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No. 674.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

REPORT FOR 1909.

(For Report for 1908, *see* No. 633.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty,
April, 1911.

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No. 674.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

(For Report for 1908, *see* No. 633.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Zungeru,
14th January, 1911.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward, herewith, the Annual Report on the Blue Book of this Protectorate for the calendar year 1909. The financial section covers the financial year ending March 31st, 1910. The Report has been compiled by the Chief Secretary, and may, I think, be summed up in the following salient points.

2. With the exception of a few punitive patrols among some of the primitive Pagan tribes, the Protectorate enjoyed a year of complete peace, and the whole energies of the Government were centred on the general improvement of administration and the development of internal communications.

3. Save in a few remote districts, life and property are now as safe in Northern Nigeria as in any other of our African Protectorates, and Europeans or unarmed natives may travel in security from one end of the territory to the other. The Emirs and other great Chiefs are enjoying a degree of security and support which they never had before, while their people are, in most cases, adequately protected against rapacity and extortion. Many of the native rulers are showing progressive tendencies and an appreciation of constitutional methods, while the native courts of law are gaining, to a rapidly increasing degree, the confidence of the people.

4. It is the object of the Government to maintain the prestige and increase the authority of the native rulers in every legitimate direction, and there is reason to believe that many of them feel a genuine appreciation of our methods and policy. On the other hand, it must never be forgotten that we are "protecting" a people in spite of themselves, and that almost every improvement and development initiated by us is absolutely opposed to all their instincts and traditions. Though we have relieved the Hausa peasant from the grinding tyranny of his Fulani oppressor, and have freed the primitive pagan from the fear of a ruthless slave-master, it should be remembered that we are imposing on all these people a monotony of existence that stifles their spirit of adventure, and that we are forcing on them a wearisome sense of security that is taking all the sport and variety out of their lives. The emotional nature of the negro and the fanaticism of the Moslem may flare up at any moment, and that steady progress towards civilization and enlightenment upon which we are priding

ourselves to-day may suddenly receive a check which, though only temporary, might retard for many years the steady progress of the country. There are, at present, no signs of disturbances or of serious unrest anywhere, but the possibility of a local outburst, headed by a fanatical Mullah or a Mahdi, is a contingency that must never be lost sight of, and for which due provision must be made.

5. The local revenue collected during 1909-10 amounted to a total of £213,436, of which £153,437 was derived from direct taxes on landholders. There was an increase of more than £23,000 under that head as compared with the preceding year, and the improvement was chiefly due to a closer assessment of imposts and to a better knowledge of the tax-paying capabilities of the people. The Protectorate received the usual contribution of £70,000 from Southern Nigeria in respect of customs duties and other considerations, and it was found possible to reduce the Imperial Grant-in-Aid from £290,000 to £237,000.

6. The expenditure for the year, excluding outlays in respect of railways under construction, was £540,503. No less than £157,807 of this total represented the cost of military services, and the balance available for administrative purposes left but little scope for public works or improvements on any considerable scale.

7. The desire of the Imperial Treasury to be relieved, within a moderate period, of the heavy calls made upon it in aid of the administration of this Protectorate is legitimate and reasonable, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the commercial development of the Territory will soon enable the inhabitants to contribute more adequately than they do at present to the cost of their Government. On the other hand, when it is considered that we have been closely controlling about 8,000,000 people and keeping the peace over an area of more than 250,000 square miles of territory for little more than £500,000 a year, the administration of Northern Nigeria can hardly be charged with extravagance. The effective government of natives of Africa at a cost of about 1*s.* 4*d.* a head per annum is a fact for which I think it would be difficult to find a parallel in any other part of the King's dominions.

8. While the progress of administration in Northern Nigeria may be considered to have made remarkable strides during the past decade, the development of external trade has been disappointingly slow. Most of the natives of the Protectorate appear to possess the instincts of commerce to a remarkable degree, and the amount of traffic done in the local markets is extraordinary. The great markets of the principal centres are full of wares of all sorts, and on every highway one meets a constant stream of petty traders carrying, from east to west and from north to south, the products peculiar to their districts. But everything is of local make or production. With the sole exception of Manchester cotton goods, hardly an article of European origin is to be seen. Here and there one may find a woman sitting behind a few boxes of matches, a tin of cigarettes, or a small pile of lump sugar, but otherwise, nearly everything that is bought or sold is

the actual produce of the country. Northern Nigeria seems to provide within its borders everything that enters into the daily life of the people. The consequence is that the imports and exports of the territory, when the vast extent and great population of the country are taken into consideration, are really almost trifling. During 1909-10, the estimated value of the imports into Northern Nigeria, excluding Government goods, railway material, and specie was only £331,000, while the exports barely exceeded a total value of £400,000. The fact that the Protectorate possesses no sea-board and that nearly all its external trade is conducted through Southern Nigeria renders it very difficult to obtain accurate statistics as to the real volume of foreign commerce, but even by adding a liberal percentage to the figures given above, the value of the total trade of Northern Nigeria, with all its millions of inhabitants, does not equal that of even a small West Indian Colony.

9. Such external trade as there is is almost entirely in the hands of two or three rich and important firms who have limited their operations mainly to a few stations in the vicinity of the Niger and Benue Rivers. They have, I believe, no cause to complain of the results of their traffic, and no one would begrudge them the success which they have deserved by their energy and enterprise. Most of their business is done, however, on the pernicious barter system, and I am inclined to attribute largely to that fact the virtual stagnation of external trade in this Protectorate. It may confidently be hoped that the completion of the construction of the Baro-Kano Railway and the linking up of the populous centres of the Hausa States with the sea-board will rapidly alter existing conditions, and that, with the influx of traders and capital from the south, the natives of the Protectorate will quickly find it to their advantage to develop the latent resources of their country and to take advantage of the wealth of sylvan produce which lies ready to their hands. Oil-palms abound on the banks of the great rivers, the shea-butter nut tree is found in enormous numbers over thousands of square miles, valuable gums and various kinds of rubber exist in great quantities in districts which will soon be within touch of the railway. Fibre-producing plants and ground-nuts can be grown in Northern Nigeria to an extent that can hardly be paralleled in any other tropical country, while the cultivation of cotton on a large scale has been carried on throughout the territory from time immemorial. As soon as the attention of English capitalists has been properly directed to the potentialities of trade in this Protectorate, a very great extension of industry and enterprise can confidently be expected.

10. Unlike his position in most other parts of British Africa, the English trader can, so far, have it all his own way in Northern Nigeria. Such trade as there is is almost entirely in the hands of British firms, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the start which they already possess will enable them to maintain their advantage against the foreign competitors who are certain, sooner or later, to turn their attention to this Protectorate.

11. The progress made during the year in the construction of the Baro-Kano Railway was most satisfactory, and earthworks

were completed to Zaria and tracklaying to mile 135 from Baro. The first section of the railway from Baro to Minna, a distance of 111 miles, was opened to public traffic on the 1st of April, and progress generally was kept well up to the programme. Although the original estimate of construction—£3,000 a mile—is likely to be somewhat exceeded, the Baro-Kano line still promises to be by far the cheapest ever constructed in tropical Africa. It is anticipated that the line will be open to public traffic to Zaria by February, and to Kano in July.

12. The extension of the Lagos Railway made fair progress during the period under review, and in August, 1909, trains commenced to run regularly between Lagos and Jebba, on the Niger. It is hoped that this line will be linked up with the Baro-Kano system at Minna in March or April next, and it will then be possible for a trader to travel from the sea-board to Zaria, a distance of over 600 miles, in about three days, as compared with the weary journey of over three weeks which used to be his task prior to the advent of the railway.

13. An important commencement has been made towards the education of the natives by the establishment of a school at Kano which, it is hoped, may ultimately be organized on the lines of the Gordon College at Khartum. The purely secular nature of the instruction that is being imparted there is proving attractive to the Moslems of the Hausa States, and more than a hundred Malams (Mohammedan priests) are now under instruction and are learning the rudiments of history, geography, arithmetic, and simple sciences. These men will become teachers in native schools all over the Protectorate, and will disseminate such knowledge as is appropriate to the present condition of the population.

14. The existence of tin in Bauchi, in considerable quantities, became a recognized fact at the close of 1909, and the evident possibilities of great development are attracting to that district a large numbers of prospectors and mining engineers. The stanniferous area is very wide and appears to be much more extensive than was at first believed. Some of the alluvial deposits are so rich that they may be profitably worked even under great difficulties, and the prospects of developing our important mining industry are very promising.

15. I cannot conclude this résumé of this Report on the Blue Book without placing on record my warm appreciation of the untiring energy and enthusiasm shown by the whole of the Protectorate staff during the year under review. In no part of the King's dominions can be found a more loyal, efficient, and altogether admirable body of officers than those of Northern Nigeria.

I have, &c.,
H. HESKETH BELL,
Governor.

The Right Honourable,
Lewis Vernon Harcourt, P.C.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies,
&c., &c., &c.,

ANNUAL BLUE BOOK REPORT FOR 1909.

FINANCIAL.

Revenue.

The revenue collected in the Protectorate during the year ended 31st March, 1910, was	£213,436
The Imperial Grant-in-Aid was	237,000
The contribution from Southern Nigeria was ...	70,000
Total Revenue	£520,436
The total expenditure was	£566,842

The local revenue was £34,992 in excess of that collected during the year 1908-9. This increase was mainly due to a closer assessment of land revenue, industrial taxes, and Jangali (Cattle Tax) in the Provinces, under the Native Revenue Proclamation of 1906. Under this head the sum of £145,093 was collected, being an increase of £21,118 as compared with the amount collected during the previous year.

The progress of the tin mining industry was responsible for an increase of £3,433 in the receipts from prospecting licences issued. The earnings of the Marine Department exceeded those for 1908-9 by £4,570.

The local revenue for the past three years 1907-8, 1908-9, 1909-10, under the separate heads of classification adopted by the Treasury, compares as follows:—

—	1907–8.			1908–9.			1909–10.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Licences, excise, and internal revenue.	97,956	14	8	130,054	14	10	153,436	14	11
Payments for specific services, fees, &c.	21,456	17	8	15,658	3	6	14,030	11	6
Post office and telegrams ...	6,178	11	5	8,596	11	6	9,015	3	3
Rents of Government property	2,324	2	10	2,513	2	8	1,649	5	4
Customs dues	13,639	0	10	20,255	5	10	18,602	12	9
Miscellaneous receipts... ...	1,449	12	11	1,366	14	3	775	8	11
Marine earnings	—			—			15,926	6	6
Total	143,005	0	4	178,444	12	7	213,436	3	2

Expenditure.

The total expenditure of £566,842 was £25,199 in excess of that incurred during 1908-9, and exceeded the estimates as originally submitted and sanctioned by £18,543. This increase was due principally to the necessity of providing the sum of £26,339 for the payment of interest to Southern Nigeria on Loan Funds for the construction of the Baro-Kano Railway. It was found necessary to increase the staff of the Political and Administrative Depart-

ment to enable the administration of hitherto uncontrolled districts to be undertaken, and to continue on improved lines the assessment of the land revenue, which is the principal source of the income of this Protectorate. A large item of expenditure was the disbursement of deferred pay due to time-expired soldiers of the West African Frontier Force, the number of men whose terms of service were completed during this year being above the average for most years.

Land transport charges were also unusually heavy, and the purchase of two new launches and the hire of the "Valiant" for the Marine Service added to the total.

The expenditure for the past three years 1907-8, 1908-9, 1909-10, under the separate heads of classification adopted in the Estimates, compares as follows:—

—	1907–8.			1908–9.			1909–10.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Governor's office and Government House.	6,841	11	6	6,732	5	5	5,207	8	4
Governor's Office special map compilation staff.	—			66	15	8	410	10	10
Secretariat and printing ...	5,240	17	8	7,352	1	11	8,016	19	9
Political	62,389	17	9	70,533	17	7	77,382	5	7
Cantonment Magistrate and Freed Slaves' Home.	4,026	5	10	—			—		
Freed Slaves' Home, Zungeru	—			1,671	12	4	967	8	2
Judicial	2,766	1	4	2,601	6	6	3,102	11	4
Treasury	7,055	18	5	7,058	6	3	7,010	0	0
Postal and telegraphs	13,845	17	11	14,190	13	8	16,043	2	4
Medical	29,780	8	6	30,080	6	11	30,942	14	11
Audit	2,008	14	6	2,398	11	3	3,033	2	10
Police (constabulary)	40,528	4	0	24,366	17	10	25,007	1	5
Prisons	6,140	9	11	9,695	3	10	9,912	0	8
Transport	26,265	16	0	26,249	12	9	29,389	14	0
West African Frontier Force...	153,000	13	2	152,812	6	2	157,807	14	0
Marine	36,203	0	9	42,596	9	10	50,638	6	1
Customs...	1,334	19	8	1,455	7	6	1,549	13	3
Economic Forestry Department	3,182	19	10	1,001	19	3	1,360	16	5
Mines and Mineral Survey ...	—			2,189	11	8	1,809	14	1
Mines Department	—			156	19	9	—		
Miscellaneous	28,343	2	7	27,913	11	6	31,989	10	9
Pensions and gratuities ...	—			—			2,241	18	7
Cantonments	—			1,757	11	10	1,768	1	5
Public Works Department ...	12,240	8	8	10,228	2	7	11,170	14	5
Birijuko-Zungeru Tramway ...	—			2,091	11	1	2,683	5	11
Public works recurrent ...	5,435	19	9	3,801	14	2	6,142	6	3
	446,631	7	9	449,002	17	3	485,587	1	4
Public works extraordinary ...	51,693	1	3	83,847	19	0	54,916	16	10
Special survey	22	4	0*	158	10	7	—		
	498,302	5	0	533,009	6	10	540,503	18	2
Payment of interest on loan ...	—			7,634	12	3	26,338	15	0
Total	498,302	5	0	540,643	19	1	566,842	13	2

* Deduct.

Schedule of approximate cost of Provincial Administration, Police, &c., &c.

Province.	Political (Personal Emoluments).	Police.	Northern Nigeria Regiment.	Transport (Internal).	Total.	Government share of Land Revenue.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sokoto	7,658	—	25,065	2,059	34,782	23,000
Kano	9,245	—	25,065	2,006	36,316	40,500
Bornu	7,463	—	23,806	888	32,157	12,000
Bauchi	5,815	2,200	9,404	1,106	18,525	10,000
Zaria	3,074	484	9,404	1,054	14,016	5,000
Kontagora	3,444	3,298	6,067	655	13,464	3,000
*Niger	7,663	3,629	9,404	449	21,145	6,000
Yola	4,860	2,762	9,404	332	17,358	3,000
Muri	6,420	2,440	12,741	562	22,163	3,000
Nassarawa	4,263	1,178	9,404	598	15,443	2,500
*Kabba	4,010	1,332	9,404	285	15,031	1,500
Bassa	2,185	1,989	9,404	284	13,862	1,000
Ilorin	3,327	3,340	—	388	7,055	2,500
Total	69,427	22,652	158,572	10,666	261,317	113,000

* The proportion of the cost of the headquarters administration (Zungeru and Lokoja) allotted to the Niger and Kabba Provinces is somewhat higher than that borne by other provinces of the Protectorate.

TRADE.

Imports.

The total value of the imports into the Protectorate was £1,215,084, as compared with £700,000 (approximately), during the past year. The increase, as will be seen by the following table, is due to the imports of materials and specie required by the Government.

		£
Imports viâ Idah (Niger River)		175,870
,, Offa (Lagos Railway)		96,980*
,, Frontier posts (French and German)		58,624
Total (excluding railway materials, Government stores and specie)		331,474
Railway material	£359,528	
Specie	208,200	
Government (stores and building material)	315,882	
		883,610
Grand total of imports		£1,215,084

* Not shown in the Blue Book.

The origin of the imports viâ Idah is shown by the following table:—

	£
United Kingdom	770,687
Southern Nigeria and Gold Coast	59,735
Germany	16,530
Holland	922
Other countries	3,407
Those from French and German Territories representing native salt, potash, and kolas	58,624
	£909,905

The value of the salt imported viâ Idah and Offa was £54,252.

The following are the principal articles imported viâ the Niger River and Idah by commercial firms.

	1908. £	1909. £
Bags and sacks	2,000	1,750
Building materials	4,350	4,350
Flour	1,200	1,650
Provisions, Native	3,650	12,500
Provisions, European... ...	9,100	
Rice	1,150	1,400
Specie	6,000	4,300
Sugar	1,500	1,850
Beads	6,650	3,550
Cotton goods	83,150	63,700
Haberdashery	1,500	1,700
Hardware	5,850	5,350
Silk goods	1,400	50
Soap	700	1,500
Wearing apparel	1,200	2,050
Cigarettes	1,650	8,150
Kola nuts	25,150	17,450
Salt	14,650	13,150
Wines	1,150	250
Kerosene	950	3,000

Exports

The total value of the exports from the Protectorate was £406,722.

The following table shows the amounts exported viâ the Niger River and the Lagos Railway respectively:—

Exports viâ Idah (Niger River) ...	£309,742
,, Offa (railway)	96,980*
Total	£406,722

* Not shown in the Blue Book.

The following are the principal articles of export viâ the River Niger and Idah:—

	1908.	1909.
	£	£
Live stock	2,600	1,300
Beniseed	2,000	4,000
Cotton goods (native)	1,400	1,450
Cotton lint	1,300	4,400
Fibre	1,400	4,050
Ground-nuts	13,650	16,350
Gum (Arabic and copal) ...	8,850	6,650
Palm kernels	47,150	41,750
Potash	7,550	3,550
Provisions (native)	5,850	4,450
Rubber	33,050	40,000
Shea butter	1,500	2,200
Shea nuts	69,400	90,850
Tin ore	69,250	26,350

The notable increase in the export of shea nuts and rubber shown by the returns may be expected to continue. The country now being tapped by the Baro-Kano Railway abounds in the *Butyrospermum Parkii*, and many tons of nuts have hitherto been allowed to rot on the ground for want of transport.

The Bassa Province, in which most of the rubber exported is being obtained, has received a good deal of attention of late, and it may be confidently expected that as inter-tribal feuds amongst the natives are stopped, trade will increase.

The advance of the railway towards Zaria, and the rapid opening-up of the Bauchi tin fields, will certainly lead to a large increase in the export of tin ore at an early date.

Although the high prices obtainable for cotton in the local markets have up to the present made it impossible to obtain any large amount of this produce at a price that will allow of its purchase for export purposes, yet the enormous local production, variously estimated, but probably not less than 10,000 tons annually, ensures the future of this industry, once means of transport have been secured, buying depôts established, and the native has realised that he can always obtain in cash a reasonable figure for his cotton. The Emirs and Native Chiefs have been urged to encourage their people to undertake the planting of cotton, and the more intelligent of them are actively doing so.

The annual purchases, as returned by the British Cotton Growing Association, are as follows:—

	Tons.
1905	156
1906	362
1907	369
1908	152
1909	375

A large quantity of selected seed has been distributed in the Provinces of Bassa, Kabba, Niger, and Ilorin.

LEGISLATION AND JUDICIAL.

Five new laws were enacted during the year, and various amendments were made in the existing Proclamations and Regulations thereunder.

The total number of Proclamations enacted during the course of the year was 21.

The Provincial Courts have remained under the supervision of the Chief Justice. A number of new native courts, chiefly of the lower grades, have been constituted.

During the year 5 Assizes were held at Zangeru, and 4 at Lokoja.

NATIVE COURTS.

The work of the native courts is growing rapidly as their prestige becomes established. A remarkable number of cases were dealt with—15,301 in Kano alone—and the next year's returns will probably show a yet further increase.

The ready acceptance of the ruling of these Courts shows that they command the respect and confidence of the natives.

In criminal cases, theft and assaults form the principal charges, while in civil cases, debt, matrimonial suits, and disputes, and administration of estates, chiefly figure in the lists.

The Northern Nigeria Criminal Code has been rendered into Arabic and distributed to all Courts solely for their information, not with any desire to set aside the customary and Koranic law hitherto administered. The importance of rendering the native courts thoroughly efficient cannot be exaggerated.

Before the Protectorate was constituted, the security of life and property left much to be desired. Residents are impressing on the natives the necessity of the strenuous repression of crime, and the results have been most satisfactory.

New gaols are being built by the native administrations, efficient gaolers provided, proper arrangements made for the maintenance of prisoners, and classified returns now rendered by the native courts.

Arrests in the Hausa Provinces are effected, through divisional headmen, by the native administration police.

CANTONMENTS

Sanitation at Zungeru has been satisfactorily carried on, new roads and drains have been made, and the river banks cleared of long grass and bush. The compounds have been kept clean.

In the Cantonment Court, 327 cases were tried, 228 criminal and 99 civil, a decrease of 10 on the previous year. Of the criminal cases, 48 were for larceny and 37 assault.

Supplies, taking the year throughout, have not been plentiful, and prices were high. This is due principally to the food requirements for the people engaged on the construction of the Baro-Kano Railway.

At Lokoja, 8 civil and 182 criminal cases were tried in the Cantonment Court during the year, showing a decrease of 45 civil and an increase of 26 criminal cases as compared with the previous year. Crime is gradually diminishing in the Cantonment but cases arising under the Cantonment Proclamation are being strictly dealt with, in order to keep the cantonment in a clean and sanitary condition.

Two new bungalows have been erected, and the Roman Catholic Mission has built a dwelling-house.

EDUCATION.

The Department of Education is being organized on the lines of the system which obtains in the Soudan.

The education of the natives of this Protectorate might be properly considered under the following three separate heads:—

(*a.*) *Clerical Teaching.*—The ordinary curriculum of a school under two heads:—

(1.) The training of Mallamai, or of teachers of native schools;

(2) The primary education of sons of Chiefs and others.

During the past few months considerable progress has been made in these directions. At Nassarawa, a convenient spot in the neighbourhood of Kano, the Director of Education (Mr. Vischer), who arrived in Kano in August last, has laid the foundations of an institution which may be capable of great extension.

In the school for Mallams, there are already 100* men under instruction, and about 31 lads, most of whom are the sons of Emirs and Chiefs who have come from all parts of the Protectorate. The latter are carefully looked after, and appear to enjoy the school life.

(*b.*) *Agricultural Instruction.*—A beginning has been made in this direction, and a garden started in which it is hoped to raise various products that may be successfully cultivated in this country.

(*c.*) *Technical and Industrial Education.*—A skilled native carpenter, blacksmith, and leatherworker have been engaged and are teaching the elements of the crafts to several apprentices.

The Emir of Kano has taken a great interest in the school, and has granted it a subsidy of £1,000 per annum from the Beit-el-mal (Native Treasury) funds.

The Church Missionary Society, the Sudan Interior Mission, the Sudan United Mission, and the Roman Catholic Missions in different parts of the Protectorate, continue their progress, and much good work is done in education and dispensary and medical relief.

Numbers of apprentices are trained in the different workshops of the Government departments.

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* Now 200. 26th January, 1911.

HOSPITALS.

Zungeru.—The number of Europeans admitted to hospital was 79; one death took place.

1,342 natives were admitted to the native hospital. The number of deaths was 17.

The number of out-patients treated was 2,048.

Lokoja.—The number of Europeans admitted was 124, and no death took place.

The number of natives admitted to the native hospital was 922; 23 deaths took place.

The number of out-patients treated was 2,290.

European nursing sisters are in attendance at the Zungeru and Lokoja hospitals.

ZUNGERU FREED SLAVES' HOME.

The inmates of the Freed Slaves' Home, totalling 164, were in August transferred to the Lucy Memorial Home at Rumasha, Nassarawa Province. This is an institution founded by the Sudan United Mission, and is subsidised by Government to the extent of about £500 annually. The buildings vacated at Zungeru by this transfer have been converted into a native hospital.

POLICE.

The authorised establishment of all ranks of the Northern Nigeria police is 705. The establishment of officials is, Europeans, 18; clerks, 3; storekeeper, 1; inspectors, 2; and interpreters, 4.

The force is distributed throughout the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate in detachments, varying in strength from 60 to 120 rank and file, each under the command of a European officer. Abuse of office, a crime common in the early days of the force, is now almost unknown. This is due to the fact that the majority of the men are now in the second or third terms of their engagements, and so have developed a professional instinct, which has done much to raise the tone and general prestige of the whole force.

In the Northern Emirates all police work is done by "dogarai," *i.e.*, native police in the employ of the Native Administrations. Where it has been found possible to employ this system the results have been excellent. The policy of ruling indirectly through the Native Emirs and Chiefs, which is liable to be subverted when an executive in the pay of the Government is employed, is strengthened by the use of "dogarai," and the prestige, and hence the efficiency, of the Native Administration is increased.

This system has, furthermore, the advantage of being a very economical one.

PRISONS.

A total number of 1,752 prisoners was admitted to the various Provincial prisons, as compared with 1,852 during the previous year.

The daily average number of prisoners in Zungeru gaol was 287, as compared with 251 in 1908, and 206 in 1907.

In the various Provincial gaols, 415 prisoners were confined, as compared with 423 in 1908, and 395 in 1907.

It must not be gathered from these figures that crime is on the increase, but rather that there now exist greater facilities and more perfected means for its detection.

All the available prisoners sentenced to hard labour and detained in Zungeru were employed upon railway earthwork construction during September and part of October. During the latter part of the year a large gang was employed in making a main road through the native town, and gangs have assisted in carrying materials for the building operations of the Public Works Department. Light labour prisoners were mostly employed on the prison farm; skilled convict labourers have been employed in various industries, such as tailoring, making-up of convict clothing, shoemaking, carpentry, and smith's work.

In Lokoja the hard labour gang has been chiefly employed in making and repairing roads in the cantonment, and carrying building material for the Public Works Department. Light labour prisoners have, as in Zungeru, been employed on the prison farm.

In the Provinces the prisoners have been principally employed on farm work, conservancy, and making and repairing roads.

Identification by means of finger prints has been introduced. In Zungeru and Lokoja the prison farms supply sufficient food for the maintenance of the prisoners.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The number of persons apprehended or summoned before the Protectorate Courts was 2,873, as against 2,924 in 1908, and 2,849 in 1907.

The more prevalent crimes are offences against the person and property.

There were 137 convictions for offences against the law for the suppression of slavery, as compared with 194 in 1908, and 177 in 1907.

The following is a classified summary of the criminal cases dealt with in the Supreme and the Provincial Courts:—

Offences against the person	471
,, Slavery law	170
,, Property	836
Miscellaneous offences	1,396
	2,373

VITAL STATISTICS.

The average number of Europeans resident in the Protectorate during the year, including both officials and non-officials, but excluding those engaged on the Northern extension of the Lagos Railway, was 544, of whom 438 were officials and 106 non-officials —527 males and 17 females.

The native population is estimated at over 8,000,000, but as it has not as yet been possible to take an accurate census, it is impossible to state the population with any great degree of accuracy. The estimate is probably under rather than over the mark.

There were 13 deaths from all causes among the Europeans during the year—8 officials and 5 non-officials (one death, which occurred on the Northern extension of the Lagos Railway, was not included in the Blue Book)—of these, nine died from disease and four from accident.

The total crude European death rate, calculated on the average resident population, and not corrected for age and sex, was 23·89 per 1,000—or, excluding deaths from accident—16·5. The rates from all causes amongst officials and non-officials, were 18·26 and 47·1 per 1,000 respectively.

The number of Europeans invalided during the year was 67; of these 52 were officials and 15 were non-officials. The total invaliding rate per thousand was 123·16, that amongst officials being 118·7, and that amongst non-officials, 141·5.

Last year the average resident European population was 499, and the number of deaths 10, the crude death rate being 20·04 per 1,000. There has been an increase in the European population over that of last year of 45, and in the death rate, from all causes, of 3·85. This increase in the death rate is accounted for entirely by the large comparative number of deaths from accident; the death rate from diseases only showing a decrease of 1·5 per 1,000.

The invaliding rate was higher by 26·97 per 1,000. The figures dealt with are, however, not sufficiently large to make the comparison of one year with another of much value.

Taking the statistics of the six previous years (1903-8) as a basis, the death rate from all causes in the year under review was below the average by 9·54 per 1,000, and the invaliding rate by 15·9 per 1,000; the average rates being 33·43 and 139 per 1,000 for these years.

The general character of the prevalent diseases showed little change. Malaria, as in former years, still accounts for the greatest number of cases of illness in the Protectorate. The total number of admissions to hospitals amongst Europeans from this disease during the year was 443—an increase over last year of 136—the population having increased from 499 to 544. The case-mortality of blackwater fever was lower by 5·57 per cent. than last year, and higher by ·7 per cent. than the average of the last six years, but the number of cases was less in proportion to the population than in any former year. The actual number of admissions to hospitals was 13, with three deaths.

The most unhealthy months for Europeans were August, June, and January—the number of admissions having been 133, 131, and 130 in these months, as against 88 in July and 101 in December.

Amongst the natives the death rate, so far as can be gathered from the returns of those treated, was much the same throughout the various months. There were no serious epidemics, and the general health was good.

There were 1,381 cases of Europeans on the sick list from all causes during the year throughout the Protectorate, including both in and out patients. This is an increase over last year of 418, but is largely due to the inclusion in the returns of many trifling ailments which were formerly not recorded.

There was a large increase in the number of natives under treatment at the various Government Hospitals and dispensaries, the total being 22,847, exclusive of 3,271 cases of minor injuries treated on the Baro-Kano Railway. Last year the number was 18,032. There were 3,467 pauper patients treated during the year. One case of diphtheria—the first recorded in Northern Nigeria—occurred in a European at Sokoto, and ended fatally.

Baro-Kano Railway.—The average number of Europeans employed on the railway throughout the year was 140. Among these one death and 21 invalidings occurred, as against two deaths and nine invalidings out of an average population of 120 last year. The death rate has been considerably lower than the general death rate of the Protectorate.

During the year a European hospital, with a staff of European nursing sisters, has been opened on Baro Hill for the admission of cases coming down the line. A well-equipped native hospital has also been established.

Sleeping Sickness.—Seven cases were met with during the year throughout the Protectorate. From the reports from the various Provinces, sleeping sickness—though only sporadic cases are now found—was responsible in the past for many deaths, and although native evidence as to the nature of epidemics is not always reliable, there is no doubt that the disease has existed for many years in the Provinces of Kabba, Bassa, Bauchi, Katagum, and Sokoto.

SANITATION.

The European stations are generally in as good a sanitary condition as circumstances will permit, financial considerations alone, in most cases, being responsible for deficiencies in this respect. Improvements are being effected from year to year. Better quarters are being provided, and, as railway communication is being established, much ill-health, now caused by the hardships and risks of travel, will be avoided.

As the country is opened up, medical officers are visiting the various native towns and villages in their districts, with a view to investigating the incidence and nature of the disease met with, and advising the local headmen as to the best measures for effecting improvements in sanitation.

VACCINATION WORK.

There were 2,662 successful vaccinations performed during the year. All Government employees, native soldiers, and police, who have not had small-pox, are vaccinated whenever possible, as well as increasing numbers of the inhabitants of native towns. The total number of vaccinations performed is less than last year; this is accounted for by the smaller numbers returned from the Baro-Kano Railway, and from Bauchi, where a somewhat extensive outbreak of small-pox in 1908 caused a very large temporary increase in the number of natives who applied to be vaccinated. The powdered lymph now used has proved much more effective than the tubes of ordinary lymph formerly supplied, and considerable success has been attained in the more northern Provinces, where all previous attempts had failed. Inoculation is widely practised in most parts of the country, in times of epidemics, by the natives themselves.

METEOROLOGY.

The highest shade temperature recorded in the Protectorate during the year was 112° F. at Maiduguri in March, and the lowest 35° F. at Bauchi in June. The highest mean temperature for the year was at Baro 84° F., and the lowest at Ankpa, in the Bassa Province, 77° F.

Bauchi showed the greatest range of temperature, viz.: 70° F. (from 105° in March to 35° in June).

The greatest annual rainfall was that recorded at Ankpa, 66·85 inches, and the greatest fall in one day, 4·77 inches at Lokoja, on March 25.

The general direction of the wind throughout the Protectorate was from the south-west during the rainy season, and from the north-east during the rest of the year. The Harmattan generally lasts from November until May.

POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

During the year under review a satisfactory increase in the revenue earned by the Postal and Telegraph department is shown.

The total revenue collected amounted to £8,600, an increase of 17·7 per cent. over 1908. Of this, £1,400 was collected as Customs dues on parcels, £340 as commission on money and postal orders (an increase of £108 over 1908), £700 as share of postage on parcels from other countries (much the same as last year). The sale of stamps showed a marked increase to £6,000, as compared with £4,631 in 1908.

The number of letters, postcards and printed matter handled totals 480,402, or 12 per cent. over the previous year; the number

of letters registered amounted to 10,017, Foreign and Colonial, and 1,535 Inland—total 11,552.

At least one third of the total number of letters posted in the Protectorate consists of official unpaid correspondence. The weight of official unpaid packets is estimated at seven times that of prepaid and booked packets.

The parcel post returns show a marked increase on parcels received and dispatched, the total being 23,987, or 10 per cent. over the previous year.

The number of private telegrams shows an increase of 2,864 over 1908. It is impossible to review the telegraphs from a financial standpoint. The system exists primarily for administrative work.

There was a considerable increase in the number of postal orders issued.

The telegraph line from Birnin Kibbi to the Dahomey frontier was finished during the year, and the French authorities were so informed. It is hoped that shortly communication will be established with the French telegraph system.

The line from Lokoja to Egori was also completed during the year, and works satisfactorily.

The line from Bauchi to Naraguta is in course of construction. The interruptions during the year were in many cases serious, the length of time taken to restore communication being due to the great distances, and the difficult country over which the linesmen have to travel when repairing the line.

The length of the telegraph lines in use during the year was 2,557 miles.

MILITARY.

Military operations have been limited to small patrols with but little fighting. The interior economy of the force has been very satisfactory throughout. The training of all units has shown steady progress, and is up to date. The discipline is good, and there is a decrease in serious punishments. There have been only four occasions on which it was necessary to administer flogging, and these occurred on active service.

Musketry has been generally very satisfactory on the ranges, but, owing to the impossibility of getting squared timber, the targets and some of the arrangements are necessarily somewhat primitive. At headquarters great improvements have been made. Signalling with flag, helio., and lamp has made much progress in all units, and has reached a high standard. At Zungeru the signallers are trained in telegraphy. The following six military operations were carried out during 1909.

Gussoro Punitive Patrol lasted from the 7th to the 15th May. This patrol was composed of seven officers, three British non-commissioned officers, 207 rank and file, one Maxim, and one 2·95 Q.F. gun.

The object of this patrol was the punishment of the Gwari town of Gussoro for an attack on a small force of police, in which a political officer and several constables were killed.

The enemy, numbering about 500 strong, made a determined attack on the column, but were defeated. Their casualties amounted to 73 killed, our casualties being *nil*.

Montoil Punitive Patrol.—January to April, 1909. The patrol was composed of one officer and 59 rank and file.

The object of this patrol was to punish the Lalin section of the Montoils for raiding a caravan, to rescue some women who were supposed to have been captured, and to patrol and keep open the Yelwa-Wase road.

Opposition was encountered from time to time. The enemy's casualties were 28 killed, our casualties being one carrier killed.

Wurkum Patrol.—These operations lasted from 11th May to 2nd July, 1909.

The patrol was composed of one officer, one British non-commissioned officer, and 84 rank and file.

The object of the patrol was to settle the Wurkum country, which was in a disturbed state.

The enemy's losses amounted to 40 killed, our casualties were *nil*.

Hill Angass Patrol.—This patrol lasted two weeks. It was composed of one officer, one British non-commisioned officer, 62 rank and file, and one Maxim gun.

The object of this patrol was to bring under control the Hill Angass towns concerned in a treacherous attack on a political officer. The enemy were encountered on two occasions; we had four soldiers wounded and several carriers killed, the enemy's losses being about 25 killed.

Ninzam Punitive Patrol lasted for two months, and its object was to bring the lawless Ninzam people under control. The patrol was composed of two officers, 81 rank and file, and one Maxim gun.

In most cases the people fled on the approach of the troops, but a certain amount of opposition was encountered. The enemy's losses were 66, whilst our casualties were one man dangerously wounded.

Attaka, Ninzam, Kagoro, and Madra Patrol.—These operations lasted for three months. The patrol was composed of two officers, one British non-commissioned officer, 107 rank and file, and one Maxim gun.

The object of the patrol was to visit the tribes of Attaka and Kagoro, who had not yet made their submission, and also to visit Ninzam and Mada, who had given considerable trouble, and were killing people in the surrounding villages and on the roads.

This patrol met with considerable opposition.

Our casualties were six men and five carriers wounded. The enemy lost 71.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Baro-Kano Railway.

During the year the final survey was made to Zaria; 107½ miles of earthwork and 112 miles of track-laying were completed, and all preparations made for the heavy bridging in the next section.

Three large bridges were completed—the Bakogi, 350 feet; the Eba, 450 feet; and the Bako, 400 feet long. 228 miles of preliminary location, 133½ miles of paper location, and 152½ miles of staking out were completed.

An average of 8,141 labourers were employed on all works throughout the year.

A total of 16 engines were received, with 200 trucks, including 10 covered goods wagons, besides 8 brake vans, 3 saloon carriages, and 2 accident cranes.

The workshops were completed early in the year, and are fully equipped with the latest machinery. A refrigerating plant was erected in connection with the condensing plant.

The Lokoja sawmill was re-erected at Baro, and work on the valuable forests through which the railway passes at mile 22 was continued. About 6,000 cubic feet of timber was cut in the sawmill and converted into planks, rafters, sleepers, &c.

At Baro a gravity water supply was established with a hydraulic ram forcing water to the top of the Baro Hill, 400 feet high, at no cost except the original expense of the piping.

Water tanks were erected on staging along the line, and a running shed and turntable were built at Baro. 6,134 tons of material were brought up to Baro, in addition to 30,799 tons in branch boats during Niger high-water.

At Baro the large hospital with quarters for a doctor, nursing sisters, and medical non-commissioned officers, with stores, &c., was completed. Single quarters of brick have been built for foremen and drivers at Baro.

The clearing on the top and slopes of the hill is making progress, and the senior medical officer is using crude oil in the stagnant pools in Baro "Horseshoe."

Natives were permitted to use construction trains for travelling, paying the nominal rate of 3*d*. per passenger per section of about 14 miles.

The people take very readily to rail transport for themselves and their goods. 23,203 passengers were carried, the receipts from all sources of public traffic being £1,302.

Lagos Railway—Northern Extension.

(Ilorin-Jebba and Jebba-Zungeru.)

The northern extension of the Lagos Government Railway commences at a point 293 miles from Lagos, and terminates upon the east bank of the Kaduna River, near Zungeru, at mile 429¾, its total length being 136¾ miles.

From Zungeru the line has been extended by the executive staff of the Northern Nigeria Government to Minna, in the Gwari country, where a junction with the main line of the Baro-Kano Railway is effected. This latter portion, from Zungeru to Minna, has been termed the link line.

The line to Jebba, situated upon the south bank of the River Niger, was opened for public traffic in August, 1909, through communication with the coast at Lagos thus being established for a distance of 306 miles.

Earthworks were prepared on the north bank of the Niger, and the banks and cuttings were completed to mile 40 by the end of the year.

A considerable amount of earthwork has also been completed at the Zungeru end.

The north channel bridge consists of two spans of 100 feet, two spans of 150 feet, and three approach arches of 30 feet span each, making a total opening of 590 feet.

In order to work traffic across the river whilst the south channel bridge is being built, a steam ferry has been provided with a carrying capacity of six loaded wagons.

The line across the island between the two bridges involves very heavy rock cuttings, the bulk of which has been completed. When it is considered that the south channel bridge will be 1,300 feet long, and that half its piers will be sunk to a depth of 60 feet below the level of the bed of the river through sand, it will be realised that the crossing of the River Niger, albeit 400 miles from its mouth, is an engineering undertaking of some magnitude.

Zungeru-Barijuko Tramway.

This tramway is of a 2 feet 6 inches gauge, and is 22 miles in length from the highest navigable point of the River Kaduna to Zungeru.

There were 28,514 passengers and 56,219 packages (official and on payment) carried during the year.

	1908-9.	1909-10.
	£	£
Receipts	892	1,402
Maintenance	2,386	2,257

On an average 12 trucks of wood fuel were brought weekly into Zungeru for the condenser, ice and electric light plants, and tramway locomotives.

In addition to Northern Nigeria Government materials and stores carried free during the year under report, the whole of the materials required for the erection of the Kaduna Bridge by the Lagos Railway, Northern Extension (with the exception of the girders), were carried.

An increase in receipts from native passenger traffic is shown.

River Transport.

The year was marked by an exceptionally good low river and a record high one—about 18 inches higher than in 1908, which was previously regarded as a record. The highest water in the River Niger was reached in September. The total rise at Lokoja was 32 feet 7 inches, and the fall 30 feet 8 inches; at Baro 19 feet 9½ inches rise, and 19 feet 6 inches fall.

The Kaduna River also rose well. The first large steamer reached Barijuko on 3rd August, and the last large steamer left there on 4th October.

The Benue River also rose to a good height. The record taken at Ibi showed a total rise of 29 feet ½ inch, and a fall of 17 feet 6 inches.

The Katsena River is navigable for vessels of about 140 feet and 5 feet draft from about July to September. The Gurara and the Gongola Rivers were not navigated by Government steamers this year. The latter is navigable for small vessels (100 feet) from the end of June to early in September.

The dredger "Quorra" arrived at Forcados in June, and was handed over to the Marine Department at end of August after completion of steam trials. The first dredging took place at Baro at the end of November, and she is now carrying out dredging work.

The floating dock arrived at Burutu in August, and is moored there.

Very little buoying work could be accomplished in the Niger this year, but an endeavour is being made to carry this out efficiently. With the dredger in commission, risks of wrecks, crossings and snags will be minimised.

The transport available for traders showed a considerable improvement over that available during 1908, except perhaps during the early part of the year, when there was a little delay arising from the enormous amount of heavy material arriving for the Baro-Kano Railway, and a breakdown of the tugs occurred.

The transport of cargo to and from various points on the Rivers Niger, Benue, and Kaduna showed a total increase of 4,998 tons of Government and traders' cargo (the latter 3,017 tons increase), and of 2,346 native passengers as compared with the figures for the previous year. The passenger accommodation for native petty traders is ample on all sections.

The rates introduced last year have been generally maintained, and appear to be suitable for the present.

The weekly mail service has been maintained throughout the year between Mureji and Burutu.

Road Transport.

During the year there was a slight reduction in the amount of transport required. The reduction was almost wholly in hired transport, which represents 75 per cent. of the whole.

Cart transport has again proved more costly than carriers. This is due to the short working season from Zungeru, the main depot, and to the heavy mortality amongst the animals working from that depot to Zaria.

Pack donkeys have justified their introduction. Their mortality is heavy, but this is fully compensated for by their low price, small amount of food required, and the little attendance necessary. They are able to carry small and compact loads only, but are not distressed by their full load of 112 lbs. when suitably packed.

The prices of animals remained normal, the average being: Mules £5, ponies £5, donkeys £1 5*s*., camels £5, bullocks £2. Hired pack transport can be obtained in the Northern Provinces in increasing quantities.

The Emirs from the North, who came to pay their respects to the Governor at Zungeru, were taken over the line to Baro, in order that they might themselves see the final accomplishment of part of a work in which they and their people had assisted by supplying labour for earthwork and tracklaying. They expressed the greatest pleasure and surprise at what they were shown.

In the Emirates, the policy of ruling through the native administrations, of enlisting their active co-operation, and supporting them as far as possible, of maintaining strictly those channels for the transaction of official business to which the natives have been for the last 100 years accustomed, and of enforcing that etiquette and precedence amongst the natives which is necessary for the maintenance of dignity and authority, has met with the approval of the native community generally, from the highest to the lowest, excepting the criminal classes.

Progress has been made also amongst the cannibal and other pagan tribes; the exodus from the hills to the plains continues, and many new districts are now being brought under cultivation. Pagan Judicial Councils are being established, with district chiefs as headmen, a policy which gains the confidence of the most intractable tribes.

The members of the Political Staff are continually touring, and are thus in constant touch with the people.

A close watch is kept on inter-colonial slave traffic, and local slave-dealing may be said to be practically non-existent.

The total number of slaves registered as freed since the 1st of January, 1900 (the date of the establishment of the Protectorate), is 7,199, but there were, doubtless, many more of whose manumission a record has not been obtainable

The Baro-Kano Railway is expected to reach Zaria in February, 1911,* and Kano about July

As intensive cultivation is extensively practised in the Northern Provinces, and an increase in the exports of produce is hoped for when transport by rail has been established.

An outline map of Northern Nigeria is attached, and also a statement of economic investigations conducted at the Imperial Institute during the year 1909.

APPENDIX.

Economic Investigations Conducted at the Imperial Institute during the Year 1909 for the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria.

Reports from the Imperial Institute have been received on the results of investigations conducted in the Scientific and Technical Department, supplemented when necessary by technical trials by manufacturers and commercial experts. In many cases, recommendations were made as to further action required in the Protectorate in order to develop the products for which there would be a satisfactory commercial demand.

Fibres.—Samples of pineapple fibre and of "Abala" fibre (*Sansevieria* sp.) were of fair quality, and were regarded as worth £16 to £17 and £22 to £23 per ton respectively (November, 1909).

A sample of Rama fibre was of similar character to jute, but its harshness would probably lead to its utilisation by rope-makers rather than by users of ordinary jute. A piece of 3-ply rope which accompanied the fibre was of good strength and quality.

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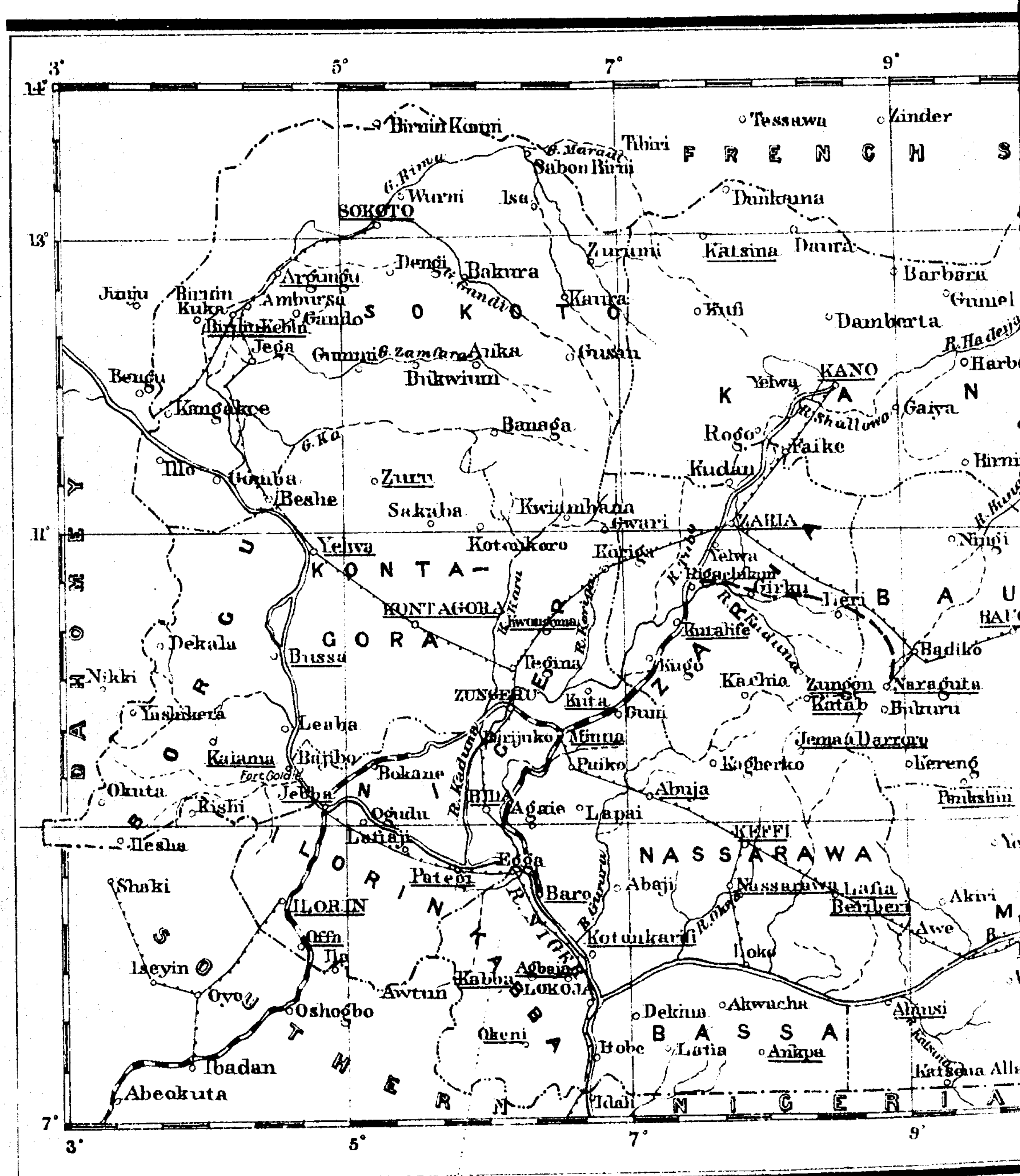
* It actually reached Zaria, 20th January, 1911.

OUTLINE MAP

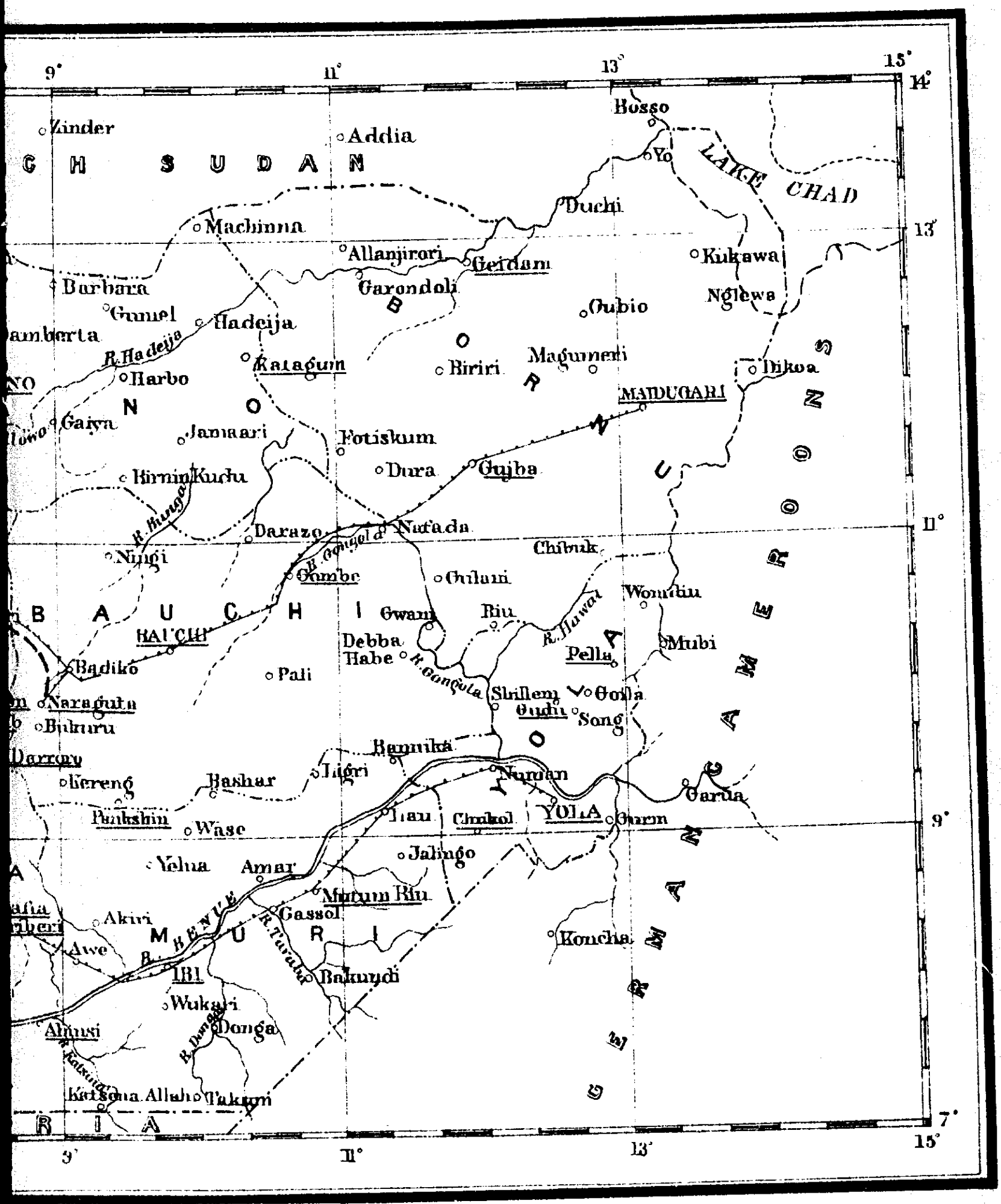
OF

NORTHERN NIG

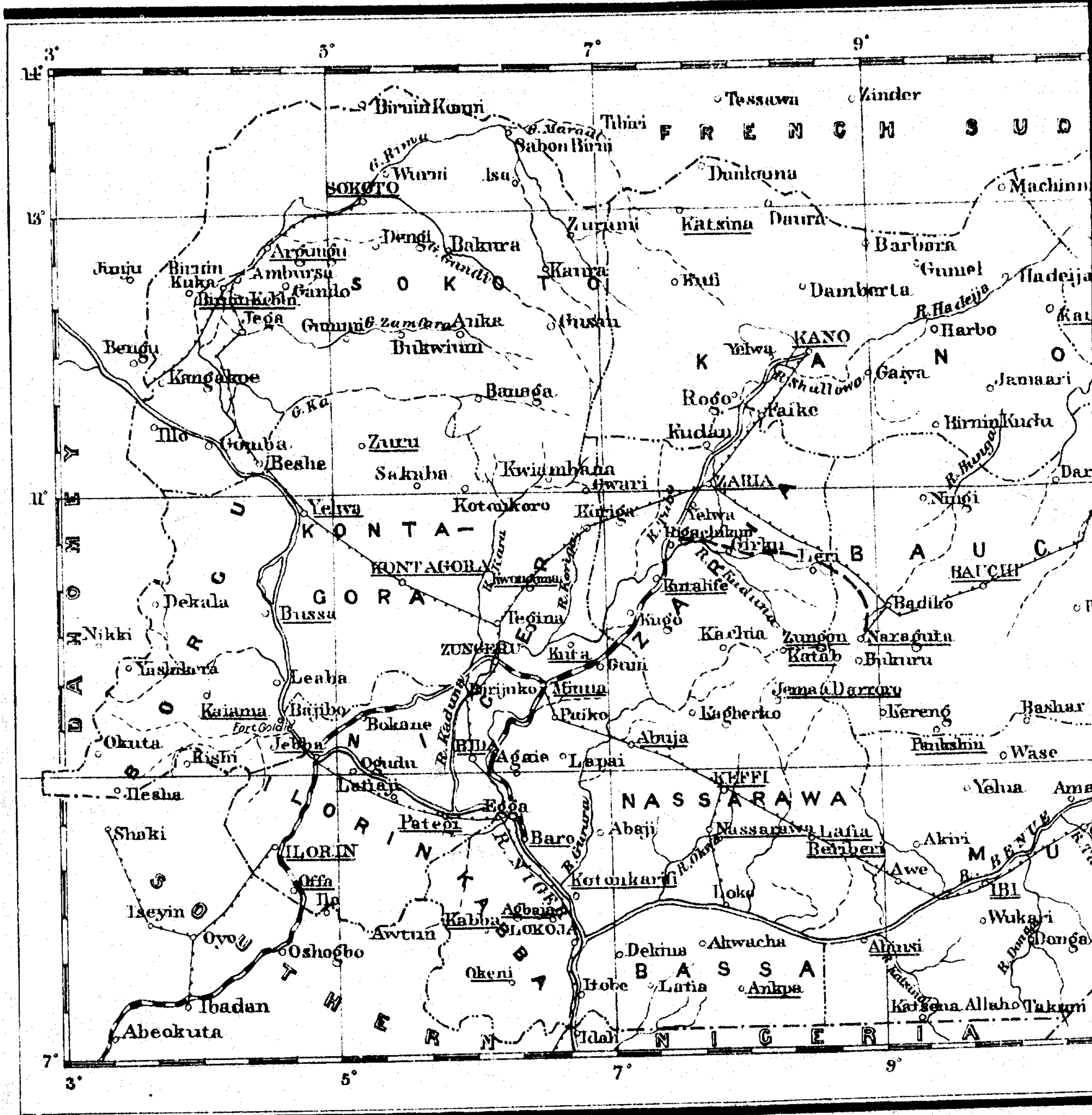


I.O. Nº 1376

LINE MAP
OF
RN NIGERIA



Printed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton 1911.



I.O. Nº 1376

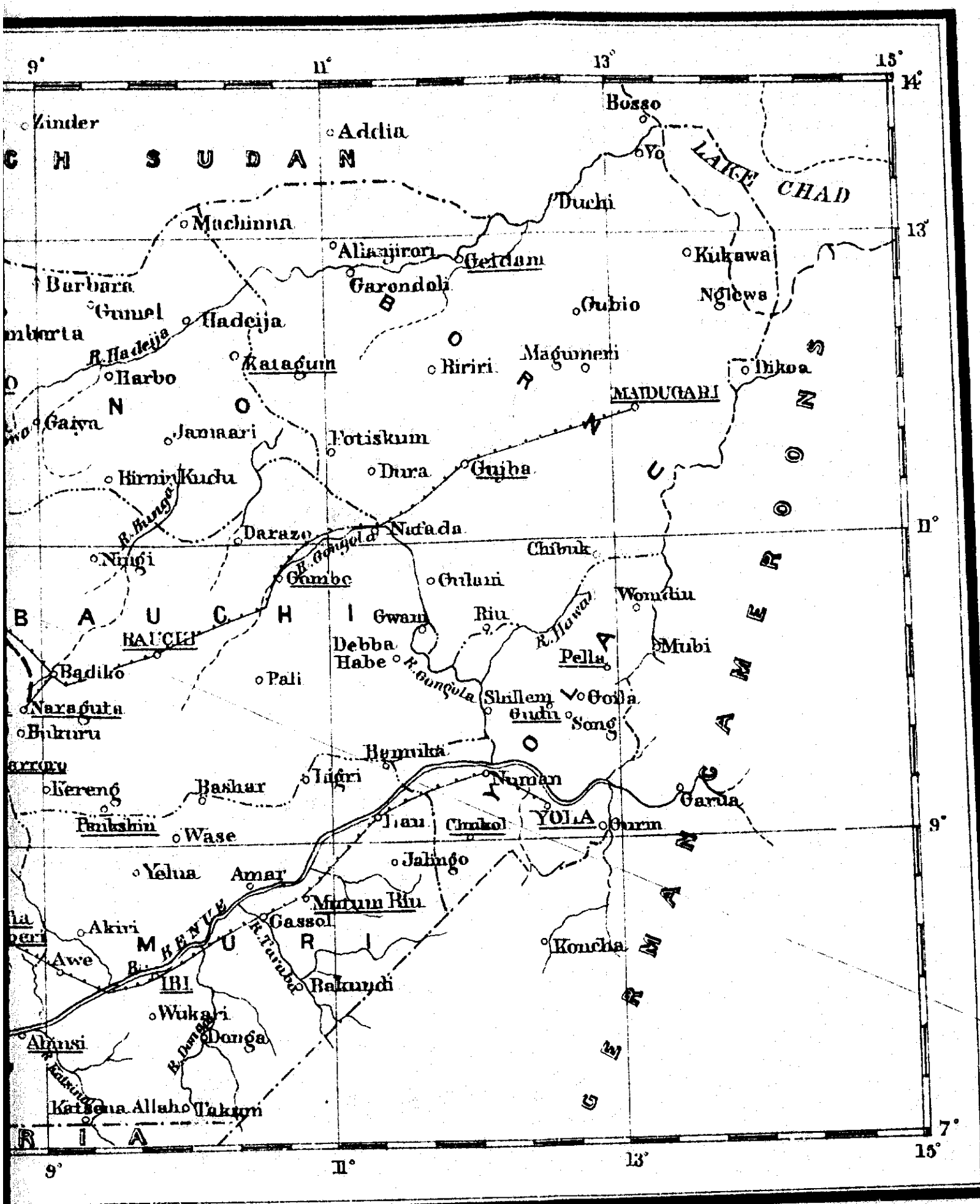
Scale

Miles 60 40 20 0 100 200

REFERENCE

Railway constructed .... Telegraph construste
" under construction ...... " under constr
Road proposed .... " proposed.
Headquarters of Administrative Districts under

1910.



Printed at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, 1911.

Scale

200 400 600 Miles

FERENCE

Telegraph constructed

" under construction

" proposed

istrative Districts underlined

1910.

Cotton.—A sample of cotton grown by natives in the Munshi country was examined and found to be of good quality, but coarse and harsh, and was valued at 5⅛*d.* per lb., with "middling" American at 6·56*d.* per lb. A further sample of cotton from the Munshi country was of rather rough character, similar to Peruvian, and worth about 6*d.* per lb., with "good fair" moderately rough Peruvian at 6·50*d.* per lb. A sample of native Nupe cotton from Baro was stained, of somewhat poor quality, and nominally worth 4½*d.* to 5*d.* per lb., with "middling" American at 6·55*d.* per lb.

Silk.—Specimens of wild silk cocoons, stated to have been found on a thorn-bush which was identified as *Zizyphus mucronate*, were forwarded for examination. The silk was found to be too weak for spinning, and was therefore valueless.

Resin and wood-oil.—Samples of the resin formed on the African "Copaiba Balsam" tree (*Daniella thurifera*), by spontaneous exudation of the oleo-resin, were examined. The naturally-formed resin is used in West Africa as an incense resin, but it appears unlikely to be of economic value in Europe.

A detailed chemical examination of the wood-oil (African Copaiba Balsam) derived from *Daniella thurifera* is still in progress.

Indigo.—A sample of native-prepared indigo was examined, but proved to be of poor quality, containing only 21 per cent. of true indigo.

Timbers.—Several timbers which were received for examination included mahoganies of fair quality, and a timber known as "Looka" which might find a market as "Cocus" wood.

Tobacco.—A sample of cigar tobacco, though badly prepared, burnt well and served to indicate that good tobacco could be produced in Northern Nigeria under expert advice. Specimens of tobacco leaves from Baro were of good shape and texture, but rather thin for pipe tobacco. They burnt moderately well, but were unfermented and, for the most part, green. Recommendations regarding the cultivation and preparation of tobacco were made.

Ginger.—A memorandum was supplied describing the methods of cultivation of ginger and its preparation for export.

Pigeon Peas.—A sample of pigeon peas proved to be of satisfactory composition, and was valued at £6 5*s.* per ton for feeding purposes. This plant has been recommended for "green manuring" in the Protectorate.

Onions.—A small consignment of large red onions was submitted to salesmen in London. The reports received indicate that it is unlikely that these onions could be sold at a profit, or in any quantity, in the United Kingdom. It was suggested that trials should be made in Northern Nigeria with the white Egyptian onion, which commands a ready sale and realises better prices than red onions.

Botanical specimens.—A collection of botanical specimens forwarded to the Imperial Institute by Dr. Dalziel from Katagum were identified at the Royal Gardens, Kew.

Minerals.—Specimens of the minerals of economic importance collected by the officers of the mineral survey have been examined at the Imperial Institute, and the results will be published separately in due course in the Miscellaneous Series of Colonial Reports. The minerals examined include iron ores, limestones, cassiterite, and native salts.

Agriculture in Northern Nigeria.—The report of the Inspector for West Africa on the Agricultural and Forest Products of Northern Nigeria (1909), with accompanying specimens, was forwarded to the Imperial Institute for consideration. Reports have been furnished from the Imperial Institute on a number of products collected by the Inspector of Agriculture, and recommendations have been made regarding subjects to which he has directed attention.

Public Exhibition Galleries.—Specimens of many of the above products, after examination in the Scientific and Technical Department, were added to the Northern Nigeria Court in the Public Exhibition Galleries of the Imperial Institute.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., 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.
634	Basutoland	1908-1909
635	East Africa Protectorate	"
636	Uganda	"
637	Weihaiwei	1909
638	St. Helena	"
639	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast...	"
640	Ashanti	"
641	Gambia	"
642	Malta	1909-1910
643	Seychelles	1909
644	Colonial Survey Committee	1909-1910
645	Falkland Islands	"
646	Turks and Caicos Islands	1909
647	Gibraltar	"
648	Sierra Leone	"
649	Somaliland	1909-1910
650	Bahamas	"
651	Tongan Islands Protectorate	"
652	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
653	Ceylon	1909
654	Gold Coast	"
655	Nyasaland	1909-1910
656	Imperial Institute	1909
657	Fiji	"
658	Grenada	"
659	Hong Kong...	"
660	Barbados	1909-1910
661	Swaziland	1909
662	Jamaica	"
663	Straits Settlements...	"
664	Trinidad and Tobago	1909-1910
665	Southern Nigeria	1909
666	Mauritius	"
667	British Honduras	"
668	St. Vincent	1909-1910
669	East Africa Protectorate	"
670	Uganda	"
671	British Guiana	"
672	St. Lucia	1909
673	Leeward Islands	1909-1910

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
67	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1905-6.
68	Do. do.	Do. 1906-7.
69	St. Helena	Fisheries.
70	Colonies	List of Laws relating to Patents, Trade Marks, &c.
71	Imperial Institute	Foodstuffs.
72	Fiji	Hurricane, 1910.
73	Jamaica	Cayman Islands.
74	Ceylon	Mineral Surveys, 1906-7 and 1907-8.
75	West Indies	Imperial Department of Agriculture.
76	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907-8.