looked after, rubber trees would do well, and to attain this end, cleaning operations will be commenced during the coming year, and more young trees planted.

Hitherto a large and increasing trade in rubber has been done, but unfortunately at the expense of the vines and trees. For export of rubber, see Customs Appendix.

Paria Rama.

This fibre is being exported: the supply will not be great this year as plantations were only made with a view to local consumption. In 1907 a considerable amount will be planted for export, and as this fibre grows like a weed, and the samples sent to the Niger Company at Ibi are reported upon as excellent, it is probable that the cultivation of this article will prove a source of wealth in the future.

Beeswax.

This article could be got in large quantities, especially from the pagan communities, where bee keeping is known.

Grain and Food Stuffs.

It is very satisfactory to learn from the Residents that the year under review has been one of the best seasons for many years. Many new farms were opened up and an abundance of every kind of crop grown, so that the distress caused by the failure of 1903 to 1904 harvest has disappeared. The

natives show an increased tendency to leave the walled towns and live permanently on their farms.

XXI.—POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

Considerable progress has been made in this department during 1906. The idea of securing a system, uniform and elastic and suited to local circumstances has been steadily persevered with, and the increase in the postal and telegraph work has been expeditiously and inexpensively met.

Work in the Postmaster-General's department has increased enormously, and will continue doing so until such time as Zungeru and Kano are in a position to act as independent head offices with their out-stations as sub-offices.

Accounts from every office in the Protectorate are cleared and dealt with in Lokoja, but until such time as the staff is increased in proportion to the amount of work done, it will be an impossibility to invest Zungeru and Kano with the full powers of a head office.

Much good work has been done in the accounting system introduced by the Postmaster-General, and now in operation. Quarterly accounts are exchanged between all the coast colonies as well as with the United Kingdom.

Mail work shows very satisfactory growth, the inland business, viz., between province and province, is increasing rapidly. Foreign and colonial work has generally grown, the most noticeable increase being in the parcel post. This is very largely due to the enormous business carried on with England and Tripoli by Arab traders, who continue to send and receive goods through the post. In addition to this many officials stationed up country have regular supplies of provisions forwarded to them by this system. In view of the increased transport charges introduced last April, this growth is very satisfactory.

Letters have been received from most of the Benue stations reporting the arrivals of the mails with commendable regularity and despatch. The mail runners through the Bauchi and Bornu Provinces are now supplied under contract by the various chiefs, and though this arrangement is a little more expensive than the old system, it is extremely satisfactory.

TELEGRAPHS.

A very fair state of efficiency now exists in the personnel of the telegraph department, and it is thought that the difficulty previously experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of

operators has been overcome. The number of official telegrams shows a decrease, chiefly owing to the careful check exercised to see that needless telegrams are not sent.

The construction is not all that could be desired. The Benue line has given much trouble, the Munshis having cut and carried away close on a mile of line at Sinkai in the Muri Province, while the Pagans between Amar and Yola cut the line in thirty places, and the sub-fluvial cables at Jamatar, Sendridi and Amar broke away during the rains. The Zaria-Bauchi-Nafada extension has been unsatisfactory. The fault is supposed to be that of too hasty construction, but the interruptions have been neither so frequent nor of such long duration as those of 1905.

(a) SOKOTO LINE.

The last 90 miles were erected and the telegraph office opened at Sokoto on the 18th June, 1906. From Zungeru to Sokoto the line is erected on iron poles, and passes through Yelwa (telegraph office), Ambrusa and Argungu to Sokoto.

(b) ZUNGERU TO KANO.

Forty-two miles of the line between Zungeru and Zaria, and nearly all the line from Zaria to Kano, is still carried on wooden poles.

(c) ZARIA TO BAUCHI.

222 miles. The reconstruction of this line on the new alignment proceeded from both ends at once, and has been completed from Zaria to Rahama: distance approximately 100 miles. The line is to be carried on iron poles throughout, and from Rahama to Bauchi every third pole is of iron.

(d) BAUCHI TO NAFADA.

120 miles. This line was completed on iron poles and the telegraph office at Nafada was opened.

(e) NAFADA TO MAIFONI.

150 miles. Approximately 75 miles of this line have been erected, and the materials for the remaining length are on, or adjacent to, the proposed alignment.

(f) BENUE TELEGRAPHS.

The line from Lokoja to Yola was completed during 1905. Several cables laid across large tributaries of the Benue have not been satisfactory, and are being replaced by wires on high sectional poles. Communication with Yola is, however, frequently interrupted. The interruptions have in several

cases been caused by the removal and cutting of brackets, wire, &c., by natives, necessitating the sending of new materials from the base, with a consequent protracted interruption.

It should be noticed that, in all lines under construction during the year under report, all joints are being soldered; this is also being gradually carried out over all telegraph lines previously erected.

The mileage of telegraph line erected during 1906 was:—

	Miles.
Jega to Sokoto	90
Bauchi to Zaria	172
Bauchi to Nafada	120
Nafada to Maifoni	75
Total (miles of line) ...	457

To complete the telegraph circles there remain 250 miles to be erected to join Sokoto and Katsena with Kano, 200 miles to join Maifoni to Yola, and 110 to join Yelwa on the Niger with Jebba. The temporary lines carried on wooden poles, which are so liable to destruction, are fast being superseded by permanent lines on iron poles.

The approximate length of telegraph lines erected in the Protectorate is 2,200 miles.

The money order system does not show the abnormal increase of 1905 over 1904, but now that it has settled down, a steady and growing increase is expected. The system is extremely popular, and has up till now proved of great convenience.

Arrangements are being made for remitters of money orders to be acquainted when a money order is paid, and it is hoped that this innovation will be introduced as from April 1st, 1907.

Complaints from European officials reporting losses and delays to mails have not been nearly so great as in former years. The revenue of the post and telegraphs for 1906 was approximately £3,600, in addition to which about £1,300 was collected as customs duties.

The increase over 1905, excluding customs, is approximately £450, or 14 per cent.; including customs duties, the increase is £1,000 or 25 per cent. The increased expenditure was £2,490 or 27 per cent.

On December 31st, 1906, there were 21 telegraph stations and 27 post offices. The staff numbered 9 European officials, 10 postal clerks, 37 operators, 10 learners, 6 native linesmen, (a skilled or clerical non-European staff of 63) and a non-clerical staff of 140.

Postal matter received and despatched from the general post office, Lokoja, was as follows:—

Money Orders.

Issued in Northern Nigeria, payable in	1906.	1905.	Issued in other Countries, payable in Northern Nigeria.	1906.	1905.
	£	£		£	£
United Kingdom ...	12,758	12,538	United Kingdom...	379	235
Sierra Leone ...	1,144	1,439	Sierra Leone ...	56	57
Gold Coast... ..	1,708	2,251	Gold Coast ...	225	54
Southern Nigeria ...	7,570	6,620	Southern Nigeria...	218	129
Northern Nigeria ...	1,829	1,482			
Total	25,009	24,330	Total	878	475

Total for 1906, £25,887.

Total for 1905, £24,805.

Increase for 1906, £1,082, or 4·4 per cent.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1906.

Revenue.			Expenditure.		
	£			£	
Sale of Stamps	3,200		Salaries, wages, stores, Inland Mail Service, &c.	11,469	
Money Order Commission	152		Share of Subsidy to Ocean Steamers.	170	
Share of Postage from other Colonies.	200		Share of Postage to other Countries.	10	
Miscellaneous	10				
Customs dues collected on parcels.	1,300				
Total Revenue	4,862				
Estimated Value, of Postage on Official Correspondence.	3,400				
Estimated value of Fees on Official Telegrams.	3,300				
Total Value of Work done	11,562		Total Expenditure	11,589	

Year.	Letters.				Post Cards.	Newspapers and Book Packets.		Gross Total.	Increase for 1906.
	Foreign and Colonial.		Inland.			Foreign and Colonial.	Inland.		
	Private.	Official.	Private.	Official.					
1906	181,020	6,000	5,000	60,000	5,000	77,500	1,000	384,500	19,830, or 6·3 per cent.
1905	177,370	5,000	1,400	60,000	4,300	68,000	300	314,670	

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1906—cont.

Year.	Parcels.				Increase.
	Foreign and Colonial.	Inland.	Total.	Increase.	
1906 ...	12,780	1,400	14,180	3,720 or	
1905 ...	9,710	750	10,460	36.5 per cent.	

Year.	Telegrams.				Gross Total.	Decrease for 1906.
	Inland.		Foreign.			
	Private.	Official.	Private.	Official.		
1906 ...	15,000	105,000	984	280	121,264	7,166 or
1905 ...	9,310	118,000	920	200	128,430	6.7 per cent.

XXII.—TAXATION.

The Land Revenue or General Tax first introduced as a tentative measure in 1901 and since greatly elaborated and made workable, will have, before finality can be reached, to be revised, a work which will require much thought and experience to bear on the subject, as it includes Land Tenure. Meanwhile the assessment of the Provinces is progressing steadily. Great progress has been made in the divisions of the Emirates into homologous districts, each with a Headman in charge. Many of the officeholders formerly idling their time in the native cities, have gone out, and are administering their estates, and the Emirs and Headmen are learning to grasp and appreciate our methods, and the assessment collection and payment of taxes are becoming easier.

The greater part of the Protectorate has now been mapped and approximately assessed, and as this is done a closer assessment will be made, and care taken to make the incidence bear fairly on each individual.

CARAVAN TOLLS.

It was with much pleasure that I received a telegram from the Secretary of State informing me that he agreed to the abolition of the toll system as from the 1st April, 1907, and the news of this measure was received with much satisfaction throughout the Protectorate.

CANOE TAX.

I am glad to state the Secretary of State has concurred in the proposals put forward by me on this subject, and the tax will be abolished as from the 1st April, 1907.

The capitation tax of five shillings per head on all carriers engaged by merchants, has also been repealed.

 XXIII.—FRENCH AND GERMANS.

During the year under review, our relations with the local representatives of France and Germany have been of a most cordial and gratifying nature.

Personal acquaintance and a readiness to assist, and, as far as possible, meet each other's wishes in matters of dispute, have done much to remove all questions likely to cause friction; and every opportunity has been taken to arrange meetings between the Protectorate officers and the representatives of other Powers administering districts on the frontiers.

During the early part of the year a certain amount of friction existed, owing to one of the German native chiefs raiding the southern border of the Yola Province. To obviate this difficulty, a line was cut through the disputed area, approximating to the imaginary line laid down by the Boundary Commission, and this was agreed to by the German Resident as a temporary boundary pending its proper delimitation. Since the cutting of this line all friction on this part of the frontier has ceased.

 XXIV.—SENUSSISM.

Monsieur Duchesne who, in the temporary absence from Paris of Monsieur Binger, directed the African Department of the Ministry of the Colonies in 1905, says that no reports have been received from West Africa which could give rise to the belief that there was any increase of activity on the part of the Senussists. The natives of the French Possessions on that coast were but lukewarm followers of the Prophet. They were childlike people, and, beyond the amusement afforded to them by the daily salaam or prayer, which entailed a considerable amount of shouting and gesticulation, their religion meant but little to them. For these reasons he did not believe that there was much to be feared in those districts from the fanatical tenets of Senussism. The case was very different in Algiers and in Tunis, and also in Egypt. It is a most difficult matter to arrive at a just appreciation of the importance or future of

the movement, diametrically opposite views being held with regard to it by those best qualified to form and express an opinion on the subject.

Some maintain that it constitutes a most serious and ever increasing danger. Others hold that if treated with tact and prudence it could easily be held in check. To avoid anything in the nature of an armed conflict, has been the aim of the French Government all along, and by every available means to improve their relations with the chiefs, and thus gain over their followers.

This is, as everyone knows, no easy task, for so great is the mystery in which the whole matter is shrouded, that it is almost impossible to be certain whether the old chief whose death was previously reported, actually died or not. The views held on this matter by Monsieur Duchesne were laid before the Residents of (a) Zaria, (b) Kano, (c) Sokoto, and (d) Bornu, from whom the following replies were received:—

(a) Captain C. W. Orr (Zaria Province) did not think the Senussi movement was likely to affect his Province, as Mohammedanism there is more or less of a veneer, and Monsieur Duchesne's description of the attitude of the natives to it corresponds exactly to his own ideas on the subject.

(b) Dr. Cargill, C.M.G. (Kano Province), thinks Mohammedanism is rather more than a thin veneer. Even the most superficial and child-like native, he reports, is stung to the quick by being called a Kaffiri (non-Mohammedan). He may not understand the faith, but he feels its moral force and potency. As regards the Senussi, he does not fear the sect as a proselytising agent but as an organisation, which, if driven into a corner by the French, might stir up a great jihad and repeat the success of the Egyptian Mahdi.

(c) Major Burdon, C.M.G. (Sokoto Province), informs me that the Senussi movement does not affect the Province.

(d) Mr. Hewby, C.M.G. (Bornu Province), is rather surprised to read M. Duchesne's remarks, which seem applicable more to the natives of the coast possessions than to the interior tribes. While he agrees with Dr. Cargill's remarks, he thinks it will be time enough to pay serious attention in Nigeria to the Senussi movement when their forces are driven by the French into a corner in this direction, or if they should inflict a real defeat upon the French. Bornu, he goes on to say, is not a fanatically inclined province. The people have bitter recollections both of the Fulani to westward and the quasi-Arabs to eastward of them; and the Senussi movement has not yet affected the province under his charge.

Reporting, under date of 14th March, 1906, the Hon. Oliver Howard, Resident in Bauchi, informs me that a certain Mallam Senussi was said to be collecting a large following near Lake Chad, and that Niebe, Rabeh's son, was with him. His

informant had been sent by the Emir of Bauchi, as Mr. Howard wished to ascertain whether the recent disturbances and constant rumours that a Mahdi was coming to Bima had anything to do with the Senussi, and the information brought back was to the effect that Mallam Senussi intended coming to Bima; he added, however, that he did not think that at the time he was in British territory. The Resident, while declining to believe that it was the Senussi himself, believed that he was an emissary of the Senussi, and that he had been organising a rising in the Protectorate for some time. He further asserts that the Senussi had been on bad terms with the Emir of Wadai for some time past, and doubtless he realises that now that the French have occupied Wadai it will no longer be possible for him to evade the white man, and this being so, the tradition that the Mahdi would raise his flag at Bima might induce him to select this place as his headquarters.

Major McClintock (of Bornu Province), however, was inclined to discredit the information received from the Resident, Bauchi, with reference to the Senussi movement east of Chad. He says that its connection with Bornu is remote, and that from the information he had received which he believes to be genuine, two Senussi Mallams were preaching the Senussi doctrine in or near the town of Yin, in Borku. This place is many hundreds of miles north-east of Bornu and between our frontier and Borku there is a large French force who have lately defeated a Wadai army, but he is positive that the Wadai people *are* devout followers of the Senussi, though Senussi has not yet assisted them with any armed force. I am inclined to agree with Major McClintock in that the vague rumours of Senussi movements in the north-east, and the rumour of the advance of the Senussi army on Kanem cannot at present be taken seriously or held to constitute any present danger. Reports received speak vaguely of a movement southwards from Borku, which is some 600 miles from Bornu, and almost as near to Egyptian as to Nigerian territory. The French have a powerful force operating against Wadai, which is at present in the vicinity of Fitri, and it is generally understood that this body of troops would be reinforced by troops from Zinder—in any case, should there be a militant Senussi movement about to be inaugurated, it would in all probability be adequately dealt with by the French, and it would be a very long time indeed before it reached our frontier. Finally, there appears no special reason why such a movement should be directed towards Northern Nigeria. The Shehu of Bornu, equally with the Fulani, who acknowledge the Serikin Muslimin of Sokoto as their religious head, is opposed to Senussism—which, moreover, at the present moment has all its energies concentrated on its struggle with the French advance on Wadai. I think the case is well summed up by Mr. Justin Alvarez, in reporting the death of the Senussi El Mahdi, in September, 1902: "I con-

sider it an event of no inconsiderable importance, as it is impossible to say whether the Senussi order will ever recover from the blow it has received." Whether his view that "another Mahdist peril of a far different type to the Sudanese variety, but none the less dangerous on account of the ramifications or the order being more widely spread, may be said to have passed away," will prove to be an accurate forecast of events, is difficult to say, but up to the present time little or no information has been received tending to show that his forecast is likely to prove incorrect.

It appears a remarkable thing that the alleged false "prophet," who appeared in Bauchi some months ago, and the one who appeared at Fort Lamy in January, should have been so easily located, taken and disposed of, if they were emissaries of the mysterious Senussi, whose machinations are supposed to be dangerous chiefly for their undermining secrecy.

More notable than any other occurrence seems to be the exodus during the past three years of thousands of Fulani of all sorts, but mostly Mellawa from the French Middle Niger. These people have all "posed" as "pilgrims to Mecca," and, though some parties have had quite extensive herds and flocks, have passed through Bornu free of dues; yet practically none of them have gone to Mecca.

Some have gone to the "Bornu Mallam," others are squatting in Baghirmi and Wadai, but the majority of them are settling in the Nile Valley, that is to say, they are simply trekking from the Niger to the Nile.

APPENDIX I.

APPROXIMATE IMPORTS and EXPORTS. Returns sent in by Trading Firms.

Imports.

Article.	Quantity and Value.
Salt	5,933 tons.
Guns	800 only.
Powder... ..	2,000 lbs.
Iron bars	30,860 bars.
Kerosene	3,000 cases.
Tobacco	25,000 lbs.
<i>Ad valorem</i> cottons and sundries, value	£116,173
Kolas, value	£21,924

Approximate Exports.

Article.	Quantity and Value.
Shea butter	113 tons
Oil seeds	4,466 "
Gum arabic	313 "
Ivory	1 ton 15 cwt.
Rubber... ..	573 tons.
Wood oil	712 gals.
Other products, value about	£2,000
Cotton	1847 bales (159 tons.)
Cotton seed	169 tons.

SPECIFIC IMPORTS INTO NORTHERN NIGERIA *via* Niger River
for half year ending 31st December, 1906.

Article.	Total Value.
	£ s. d.
Aerated waters	31 2 1
Ale, Beer, &c.	336 15 7
" "	39 1 10
Cigarettes	226 1 5
Pistols and revolvers	40 0 0
Kola nuts	3,136 11 6
Kerosene	372 6 6
Sugar	1,411 3 1
Spirits unenumerated	27 19 9
Salt	9,002 6 4
Tobacco, unmanufactured... ..	332 15 3
Whisky	1,090 12 3
Wines, claret	166 12 6
" other kind	53 15 10
Spirits, brandy	55 18 11
" gin and Geneva	330 15 7
" rum	1 15 0
Cartridges	82 13 5
Wines, sparkling	405 3 5
Lead... ..	9 13 7
Cigars	39 17 6
Guns, danes... ..	160 0 0
" other than danes	2 10 0
Gunpowder	7 10 0
Tea	29 8 4
Spirits, liqueurs	9 6 0
Tobacco, manufactured	3 18 2
Total value	17,405 13 10

Ad Valorem IMPORTS into NORTHERN NIGERIA for half year ending 31st December, 1906.

Article.	Total Value.		
	£	s.	d.
Beads	880	10	6
Brushware	4	18	11
Cotton goods	41,191	8	11
Cordage and twine... ..	84	5	7
Clocks and watches	26	17	7
Chemicals and drugs	317	9	7
Canvas and tarpaulin	18	5	5
Earthenware	841	14	9
Furniture	235	4	6
Glassware	103	2	8
Goods unenumerated	5,856	9	11
Hardware and cutlery	3,605	4	6
Leather goods	214	1	2
Matches	272	3	6
Provisions	5,117	15	6
Perfumery	181	18	5
Silk goods	371	17	7
Stationery	184	10	6
Soap	427	0	7
Wearing apparel	491	1	4
Flour	404	4	11
Haberdashery	150	3	2
Rice	63	7	6
Umbrellas	94	7	10
Woollen goods	343	16	7
Pipes, smoking	7	0	0
Beef and pork	9	15	11
Musical instruments	8	14	3
Brass and copperware	2	5	8
Jewellery and plate	19	0	0
Wood and straw manufactures	6	12	0
Oils, other kinds	0	12	0
Bread and biscuits	2	2	9
Fish, salted and cured	6	17	6
Total value	61,543	1	6

FREE IMPORTS into NORTHERN NIGERIA for half year ending 31st December, 1906.

Article.	Total Value.		
	£	s.	d.
Bags and sacks	1,187	19	8
Books, printed	63	15	4
Building material	6,103	16	10
Carried forward	7,355	11	10

Free Imports—cont.

Article.	Total Value.		
	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	7,355	11	10
Coals... ..	420	1	3
Fresh provisions	49	2	0
Goods, unenumerated, foreign	623	3	7
" " native	249	13	2
Grindstones... ..	0	9	8
Hardware and cutlery	517	11	3
Machinery	106	6	10
Boats and canoes	519	12	6
Coopers' stores	151	4	7
Leather goods	76	17	5
Specie, commercial	520	0	0
" government	10,900	0	0
Vehicles	16	7	9
Canvas and tarpaulin	2	8	0
Cordage and twine... ..	32	11	10
Engine stores	286	18	11
Masts and spars	7	0	0
Wood and straw manufactures	9	0	0
Arms and ammunition	22	13	5
Scientific instruments	11	10	0
Packages, &c.	26	15	5
Uniforms and accoutrements	73	15	0
Total value	21,978	14	5

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EXPORTS from NORTHERN NIGERIA for the half year ending 31st December, 1906—continued.

Article.	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.
	Quan- tity.	Value. £ s. d.	Quan- tity.	Value. £ s. d.	Quan- tity.	Value. £ s. d.	Quan- tity.	Value. £ s. d.	Quan- tity.	Value. £ s. d.	Quan- tity.	Value. £ s. d.	
Books printed	—	—	—	—	1	9 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	£ 9 10 0
Furniture	—	—	—	—	7	52 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	52 10 0
Haberdashery	—	—	—	—	1	1 0 0	14	46 0 0	—	—	—	—	47 0 0
Musical instruments	—	—	—	—	2	15 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 0 0
Machinery	—	—	—	—	2	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0 0
Wearing apparel	—	—	—	—	4	12 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 10 0
Bags and sacks .. pks.	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7 0 0	—	—	—	—	7 0 0
Building material .. pks.	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	107 15 0	5	2 0 0	—	—	109 15 0
Ale, beer, &c. .. doz. qts.	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	21 0 0	—	—	—	—	63 15 0
Ale, beer, &c. .. doz. pts.	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	42 0 0	—	—	—	—	42 0 0
Cigars No.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,400	7 4 0	—	—	1,500	15 0 0	22 4 0
Cigarettes No.	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,500	7 10 0	—	—	—	—	7 10 0
Coopers' stores .. pks.	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	80 0 0	17	9 2 6	—	—	89 2 6
Glassware pks.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1 12 8	—	—	—	—	1 12 8
Fresh provisions	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	2 0 0
Leather goods pks.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6 0 0	1	12 10 0	—	—	18 10 0
Spirits, liquors imp. gals.	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	18 0 0	—	—	—	—	18 0 0
Stationery pks.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	1 0 0
Tobacco, manufactured lbs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0 3 9	—	—	—	—	0 3 9
Wines, claret gals.	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	21 0 0	—	—	—	—	21 0 0
Wines, other kinds .. gals.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1 0 0	16	19 4 0	—	—	20 4 0
Fibre pks.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0 16 0	—	—	0 16 0
Chemicals and drugs .. pks.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5 5 0	5 5 0
Oil beans lbs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	0 12 9	—	—	0 12 9
Oil wood gals.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	220	11 0 0	1	10 0 0	21 0 0
Perfumery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1 3 4	1 3 4
Earthenware pks.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3 10 0	1	3 0 0	6 10 0
Spirits, gin and Geneva gals.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	23 14 0	23 14 0
Total £	—	9,932 19 4	—	23,396 0 1	—	18,654 14 9	—	28,655 5 5	—	25,966 2 11	—	8,559 18 11	115,165 1 5

APPENDIX II.

RETURN for 1906 of MERCHANT VESSELS *Entered* at the Port of Lokoja.

Name of Vessel.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	No. of times Entered.	Tonnage.	Total Tonnage for Year.
1. Egga ..	1	—	7	5	4	6	2	1	1	1	2	2	32	16	512
2. Empire ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	372	372
3. Gurara ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	5	3	—	17	37	629
4. Kaduna ..	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	1	2	27	85	2,295
5. Karonga ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	40	40
6. Liberty ..	2	2	2	3	—	1	3	2	2	3	2	—	25	372	9,300
7. Ndoni ..	2	2	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	1	3	2	24	85	2,040
8. Nkissi ..	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	2	—	—	20	85	1,700
9. Nupe ..	1	2	2	—	4	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	15	126	1,800
10. Rattler ..	3	3	3	4	4	2	3	6	6	3	6	3	42	14	588
11. Yola ..	4	2	—	4	4	2	1	—	—	1	1	2	20	38	760
12. Wasp ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	6
13. Scarbrough ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	3	2	—	1	12	468	5,616
14. Swalo ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	110	330
15. Soudan ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	5	152	760
16. Ribago ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3	441	1,323
17. Brunhilde ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1,367	1,367
18. Diana ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1,208	1,208
19. Halstead..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	6	131	786
20. Sarota ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	231	231
21. Yakoba ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	249	249
Total ..	18	21	23	21	18	20	23	23	20	24	21	17	258	—	32,002

RETURN for 1906 of MERCHANT VESSELS *Cleared* at the Port of Lokoja.

Name of Vessel.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	No. of times Cleared.	Tonnage.	Total Tonnage for Year.
1. Egga ..	2	1	7	5	4	5	2	1	2	—	2	2	33	16	528
2. Empire ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	372	372
3. Gurara ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	5	3	—	19	37	703
4. Kaduna ..	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	4	2	1	2	28	85	2,380
5. Karonga ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Liberty ..	2	2	2	3	—	1	3	2	2	3	2	—	22	372	8,184
7. Ndoni ..	2	2	2	3	2	1	3	2	3	1	3	2	24	85	2,040
8. Nkissi ..	3	3	3	3	2	1	2	1	3	2	—	—	20	85	1,700
9. Nupe ..	1	2	2	1	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	13	123	1,638
10. Rattler ..	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	6	7	4	5	2	41	14	574
11. Yola ..	4	2	—	3	4	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	19	38	722
12. Wasp ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	6
13. Scarbrough ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	3	2	—	—	11	468	5,148
14. Swalo ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	110	220
15. Soudan ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	5	152	760
16. Ribago ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3	441	1,323
17. Brunhilde ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1,367	1,367
18. Diana ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1,208	1,208
19. Halstead..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	5	131	655
20. Sarota ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
21. Yakoba ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	249	249
Total ..	21	21	22	19	19	16	24	20	33	22	20	13	250	—	29,777

APPENDIX III.

RETURN of SALT liable to duties and the amounts collected thereon during the year ended 31st March, 1906.

Station.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Remarks.
	cwt.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sokoto... ..	187	109 10 0	14 13 6	Native trade.
Issa	215	120 0 0	6 0 0	"
Yellu	16	4 6 9	1 11 0	"
Fort Goldie ...	1,294	583 4 6	61 4 6	"
Illo	90	45 1 9	9 4 6	"
Ilesha	3,336	1,455 18 0	168 16 0	"
Dumjiri	1,801	900 10 0	180 8 0	"
Kuka	64	32 0 0	6 8 0	"
Ejuli	779½	233 16 0	38 19 6	"
Gbebe	299½	89 17 0	14 19 6	"
Arotun... ..	253	101 4 0	12 13 0	"
Egori	10,025	2,506 5 0	501 5 0	"
Lokoja... ..	136,028	34,007 0 0	6,801 8 0	European firms.
Total ...	154,388	40,188 13 0	7,817 10 6	

RETURN of KOLAS liable to duties and the amounts collected thereon during the year ended 31st March, 1906.

Station.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected, 2s. per 100 lbs.	Remarks.
	lbs.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Bakundi	13,755	333 10 6	38 6 7	
Takum	148,460	1,484 19 0	210 2 6	
Fort Goldie ...	2,550	51 0 0	2 11 0	
Illo	716,290	19,668 17 6	716 12 0	
Ilesha	3,690	65 17 6	3 15 0	
Drunjiri	4,050	30 7 6	4 2 0	
Kuka	2,200	16 5 0	2 4 0	
Jegga	300	6 0 0	0 6 0	
Yola	26,769	267 15 0	50 8 0	
Totals ...	918,064	21,924 12 0	1,028 7 1	

RETURN of TIN exported from NORTHERN NIGERIA during the year ended 31st December, 1906.

Period, Quarter ended	Ingots.	Sands.	Total.
	Tons. cwts. lbs.	Tons. cwts. lbs.	Tons. cwts. lbs.
31st March	— — —	— — —	— — —
30th June	— — —	0 2 25	0 2 25
30th September ...	7 0 101½	0 12 67	7 13 56½
31st December ...	4 2 0	0 7 74	4 9 74
Total ...	11 2 101½	1 2 54	12 5 43½

ABSTRACT of EXPENDITURE for the years 1899-1900 to 1906-7—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	1899-1900, Civil only (One Quarter).		1900-1, Civil only.		1901-2.		1902-3.		1903-4.		1904-5.		1905-6.		1906-7.		
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	
Judicial	438	3 11	1,719	17 9	1,786	0 7	2,502	0 10	3,413	16 5	3,394	16 5	2,208	1 1	2,690	9 11	
Secretariat and Printing	310	9 8	1,901	8 0	2,145	3 7	2,145	7 3	2,375	7 9	3,174	12 11	4,898	17 9	5,263	11 4	
Treasury	545	14 2	2,983	16 1	3,733	12 8	5,745	7 7	6,318	19 8	6,913	19 3	7,344	5 11	7,397	18 10	
Post and Telegraphs	426	2 5	5,530	2 8	5,726	2 3	6,201	5 3	7,154	17 2	7,580	5 9	8,553	5 9	12,117	15 2	
Medical	1,255	15 6	6,744	17 8	16,360	2 7	20,327	18 1	22,068	19 5	26,306	3 10	27,838	8 1	28,577	5 6	
Printing	71	0 10	361	4 11	956	1 11	1,105	4 1	1,214	13 7	1,415	10 11	1,644	16 5	1,668	16 0	
Audit	159	3 0	506	12 8	832	7 4	859	3 6	1,224	5 11	1,443	4 9	1,644	16 5	1,668	16 0	
Police	—	—	1,522	18 3	3,596	12 11	5,422	13 6	20,013	4 10	30,668	1 2	33,735	15 2	39,558	6 4	
Prisons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,578	6 7	2,969	8 4	4,647	11 1	4,819	18 3	
Storekeepers and Transport	374	16 0	2,501	0 9	4,187	5 8	4,278	8 1	4,108	16 4	2,969	8 4	4,647	11 1	4,819	18 3	
Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	191,445	9 2	190,259	5 0	22,333	16 9	29,472	17 2	
West African Frontier Force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	191,445	9 2	190,259	5 0	22,333	16 9	29,472	17 2	
Marine and Workshops " 3rd Battalion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,197	7 0	27,021	10 11	31,636	7 4	29,726	1 7	
Customs	1,774	6 9	15,756	19 1	29,103	2 8	3,283	18 10	1,002	12 11	1,463	5 0	1,564	15 8	1,296	6	
Economic Department (Botanical and Forestry)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	592	2 0	2,037	8 5	3,283	4 6	2,907	10 10	
Revenue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,862	12 0	6,174	19 7	28,448	17 8	25,176	9 6	
Miscellaneous	1,190	12 4	5,439	12 2	27,840	10 11	40,885	11 3	52,436	12 1	45,640	10 9	28,448	17 8	25,176	9 6	
3rd Battalion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Public Works Department and Recurrent	28	6 10	6,153	2 11	10,014	16 10	12,647	5 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
" " Recurrent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,388	8 7	12,145	10 0	14,426	8 6	14,362	12 11	
" " Extraordinary	30,198	5 4	22,636	15 4	42,998	5 2	78,665	15 10	4,834	17 10	4,831	9 11	3,227	19 2	5,402	8 8	
New Steamers	7	8 2	11,191	12 1	1,383	6 11	—	—	79,986	2 7	54,289	7 0	50,799	15 11	49,348	4 4	
Railway Survey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Burutu Works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,224	18 3	372	10 1	—	—	—	—	
Telegraph Construction, Zaria Extension and Lagos-Jebba Reconstruction, unprovided for	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Telegraph Construction (Special Vote)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,376	14 6	36,611	9 3	—	—	—	—	
Jebba-Ogbomosho Telegraph Construction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,105	9 7	—	—	—	—	
Special Survey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
W.A.F.F. Expenditure prior to year 1901-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	£	38,045	10 6	96,457	0 0	298,519	6 0	389,391	1 8	498,986	4 10	520,545	11 5	488,259	16 5	498,848	6 7

Zungeru,
14th September, 1907.
J. H. BRATT,
Acting Treasurer.

APPENDIX V.

NOSOLOGICAL RETURN, 1906.

Diseases.	Europeans.					Natives.				
	Remaining at end of 1905.	Yearly Admissions.	Total Deaths.	Total Cases Treated.	Remaining at end of 1906.	Remaining at end of 1905.	Yearly Admissions.	Total Deaths.	Total Cases Treated.	Remaining at end of 1906.
Blackwater fever ..	2	25	5	27	2	—	2	—	2	—
Beri-beri ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Cerebro-spinal fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	29	—
Chicken-pox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Cow-pox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Dysentery ..	—	22	—	22	1	5	359	41	364	8
Erysipelas ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	—
Gonorrhœa ..	—	—	—	—	—	28	800	—	834	37
Influenza ..	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leprosy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10	—
Madura disease ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Malaria ..	7	370	4	377	8	4	1,157	3	1,161	7
Measles ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	—
Malta fever ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mumps ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
Phagedæna ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyæmia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—
Septicæmia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	—
Sleeping sickness ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	—
Small-pox ..	—	1	—	1	—	5	135	42	149	—
Syphilis ..	—	—	—	—	—	12	397	—	409	15
Tuberculosis ..	—	3	1	3	—	—	1	—	1	—
Yaws ..	—	—	—	—	—	5	187	—	102	3
Alcoholism ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anæmia ..	1	44	—	45	—	3	189	21	192	8
Gout ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ricketts ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Scurvy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Parasitic diseases ..	3	—	—	3	—	14	1,319	2	1,333	1
Sunstroke ..	—	11	—	11	—	—	2	1	2	—
Unclassified fevers ..	—	2	2	—	—	1	15	—	16	—
Food Poisoning ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ostoma ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of nervous system.	—	—	—	—	—	2	205	5	267	—
Neuritis ..	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vertigo ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Headache ..	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Notalgia ..	1	7	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sciatica ..	—	3	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Neurasthenia ..	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the eye ..	—	—	—	—	—	24	584	—	608	10
Conjunctivitis ..	—	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iritis ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the ear ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	107	—	109	2
Accumulation of wax in ear.	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of middle ear.	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the nose: Inflammation of soft parts.	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disease of the circulatory system.	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	4	50	2
Disordered action of heart.	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the respiratory system.	—	—	—	—	—	8	1,016	27	1,054	21
Laryngitis ..	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ..	18	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhage of the lung ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the digestive system.	—	—	—	—	—	10	2,540	22	2,550	10
Inflammation of the mouth.	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dental caries ..	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toothache ..	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of the tongue.	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

Nosological Return—cont.

Diseases.	Europeans.					Natives.				
	Remaining at end of 1905.	Yearly Admissions.	Total Deaths.	Total Cases Treated.	Remaining at end of 1906.	Remaining at end of 1905.	Yearly Admissions.	Total Deaths.	Total Cases Treated.	Remaining at end of 1906.
Diseases of the digestive system—cont.										
Sore throat	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of the tonsils.	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of the pharynx.	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of the stomach.	—	21	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indigestion	—	24	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	—	14	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colitis	—	4	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea	—	35	—	35	1	—	—	—	—	—
Constipation	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colic	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fissure of the anus ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Piles	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of the liver.	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abscess of the liver ..	—	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hyperæmia of the liver	—	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice	—	1	—	1	—	9	—	—	288	13
Diseases of the lymphatic system.										
Splenitis	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of the lymphatic glands.	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.	1	6	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the genito-urinary system.										
Acute Nephritis	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of the bladder.	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retention of urine ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peri urethral abscess..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phimosis	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrocele	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmatocele	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epididymitis	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	134	1	134	—
Diseases of the organs of locomotion.										
Synovitis	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Myalgia	—	26	—	26	2	9	908	2	917	13
Diseases of the connective tissue.										
Inflammation	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abscess	—	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the skin ..										
Urticaria	—	2	—	2	—	23	1,086	—	1,109	45
Eczema	—	10	—	10	1	—	—	—	—	—
Boil	—	24	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carbuncle	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dermatitis	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sebaceous cyst	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prickly heat	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alopecia	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitlow	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of the skin	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Injuries	2	50	—	52	1	59	3,478	29	3,535	55
Dislocation of humerus	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dislocation of fingers ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds in action	—	10	3	10	—	—	99	38	99	—
Undefined	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—
No appreciable disease..	—	1	—	1	—	—	4	—	4	—
Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	15	885	17	900	18	242	18,098	262	10,340	293

APPENDIX VI.

POPULATION, exclusive of Persons in Government employ.

District.	Natives.			Non-Natives.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Europeans.			Coloured.		
				Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
Kabba	18,429	19,081	37,510	29	2	31	101	30	131
Egbirra, &c. ..	24,180	28,133	52,313	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lokoja	6,390	7,588	13,978	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kotonkarifi ..	6,731	8,069	14,800	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	55,727	62,849	118,576	29	2	31	101	30	131
Ilorin	32,011	49,322	81,333	6	4	10	—	—	—
Nupe	21,511	30,046	51,557	—	—	—	—	—	—
Igbona	17,132	26,013	43,145	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yagba	1,624	2,279	3,903	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	72,318	107,660	179,978	6	4	10	—	—	—
Muri	214,932	285,869	500,801	18	1	19	13	1	14
Bassa	253,075	272,075	525,150	3	0	3	7	2	9
Yola	35,000	35,000	70,000	3	0	3	6	0	6
Bassemas	4,800	6,200	11,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Battas	5,000	7,000	12,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gongola	2,100	2,900	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mumuyes	6,300	8,700	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilba	4,200	5,800	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other tribes ..	28,788	33,212	62,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	86,188	98,812	185,000	3	0	3	6	0	6
Kano district ..	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Katsena district	250,000	250,000	500,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daura and Kazuri.	12,000	12,000	24,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gummel and Katagum.	95,000	95,000	190,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,367,000	1,367,000	2,714,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sokoto	200,000	215,074	415,074	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gano	41,982	49,662	91,644	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jega	9,800	8,200	17,800	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argungu	16,971	19,799	36,770	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	268,563	292,735	561,298	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zaria	98,000	132,000	230,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kontagora	17,699	15,473	33,172	—	—	—	1	—	1
Yelwa	11,810	12,147	23,957	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sakaba	11,488	11,755	23,243	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	40,897	39,375	80,272	—	—	—	1	—	1
Nupe, No. 1 divi- sion.	37,131	37,120	74,251	3	—	3	15	10	25
Nupe, No. 2 divi- sion.	16,697	16,698	33,395	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nupe, No. 3 divi- sion.	7,965	7,965	15,930	1	—	1	3	2	5
Total	61,793	61,783	123,576	4	—	4	18	12	30

Population—cont.

District.	Natives.			Non-Natives.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Europeans.			Coloured.		
				Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Fe- males.	Males.	Total.
Bauchi	200,000	200,000	400,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gombe	30,000	30,000	60,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Semi Moslems.	30,000	30,000	60,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pagans	200,000	200,000	400,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	460,000	460,000	920,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nassarawa ..	25,000	25,850	50,850	2	—	2	1	—	1
Keffi	17,906	15,150	33,056	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lafia	5,080	7,720	12,800	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jemma - n - Dar roro.	60,500	71,000	121,500	—	—	—	1	—	1
Abuja	5,800	7,000	12,800	—	—	—	—	—	—
Munshia and other un- known Pa- gans.	175,000	195,000	370,000	—	—	—	3	—	3
Total	279,285	321,720	601,005	2	—	2	5	—	5
Bussa	6,020	5,438	11,458	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalama	2,249	2,368	4,615	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leaba	142	183	325	—	—	—	1	—	1
Laoji	1,177	1,227	2,404	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lafagu	795	776	1,571	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gomba	544	500	1,044	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gendenni ..	231	227	458	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	11,158	10,715	21,873	—	—	—	1	—	1
Eastern Bornu— Brabim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Christians ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	3
Mohammedan, Kanuri, Arabs.	64,000	90,000	154,000	—	—	—	4	3	7
Pagan Gamergu, &c.	600	1,000	1,600	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Bornu— Christians ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mohammedan	1,000	1,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pagan	18,000	21,000	39,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western— Christians ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mohammedan, Kanuri Fulani.	37,230	65,380	102,610	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pagans Bedde Nzezimi.	12,000	18,000	30,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
South-Western— Christians ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mohammedan, Kanuri Fulani.	7,493	9,979	17,472	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pagans (Biu, Babur, Tera, Kenkeri, Gamawa.)	23,008	33,539	56,535	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	163,424	239,898	403,322	—	—	—	4	6	10
Grand Total	3,422,260	3,742,491	7,164,751	—	—	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF POPULATION.

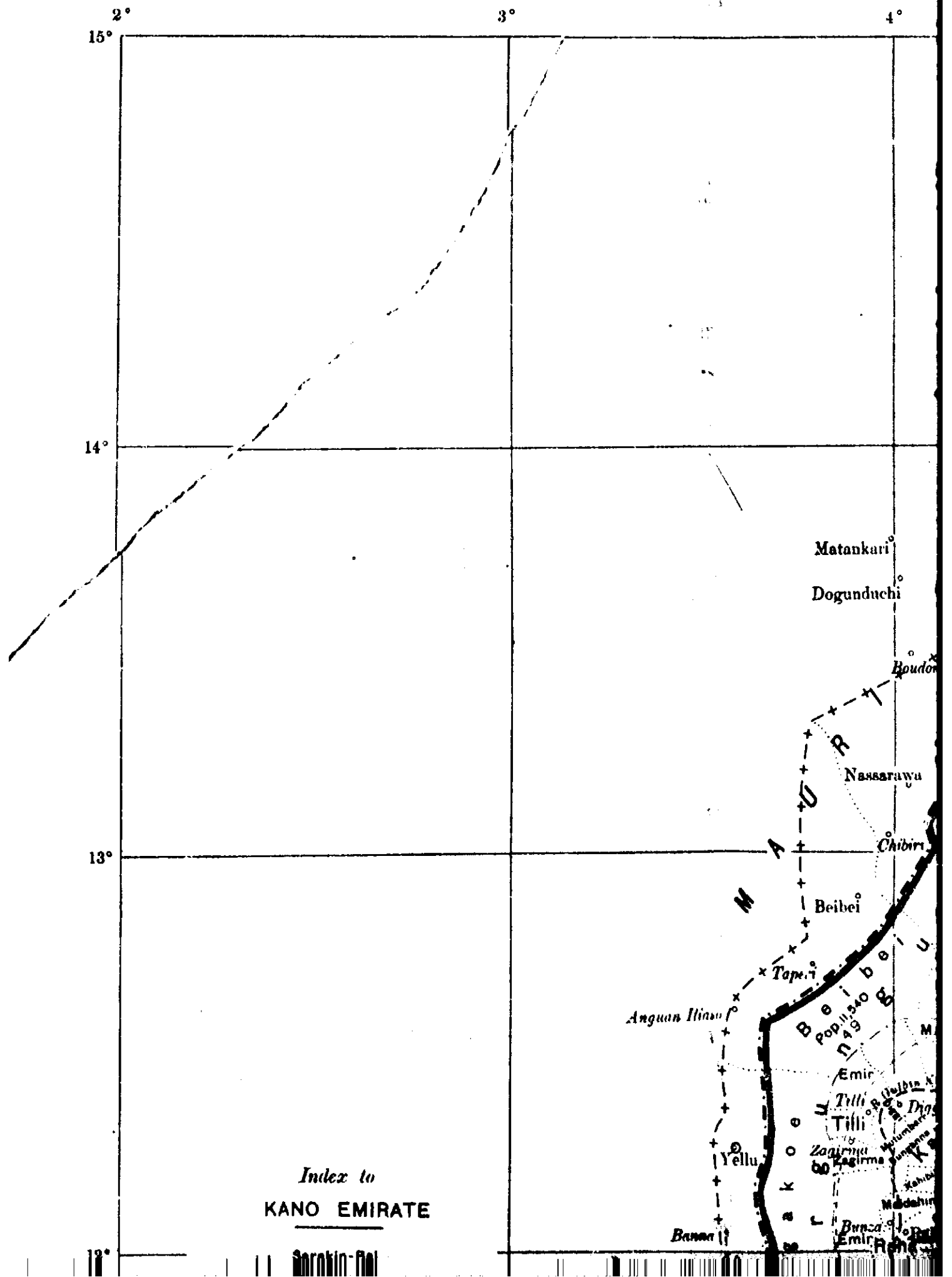
Natives.

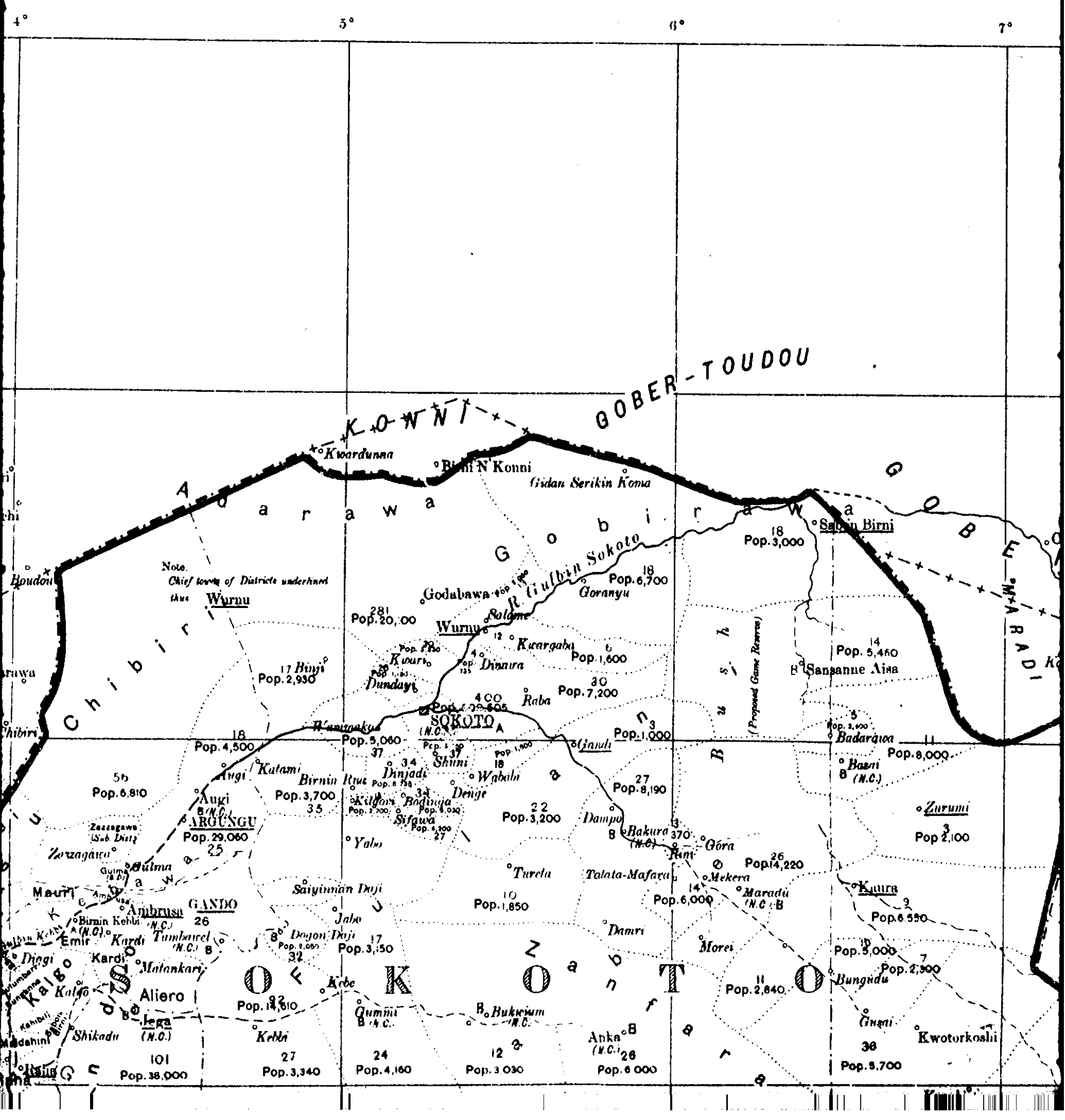
Province.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kabba	55,727	62,849	118,576
Ilorin	72,318	107,660	179,978
Muri	214,932	285,869	500,801
Bassa	253,075	272,075	525,150
Yola... ..	86,188	98,812	185,000
Kano	1,357,000	1,357,000	2,714,000
Sokoto	268,563	292,735	561,298
Zaria	98,000	132,000	230,000
Kontagora	40,807	39,375	80,182
Nupe	61,783	61,783	123,566
Bauchi	460,000	460,000	920,000
Nassarawa	279,285	321,720	600,005
Borgu	11,158	10,715	21,873
Bornu	163,424	239,898	403,322
Grand Total ...	3,422,260	3,742,491	7,164,751

APPENDIX VII.

RETURN OF SLAVES FREED in NORTHERN NIGERIA from 1st January, 1906 to 31st December, 1906.

	Sokoto.	Kano	Bornu	Bauchi.	Zaria.	Kontagora.	Borgu.	Kabba.	Bassa.	Ilorin.	Nassarawa.	Yola.	Muri.	Nupe	Total.	Disposal of those sent to Freed Slave Homes in—		Remarks.
																Zungeru.	Bornu.	
Sent to Freed Slaves Homes	—	—	136	—	—	3	—	—	19	—	—	3	9	6	176*	—	—	* Left provinces latter part 1906 and arrived in homes in 1906 Received from other sources
Lodged in Liberty Farm Bornu	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	
Allowed to follow their own inclinations	42	6	56	107	75	—	—	1	16	1	6	13	18	25	366	2	112	
Restored to relatives	20	—	11	11	13	—	—	6	—	—	—	38	5	—	104	—	6	
Died	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	4	16	27	
Married	22	7	2	32	57	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	7	—	123	1	5	
Allotted to guardians	29	—	3	10	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	64	82	1	
Enlisted in W.A.F.F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	
Apprenticed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Totals	113	13	288	161	145	3	—	8	49	5	6	54	41	31	918	109	154	
Remaining in Freed Slaves Homes on 31st December, 1906	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	180	168	Total number of slaves freed from 1st January, 1900 (date of establishment of Protectorate) to 31st December, 1906—3,988.
Totals dealt with in Freed Slaves Homes during year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	289	320	
In Freed Slaves Homes 1st January, 1906	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	202	145	
Received from provinces during year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87*	175*	
Totals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	289	320	





7° 8° 9° 10°



10°

11°

12°

M

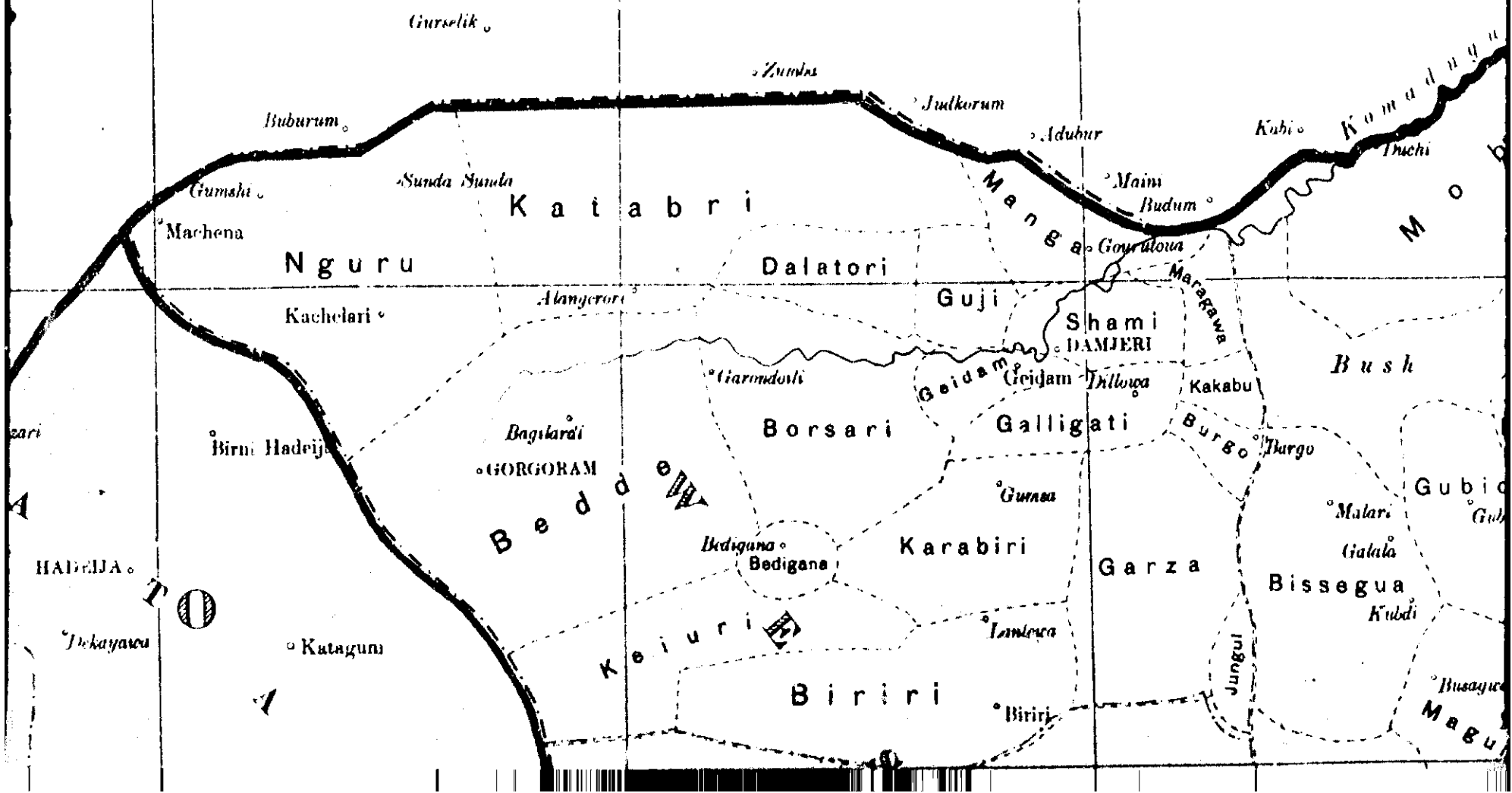
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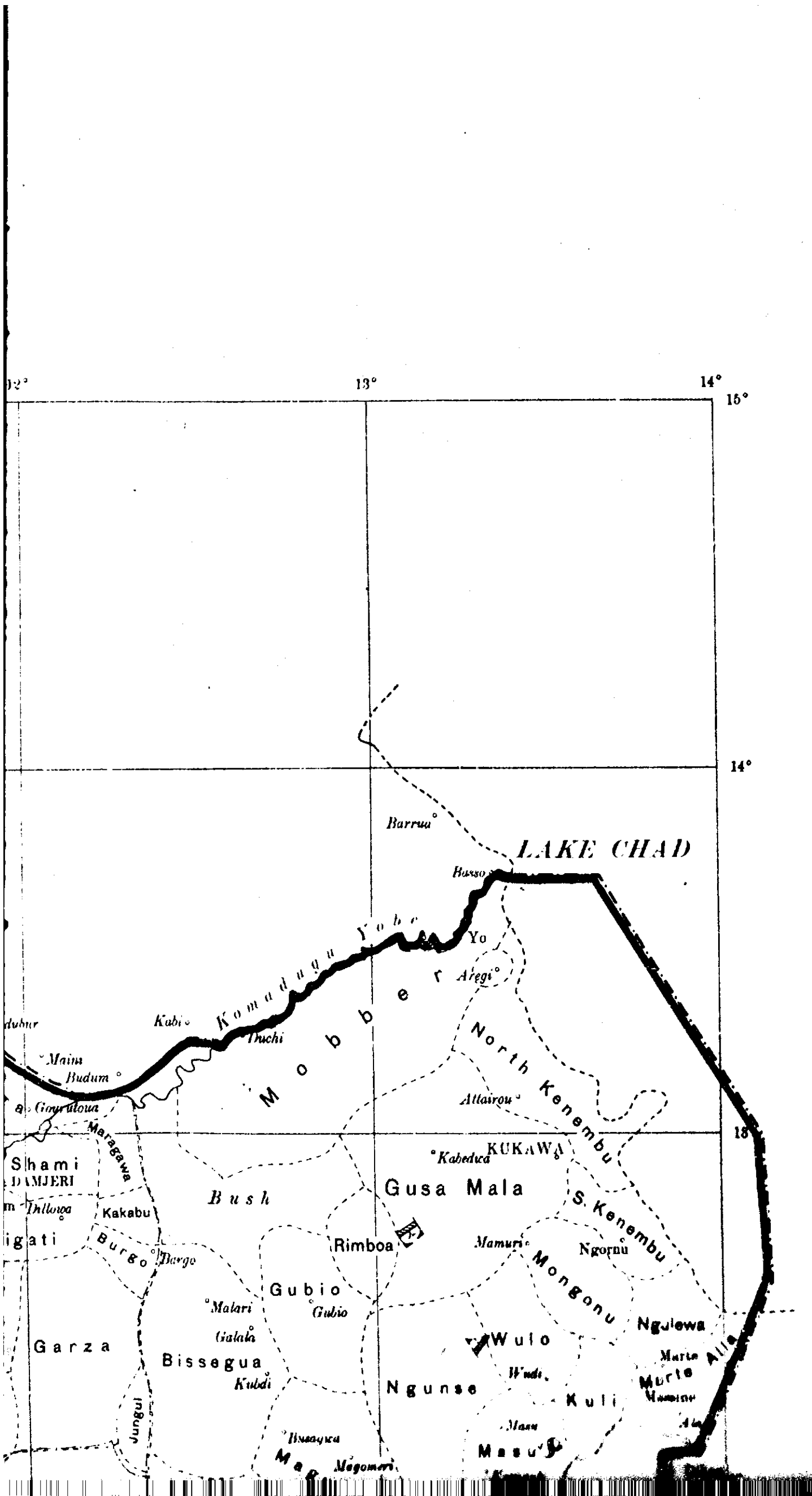
HABEJA



Jekayawa

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Index to
KANO EMIRATE

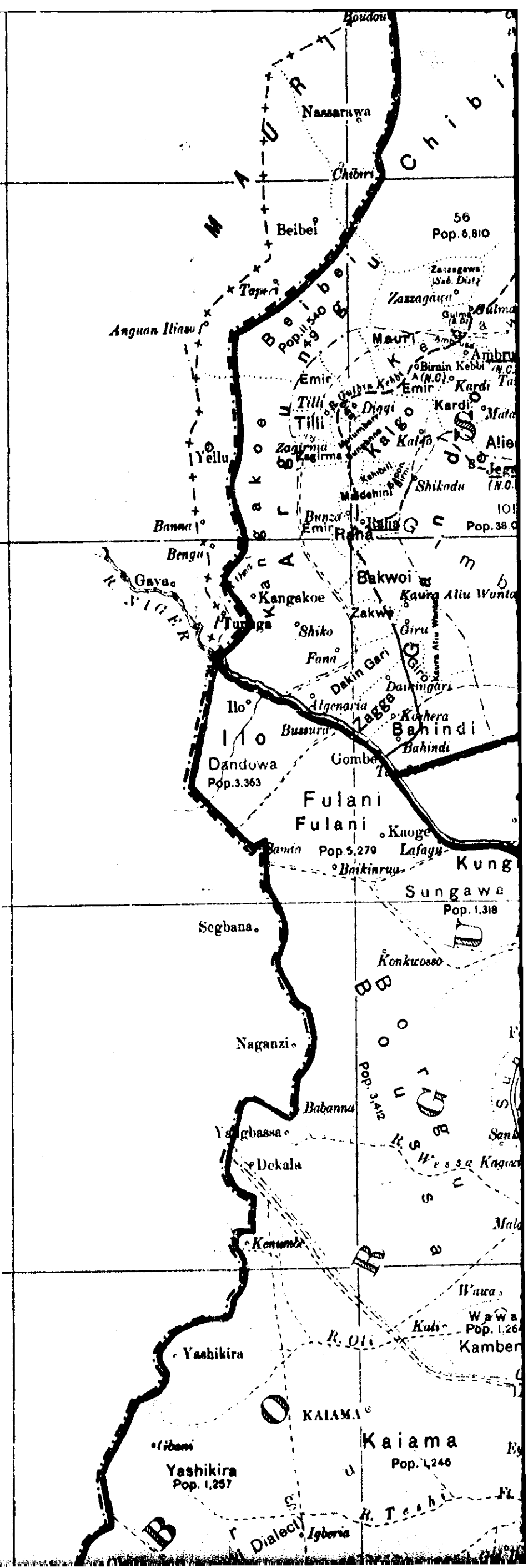
- 1,1 Sarakin-Bai
- 2 Chiroma
- 3 Burde
- 4 Dan-Buram
- 5 Ja-Idanawa
- 6 Mallam-Hausawa
- 7 Dan-Makoyo
- 8 Mallam-Chedi
- 9 Madaki
- 10 Sarakin-Dawaki-Maituta
- 11 Maajen-Wateri
- 12 Maiungua-Kutumbawa
- 13 Dan-Iya
- 14 Dan-Amar
- 15 Tafida
- 16 Dan-Isa
- 17 Turakin-Mainya
- 18 Salama
- 19 Maaje
- 20 Dan-Tube
- 21 Maimundubawa
- 22 Dan-Rimi
- 23 Burde-Kereria
- 24 Aikali
- 25 Shamaki
- 26 Dan-Kade
- 27 Sarakin-Rano
- 28 Makama
- 29 (Sarakin-Dawakin-
Tsakkar-Girida
- 30 Waziri
- 31 Galadima
- 32 Wombai

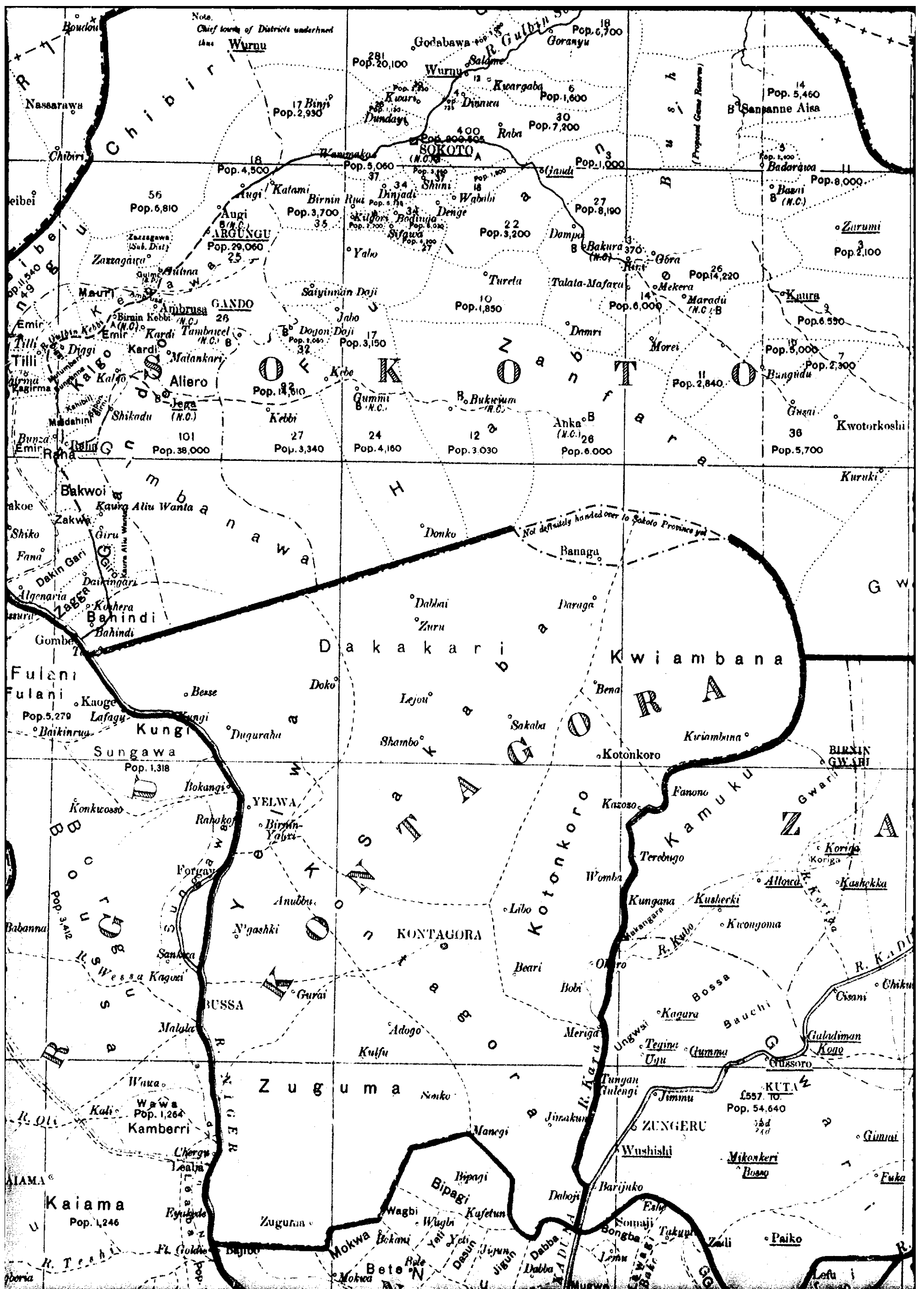
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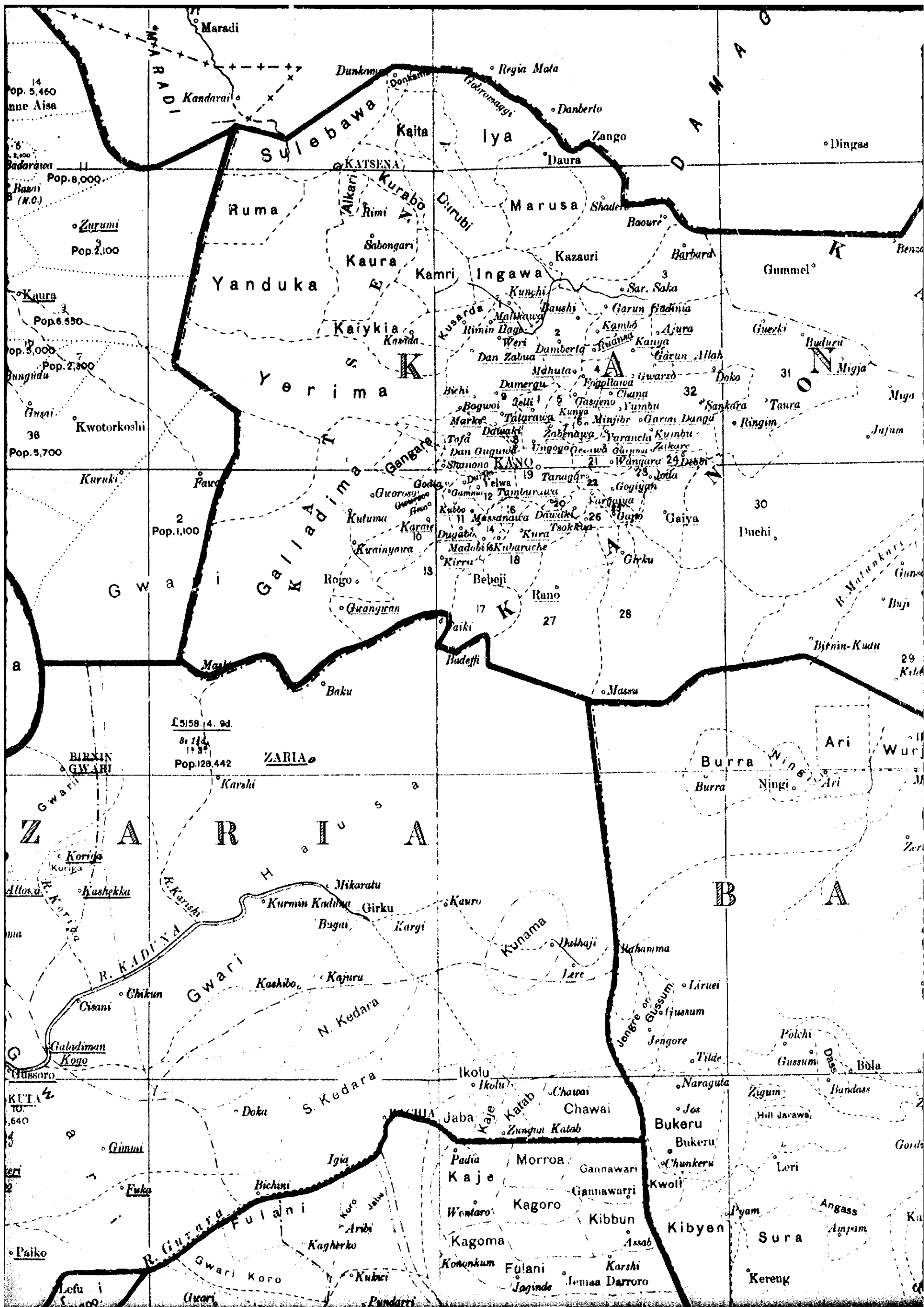
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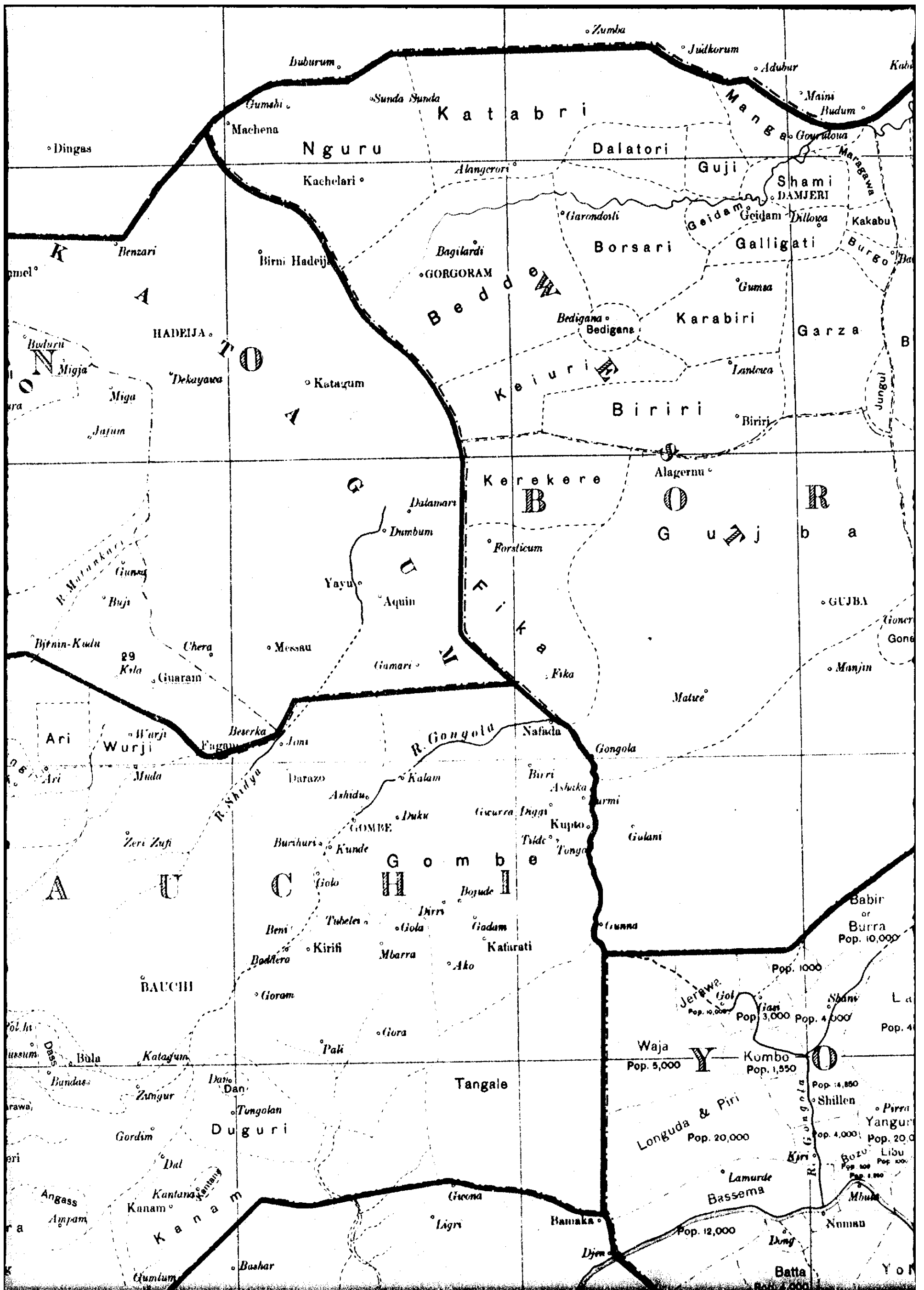
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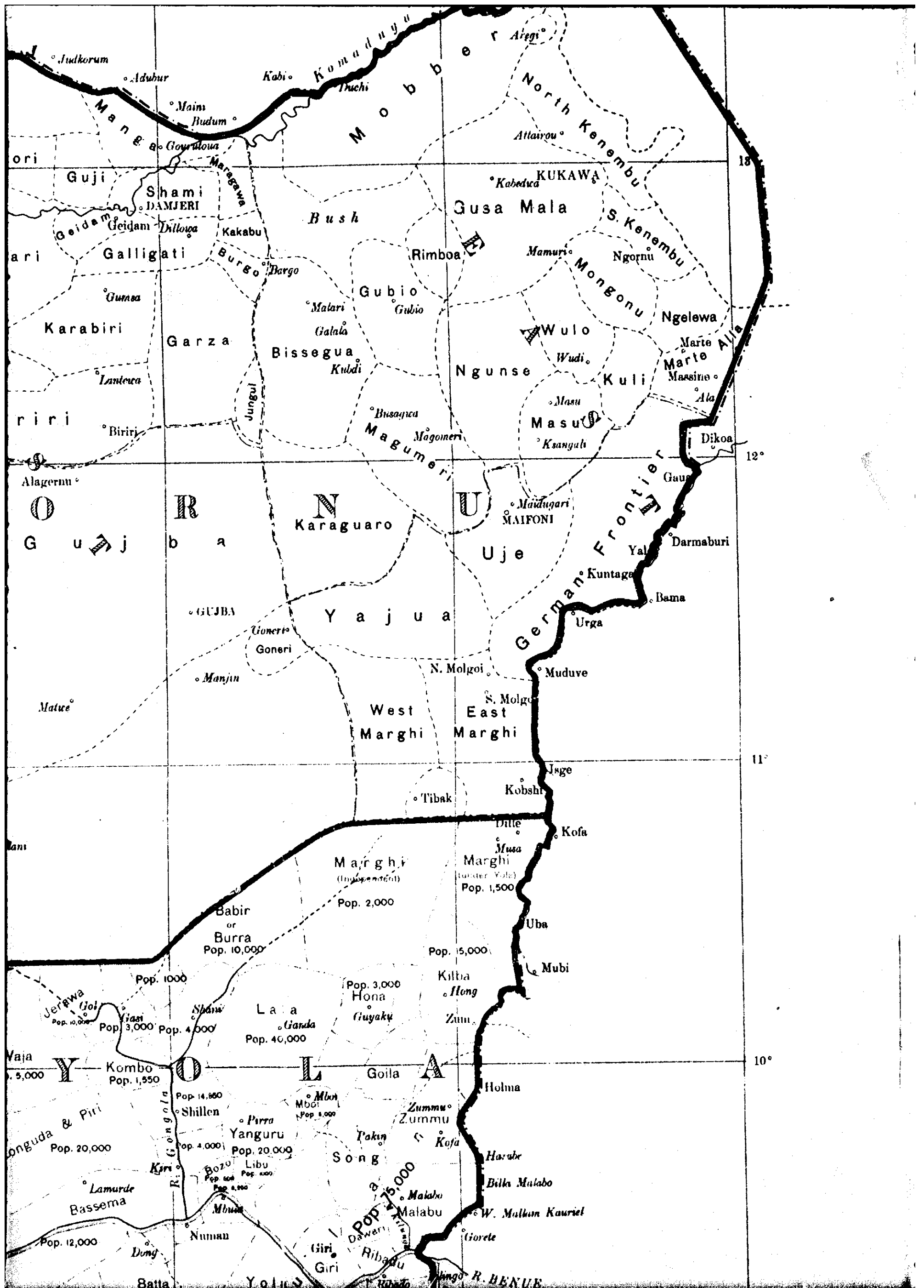
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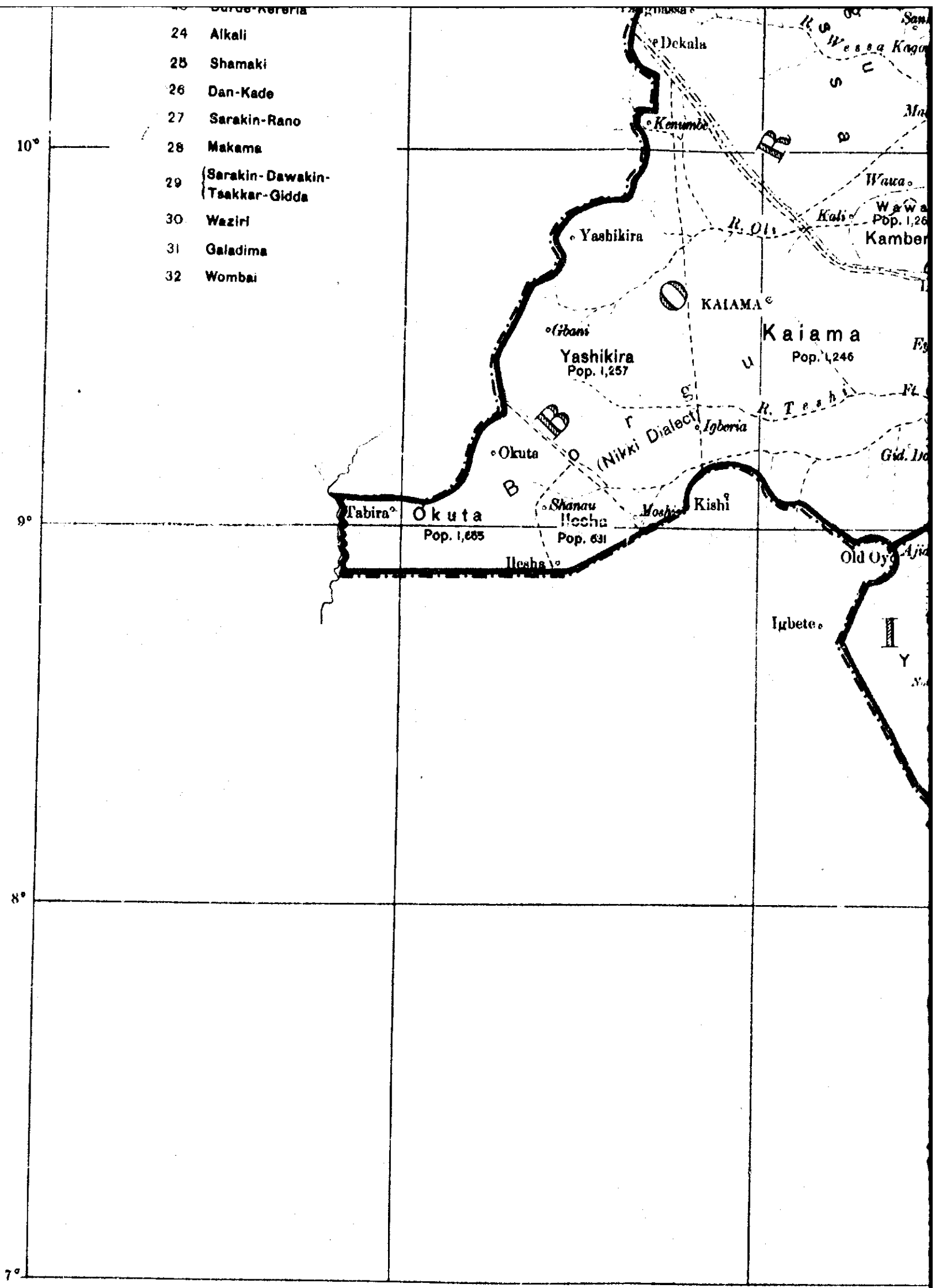












- 24 Alkali
- 25 Shamaki
- 26 Dan-Kade
- 27 Sarakin-Rano
- 28 Makama
- 29 Sarakin-Dawakin-Tsakkar-Gidde
- 30 Waziri
- 31 Galadima
- 32 Wombai

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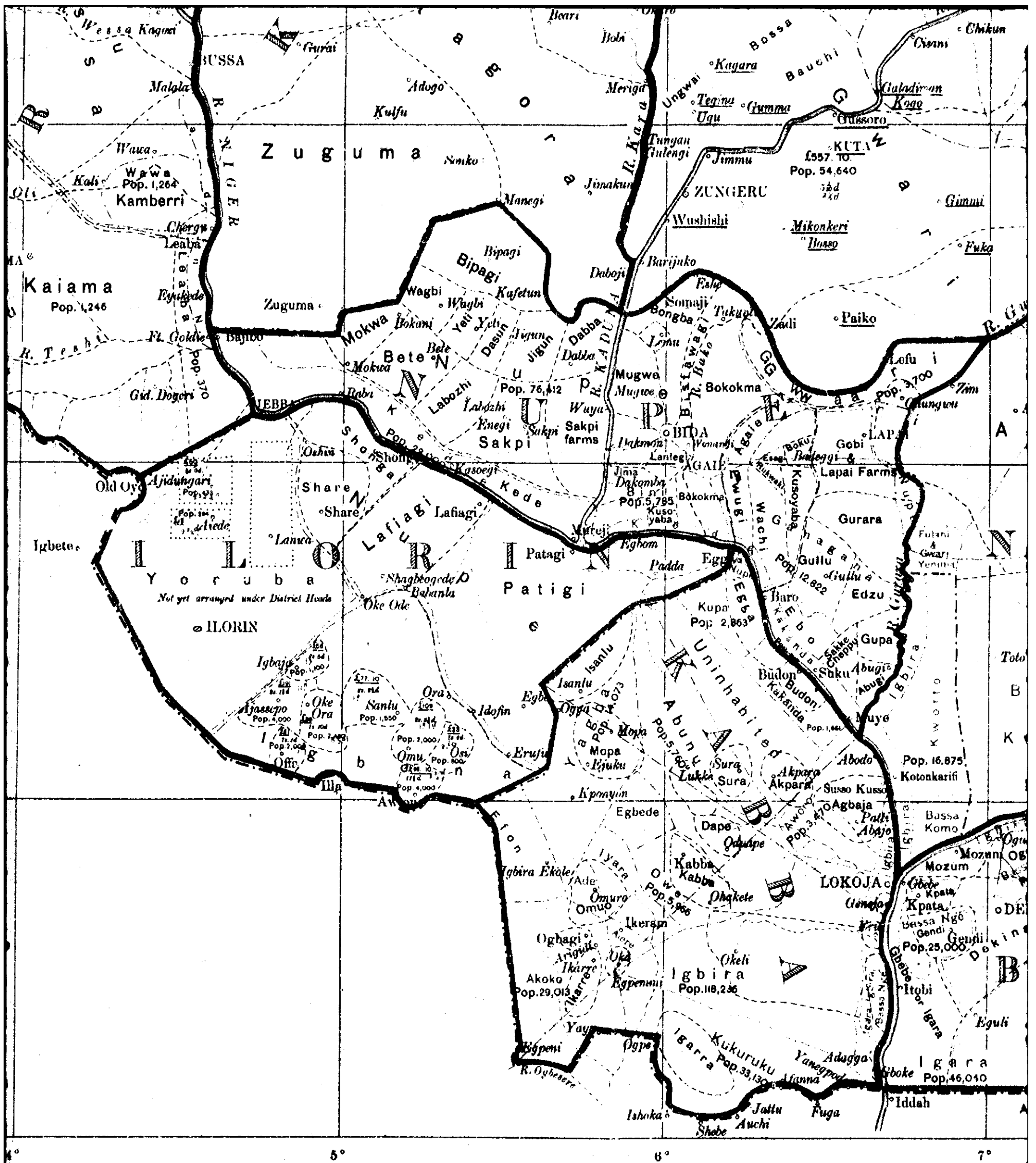
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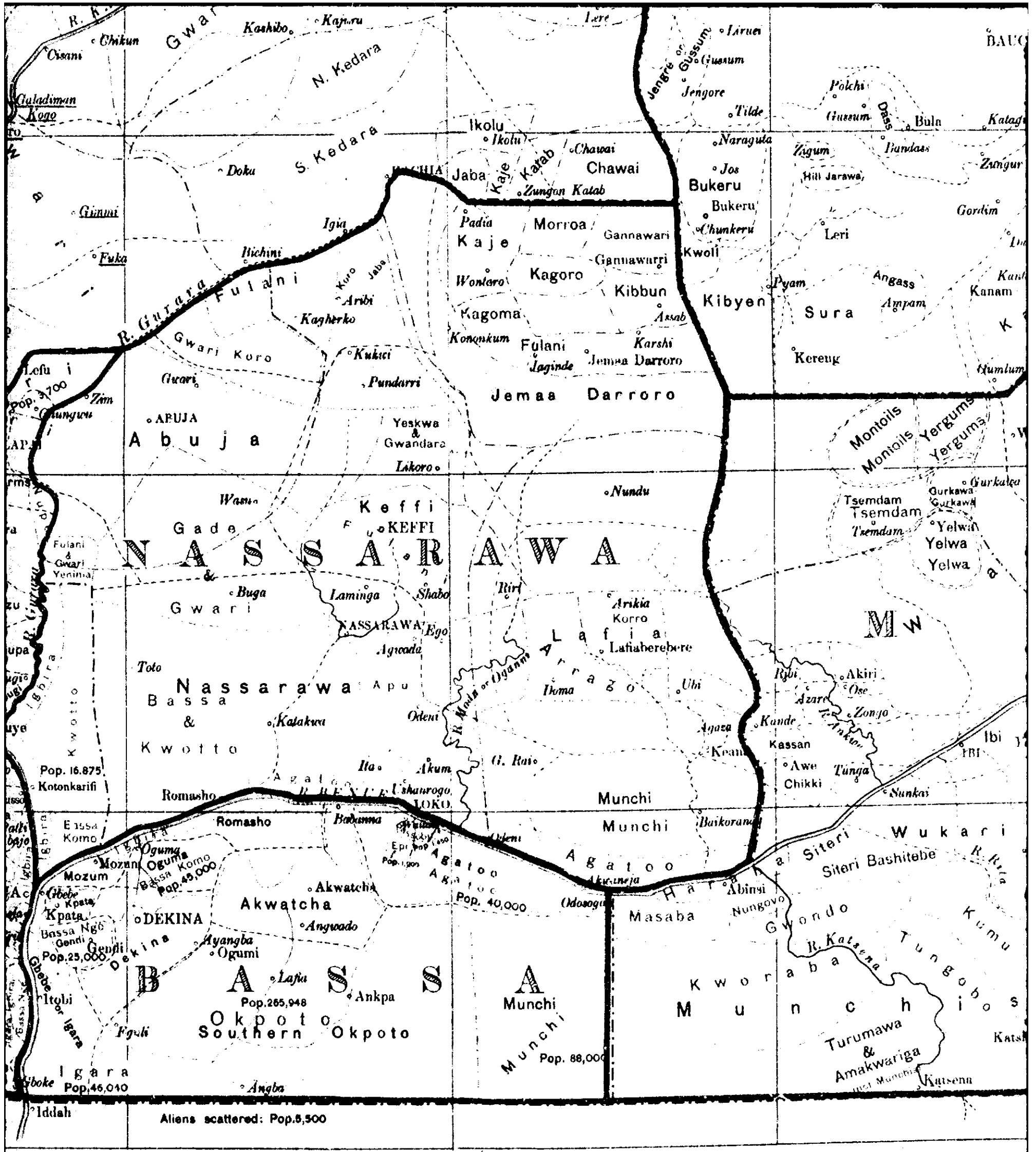
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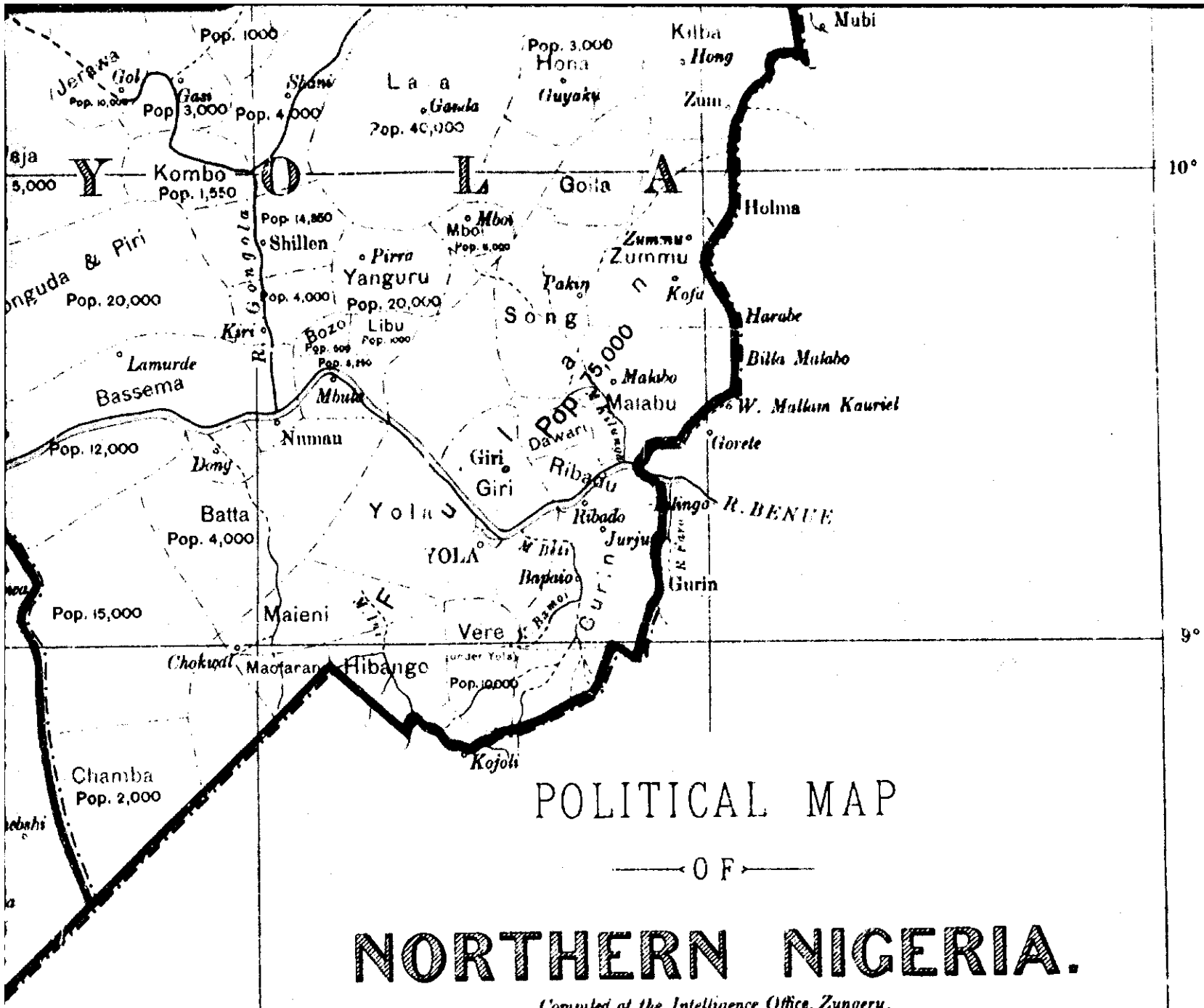
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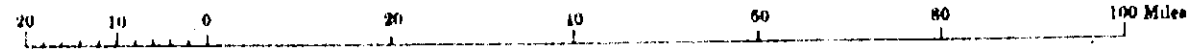
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POLITICAL MAP
OF
NORTHERN NIGERIA.

Compiled at the Intelligence Office, Zungeru.

Scale— $\frac{1}{2,000,000}$ or 1 1/4 Inches to 32 Miles.



REFERENCE.

Boundary, Provincial, is shewn thus	-----
Anglo-French Convention, 1904	-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
Areas, Administrative	-----
" District Headmen	-----
" " not fully defined	-----
" Tribal	-----
Independent Districts underlined thus	-----
Population	<u>Fuka</u> Pop. 1,000
Total Assessment	£100
Number of Assessed Villages in District	4
Incidence per male adult	5s. 6d.
" per adult (m. and f.)	5s.
District Head Towns underlined thus	<u>Taura</u>
Toll Station	○
Native Courts	(N.C.)
Letters (red) denote judicial grade	A

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.
521	Hong Kong	1906
522	Falkland Islands	"
523	Asbanti	"
524	Jamaica	1905-1906
525	Uganda	"
526	St. Helena	1906
527	Ceylon	"
528	Bermuda... ..	"
529	Gibraltar	"
530	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
531	Sierra Leone	"
532	Colonial Survey Committee	1906-1907
533	Weihaiwei	1906
534	Gold Coast	"
535	Malta	1906-1907
536	Gambia	1906
537	British Central Africa Protectorate	1906-1907
538	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
539	Leeward Islands	"
540	Straits Settlements	1906
541	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
542	Somaliland Protectorate	"
543	Bahamas... ..	1906-1907
544	Barbados	"
545	Trinidad and Tobago	"
546	Grenada	"
547	Mauritius	"
548	Fiji	1906
549	Jamaica	1906-1907
550	British Guiana	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
36	West Indies	Work of Imperial Department of Agriculture.
37	Ceylon	Mineral Survey (1904-5).
38	St. Helena	Agriculture.
39	Jamaica	Cayman Islands.
40	Northern Nigeria	Taxation of Natives.
41	East Africa Protectorate	Report on Kenia Forests.
42	Ceylon	Mineral Survey, 1905-6.
43	Caicos Islands	Fibre.
44	East Africa Protectorate	Survey Department.